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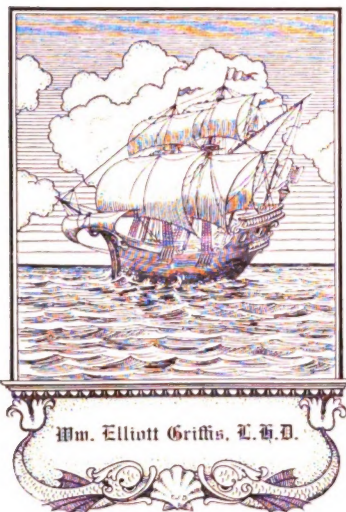
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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1906.

## BIRTHS.

At No. 252, Bluff, Yokohama, on January 8th, Mrs. VICTOR HELLER, of a Daughter.

At Saga, Hizen, on Jan. 4th, to the Rev. and Mrs. H. V. S. PREEKE, a Son.

## DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 5th instant, HERBERT ROSE, Manager of Samuel Samuel & Co., Taipeh, Formosa. (By cable).

At No. 179 Bluff, on 11th Jan., JAMES PEACE, of Yorkshire, England, in his 60th year. Kobe and Bangkok papers please copy.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HENRY HARLAND, the well known author of "The Cardinal's Snuff-box," is dead.

LIEUT.-GENERAL UYEMURA, Commander of the garrison in Formosa, left Taipeh on Jan. 3d for Tokyo.

MR. HAGIWARA, Secretary of the Legation at Seoul, left on Jan. 7th for Tokyo on official business.

LIEUT.-GENERAL TACHIMI, Commander of the Eighth Division, who is now north of Mukden, was attacked by apoplexy on Jan. 2nd. Accord-

ing to an official telegram received on Jan. 7th, he is growing better.

PEUL MEURICE, the author, dramatist and literary executor of Victor Hugo, died in Paris on Dec. 11th.

MR. M. INAGAKI, Minister at Bangkok, arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 8th on his way home on official business.

EIGHT converted gunboats have arrived at Kure from Port Arthur. They were released from service on January 8th.

LIEUT.-GENERAL NOZAKI, on the retired list, is reported to be seriously ill, his condition having become critical on Jan. 8th.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Takamatsu Maru* was launched on Jan. 5th at the Sakurajima Shipbuilding Yard, Osaka.

THE *Suwo* (formerly *Pobieda*) left which is undergoing temporary repairs at Saseloh, will be brought to Yokosuka at the beginning of next month.

THE Osaka City Assembly has decided to disburse half a million yen to enforce strict disinfecting measures with regard to the plague.

A HUNDRED and twenty-six Russians fleeing from the troubles in Siberia arrived on Jan. 9th at Nagasaki from Vladivostok. Twenty-six have left for Shanghai.

THE Shin-Yubari coal mine, 1,820,000 *tsubo*, of Hokkaido, has been acquired by British capitalists. The mine will be worked with a capital of yen 5,500,000.

THE *Hochi* has a telegram from Seoul under date of Jan. 4th that pirates are committing outrages off Gensan. A Japanese gendarme was killed by them the previous day.

MR. SAITO Shigetaka, Director of the Yokohama Tax Bureau, has been appointed Director of the Kobe Customs. Mr. K. Takao, Director of the Nagasaki Tax Bureau, has been ordered to succeed him.

PRINCE Nashimoto, who was a staff officer of the Second Army, and has been undergoing treatment at Maiko on account of illness, is reported to have recovered. He will arrive on Jan. 12th in Tokyo with General Baron Ōku.

THE annual general meeting of the Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. will be held on Jan. 13th. The net income for the last half year of 1905 was yen 1,800,000, and the interim dividend is at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum.

THE horses in an empty carriage belonging to Mr. F. Retz became frightened on January 6th while descending Daikan-zaka, Motomachi. The betto and the driver were thrown out and injured, and the carriage was considerably damaged.

THE Hongkong *Daily Press* hears that the people of Honan are buying charms and amulets from men who promise to make them invulnerable against sword or bullet. This was a feature of the Boxer outbreak, and may mean something.

ACCORDING to official investigations at the end of December, soldiers from the front who underwent disinfecting measures numbered as follows: 159,436 at Ninoshima; 79,602 at Daiiri; and 67,079 at Wadamisaki. These were carried by 179 steamers to Ninoshima, 126 to Daiiri, 88 to Wadamisaki.

I. NOGUCHI (27), an alleged robber, who was recently arrested in Yokohama, escaped from a railway carriage on the evening of Jan. 8th near the village of Iriarai between Omori and Shinagawa on the way from Yokohama to Tokyo. He

was escorted by a police officer of the Kotobuki-cho Office. The train was stopped at once and the man was re-captured. He was found to be injured so as to be unable to escape.

K. HASEGAWA (32), a deliverer of the Yokohama Post Office, has been arrested and removed to the Yokohama District Court. He is alleged to have stolen a money order enclosed in a letter to be delivered to a merchant in Sakuragi-cho and cashed it at the Uchida cho Post Office.

THE death is announced of Lieut-General Baron Nozaki. Formerly he was Commander of the Sixth Division. During the Japanese-China war, he was Commander of the First Division at home. The Emperor decorated him on Jan. 8th with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

It is said that a meeting was recently held by the Korean Cabinet Ministers to consult as to the advisability of cutting their hair, and our Seoul weekly contemporary is informed that the Minister for Home Affairs set the example by having his hair cut, and requested his fellow officials to do the same.

ENSIGN T. Yendo attempted to commit suicide on Jan. 4th, at a hotel in Shichioji, Kyoto, by cutting his throat with a sword. He sustained severe injuries to his right leg in May, 1904, at Port Arthur, when East Keekwan-shan was occupied by the investing army. On account of the wound he lost his leg. Later, he was decorated with the sixth class order of the Golden Kite and the same class of Merit and received a pension. Subsequently he was placed on the retired list.

A TRAGICAL affair occurred on Jan. 10th in the barracks of the first regiment of infantry, Azabu, Tokyo. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the occupation of Kaiping during the Japan-China war and to celebrate the disbanding of the soldiers who recently returned from the front, a special dinner was given by the commanding officer. Owing to excessive drinking, Sudzuki, a sub-sergeant, and Horiuchi, a soldier, quarreled on some trivial ground and the former, becoming excited stabbed the latter in the breast with a sword. The victim died immediately, and Sudzuki was arrested.

SIR Archibald Geikie anticipates another deluge. He delivered a lecture at Cambridge in connection with the newly-formed department of geography which he cordially recommended to the support of the university. His subject was the evolution of a landscape, and he said that the great fact, which met the student of physical geography at every step was the universal decay of the surface of the land. This decay was so material, he declared, that even if the agents at work never increased in activity a comparatively short period would suffice to reduce most of the dry land to the level of the sea, and confront us with another deluge.

CAPTAIN RICHARD HASTINGS HARRINGTON, R.N., whose death was announced in November, entered the Royal Navy in 1846. He took part, as midshipman of the *Medea*, in the boat attack and capture of 18 Chinese piratical junks in Mirs Bay and Tienpak in 1850. In 1852 he was with the *Vestal* at the capture of three slave-carrying vessels off Cuba, and two years later was with the *Leopard* in the Baltic at the destruction of Bomarsund and Fort Presto. Captain Harrington was also present at the taking of Kerch, Kinburn forts, and the night attack on Sevastopol. As lieutenant of the *Euryalus* he was specially mentioned and promoted for having taken command of the naval brigade at the attack on the batteries in the Straits of Shimonoseki, 1864, when the captain in command was wounded.



## THE PRESS ON THE CABINET.

As to the lives of previous Cabinets, the following are the figures:—

First Ito	Cabinet ...	2 years 4 months.
Kuroda	" ... 1	" 6 "
First Yamagata	" ... 1	" 6 "
First Matsukata	" ... 1	" 4 "
Second Ito	" ... 4	" 1 "
Second Matsukata	" ... 1	" 5 "
Third Ito	" ... 0	" 6 "
Okuma-Itagaki	" ... 0	" 5 "
Second Yamagata	" ... 1	" 11 "
Fourth Ito	" ... 0	" 8 "
Katsura	" ... 4	" 8 "

The *Hochi Shimbun* professes to give an accurate account of the procedure with regard to the change of Cabinet. It sets out by explaining Count Katsura's motives, namely, that the Peking Treaty not being wholly satisfactory a collision with the Diet was inevitable, and it goes on to say that on the 18th the Premier had an interview with Marquis Saionji, in which he offered to resign in the latter's favour, provided that nothing was done to disturb the policy of the Katsura Ministry, especially in the matter of finance, and provided that no changes were made in the Vice-Ministers and Chiefs of Bureaux. Marquis Saionji consented at once. When Marquis Ito was consulted he gave it as his opinion that the Katsura Ministry should face the situation, and if defeated in the Diet, should resign unconditionally. But Marquis Saionji having virtually pledged himself to the Premier, things were allowed to stand. Marquis Yamagata was then approached, and he answered that he would be answerable for the Army and Navy and that the new Cabinet should have his support. Marquis Saionji then proceeded to form his Cabinet. He desired to retain the services of General Terauchi, Admiral Yamamoto, Baron Kioura (Agriculture and Commerce) and Mr. Oura (Communications). General Terauchi consented, after some demur, but Admiral Yamamoto resolutely declined, and the portfolio finally fell to his nominee, Rear-Admiral Saito. Baron Kioura, who is one of Count Inouye's proteges, declared himself in need of rest, and his intimate friend Mr. Matsuoka was accordingly appointed. As for Mr. Oura, he said that he had resolved to take a trip abroad, so his portfolio was given to Marquis Yamagata's son-in-law, Mr. Yamagata Isaburo. General Terauchi's consent to remain in office is said to have been largely due to Marquis Yamagata's persuasion. Other particulars are given by our contemporary, but the only interesting point is that the budget for next year was suggested in outline by Count Inouye.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, as might have been expected, has nothing good to say of the outgoing Cabinet. It declines to acknowledge even the claim that the Ministry remained in office for 4½ years, since, according to the *Fiji's* view, 2 years of that lease of life were due entirely to the necessity of political union imposed on the nation by the war. As for the new Ministry, our contemporary's opinion, briefly stated, is that, the time not having yet arrived for party Cabinets in their entirety, Marquis Saionji had to strike a balance between the constitutional system and the influence of the Elder Statesmen. The result is a Ministry whose composition appears distinctly nondescript, but the nation must be content to think that nothing better could be done. At all events Marquis Saionji is to be unreservedly praised for stepping into the breach, and it is to be hoped that he will use his tenure of power to promote the ends of constitutional government.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* writes in a strain which will attract much attention not only because the newspaper was originally founded on popular interests, as its name implies, but also because the view expressed is striking. That view is, in so many words, that Marquis Saionji, though the leader of a great political party, has exerted himself to form a Ministry which shall be as far as possible removed from party influences. He recognises, in fact, that the day for party cabinets has gone by, and being himself a man with all the courage of his opinions, he has employed his own hand to give the last blow to that system. Therefore, while some people are congratulating themselves that the new Cabinet brings them an inch nearer the dawn of party administration, the *Kokumin* congratulates itself that the new Cabinet puts back the hands on the dial of that clock by a hundred years. It must be confessed that in thus writing the *Kokumin* is quite consistent. It supported the Katsura Cabinet frankly as a non-party Cabinet. It rejoices in the composition of the new Cabinet because party elements are not prominent.

The *Nichi Nichi* dwells on the difficulties lying in the path of the Saionji Ministry and applauds the Marquis for accepting office at such a time. Those difficulties consist mainly of post-bellum finances and post-bellum undertakings. If these are to be successfully dealt with, the prime aim should be to obtain the coöperation of the people at large. Let the channel be dug in the right direction and the water will naturally flow into it.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has nothing particular to say. It is pleased that the new Cabinet consists of new men, and from the secrecy in which the preliminaries to its organization have been conducted, our contemporary infers that Marquis Saionji will be able to secure union.

From the tone of the Progressist organs we judge that the new Cabinet must anticipate opposition at the hands of the *Kensei-hontō* in the Diet.

The *Yomiuri* calls it a hybrid Ministry—the term used is *Nyūe Naikaku*, the *Nyūe* being a fabulous monster, partly ape, partly tiger and partly snake, traditionally reported to have tormented the Emperor Toba. Such a Cabinet is very far indeed from the *Yomiuri's* ideal. Its only good feature is that it includes several young men. Marquis Saionji himself must feel profoundly dissatisfied, but it may be presumed that he did the best possible under the circumstances. He is to be sympathised with in his difficulties.

The shadow of the Elder Statesmen broods over the whole political arena in Japan. They control everything and accept no responsibility for anything. If there be any laudable feature about the new Ministry that feature is its transition character. Marquis Saionji may at all events labour to remove the influence of the Elder Statesmen. If he does that, his assumption of power will have been a distinct step of progress.

We (*Japan Mail*) may observe *en passant* that the *Yomiuri* finds it natural that foreign onlookers should regard Japanese politics as very strange. So they do, but not at all for the reason alleged by our contemporary. What they consider strange is, not that the nation should be led by the statesmen who have made the New Japan, but that any section of the nation should gird at such leadership. Other peoples are eager to avail themselves of the ripe experience and proved ability of their veteran leaders, but

in Japan the party represented by the *Yomiuri* would throw their elders overboard and place the helm entirely in the hands of comparatively untried juniors.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, another Progressist organ, renews the old cry of *hambatsu* (clan eclectics), and extends its attack to the House of Peers.

## OVERCOATS ON OCCASIONS OF CEREMONY.

Referring to a letter which appears in our correspondence columns on the subject of overcoats at the ceremony of opening the Diet, it may be well to remind "Civilian" that the notice to which he alludes was addressed not to foreigners alone but to Japanese, and that the former are a mere drop in the ocean compared with the latter. These notices—or *shidai-gaki*—are published in the first place in the *Official Gazette*, and are subsequently epitomized for insertion in foreign local journals. The idea, in the case of the overcoats, has never presented itself to us in the light now thrown on it by "Civilian." What we have always understood by the instruction is that to avoid confusion and delay such as would be inseparable from the deposit of hundreds of overcoats within the precincts of the House of Peers—where, as a matter of course and as fully recognised by our correspondent, they must necessarily be taken off—the plan is adopted of having them taken off at the gate and deposited each in the vehicle of its owner. Certainly, as "Civilian" points out, the moment of passing from the outer gate of the enclosure to the door of the House of Peers may be a very trying one and may result in the contracting of many colds, but the officials appear to have thought even that risk preferable to the alternative of a depository of coats within the Chamber. At all events, the chief point is that our correspondent seems to regard the notice as addressed wholly or mainly to foreigners, whereas these form scarcely five per cent. of the persons attending the ceremony. He would scarcely advocate that a notice appearing in one form in the *Official Gazette* for the behoof of Japanese subjects, should be altered for presentation to foreigners on the supposition that the latter are better versed in the rules of etiquette than the former.

## MISS ALINE PURVIS.

We stated a few weeks ago that the Royal Humane Society had granted a medal to Miss Aline Purvis for her courageous attempt to save the life of Professor Griffin who was drowned in Hakone Lake in the summer of 1904. It will be remembered that Miss Purvis, a young lady still in her teens, dived into 17 feet of water and sought to reach Professor Griffin who had sunk, and whose body could be seen lying on the bottom. We understand that the matter was brought to the notice of the Humane Society by Mrs. Walter Weston immediately after the latter's return to England last spring, but owing to the necessity of correspondence with Japan on some matters of detail the award was delayed. All who know the young lady and all who admire acts of unselfish courage will be glad that this recognition has been given, and will desire that the presentation of the award may be made in as public a manner as possible.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Council of the Progressists held a meeting on the 8th instant and decided that, in the Party's attitude towards the new Cabinet, they would follow the principles laid down by Count Okuma last year when speaking in the Kogetsu-ro: that is to say, they would welcome the Cabinet as representing an advance towards party government, they would extend to it their support, and if questions arose compelling them to differ from it, they would be guided in the controversy by rules of moderation and sincerity.

We may here mention that, according to the latest statistics, the composition of the Lower House at present is:—

<i>Seiyu-kai</i> .....	141
Progressists .....	96
Daido Club .....	84
Doko-kai .....	26
Unattached .....	30
Total .....	377

The full complement is 379, but two seats are vacant.

The House of Peers now numbers no less than 360 members against 379 in the House of Representatives. There are only 377 seats actually filled in the Lower House but 379 is the full complement. In the Upper Chamber a certain small expansion takes place from time to time owing to a gradual increase in the number of peers in the various orders. All peers of the rank of Marquis and upwards sit by hereditary right, but as there are very few additions made in the holders of these exalted titles, the House can scarcely be said to receive sensible increments from that source. The remark has less truth in the case of the three lowest orders—Counts, Viscounts and Barons—which return a per-centage of their representatives, but even with regard to these a considerable development is necessary in the total holders of patents before the fixed per-centage produces an additional member. Then there are the representatives of the highest tax-payers, one for each prefecture and therefore a virtually invariable total. It is to the Imperial nominees that we must turn to find the source of increase. These now aggregate 122, being thus a little more than one-third of the whole House. These Imperial nominees are life-members. Every one of them is a man who has distinguished himself in some career, and they thus represent probably the most enlightened and practically competent group of legislators sitting in any parliament. There has been a constant tendency towards increase in these nominees, for independently of the honour attaching to the position it brings to its holder the substantial salary of 2,000 *yen* annually. The composition of the Upper House at present is as follows:—

Princes of the Blood.....	13	All these sit by hereditary right.
Princes .....	10	
Marquises .....	28	
Counts .....	17	
Viscounts .....	69	
Barons .....	56	
Imperial Nominees .....	122	
Representatives of Highest Tax-payers .....	45	
Total .....	360	

It is stated that the measure much talked of in former years, namely, re-assessment of urban lands for taxation purposes, is about to be revived. The preliminary investigations have been made and the Cabinet will introduce a bill the basic idea of which will be re-assessment by taking the selling price and the letting price of the land as the standard

of valuation. Should this measure be carried out frankly, the land taxes and land rates levied in the great cities would become almost intolerable unless the present rate of taxation, that is to say, the war rate—17½ per cent. of the assessed value—be reduced largely, and if such reduction is to be made one fails to see the immediate utility of re-assessment. The citizens of Tokyo, for example, used certainly to be too lightly taxed in respect of land when compared with the holders of agricultural lots, but the balance has been fully redressed by the war-rates, and even now many complaints are heard about the high rents that have to be charged for houses and the costliness of lodgings. We can not doubt that all these things will be taken into due consideration, but evidently the outlook is regarded in some quarters as disquieting.

Several Japanese journals have published what professes to be the Japanese text of the Peking Treaty. Instead of translating this we think it will be wiser to await the official version, which is not likely to be published for some ten days. In the matter of railways, the only new concession obtained by Japan is that of the Antung-Mukden line, under the conditions already detailed in our columns. All the provisions of the Treaty are known to our readers. There is nothing to add to what has appeared in previous issues of this journal. No allusion whatever is made in the body of the Treaty to either the Mukden-Hsinmintun or the Changchun-Harbin roads.

It is stated that Marquis Ito and Baron Kaneko will be appointed members of the Privy Council and that the same honour will be conferred on Baron Suyematsu when he returns. Rumour further says that Baron Komura, Mr. Hatano, Mr. Seki (Chief of Police) and Mr. Tokuno will be nominated members of the House of Peers.

Count Katsura, Baron Komura and Admiral Yamamoto are to receive, even when out of office, the treatment extended to Ministers of State.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that Barons Sone and Kioura will be appointed members of the Privy Council.

We read in the *Kokumin* that Viscount Aoki is to be the first Japanese Ambassador to the United States, but the *Jiji* speaks of Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku for this post. Mr. Kurino seems to be certain for the Paris embassy and Mr. K. Inouye for that in Berlin.

The *Official Gazette* of the 6th instant contained an Ordinance raising the Legations in Washington and Berlin to the rank of embassies, and fixing the salaries of the Ambassadors at 30,000 *yen* and 25,000 respectively.

The Emperor has been pleased to direct that Admiral Baron Yamamoto shall receive the treatment of a Minister of State though he has ceased to be a member of the Cabinet.

The following are the ages of the members of the new Cabinet:—

	Years.	Months.
Marquis Saionji, Premier.....	56	4
Mr. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs.....	46	1
Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs.....	50	—
Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance.....	43	1
Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy.....	47	4
Mr. Matsuda, Minister for Justice .....	60	10
Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce .....	59	8
Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications.....	48	2
Mr. Makino, Minister for Education .....	44	4
General Terauchi, Minister for War .....	54	—

## THE PRIME MINISTER &amp; THE PROGRESSIST LEADER.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun* Marquis Saionji invited Mr. Oishi Masami to visit him on the 6th instant, and Mr. Oishi did so with the consent of Count Okuma. The Marquis said that he had been for some days desirous of meeting the Progressists' leader but that no opportunity had offered on account of his multifarious duties. He showed Mr. Oishi the list of the new Cabinet and expressed a hope that the Ministry might count on the support of the Progressists in the Lower House. Mr. Oishi replied that he applauded Marquis Saionji's courage in agreeing to organise the Ministry. He criticized one or two of the nominations for the new Cabinet, but he promised that the Progressists would support it as far as possible, especially in the great work of post bellum arrangements. At the same time he reminded the Marquis that vicissitudes and changes must always be anticipated in the field of politics and that no promise of support could be permanent. His Party nevertheless would do everything in its power to promote the practical reality of constitutional institutions, and to that end he begged the new Premier to refrain from any recourse to the infamous bacillus *renju* which had unfortunately become a feature of the time. The Marquis answered that while thanking Mr. Oishi for his criticism of the new portfolio-holders, he could not possibly make any change at this eleventh hour. He, however, assured his visitor that the *Seiyu-kai* did not yield to the Progressists in their earnest desire to promote the cause of constitutional methods, and that he intended to set his face rigidly against the bacillus *renju*.

The *Dakokai* and certain other small coteries of politicians have united to form the "Seiko Club" (political friends) and are expected to command some 40 votes in the Lower House. The leaders of the Association are Messrs. Shimada Saburo and Kono Hironaka. It is stated that they have announced their intention of acting the part of bystanders with reference to the parliamentary career of the new Cabinet. They admit frankly that so long as the influence of the Elder Statesmen is paramount no purely party Ministry can be organized. From that point of view, however, the Saionji Cabinet is a good deal better than the Katsura Cabinet was, and the *Seiko* club will not oppose it merely for the sake of destruction. On the contrary it will assist the Ministry so long as the latter refrains from any attempt to increase the Army or the Navy.

We do not attach much credit to the pacific pronouncements of the Progressists and the Political Friends. Such fair promises are easy to make during the House's recess and in the absence of any exciting cause, but the Progressists, under the leadership of men like Mr. Oishi Masami and Inouye Ki are nothing if not fighters, and the same is true in a scarcely less degree of any party headed by Messrs. Kono Hironaka and Shimada Saburo. The Diet is not going to be a garden of roses. Things will probably move along quietly enough during the present session, but between March and December there will be ample time to stir up the lees of ancient contentions.

Negotiations between the Tokyo and Osaka Sugar Refining Companies for amalgamation are in progress. The President of the joint company will be Baron Shibusawa.



## THE CABINET.

Admiral Yamamoto, in handing over to Admiral Saito the portfolio of the Navy, said that he himself had served 15 years at the Department, of which time one half had been passed in subordinate positions under Admiral Kabayama, Admiral Nire and Admiral Saigo, and during the remaining half he had been himself Minister. He must say that in the main he had merely carried out instructions and that, if there had been during his tenure of office anything good or any progress connected with the Navy, the credit did not rest with him but with his seniors. So, if his administration had been at all successful in the China-Japan war, in the North-China complication and in the Russo-Japanese war, he was equally indebted to the direction of his seniors and to the loyalty and ability brought to the discharge of their duties by all the officers and men of the Navy and by the officials of the Department. The war with Russia was now over but a great task had still to be accomplished, the task of post-bellum arrangements. In the budget for next year nothing more had been attempted than to make provision for restoring what the war had destroyed or impaired, but thereafter it would be necessary to consider what was required in the way of educational reforms and new undertakings, and the Navy was to be heartily congratulated on falling under the control of a really active man at this crisis of its history. He trusted that all the officials of the Department would bring to the discharge of their functions under his successor as much industry and competence as they had displayed towards the out-going Minister, who now thanked them most heartily.

Admiral Saito, the new Minister, in a brief speech, said that he felt profoundly reluctant to accept such an onerous responsibility at a time when the affairs of the Navy occupied such an important place in the nation's regard, but he intended to be guided faithfully by the policy pursued by his distinguished predecessor, to whom he begged to offer his sincerest thanks for long and valuable instruction, and he took the opportunity of expressing the hope that the officials of the Department would continue to lend their valuable assistance to himself in the discharge of his new functions.

Similar ceremonies took place at the various Departments of State on the 8th instant in connexion with the transfer of business to the new Ministers, and the first meeting of the incoming Cabinet was held in the Premier's residence at noon. The following Vice-Ministers were appointed:—

Mr. Wakatsuki Reijiro, hitherto Chief of the Taxation Bureau, to be Vice-Minister of Finance.

Rear-Admiral Kato Tomosaburo, hitherto Chief of the Bureau of Affairs and a member of Admiral Togo's Staff, to be Vice-Minister of the Navy.

Mr. Kawamura Jozaburo, hitherto Chief of the Bureau of Civil Law, to be Vice-Minister of Justice.

Mr. Anenokoji Ren, hitherto Chief of the Police Bureau, to be Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

The Emperor has directed that Count Katsura shall receive the official treatment accorded to a Prime Minister. It is expected that His Excellency will be nominated a member of the High Council of War, and that Admiral Baron Yamamoto will receive a similar appointment.

Barons Komura and Kaneko have been appointed members of the Privy Council.

On the 8th instant Marquis Saionji summoned a meeting of the Council and Managers of the *Seiyun-kai* and addressed them briefly.

Doubtless they fully understood, he said, the reasons which had induced him to bow to the Sovereign's mandate and to organize a Cabinet, and the reasons why he had discharged this important duty without consulting them. He looked confidently for their support in carrying out the various measures of vital importance necessary in the sequel of the war.

Mr. Hara Kei and Mr. Matsuda Masahisa made brief speeches announcing their acceptance of the portfolios of Home Affairs and of Justice respectively, and Mr. Matsuda formally resigned the presidency of the Lower House. Some discussion took place as to his successor in that post but no decision was reached.

## MR. FUKUCHI GENICHIRO.

Mr. Fukuchi Genichiro expired at 2 a.m. on the 4th instant at the age of 66. He was one of the most distinguished literateurs of the Meiji era. A native of Nagasaki, his diligence in study and his proficiency in foreign languages soon brought him into notice and he served in various positions under the Bakufu Government, being sent abroad four times to accompany missions. When the Shogunate's fate was nearly sealed, he stood forth as an advocate of forceful resistance, and published in that interest the first Japanese newspaper, a sheet called the *Koko Shimbun* (the World). This involved him in a collision with the Authorities and he was thrown into prison. Subsequently he accompanied Marquis (then Mr.) Ito to Europe. In 1874 he became a member of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* staff, and soon ranked on the same plane with the great editors Kurimoto Joun of the *Hochi*, and Narishima Ryuhoku of the *Choya*. Those were the days of the *Nichi Nichi*'s greatest fame, and the name of Fukuchi Genichiro was honoured as that of Japan's premier journalist. But the *Nichi Nichi*'s connexion with the Government in those times of keen political turmoil gradually detracted from the paper's popularity, and after an unsuccessful attempt to organize a party called the *Teisei-to*, Mr. Fukuchi abandoned the profession of journalism in 1887. We need scarcely say that a deeper cause than those enumerated here was immediately responsible for his fall from fame, but in the case of such a man the rule of *de mortuis* may be observed with propriety. After his retirement from public life he occupied himself with literary pursuits, notably the composition of dramas for the modern stage. The Kabukiza theatre owed a large part of its regeneration to his efforts. Within recent years he emerged from retirement and was elected a member of the House of Representatives, but death overtook him just as a new career of distinction seemed to be dawning. The three books which will make his name remembered are *Kwai o-jidan* (talks of old times), *Bakufu suibo-ron* (fall of the Bakufu) and *Bakumetsu seijika* (statesmen at the close of the Bakufu).

## DEATH OF PRINCE KUJO.

We regret to announce the death of Prince Kujo Michitaka, which occurred on the 4th instant. The Prince was 67 years of age. He had suffered some time previously from heart-trouble, but had made an apparently complete recovery. On the afternoon of the 3rd instant, while conversing with a guest, he succumbed to a sudden

seizure and never subsequently rallied, death ensuing at 1 p.m. on the 4th. The Prince was father of Her Imperial Highness the Princess Imperial. Prince Kujo was a direct descendant of Fujiwara Kamatari. Under the old system the office of *Kvampaku* had been hereditary in this house, and it had also furnished consorts for the Sovereign. The daughters of the deceased Prince, four in number, are married respectively to Prince Yamashina, to Count Otani, to the Prince Imperial and to the Lord Abbot of Bukko-ji. His younger brother is Prince Nijo; one of his sons has been adopted into the family of Prince Ichijo, and his son and heir is serving as an Imperial Chamberlain.

On the 9th instant the Emperor addressed a message to the Minister of the Household lauding the services rendered to the State by the late Prince Kujo, who commanded the Imperial forces at the time of the Oshu expedition in 1867, and after much hardship carried the Imperial arms to victory, thus setting an example of valour and zeal among the highest families in the land. His Majesty instructed the Minister to take all steps necessary for honouring the memory of the illustrious deceased and directed that a sum of 20,000 yen be allotted for the purpose from the privy purse.

## DEATH OF MR. PEACE.

Mr. Peace, who practised as a solicitor in Kobe during the 90's and after a short stay in Bombay settled down to the practise of his profession in Bangkok, died in Yokohama at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday after a long illness heroically borne. The first symptoms of the fell disease which has carried him off in his 60th year—cancer—were only apparently detected early last year, but by July he had lost the power of speech, and Dr. Gregory Jordan and other medical men when consulted in Hongkong gave the unfortunate gentleman but a short time to live. He reached Japan in the early autumn but was soon confined to his room, gradually fading away. He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters (Mrs. H. H. Grimble and Miss Peace) and to them our sincere condolences are extended in this hour of their distress.

## THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

It appears that the Chinese Representative applied to the Waiwupu for instructions as to the method of dealing with the Chinese students' strike in Tokyo, and the Waiwupu in turn handed over the question to the educational authorities who finally decided to despatch an official to Japan who should act in the dual capacity of controller and representative of the students. Since the departure of the implacables, about a thousand in number, there seems to have been a vehement discussion among the seven thousand students who remain. Some of them urged the wisdom of resuming their studies and others maintained that the only manly course was to return home. After long dispute the former party is said to have won the day, and according to present arrangements the students will all return to their various schools on the 11th instant. We say "all" because, although some are under sentence of expulsion, it has been decided, at the instance of the Chinese Minister, to revoke the sentence and allow the lads to attend their classes as though nothing untoward had occurred. That so far as we can see, is the only concession made by the Japanese Authorities.

## THE PEKING TREATY.

The versions of this Treaty published by the press are now accepted as genuine and they provoke a good deal of comment. The *Jiji Shimpō* takes the lead in condemning the terms. Naturally its main objections relate to railways. The proceedings of the Portsmouth conference show that Japan originally asked for the whole of the East Chinese Railway as far as Harbin and that she agreed to a compromise, namely, to leave the Changchun-Harbin portion in Russian hands, provided that her own right to construct the Changchun-Kirin road was acknowledged. Thus the latter line may be said to have formed an integral part of the Portsmouth Treaty, yet not the smallest allusion is made to it in the Peking Treaty, and the public are left to infer some secret arrangement by which Japan is to have the privilege of supplying one-half of the capital under certain conditions. Again, the Mukden-Hsinmintun military line, though actually constructed and actually in Japan's possession receives no mention in the Peking agreement. The *Jiji* is unwilling to pursue with criticism a Cabinet which has resigned, but it can not find anything good to say of the Treaty.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* takes precisely the opposite line. It declares that so soon as the Japanese Plenipotentiaries obtained China's endorsement of the terms of the Portsmouth Convention, they had performed their part and done even more than was generally expected. No little apprehension had been entertained that the Chinese Government would decline to agree to the conditions accepted by the Russians at Portsmouth, for they might not unnaturally have taken the line that this would be merely exchanging King Log for King Stork. Nevertheless they did agree, and it was no small diplomatic feat to secure their agreement. In addition to that achievement, however, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries secured the practical enforcement of the open door and equal opportunities for all in the Three Eastern Provinces, and secured also some further important advantages for their country. The Treaty must therefore be described as an undoubted success.

The *Nippon* points out that there is nothing whatever about three very important questions which the public had fondly expected to be definitely settled; namely, the question of posts and telegraphs; the question of the navigation of the Liao River; and the question of extending recognition to Japan's military notes as duly authorized currency. No one can call such an agreement quite satisfactory. Nevertheless the *Nippon* accords a certain measure of negative praise to the Peking Treaty. For this reason. By the Portsmouth Treaty a situation was practically created which signified the division of Manchuria into two parts, namely, the north which was to be Russia's sphere of influence, and the south which was to be Japan's. It is certain that under this arrangement Russia would have demanded from China within the Russian sphere privileges equal to all those obtained by Japan within the Japanese sphere. But the Peking Treaty has not conferred upon Japan any special privileges such as may not be duplicated in the north on Russia's account without inconvenient consequences. From that point of view the Treaty must be called a statesmanlike convention.

The *Nichi Nichi* does not think that the Treaty fulfils all expectations but it insists that China's position had to be considered,

and that if the agreement be wisely and discreetly carried out; Japan may derive considerable advantage without at all encroaching upon China's legitimate rights.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, like the *Nichi Nichi*, refrains from any severe criticism. In fact, this journal is disposed to applaud the Treaty as having accomplished the objects that Japan openly proposed to herself before the war, namely, the open door and the establishment of equal rights for all in Manchuria. Besides Japan can congratulate herself upon having obtained what may be called the backbone of Manchuria, and therefore she need not trouble about minor details. It will be for her people to utilize the advantages offered to them.

## KOREA.

Friday, January 5.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Nichi Nichi* says that news having been received in the city of Marquis Ito's determination not to force or precipitate any reforms, but to proceed with the utmost deliberation and circumspection, the confidence felt in the Resident-General has been augmented and his coming is eagerly expected by all classes. The Koreans are evidently afraid of nothing so much as being hustled out of their old-time grooves.

Pirates have made their appearance in the sea off Kunsan in Chhollado. They have murdered a Japanese gendarme.

Saturday, January 6.

There has been a collision between Korean troops and the inhabitants of a district near Wiju. Some casualties occurred and ultimately 5 Japanese gendarmes were sent to restore order.

The Il Ching-hoi are said to be the victims of violence at the hands of two other parties in Korea, and as the Authorities do not take efficient measures to protect life and property the Il Ching-hoi are arranging to help themselves. It is feared that this may lead to some disturbance. The enemies of the Il Ching-hoi—who support Japan's policy—are described as the "Education Party" and the "Young Men's Association."

The Residency-General is to have its offices in the building hitherto used as the Korean Foreign Office.

Monday, January 8.

The Foreign Office has published a letter addressed to it by a Japanese subject living in Korea, with reference to the interpretation assigned by some Koreans to the term *Tō-kan* (Resident General)—we use the Japanese pronunciation of the ideographs. It appears that in the Korean nomenclature all officials of *Sō-nin* rank are called *Rei-kan*. Ministers of the Crown are called generically *Tai-kan*, and the Emperor himself is called *Jō-kan*. According to the view of Korean ideographers the term *Tō-kan* includes all these functions and is higher than even the title *Jō-kan*. The writer of the letter asks the Foreign Office to give an authoritative ruling as to whether this rendering is correct or not.

In the second place the writer says that, collating the views of the Koreans, he finds they have in general no complaint to make against their country becoming a protectorate of Japan. They desire merely to have appearances saved. They do not ask whether the Li Family are to rule or not, or whether in fact they are to be under Japan's tutelage. What they fear is that the Japanese will cross over in great

numbers, and, under various pretexts, will impair the rights of the Koreans themselves and reduce them to a kind of slavery. If, on the contrary, the Japanese rescue the Koreans from their unenlightened state and accord to them equal rights, the people of the peninsula will welcome the new comers and accept their presence with tranquil gratitude. Such is said to be the view of many Koreans and the importance of treating them kindly is therefore dwelt on by the writer of the letter.

Wednesday, January 10.

The recent disturbers of the peace in provincial districts of Korea appear to have abandoned their violent schemes since the arrest of their leaders. Nothing is to be seen of them any longer.

The French Representative is said to be rapidly making preparations to depart from Seoul. He is pressing the Korean Government to settle several pending questions before his departure.

Thursday, January 11.

The Resident-General's office in Seoul is to be opened for business on the 1st of February.

Apparently it is part of the Resident-General's plan to continue and extend the system of advisers. There is talk of the appointment of several further officials to these positions.

## COUNT ARCO VALLEY.

Rumour alleges that the German Representative in Peking is to come to Japan as his country's first Ambassador to the Mikado's Court. There are doubtless sufficient reasons for this change. Indeed, with the exception of Sir Claude MacDonald, whose services in connexion with the Alliance constitute a special claim, all the Tokyo Representatives of the Great Powers seem destined to be removed to make room for successors of ambassadorial rank. That is seen to be natural enough when we regard the matter carefully, for Tokyo, in its Legation days, was not by any means the highest rung in the ladder of pre-ambassadorial promotion. The Peking Legation ranked higher, as did several of the European, and just as it would have been quite out of the routine that a Minister Plenipotentiary should pass from Tokyo direct to an embassy elsewhere, so when Tokyo was elevated to ambassadorial rank, it is right that its embassies should fall to the next in order for such promotion, not to those already serving there as Ministers. Still though the etiquette of promotion may demand Count Arco Valley's transfer, there is no one of any nationality in Japan who will not profoundly regret the change. It is not merely that by his zealous and able discharge of official duties Count Arco has won universal esteem, but that his qualities as a man have endeared him to everybody. He is the very personification of altruism, never by any chance sparing himself if others can be spared thereby and never failing to obey the minutest dictates of almost limitless kindness. We are reluctant to write in too full terms about an official who is still among us but Count Arco Valley presents to the public a study in the highest type of human nature and he must pardon us if we take a philosophic as well as a historical interest in his career. His departure from Tokyo will be a very great loss to the city, and he may be assured that among his many admirers the Japanese are not the least hearty.

## CHINA.

Saturday, January 6.

It is stated that the three Chinese Envoys who are now at Shanghai preparatory to visiting Japan *en route* for the West, have been asked by the Tokyo Government to defer their visit pending the complete settlement of the affair of the Chinese students. With reference to this latter problem we may here mention that Viceroy Chang is said to have appointed a commission of six members who are to proceed to Japan for the purpose of admonishing the students. If the coming of this commission be awaited before the Envoys leave Shanghai the latter event is likely to be considerably delayed. These Envoys have been most unfortunate. The bomb-throwing incident caused a long postponement of their departure from Peking, and now the prosecution of their journey beyond Shanghai has been interrupted by the students' strike. It is an obvious inference that the Japanese Authorities recognise the existence of a political element in the students' agitation.

Attention is drawn by one of our Tokyo contemporaries to the fact that the development of Japanese trade is taking place mainly with northern China and that comparatively little progress is made in the south. This fact is indicated by the following table, which shows the order occupied by the commercial transactions of the Powers with the various Chinese ports:—

Newchwang—Japan, England, China, Germany.  
Tientsin—England, China, Japan, Germany.  
Chefoo—England, Japan, China, Germany.  
Kiaochow—Germany, Japan, England, China.  
Chingwantao—England, Japan, China, Germany.  
Yangtsz-kiang—England, China, Japan, Germany.  
Ports between the Yangtsz and Canton—England, China, Japan.

Monday, January 8.

The three Envoys now waiting in Shanghai have postponed their departure for Japan until the next French mail steamer.

There is a rumour that Mr. Sheng I-hwai, Chief Commissioner of Railways, has died suddenly.

The students who recently left Tokyo have assembled to the number of 800 or 900 in Shanghai, and are projecting the establishment of schools there. Teachers, it is said, will be obtained from Europe and America. It is a very happy thing, we imagine, that youths with such hot fancies as these students displayed when in Tokyo, should receive their education outside Japan.

Russian insurgents are said to have entered Kiakta and committed many outrages. The Chinese Authorities have made formal application to Russia for their control, but Russia's hands are already pretty full.

Wednesday, January 10.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent says that, according to Chinese calculations, the number of Chinese subjects in Manchuria who lost their lives in the war was 20,000, and losses of property totalled 40 millions of *yen*. The Chinese Government is represented as entertaining some idea of preferring a claim on these accounts to Russia and Japan. Baron Komura is said to have been approached on the subject during his recent sojourn in Peking, and his reply is alleged to have been that if an exact account could be prepared Japan might possibly take the matter into consideration. It is obvious, however, that an exact account would be extremely difficult if not impossible to compile, for no trustworthy means would be available of distinguishing between injuries caused by the Russian forces and injuries caused by the Japanese. To impartial

outsiders it seems very evident that China herself should gladly bear these losses in consideration of the fact that she is to recover the whole of Manchuria without firing a shot on her own account. Never, indeed, was a Power treated with such extraordinary leniency. A veritably romantic standard has been prescribed by the nations for Japan's guide in this matter. Would any other Power have consented to make gratis such an immense restoration of territory after incurring such a vast loss of life and treasure to expel its invaders? If there be such a Power, the history of the past furnishes no clue to its identity. And yet, in the face of this colossal act of generosity on Japan's part, China ventures to talk of compensation for the paltry suffering endured by her subjects in the restored territory. We observe, however, that China is believed to be unlikely to press the claim. She would have been better advised had she never referred to it.

## ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

Admiral Rojestvensky's utterance in the *Novoye Vremya* stands at the very head of all the silly things that have been said in connexion with the war. Until the moment of this article's publication the Admiral was in the happy possession of one of the extremely few bright reputations won by his country's commanders in the campaign. He had brought out safely from Europe a heterogeneous fleet under circumstances of baffling difficulty, and he had advanced stoutly to deliver against the Japanese an attack which, some folks are charitable enough to believe, might have ended less disastrously for Russia had not he himself fallen severely wounded at the outset. Thus there remained to him at any rate the name of a potential captain. But by his article in the Russian journal he has proved himself totally deficient in common-sense and curiously ignorant of the elementary laws of international intercourse. One easily understands now how natural it must have seemed to such a person that French ports and French supplies should be always available to Russian ships engaged fighting with the ships of a State towards which France occupied the position of a friendly neutral. If Admiral Rojestvensky imagined—as he has now declared that he did—if he imagined that it was quite within the range of legitimate international relations that the navy of a neutral should be assembled and held in readiness to destroy the ships of one belligerent in case the other belligerent left the task uncompleted, then it is obvious that the whole of his journey from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan was beset with contingencies which might at any moment have involved France, England or Germany in most serious complications. The man has not the most rudimentary conception of neutrality and what it imposes. Treachery, too, of the blackest kind appears to present itself to his mind as a familiar incident. England was at peace with Russia and had taken infinite pains to discharge all neutral responsibilities throughout the war. Yet the commander-in-chief of the Baltic Fleet now quietly announces that the squadron of this neutral Power lay in wait at Weihaiwei to fall on his ships if the enemy failed to destroy them. No wonder that the Hull trawlers came in for rough handling from the Balticks and no wonder that the latter abused French hospitality so flagrantly. Perhaps the solution of this extraordinary incident is to be found in Admiral Rojest-

vensky's wound. He received a fracture of the skull, and although, he left Japan in a nominally convalescent condition, the excitement of returning to Russia and the circumstances awaiting him there may have intensified the effects of his injury so as to deprive him partially of reasoning faculty. That is the most charitable hypothesis. Should it not be confirmed, then indeed the world may well draw a long breath in reflecting over the perils to which its peace was exposed so long as a commander like Rojestvensky ranged the high seas with unlimited authority over a powerful fleet of war-ships.

There are conflicting telegrams about the sequel of Admiral Rojestvensky's marvellous utterance in the columns of the *Novoye Vremya*. One telegram alleges that the Russian Government has demanded an explanation from the British, which assertion is flatly denied in England. Another message reverses the order of the demand and makes the query come from Great Britain. Yet another represents England as addressing Rojestvensky. The probability is that no such step has yet been taken on either side. It is easy, however, to credit a cablegram which says that Count Witte laughs at the Admiral's extravagance and declares that no serious Russian will pay any attention to such assertions. There is a suggestion that Rojestvensky is endeavouring to influence public opinion in his own favour and to affect the verdict of the Court-martial before which he will have to appear presently, but that is hard to conceive since the Admiral must know well that the Court-martial is a mere matter of form. In our opinion the only tenable solution of the mystery is that the unfortunate officer is suffering from some cerebral disturbance caused by his wound. At all events he has fatally marred the prospect which was said to be opening before him: the Tsar can never appoint him to the portfolio of the Navy after such a fiasco.

## GENERALS NOGI, NOZU AND OKU.

General Nogi reached Ujina at 8.30 a.m. on the 10th and left Hiroshima at 7 a.m. on the 12th. He will make his triumphal entry into Tokyo on the 14th instant, which happens to be the anniversary of the day when he made his entry into Port Arthur. We read in the *Asahi* that when the General left Fukuinun he received numerous marks of the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants. They sent him a colossal umbrella and a flag, each bearing the ideographs *ban-min* (all the people). This umbrella has been from time immemorial an emblem in China of successful official protection. Under it the people are supposed to have enjoyed prosperity and peace.

The General says that if his own wishes were consulted, he would return to Japan hidden in the least conspicuous costume procurable. He notes some remarkable coincidences: that he paid his second visit to Port Arthur on the very day of the place's capitulation a year previously; that he embarked at Tairen in the very ship which carried Stoessel and his staff to Nagasaki; that at Ujina he exchanged salutes with a batch of Russian prisoners returning home, and that he is to enter Tokyo on the anniversary of the day when he entered Port Arthur after its surrender.

General Nozu left Tairen on the 11th for Japan.

General Oku is to enter Tokyo to-day at 10.39 a.m.



## THE ANNUAL BANQUET IN THE PALACE.

The Emperor received the Princes of the Blood, the high officers of State and the Foreign Representatives in the Homei-den of the Imperial Palace at luncheon on the 5th instant, according to the usual custom of opening the new year. The Prince Imperial was not present owing to the death of his father-in-law. On either side of the Sovereign at the banquet were ranged four Princes of the Blood, and the fifth place on the left and right respectively was occupied by Marquis Ito and the British Ambassador. The Emperor delivered a very brief speech, confining himself to an expression of the satisfaction it gave him to meet the distinguished company on this auspicious occasion and to wishing prosperity to the Heads of the various States. His Majesty's words were translated into English by Count Toda. Count Katsura, speaking on behalf of the Cabinet and the other Japanese subjects present, expressed in a few words their appreciation of the honour conferred on them by the Sovereign and their respectful wishes for the perpetual happiness of the Emperor and Empress and the prosperity of the Imperial House. Sir Claude Macdonald, on behalf of the Corps Diplomatique, speaking in French, repeated the wishes expressed by Count Katsura, thanked His Majesty for his gracious reference to the Heads of the States represented on this occasion, and trusted that the good relations now happily existing between Japan and those States would be preserved and still further strengthened. Count Toda translated Sir Claude's speech into Japanese.

It will be observed that whereas the Emperor's speech was translated into the English language the British Ambassador spoke in French. Doubtless in this matter Sir Claude Macdonald felt that his position as British Ambassador should be merged in his functions as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, in whose behalf His Excellency addressed the Throne. Yet we can not but feel that since the Emperor chose the English language to convey his congratulations to the Corps Diplomatique, there might have been a wholesome departure from the old groove in which this convention has moved for so many years. French is a beautiful and eminently expressive language: in these respects it certainly occupies the premier place. But it can no longer assert any comparison with English in extent of use and utility, and at a Court where the initiative comes from the Sovereign himself, the language of Anglo-Saxondom might surely be accorded the position of honour.

## THE JAPANESE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Ship-owners Association (*Senshu Dōmei-kai*) now own 350,000 tons of vessels, and its members are said to be agitating for an amendment of the Navigation Encouragement Law. According to that Law, no steamer is eligible for a bounty unless she displace at least a thousand tons and have a minimum speed of 10 knots. The Ship-owners Association advocates the abolition of these limits as to speed and size, their idea being that all vessels flying the Japanese flag should receive encouragement from the State. This very catholic doctrine is strongly combatted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which points out that such an indiscriminate and wholesale diversion of public funds into one special channel would be extremely false economy to say nothing of its administrative impro-

priety. There has been an exceedingly rapid development of Japan's mercantile marine during the past few years. In 1893 its total tonnage was 155,000; in 1897 the figure was 390,000, and in 1902 it stood at 900,000. The great development which took place in the five-year period, 1897 to 1902, was largely due to the operation of the laws enacted in 1896 for the encouragement of navigation, but must also be regarded as a sign of healthy commercial development. Between January, 1904, and October, 1905, an addition of 360,000 tons was made, and this, of course, must be regarded as quite apart from normal trade expansion, inasmuch as the added vessels were purchased to do the duty of steamers diverted to purposes of military transport or captured from the enemy. Apparently the main portion—virtually the whole, indeed—of this increment has passed into the possession of the *Senshu Dōmei-Kai*, and they are disposed to seek State aid for the maintenance of ships which have entered the field under these unusual circumstances. It is a false step. The *Nichi Nichi* urges the Association to face the situation boldly and seek the only legitimate and lasting kind of support, namely, that of the public at large.

We may mention here that the quantity of coal said to have been captured in Russian vessels during the war was:—

Cardiff, &c. ....	86,463 tons.
Japanese .....	7,825 "
Total .....	94,188 "

## BISHOP AWDRY.

Bishop Awdry's letter to *The Times* would, we hoped, be suffered to pass into oblivion without attracting wide attention or causing much excitement. But, according to Mr. Ishikawa, London correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun*, the letter created a great commotion in England. It is said to have furnished a text for renewed attacks on the Alliance by the latter's opponents, and to have been taken up by Mr. Leonard Courtney, who sought to prove that when such charges were preferred against the Japanese by a man in Bishop Awdry's position, there could be no doubt that the nation was unworthy to be Great Britain's ally and that any trust reposed in it would probably prove a source of disappointment and even disaster. Mr. Ishikawa writes in a very indignant tone. He states plainly that there is a strong feeling among churchmen in England as to the impropriety of leaving Bishop Awdry as the hierarch of the English Episcopalian Church in Japan, and that he should be recalled without delay. We can not, however, find any traces of the excitement referred to by Mr. Ishikawa. They do not appear in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, and the correspondence columns of *The Times* constitute the surest index of British public feeling. Mr. Leonard Courtney's long letter did not evoke a single rejoinder in the shape of protest or confirmation, so far as we can see, and we are inclined to think that Mr. Ishikawa, looking at the situation with naturally excited eyes, saw it in distorted proportions. We are bound to express the deliberate opinion that whatever grains of good may have been sown by the Bishop's letter, they are wholly swallowed up in the crop of mischievous tares it at once produced, but the best way to mitigate the situation is to keep silence. Those that know the Japanese know what a great though unwilling injustice Bishop Awdry did to them, and those that know

Bishop Awdry know that his genuine friendship for this country and its people induced him to write the letter and that the act must have cost him a bitter struggle.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Pessimistic accounts still continue to pour in from Russia. It is impossible to tell how greatly they exaggerate the facts or how far they fall short of them. The capture of Krasnoyarsk by the rebels is a heavy blow, not so much because of any special importance attaching to the place as because the difficulties of quelling an outbreak in this remote region must be immense. As for the estimate that the rebellion has thus far entailed a loss of two thousand million roubles, it is not at all incredible: in fact we may suspect it of being under the mark. Here we may mention that the latest news from Vladivostock indicates a most unquiet state of affairs. The Hungtusz appear to be the chief offenders against law and order. A thousand of them, who are said to have been originally in Russian employment, have grown insubordinate, and are reported to be raiding the town freely, directing their outrages chiefly against Japanese and Chinese subjects. Owing to the insecurity thus caused only one Japanese store has been opened, and great quantities of Japanese goods are said to be lying piled up on the wharves. The American Consul is making frequent and vigorous protests to the Russian Authorities, but the latter do not appear to have reorganized their forces sufficiently to deal effectually with the crisis.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the Tsar has conferred a high Order on Bishop Nicholai. Our contemporary reproduces the Imperial message accompanying the bestowal. It warmly eulogizes the unceasing and powerful efforts of the distinguished prelate in the cause of Christian propagandism, and alludes specially to his staunch adherence to his post throughout the war between his country and Japan. This honour is well bestowed.

The fourth big dock at Yokosuka has been finished and was opened with due ceremony on the 7th instant. Vice-Admiral Kamimura took the principal part in the ceremonies and the Emperor was represented by Prince Arisugawa. A conspicuous figure was that of Chief Engineer Ishiwada, who has served continuously at Yokosuka since 1867. The dimensions of the dock are the largest of any in Japan. It is capable of receiving a ship 165 metres long, 26 metres beam and drawing 9½ metres. The dock had been under construction since the close of 1901 and its cost has been 815,372 yen. It immediately received the *Peresviet*.

Lieut.-General Matsunaga, who was reported to be lying desperately ill in Mukden, is now said to have improved greatly and to be out of danger.

From the 1st of March next there will come into operation a new system of handling money through the medium of the post office. Briefly speaking the proposed plan is to substitute post-office cheques for postal orders. Thus it will not be necessary to go or send to the office if one wants to despatch money to any given place. One need only write two cheques and forward one of them to the destined recipient of money, despatching the other by mail to the post office

where one has registered oneself as a client of the new system. These transactions will not be performed gratis. The post office will make pro-rata charges, but they will be considerably less than the present charges. Further, the client (*kanyusha*) must deposit a sum of 20 *yen* on which he will not receive any interest. The system is called *yubin furikaye chokin*.

Folks who arrived at Nagasaki by the S.S. *Manchuria* on the 9th instant, report a state of great disquiet in Irkutsk and Tsitsihar, where much fighting has taken place and wholesale slaughter has been perpetrated by the Cossacks. The killed in Irkutsk are said to have numbered some 1,500 and their bodies were thrown into Lake Baikal. These informants add that the insurgents in Irkutsk and Harbin have agreed to march to Tsitsihar on Russian New Year's day (13th January) and to unite forces there, a prospect which is causing much alarm to the garrison. The idea of men proceeding in mid-winter from Baikal to Tsitsihar strikes us as somewhat problematical.

There are vague rumours of a serious disturbance among the Russian prisoners at Marugame in Shikoku. The news reaches the *Jiji Shimpō*. Several casualties are said to have occurred, some fatal, but no details have yet been received.

We may mention here that the prisoners now remaining in Japan number 32,000. After the 11th instant those at Narashino will be reduced to 2,700, and these too will soon embark at Yokohama. It is said that the Russian Government expects to have taken complete delivery by the end of this month.

The *Ikoma*, first-class cruiser (13,700 tons), sister-ship to the *Tsuba*, is expected to be launched at the beginning of March. The principal engineer connected with the building of the two ships is Mr. Yamada.

Vladivostok is said to be still in a most unquiet condition. The rioters comprise convicts released from jail in Vladivostok and Siberia on occasions of recent emeutes and a number of Hunghtsz. They are said to be pillaging in broad daylight, and their victims are chiefly Chinese and Japanese merchants. The steamer *Norma* brings this news. She arrived at Moji on the 4th, and her people allege that the Russian authorities are treating the matter very coolly.

All accounts agree that order has not by any means been fully restored in Vladivostok. The situation still eludes the hands of the authorities and trade is virtually at a stand-still. It must be confessed, however, that this present unanimity of rumour is at variance with recent stories and possibly some exaggeration may now also be suspected. A telegram states that the soldiers sent from Russia to deal with the disaffected elements in Linevitch's Army have orders to disarm the latter or to destroy them.

General Nogi and his staff embarked on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. *Kamakura Maru* on the 7th instant, en route for Japan. Among his staff were General Ijichi, who complied with his former chief's desire that he should accompany him on his return. The *Kamakura Maru*, under the command of Captain Swain, had carried General Stoessel and his staff from Port Arthur to Nagasaki, and was now so fortunate as to carry General Nogi. Moreover, Captain Swain had commanded the *Toyohashi Maru*

in which General Nogi proceeded to the war. The General paid Captain Swain a high compliment. He noted that this well known and universally popular commander had served the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for 30 years, never encountering the slightest accident throughout that long period, and that such a record indicated extraordinary zeal and competence. The first luncheon on board the steamer seems to have been a very brilliant affair. Mr. Hayashii Tamio, representing the Yusen Kaisha, welcomed the distinguished guests in an eloquent speech.

Our readers remember that in the summer of 1905 a Chinese mob attacked the branch temple of Hongwan-ji at Anhui and virtually destroyed it. Since that time negotiations have been proceeding between the Japanese Consul at Amoy and the Taoist, with the result that the latter has finally agreed to pay compensation amounting to 300,000 *yen* out of the public funds for the restoration of the temple, and to give an engagement that such outrages shall not be repeated.

We observe that Doctor Baron Takagi, F.R.C.S., Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals, left Yokohama by a recent mail steamer for the United States where he has been invited to give lectures on Naval and Military Sanitation at the Colombia University by the Committee of the Cartwright Lectures. Dr. Takagi studied at St. Thomas' Hospital in London from 1875 to 1880, and his reputation stands very high in scientific circles. After concluding his course of lectures in America it is his intention, we understand, to proceed to Europe, and he will probably be in London in March. It is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of his presence in the English capital to utilize his abilities as a lecturer.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, in addition to being accorded the status and treatment of a Minister of State, has been appointed a member of the Council of War (*Ginji Sangi*). It will be remembered that this Council of War takes the place of the *Gensui-fu* (Marshal's Office) which existed in the Palace prior to the War.

Vice-Admiral Ijuin (Goro) has been appointed chief of the *Kansei Honbu* in addition to his present post of *Kaigun Gunrei-bu Ji cho*. Admiral Togo is chief of the latter.

Mr. Ikeda Jusaburo, of the Communications Department, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs in the Korean Residency-General.

A new destroyer, the *Oi-kaze*, was launched at Maizuru on the 10th instant.

The crews of the *Kashima* and *Katori*, 20 officers and 600 blue-jackets, are to leave Japan for England by the *Iyo Maru* on the 23rd instant.

The Crown Prince of Siam and a number of Siamese notables are expected to visit Japan shortly.

#### FIRES.

On the evening of the 5th instant a fire broke out in the Japanese annex of His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin's residence in Nagatacho, Tokyo. The Prince and his family took refuge temporarily in the residence of Marquis Nabeshima, but they were able to return shortly afterwards to their own house, as the flames did not extend to the main building. This is the third

fire that has occurred in Tokyo since New Year's day. On the night of the 3rd Viscount Matsudaira's Koishikawa residence was burned, and on the 4th a conflagration took place in Tsukishima.

On January 5th, fire broke out in Kawaramachi, Kyoto, destroying two buildings. Four persons were killed while struggling to carry away articles from the burning houses.

At 12.40 a.m. on Jan. 10th, fire broke out in the up-stair rooms of the Chinese restaurant Pakha-tin, No. 4, Nigiwai-cho, Ichome, facing Isezaki-cho, Yokohama. The flames spread to the adjoining street, Wakaba-cho, destroying five houses and damaging six. The police are investigating the cause. It is generally reported that the accident originated with a lamp.

Early on the morning of Jan. 9th, a fatal outbreak of fire occurred in Akasaka, Tokyo. It burned nine houses and damaged six. Two men were killed while struggling to save articles from the burning buildings.

Another fatal fire took place at about the same time in Yanagi-wara-machi, Kanda, Tokyo, destroying two houses. One man was killed.

A further report by the Harbour Police concerning the fire on the steamer *Brigantia* says that Mr. Asakura, a tide waiter of the Yokohama Customs, a sailor on the ship, and a *sendo* of the launch *Kaiko Maru* sustained severe injuries by the explosion of saltpetre. They were removed to the office of Dr. Watanabe, Noge-machi. The principal portion of the cargo, consisting of saltpetre, sugar, cement, paper boards, etc., was destroyed. The wooden fittings of the holds were all damaged.

Fire broke out about 12 o'clock on the night of Jan. 4th in the factory of a confectioner named Y. Nakuzawa, No. 8, Yamamoto-cho, Ichome, Bluff, Yokohama. The flames were put out before causing extensive loss. The factory was partially damaged.

A lamentable accident occurred on January 4th at the Innai coal mine, Akita prefecture. Fire broke out in the afternoon of that day by which a hundred and one of about two thousand coolies lost their lives.

The dead body of a coolie was found on Jan. 8th in the hold of the German steamer *Brigantia* which recently took fire in Yokohama harbor. As the deceased has not been identified the body was being handed over to the City Office for burial.

An outbreak of fire occurred on the evening of Jan. 4th in Tsukijima, Tokyo, destroying twenty houses.

Fire broke out at 5 a.m. on Jan. 10th in South Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, destroying seventeen houses and damaging five. About 8 a.m. the same day, an outbreak of fire occurred in a turpentine and oil factory in Oshiage-machi, Honjo, burning down the building.

#### NEW MUSIC.

From Messrs. Chappell & Co., of New Bond-st., London, comes a welcome bundle of new music, which includes the following compositions:—"Remember Me" and "A Chain of Roses," by Hermann Löhr; "For Propriety's Sake," Guy d'Hardelet; "The Magic Month of May," Ernest Newton; "Look up, O, heart," Teresa del Riego; "Deep in my heart," Frank Lambert; "Ramona," a two-step by Lee Johnson, and "Love's last words," by Octave Crémieux. Space does not permit of a separate review of each song, we therefore single out those which have appealed to the reviewer on account of their melodic construction. "The Magic Month of May," is certainly a very graceful *morceau*, admirably suited for a light and flexible soprano voice. We trust that ere long this cheery song will find a place upon local programmes. To the same class belongs "For Propriety's sake." A guitar obbligato would greatly add to the enhancement of its piquant melodies. The songs by Löhr and Lambert are effective numbers of that large class denominated the *melancolique*. As for the two-step, we can heartily recommend it for its liveliness and capital composition.

## THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

AN impression appears to prevail in some quarters that the Japanese authorities are discouraging any special appeal to the public in connexion with the needs of the famine-stricken people in the north, and that, under these circumstances, the opening of subscription lists by foreign newspapers is viewed with a certain measure of umbrage. Such a misconception can not be too strongly protested against. We have the best possible ground for protesting. In point of fact subscriptions had been invited by one of the leading Japanese journals, the *Fiji Shimpō*, long before any appeal was made through the columns of the foreign local press, and a collection is now being made by the *Asahi Shimbun*. The Japanese Government is only too willing that all possible assistance should be given in the form of private or public charity and will, it is understood, be only too grateful for such aid. One question only has been raised, namely, as to the propriety of an appeal to the Mansion House in London. The idea of making such an appeal was suggested, but on reference to the Tokyo Authorities these decided that the crisis scarcely justified such an extreme step at present, whatever might be necessary in the future. The attitude of the Central Government towards this problem is in a sense conservative. It seems to be felt that, as far as possible, the suffering people, who are not all of the most provident or the most industrious type, should be encouraged to help themselves by taking employment on works which by tending to their own future benefit and prosperity, would not only assist them to bear up against present calamity but also guarantee them, partly at any rate, against recurrences of such troubles. Hence it has been considered inexpedient to give great prominence at first to the certainty of charitable succour. But no one doubts the urgent need of such succour, or imagines that any system of public works can prove adequate to relieve the distress. It is an occasion, we are fully persuaded, which amply warrants large exercise of the benevolence never lacking in this community. If any one has been deterred by a sense of reluctance to offer aid which might be considered impertinent, that idea can not be too quickly dispelled. As to the fact that the missionaries have taken the lead in the matter, we can not suppose that any really humane person would allow himself to be influenced for a moment by such a question. Still, if there be any who scruple to avail themselves of the religious medium, they have the resource of subscribing direct to the funds of the *Fiji Shimpō* or the *Asahi Shimbun*. The missionaries, as we understand their purpose, do not seek to be either the direct or the indirect dispensers of the foreign community's charity. They have associated themselves publicly with the movement because the discharge of their professional duties brought them into contact with

facts which would not otherwise have been known to foreigners, and which showed plainly that a terrible fate was hanging over the heads of many unfortunate men, women and children. There are many among us who desire no better medium for conveying their gifts than the medium of the missionaries, but there appear to be some also who would prefer to avail themselves of secular channels. Ways are open for both classes, and we need scarcely say that the avenue which brings the succour matters not at all provided that the succour is brought.

## THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

NO Cabinet that has been in office since the Constitution went into force will have such a name in history as the Cabinet which has just gone out of power. It will be remembered, in the first place, as a Cabinet more long-lived than any of its predecessors. Coming into office as a mere stop-gap pending the re-construction of the *Seiyū-kai*, and standing aloof from all political parties, it achieved an existence of 4½ years, although the general forecast of its life did not exceed as many months. It will be remembered, in the second place, because, during the whole of that time it avoided any tangible mistake. And it will be remembered in the third place because it raised Japan from the rank of a third-class State to the position of a first-rate Power. The second of these propositions will, of course, be disputed by some publicists; by the men who denounce as extravagant and unsound the Ministry's method of financing the war and by the men who condemn the Portsmouth Treaty as a wholesale and pusillanimous sacrifice. There is no occasion to re-open these questions here. We confine ourselves to saying that if ever ends can justify means the Government's financial programme is a case in point; and that unless it be bad statesmanship to appreciate a necessity and bow to it, the statesmanship of the KATSURA Ministry in withdrawing its indemnity claim is beyond reproach. It might have been desirable that the Cabinet should remain in office until its budget had been approved by the Diet. By so doing it would have rounded off its record completely, and indeed at one time the indications were that such would be Count KATSURA's policy. But he evidently found that by remaining any longer in office he would have outlived his mandate.

Nothing is more remarkable than the perfect peace and quiet that have attended this transfer of the administrative reins. Hitherto every Cabinet change was accompanied by conferences between party politicians, by meetings of Elder Statesmen, by councils at the Palace, by compromises and conciliations, and by newspaper controversies. All such elements of commotion have been conspicuously absent on the present occasion. Count KATSURA and Marquis SAIONJI seem to have elaborated their schemes and given

effect to them with imperturbable *sang-froid* and machine-like precision. The habitual calm of the one as a great military captain and the quiet courtesy of the other as a *grand seigneur* have doubtless been largely responsible for this result, which is an object-lesson worth studying.

Looking at the composition of the new Cabinet, we are struck by the fact that while its leader is a nobleman of the bluest blood, not one other member possesses a title. Already men are beginning to speak of it as a "Cabinet of Commoners." The SAIONJI family—which traces its lineage back to KAMATARI in far-remote centuries—is one of the nine *Seigwa*; that is to say, one of the nine houses privileged to supply *Daijō-daijin* (prime-ministers) under the old system, though not to supply *Sesshō* or *Kwambaku*. These nine houses are SANJO, SAIONJI, TOKUDAIJI, KWAZANIN, OI-NO-MIKADO, KUGA, KIKUTEI, HIROHATA and DAIGO; and the five *Sekke*, from which *Sesshō* or *Kwambaku* were taken, are KONOYE, KUJO, NIJO, ICHIGO and TAKATSUKASA. Marquis SAIONJI served on the staff of the Imperial Army in the Aizu campaign of 1867 and received a life-pension in recognition of his services. In 1870 he repaired to France for purposes of education and remained there ten years, acquiring an extended acquaintance with many subjects and a perfect knowledge of the French language. Returning in 1880, he at once stepped into public notice by starting a journal called the *Tōyō Jiyū* (Far-Eastern Liberty), which caused some sensation as an exponent of opinions too far in advance of the times. From that moment, however, the Marquis was recognised as a leader of thought and a politician with a distinguished future. He represented the French School of philosophy, while Prince KONOYE represented the German and Marquis KURODA the English. Always a profound admirer and close friend of Marquis ITO, Marquis SAIONJI took the portfolio of Education in the latter's 1894 Cabinet, and during his tenure of that office he twice discharged the duties of Foreign Minister *ad interim*. Again in 1898 he accepted the portfolio of Education under Marquis ITO as Premier, and on the latter's resignation he passed to the presidency of the Privy Council, which he subsequently left for the purpose of assuming the leadership of the *Seiyū-kai*.

Another striking feature of the new Cabinet is that though it includes three of the *Seiyū-kai* leaders—Marquis SAIONJI, Mr. MATSUDA MASAHIRO and Mr. HARA KEI—its remaining seven members are all without party affinities. Thus it can not be called "a party Cabinet" in any generally accepted sense of the term. It is rather a Cabinet which accepts the hegemony of a political party in exchange for the latter's parliamentary support. Indeed, one of the striking facts of the time is that the clamour for party government has largely died out in Japan. Even the Progressists, staunchest adherents of the system, admit that the time for its successful inauguration has not



come, and are content to welcome the SAIONJI Cabinet as a small step in the desired direction.

Yet again it is to be remarked that no less than five of the new Ministers have served as Vice-Ministers; three—Rear-Admiral SAITO (Navy), Mr. SAKATANI (Finance) and Mr. YAMAGATA (Home)—under the KATSURA regime, and two—Mr. MATSUOKA Kōki (Home) and Mr. MAKINO SHINKEN (Education)—in previous Ministries.

Mr. MATSUDA MASAHISA was for many years a prominent lieutenant of Count ITAGAKI in the old Liberal Party. Throughout a long public career the voice of reproach has never once been raised against him. Twice previously he has held portfolios: that of Finance in the OKUMA-ITAGAKI Cabinet of 1898, and that of Education in the ITO Cabinet of 1900. His appointment to the Department of Justice is considered somewhat anomalous, legal or judicial studies not having hitherto occupied his attention, but it is well understood that he is tolerably certain to succeed in any position which he consents to occupy.

Mr. HARA KEI, formerly a most promising official of the Foreign Office, exchanged official life for a business career and immediately obtained a distinguished place as one of the managers of the great FURUKAWA mining enterprise. When the *Seiyu-kai* was organized, he entered its ranks and was chosen on the Standing Committee, whereafter he became Minister of Communications in the ITO Cabinet of 1900.

Of Mr. KATO TAKAOKI it is scarcely necessary to speak, his career being familiar to all interested in Japanese affairs. He represented Japan at the Court of St. James for many years with conspicuous success, and he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the ITO Cabinet of 1900. No name stands higher among the statesmen of the younger generation. His warm personal friendship with Count OKUMA has created the impression that he belongs to the Progressists' ranks, but he is not a party man, and it is safe to say that he enjoys as full a measure of the respect and confidence of the *Seiyu-kai* as of the *Kensei-hon-to*.

Mr. SAKATANI had long occupied the post of Vice-Minister of Finance before his present receipt of the portfolio. For years back he has been known as the very head and front of Japanese finance. No man possesses a more intimate grasp of all the details of the subject nor has any mind been more fertile of sagacious expedients.

Rear-Admiral SAITO is one of those quiet, hard-working and thoroughly competent men who often escape notice and fame unless the opportunity for their distinction specially presents itself. If a record of his work during the war were accessible to the public, it would be found that in every branch of naval affairs his industry and sound judgment were invaluable, and that as a mere physical feat his unremitting attention to duty was quite striking. He succeeds a

Minister of rare ability but it is felt that the Naval Department will not lose by the change.

Mr. YAMAGATA ISABURO is a near relative of Marquis YAMAGATA. His name has not hitherto been much before the public, but he is exceedingly popular, and much admired for business capacity in the Department (Home Affairs) where his chief service has been.

The new Minister of Education, Mr. MAKINO SHINKEN, is a son of the celebrated OKUBO. He was Vice-Minister of Education under Marquis SAIONJI in 1898, and until his present appointment to a portfolio he served as Japanese Representative in Vienna. We speak of him as a member of the new Cabinet, but in point of fact his name has not yet been gazetted. Marquis SAIONJI himself takes the portfolio of Education *pro tem*. But it is well understood that this latter measure is only pending Mr. MAKINO's return.

Mr. MATSUOKA Kōki has long been a distinguished jurist. He once served as Vice-Minister of the Home Office. Prior to receiving Ministerial rank he held the position of Chief of the Legislative Bureau in the Cabinet. It was expected that the Department of Justice would be placed under his control, but he goes to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

There is no change at the War Office: General TERAUCHI has consented to remain there, an arrangement which seems to give universal satisfaction, as well it might.

It is observable that Choshu and Satsuma are represented by two names, the former by General TERAUCHI, the latter by Mr. MAKINO. Party politicians can at least say that the "Clan System" has disappeared entirely.

In the matter of parliamentary support, Marquis SAIONJI has 141 *Seiyu-kai* votes, and the probability is that the *Daido Club* (84) will go into the same lobby with him, thus enabling the Ministry to reckon on a solid working majority—225 in a House of 379. But it must be recognised that unless the Progressists (96) vote with the *Seiyu-kai*, which is not probable, the balance of power is in the hands of the *Daido Club*.

#### THE CHINESE.

IN an article commenting on the Shanghai affair the *North-China Herald* recently declared that the Chinese Authorities have no competence to move so much as a solitary soldier within the limits of the settlement unless the previous permission of the foreign municipality has been obtained. Very likely they have not, but fancy what must be the feelings of any patriotic Chinese subject when he reads such a declaration. It amounts to an explicit statement that China no longer possesses any sovereign rights whatever over the foreign settlement. The fact is not new: it has been repeatedly asserted in the past and has never, so far as we know, been practically contradicted. In-

deed when Vicoroy LI passed through the settlement some years ago, he had to obtain the sanction of the foreign municipality before commanding the attendance of his body-guard, and the circumstance was alluded to by the foreign local press in terms the reverse of tactful. But though the fact itself is not new, there is reason to think that its significance has newly dawned upon the Chinese, who, educated by the electric telegraph and the newspaper, are beginning to develop a faculty of perception very different from their old indifference. It can scarcely fail to occur to them that when they are simultaneously held responsible for the safety of a foreign settlement into which their right to march troops is denied, an evidently unjust position is created; and it must also occur to them that if foreign settlements tend to become *imperia in imperio* of the Shanghai type, then the fewer of such settlements China permits to be established, the better for her dignity and peace. Underlying the recent riots, proximately provoked by the Mixed-Court question, there could be discerned a feeling of general umbrage against foreign settlements in their modern character, and who can wonder that such should be the case? China's present mood seems to be one of straining after results and dispensing with processes. It is stated that the EMPRESS-DOWAGER, when granting audience to Baron KOMURA on the occasion of his recent embassy to Peking, made a frank declaration of conviction that Japan owes to her modern reforms the high place she has won among the nations; whereupon Baron KOMURA, with the quickness of intellect which usually distinguishes him, replied that the EMPEROR of Japan had never failed to take the lead in encouraging and promoting reform. HER MAJESTY'S conviction is wholesome and welcome, but we can not feel at all confident that its full significance is appreciated by the Imperial lady or by the officials nearest to the Throne. They seem to have conceived the idea of manufacturing a Constitution, not because they appreciate the advantages of constitutional government, but because they observe constitutions to be among the paraphernalia of great Western Powers and of the new great Power, Japan. Apparently, too, they have just awaked to the fact that Japan has recovered her judicial autonomy, and they are beginning to ask why China should not re-assert her sovereignty in the same direction. But they have not conceived clearly, if at all, what efforts are required as preliminary to that end, nor have they discovered that Japan's success was prefaced by thirty years of unremitting preparation. Thus the position is that they begin to grasp at results without recognising causes, and meanwhile, as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* said in a recent article, they are brought into daily contact with factors which render foreign intercourse more and more unsightly and intolerable in proportion as their eyes are opened to its anomalies. A book

published five years ago said of China's then condition:—"It is a situation full of perplexity and menace. China's awakening, it indeed she be yet fully awake, seems to have come too late. The umbrage of her own people and the impatience of foreign Powers will not leave her time to complete reforms without which the origin of the former can not be removed or the cause of the latter corrected." Since this was written, Japan, by an extraordinary exercise of force, has put back the hands on the dial of foreign aggression, and England has joined her with the same object. China therefore might count on time for reform were she earnestly bent on reforming. But she seems inclined to kick off her shackles instead of waiting to get them quietly unlocked, and the former violent process can not be suffered even by the allies who have combined to secure her integrity.

#### JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

THE foreign trade of Japan during 1905 reached the unprecedented total of 809,859,000 *yen*, so far as is now known. The figure may be taken as a very close approximation although only 9 ports are included for the closing month of the year. The details are:—

	1905. Yen.	1904. Yen.
Imports .....	488,265,000	371,290,538
Exports .....	321,594,000	319,260,895
Totals.....	809,859,000	690,551,433

Ten years ago (1896) the trade bulked 289,517,234 *yen*, so that it has very nearly trebled in a decade. It is interesting to note the decennial development since 1869:

	Yen.
Total trade in 1869 .....	33,672,611
do 1878 .....	58,862,974
do 1887 .....	96,711,932
do 1896 .....	289,517,234
do 1905 .....	809,859,000

The growth during the past 20 years has been very remarkable. Old residents doubtless remember that in the late seventies and early eighties, when the treaty-revision controversy was waxing vehement, one of the arguments advanced by the opponents of revision was that Japan had proved a commercial bubble and that nothing substantial could be gained by cultivating her friendship. This contention was based on the fact that the total foreign trade did not represent an average of 2 *yen* per unit of the population, and that no prospect of substantial increase could be looked for in any era however remote. The average in 1905 was nearly 18 *yen*.

A striking feature of the trade is the excess of imports. The balance against Japan—to use the popular and misleading phraseology—was no less than 166,671,000 *yen*. In 1893 the excess of imports amounted to nearly 112 millions, the largest figure in any year previous to 1905. If we collect the returns for the past 10 years, in every one of which the imports have exceeded the exports, we obtain the following results:—

TABLE SHOWING EXCESSES OF IMPORTS DURING THE DECADE ENDED 1905.

	Yen.
1896.....	53,831,713
1897.....	56,165,694
1898.....	111,748,403
1899.....	5,472,031
1900.....	82,831,851
1901.....	3,467,101
1902.....	13,428,193
1903.....	27,633,075
1904.....	52,029,642
1905.....	166,671,000
Total.....	573,278,703

It is a remarkable fact that in the space of ten years this country has received from abroad 573¼ million *yen* worth of goods more than she sold.

The movements of specie in 1905 were these:—

	Yen.	Yen.
Export.... { Gold .....	14,708,000	16,343,000
{ Silver .....	1,635,000	
Imports . { Gold .....	20,167,000	31,362,000
{ Silver .....	11,195,000	

Excess of Imports ..... 15,019,000

The movements of specie during the decade ended 1905 were:—

	Excess of Exports. Yen.	Excess of Imports. Yen.
1896 .....		27,543,325
1897 .....		62,247,549
1898 .....	44,423,699	
1899 .....		8,985,153
1900 .....	45,189,228	
1901 .....	3,088,350	
1902 .....		30,132,377
1903 .....		8,806,271
1904 .....	73,849,203	
1905 .....		15,019,000
Totals .....	166,550,480	152,733,675
Excess of Exports .....	13,816,805	

From these returns it would seem that Japan has bought 573¼ million *yen* worth of goods by paying only some 14 million *yen*, in cash, the balance in her favour thus being 560 millions approximately. But of course it has to be remembered that in many cases large sums of specie which came into the Government's hands abroad were brought to Japan and went to redress the balance of trade. The actual movements of specie during the ten-year period were:—

	Yen.
Exports of Specie .....	328,565,972
Imports " .....	314,749,167
Excess of Exports .....	13,816,805

It is possible, though extremely improbable, that the whole of the specie imported was brought in through official agency. Without some definite information on that subject, it is out of the question to determine how much hard money actually flowed away from the country's normal store in connexion with foreign trade. The fact has to be here noted that goods purchased abroad on direct account of the Government do not appear in the custom's returns.

Although the bulk of the trade for 1905 shows such a large development compared with 1904, the growth will not be regarded by Japanese economists as particularly healthy, since only 2½ millions of increment stand to the credit of exports, whereas nearly 117 millions appear in the imports' column. In 1896 there was an actual diminution of exports as compared with 1895, a diminution of 18¼ millions. But during the past decade the increase has been persistent and no year

except 1898 made such a poor showing as 1905. There are two obvious explanations of the nation's apparently slow growth of producing capacity in 1905, namely, the absence of nearly a million of able-bodied men at the front, and the fact that large quantities of commodities manufactured in Japan were shipped in Government transports for the seat of war and thus do not figure at all in the customs returns. The latter is true of woollen and cotton fabrics, of boots, shoes and harness, of waggons, carts and entrenching tools, of provisions, of fodder and of munitions of war. Indeed when it is remembered that in addition to meeting the demands of foreign markets, the Japanese people, though materially reduced in number, furnished supplies of all kinds for an immense army and navy and a big fleet of transports, it is evident that the nation must have worked with unflagging industry. On the other hand, while paying 160 million *yen* in the shape of extra taxes, the people made unprecedentedly large purchases of foreign goods. Thus, on the whole, the record of 1905 indicates a very vigorous nation.

#### BARON SUYEMATSU AND THE MISSIONARIES.

WE have received more than one communication on the subject of the letter addressed by Baron SUYEMATSU to *The Times* with reference to missionaries in Japan in general and Bishop AWDREY's letter in particular. Our correspondents challenge us to express an opinion and we are bound to say that we can not altogether sympathise with the stand-point of Baron SUYEMATSU or think that his letter to *The Times* was well judged in the interests of his countrymen. The instances he alleges in support of his charge of tactlessness against some of the missionaries are hardly worthy of serious mention and certainly can not be regarded as in any sense out-balancing the great good the missionaries do and the zealous devotion they show. As one of our correspondents justly says:—

"Baron SUYEMATSU may know how loyally the whole body of Protestant missionaries stood by Japan in the late conflict. I believe there was not a traitor in their ranks. They vied with the Japanese in all kinds of service possible for them to render at such a time. Their devotion was extraordinary. Their united influence upon America and England counted materially for Japan's cause, and this is well understood by the Japanese Authorities. Letters have been received from Governors and Mayors in all districts from Sapporo to Kagoshima thanking the missionaries for gifts to soldiers' families and for services to the country. It is true, as you remark, that missionaries are much more conciliatory than in former days and I am confident that they seek to conform strictly with the laws and customs of the country. Their relations with the people are personal, confidential and sympathetic. Indeed in this respect they associate with the Japanese as intimately as they do with Americans or Englishmen."

Another correspondent says:—



"To me it seems that Baron SUYEMATSU has not exercised his usual perspicacity in this matter. We all can understand that in proportion as the Japanese have faith in their own ancestral creeds and are content with the morality produced by faith in them, they must be disposed to resent the labours of foreign missionaries whose very presence in the country constitutes a tacit assertion of religious superiority. But the Japanese, I take it, are far too astute not to recognise that since the Christian apostles received their proselytizing mandate from the revered founder of their faith, the duty of propagandism is imperative in their eyes, and if they come to Japan to preach the gospel, it is not because they are imbued with a Sadducean belief in their own superiority to other men, but because they have received, as they think, a rich gift which they are bound to share with their fellow-men. Could an account be cast of the assistance they have rendered to this country in its wonderful path of modern progress, their work would receive recognition even from the most inimical. But they ask for no such recognition. They are well content to know that they have not laboured in vain, and one strong cause for satisfaction is the assurance that the friendships and mutual sympathies which have grown up between them and the people of the land have helped materially to break down the barriers of East and West. Even in the affair which forms the chief text of Baron SUYEMATSU's remarks, last September's riots, the missionaries themselves did everything in their power to correct false impressions which could not fail to be formed to the prejudice of the Japanese nation."

Yet another correspondent writes:—

"I am not a missionary, but I have talked with many of the cloth about the letters which appeared in *The Times* over the signatures of Bishop AWDRY and Baron SUYEMATSU, and my strong impression is that as between the two communications Bishop AWDRY's is the more regretted. Every one feels that the Bishop wrote in obedience to a high sense of duty and a sincere desire to bring the truth home to Japanese and English readers alike. But the question is, what will be the net result of his letter, good or evil? May not the same be said of Baron SUYEMATSU's rejoinder also? The Baron's indictment of the missionaries is slender and unsubstantial. Some of its counts are almost frivolous. Yet it is a protest, and a protest coming from a man so distinguished can not fail to influence the public mind. An idea has thus been conveyed that no light task devolves on the Japanese Authorities in preserving peace and good order between the missionaries and the people among whom they labour. I repeat that I am not a missionary myself, and since I have heard very little complaint from the missionaries, I will not attempt to defend them though the task would, I think, be very easy. Neither am I a Japanese, but if I were I would resent the implication suggested by the Baron's writing that my countrymen required careful watching and cautious legislation to keep them on good terms with Europeans and Americans who come here with the most benevolent purposes and without any selfish aims whatever. From what I know of the Japanese and from what I know of the missionaries, I can unhesitatingly allege that both might safely be left wholly to themselves without the slightest fear of any development of mutual hostility or ill-will. Is not that your opinion also? To me it seems that

the absolute immunity enjoyed by every class and every race of foreigners in this country is one of the jewels in Japan's crown of civilization, and I do not like to see its lustre dimmed by constructive suggestions that this kindly and tolerant mood is in any sense the result of official manipulation. I wish Bishop AWDRY had kept out of newspaper columns, but I have met Japanese who admire the courage of his speech more than they resent its bitterness. But as a genuine friend of Japan, which I claim to be, I wish much more earnestly that Baron SUYEMATSU had held his hand."

It appears to us that there is little to traverse in these utterances. There have been indiscretions on the part of the missionaries, but they are things of very ancient date, due wholly to the low estimate existing among foreigners universally twenty-five or thirty years ago as to the moral condition of every Oriental people. Something of that estimate lingers still in a few minds, no doubt, but concerning the missionaries as a whole it may be truly said that their appreciation of the Japanese is conspicuously high, and that Japan could not possibly have more sympathetic or favourable exponents of her character. If Baron SUYEMATSU had exercised the logical acumen and the spirit of justice which generally distinguish his writings, he would certainly have dwelt upon this phase of missionary labour, and would have noted that the missionaries are not only a valuable educational instrument but also the truest and best-disposed interpreters the country can have.

#### CHRISTMAS IN JAPAN: IN AND AROUND SENDAI.

(COMMUNICATED.)

In speaking of Christmas in Japan it must be remembered that the large majority of Japanese are not Christians and therefore know nothing about this beautiful season in the year which we all like so well to celebrate, and which is so universally celebrated throughout America. No festival in the entire church year is so universally celebrated by Christians in Japan as Christmas. The season comes at the end of the year, just after the schools, both public and private, have passed through their mid-year examinations. As this time is naturally a vacation for most people, it affords a splendid opportunity to the students to help in celebrating Christmas. Japan has many students and among this class are to be found some of the most earnest and best Christians and in them lies the hope of future Japan.

This year all the different churches held services. In connection with our work here the writer attended eight different services, beginning on December 20th at the old dormitory of the Theological Department of North Japan College. Here we met with young men who are to be pastors of some church; they are older in the faith and rendered a fine programme. This service was attended only on invitation, the building being too small to accommodate all who wished to attend it.

On December 21, there was a unique little Christmas service by the Kindergarten Department of the Second Street Orphan's Home. It was quite plain and simple but the little children seemed very happy as they took part in their little recitations, dialogues and motion songs. After the programme their hearts were made to beat fast when they received a small bag of cakes valued at one cent and a beautiful Christmas card which

came from America. Some received a special prize for attending regularly.

The service on December 22nd was held at a small preaching place in the northern part of Sendai, called: "Kitakajimachi Kogisho." This is in the heart of the poor district and the boys and girls who attend the Sunday School services come from homes where the parents are hardened with the old doctrines and observances. The very house in which the service was held was the home of a famous Buddhist priest. But our student evangelist, Mr. Akaboshi, is doing splendid work here and had trained the scholars of his Sabbath School to render a very pleasant programme. A fine Christmas tree was the delight of these poor children and when they each received a bag of cakes and a fine American picture card they went to their homes with merry hearts.

Saturday evening, December 23rd, will long linger in the memories of the people at Aramachi Chapel, southern part of Sendai, as they held their first Christmas service in the new chapel completed a few weeks ago. Although the seating capacity of the chapel is about 200, there were 350 present by actual count, and a fine programme was well rendered. This chapel is the only place of Christian work in a community of over ten thousand inhabitants. Truly a large field.

December 24th was the great day at the big Nibancho Church, the writer being superintendent of this Sabbath School, which bears the distinction of being the largest in the Church of Christ in Japan with an enrollment of 380 scholars, and 24 trained teachers. The decorations throughout the church were exquisite and the Christmas tree very beautiful. A programme with 32 numbers, consisting of recitations, songs, dialogues, essays, motion songs, etc., lasted 2 hours. Then the distribution of gifts and congratulatory addresses lasted another hour. Attendance here over 800, church too small to hold all who came to hear and see; 12 Russian officers attended this service and seemed very much impressed. Here American picture cards were distributed and a collection was taken for the relief of the famine sufferers.

On Christmas evening the Miyagi Jo Gakko celebrated their Christmas. A fine programme with many songs, dialogues and a drama entitled "For Another's Sake" was well rendered. Here we saw the most beautiful decorations in Sendai—two fine trees elegantly trimmed, and when lighted it was a grand and pleasant sight to see. Much praise is due this flourishing girls' school who not only celebrated a Christmas at their own school, but went to one of the largest hospitals in the city the next day and gave the sick and wounded soldiers cheer and comfort. After they rendered a programme to the hospital inmates they distributed oranges, cakes and cards.

On December 26th the students in the Industrial Home of North Japan College held their Christmas exercises. It was a splendid service with many good talks, fine quartette singing, and the evening was brought to a close by having prizes and jokes. It was a pleasant evening for all and eclipsed previous services.

By special invitation I went to Kakuda on December 27th. This is a town about 40 miles from Sendai with a population of 8,000. Students met me at the one-horse street-car line, hustled me to the hotel, made me eat a hasty supper, and then escorted me to the service in the church there, which formerly was a temple. This service began at 6 p.m. and lasted until 11.30. The programme was a tedious one of songs, recitations, addresses, and gramophone selections.

#### STORM.

A strong southerly gale prevailed on Wednesday night and Thursday morning in the Gulf of Tokyo and its vicinity. Heavy rain fell at intervals and toward morning the wind was blowing a whole gale with frequent gusts of alarming force. On the Bluff a number of superannuated fences disclosed their weakness by being blown down, but so far as can be learned the damage on land is not serious.

## TO A MADONNA OF MURILLO.

Oh sweet saint Mary, with thy tired eyes  
And mother-anguish in thy sacred face,  
Unmindful art thou of thy Babe's embrace.  
Is it that thou canst see His cross arise  
With yearning arms against Golgotha's skies,  
And all the bitterness, the pain, the tears  
To be His lot throughout forthcoming years,  
And thou would'st stay His grand self-sacrifice?

Oh Mother Mary, thine is more than pain  
Of earthly mothers; for that small Form  
pressed  
In childish helplessness against thy breast,  
Is God's own Son—not thine—though born  
of thee.  
Yet though thou suffer thy Gethsemane,  
No man shall say that thou hast borne in vain.

M. K.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*The Toll of the Bush*, by WILLIAM SATCHELL.  
London, Macmillan & Co., Yokohama, Kelly  
& Walsh, Ltd

THIS novel, which appears in the familiar buff-coloured covers of Macmillan's Colonial Library, should win a large circle of readers by reason of its vigorous, unconventional style and quaint charm of setting. Mr. Satchell has laid the scenes of his story amid the unfamiliar surroundings of New Zealand and he introduces us to men and women of a type rather better visualized than in the ordinary run of novels. Perhaps their surroundings may be held accountable for much that is fresh and attractive in some of the principal personages; perhaps more is due to the rare craftsmanship of a skillful pourtrayer of character. Certainly the author deals in a very refreshing manner with the elemental passions which have swayed poor humanity since the world was first sent swinging down the ringing grooves of change; but there is love and love, jealousy and jealousy, hate and hate, revenge and revenge—and while some writers can make them read real and true, in the hands of others they are the veriest buckram and rubbish at that. Mr. Satchell has the better way. As we said just now, the action of "The Toll of the Bush" lies in a little corner of the New Zealand bush where the settlers are still waging war against the primeval forces of Nature, and the author, having obtained his information at first hand, uses his "local colour" with considerable effect. Geoffrey Hershaw, a young Englishman possessing many lovable qualities but cursed with an irresolute will, is the hero. His indecision of character has so far spoiled all his attempts at taking up a career and the possibilities are that it will submerge him in the end. For his antithesis we have a Church of England clergyman of revivalistic tendencies, the Rev. T. Fletcher, whose powers of will are adamant in their texture and mercilessness. These young men are rivals for the hand of Eve Milward, the beautiful younger daughter of a pioneer settler of great wealth and local consideration. Through some means or other Fletcher becomes possessed of certain information regarding Hershaw's life in England which gives him the whip-hand and he uses the advantage most unscrupulously. Mr. Satchell, though one of the Moderns, is sufficiently loyal to the ancient tradition of his craft to make the wrong-doer eventually pay the penalty, but we leave it to our readers to turn to the book themselves to find out the means by which the end is attained. In the unfolding of the story we have pictures of New Zealand country life and manners in the opening days of the 20th century which give delightful glimpses of the open-handed Colonial hospitality which still prevails so extensively among the well-to-do; the free and easy outlook on life which distinguishes the younger men and women; of the broad minded charity which forgives and condones a multitude of failings and shortcomings; of the petty rancours and asperities which destroy the idyllic charm of the

Bush for many of its indwellers. The closing chapters of the novel are perhaps the best. Mr. Satchell gradually throws aside the restraint which held him in at the outset and "letting himself go" describes most graphically the development of a mania in one poor human derelict which leads up the grand catastrophe of the book—a bush fire and the wandering into the wilderness and rescue therefrom of Eve Milward and Geoffrey Hershaw. We look forward to Mr. Satchell's next work with considerable interest.

*Lone Marie*, by W.E. NORRIS, London, Macmillan and Co., Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

MR. NORRIS long since won his spurs in the field of light literature. He is the possessor of a very delicate literary fancy and no matter how thin the story may be which he has to tell he nevertheless drapes it in a mantle of most becoming form and texture. *Lone Marie* is a young American lady who has spent most of her time amid the diplomatic circles of Europe and when the story opens we find her acting the part of guardian angel to an American heiress, who, with her mother, is spending some time in London. All three ladies are possessed of much charm of manner and one is rather sorry that the men—with the exception of Mr. Theodore White, of St. Paul—are such poor representatives of the breed. Lord Westenhanger is a very colourless specimen of the English aristocracy; though he fulfils the purpose for which he was intended by his creator; but Mr. Gordon Heneage is about the biggest "boulder" we have encountered in fiction for a long time past. It seems altogether incomprehensible that a person with such fine tastes and distinguished qualities as *Lone Marie* is said to have possessed could ever have associated with such a blackguard. But then if she had not done so, there would have been no story to write concerning her and her little ways and we should have lost several hours of good entertainment.

*The Last Chance*, by ROLF BOLDREWOOD; London, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

IT cannot be truthfully averred that the Australian writer whose *nom de plume* of Rolf Boldrewood appears on more than a dozen novels, improves with the passing years. His hand has either lost its cunning or else by sticking too closely to the groove he first cut for himself he has effectually destroyed all sense of novelty and freshness. "The Last Chance" bears no comparison with "Robbery under Arms." Badly balanced, unequal, and without method, it resembles a lazy river creeping wearily through monotonous flats. Here and there it draws into its uninteresting current incidents such as the opening of the Kalgoorlie Water-works, the rescue of a suspected leper from Molokai, an armed attack upon a miner's camp, incidents in a fever hospital, the Oxford & Cambridge boatrace; the Grand National; the Australian bank smash; the Boer War; the behaviour of Colonials in England; Mayoral and Ducal post-prandial orations; whole cantos from Wordsworth, Scott, and other poets, the Russo-Japanese War—all and sundry being pitchforked in to bulk up sufficient matter to make a book. Rolf Boldrewood must mend his ways if he wished to keep his readers.

## Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin.

TWO numbers of the "Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin" are to hand. One deals with "English Common Law in the Early American Colonies," and is a well-reasoned piece of writing. Parenthetically we may state that it was a thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Wisconsin by Paul Samuel Reinsch, Assistant Professor of Political Science. The second bulletin prints a lecture by Mr. Henry Charles Taylor, Ph. D., Instructor in Political Economics, in the University of Wisconsin, upon "The Decline of landowning Farmers in England." He traces the beginning of the evil to the time when the yeomen began to be replaced by "gentlemen farmers" during the great depression which extended from 1820 to

1836. He sees little hope of the old order being restored, for English farmers of the present day do not buy the land which they cultivate. It therefore follows that the English farmlands are being acquired by the wealthy manufacturing and mercantile classes with the object of forming estates from which they can derive territorial and social distinction.

## New Zealand Year Book, 1905.

THE New Zealand Official year book for 1905 is a very useful volume giving as it does a vast variety of information in a most compendious form. Special articles dealing with the land system of New Zealand, Old Age Pensions, Notes on the Hot Spring districts, and the colour sense of the Maori lend additional interest to the volume.

## "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

The second performance by pupils of the Bluff High School of selections from Shakespeare's fairy play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" drew a crowded audience to the Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon. As our readers are aware the proceeds are to be devoted to the Sendai Famine Fund and we are glad that the young ladies secured such a warm and hearty response to their charitable appeal. Preceding the play came a short miscellaneous programme, the outstanding item in which was the Irish Famine Song, sung most sympathetically by Dr. Bomford Emerson—an appropriate selection in very sooth.

Pianoforte Solo... "Charakterstück" .....Lichner.  
Miss Blundell.  
Song..... "Over Here" .....Wood.  
Dr. Bomford-Emerson.  
Recitation..... "His Sixth Birthday".....Billings.  
Master Freddie Wolf.  
Violin Solo..... "Serenade" .....Pierne.  
Mr. C. H. Thorn.  
Recitation... "The Naughty Little Girl" .....Peck.  
Miss May Neville.  
Song..... "Ora pro Nobis." .....Piccolomini.  
Mr. K. Dodds.

Miss May Neville received a pretty basket of flowers after her well-spoken recitation.

The play was even more prettily staged than on the first occasion, the wood near Athens in particular being a veritable fairy glen with coloured lights twinkling among the boskage and electric glow-lights besprinkling the over-arching bamboos. Again the *Lysander* of Miss Dorothy Austen, the *Helena* of Miss Georgie Tresize, the *Theseus* of Miss Emily Fox, the *Oberon* of Miss Daisy Neville, the *Titania* of Miss D. Hearne and the *Puck* of Miss M. Emerson stood out above their fellows. Action was admirably fitted to word in every instance, and the play became a real thing of life and beauty, whether fairy or mortal held the stage. A statelier *Lysander* could not be desired; or a more wistful, pleading, loveable *Helena*, with her flashes of roguishness; while the kingly dignity of *Oberon* was a joy to see. The tricky little *Puck* was a veritable sprite fit to gambol on a dolphin's back or slide down the silvery pathway of the moon-beams. The incidental dances and songs of the fairies were very daintily given, though we should have liked to have had *Oberon's* beautiful "I know a bank," sung instead of recited. But it would be ungracious to criticise such a really clever performance as Saturday's and we conclude with hearty thanks to the Misses Kilby for affording Yokohama two perfectly delightful afternoons.

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Theseus .....	Duke of Athens .....	Miss E. Fox.
Egeus .....	Father to Hermia .....	Miss E. Cain.
Lysander...	In love with Hermia .....	Miss D. Austen.
Demetrius .....	In love with Hermia .....	Miss E. Esdale.
Hermia .....	Daughter to Egeus .....	Miss E. Talbot.
	In love with Lysander .....	
Helena.....	In love with Demetrius .....	Miss G. Tresize.
Bottom .....	A Weaver .....	Miss M. Kilby.
Oberon .....	King of the Fairies .....	Miss D. Neville.
Titania.....	Queen of the Fairies .....	Miss D. Hearne.
Puck.....	or Robin Goodfellow .....	Miss M. Emerson.
Peaseblossom .....		Miss M. Tripler.
Cobweb .....		Miss A. Unite.
Moth .....		Miss D. Fearon.
Mustardseed .....		Miss C. Beeken.

### THE VISIT OF PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

A meeting of British residents, called by the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, the British Navy League, and The China Association "to consider what steps shall be taken to welcome H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught" was held on Wednesday at 5 p.m. in the Masonic Hall, No. 78. There were about 40 present.

Mr. JAMES WALTER, President of St. George's Society, said Mr. J. Carey Hall, H. B. M. Consul-General, had been to Tokyo and had seen the Ambassador, Sir Claude MacDonald, in regard to the reception of Prince Arthur. Mr. Hall therefore could probably give them a good deal of information as to the arrival of His Royal Highness in Japan and the duration of his stay in this country. He moved that Mr. Hall should preside at this meeting. This was carried by acclamation and Mr. Hall took the chair.

Mr. HALL, having acknowledged the honour the meeting had done him in voting him to the chair, said Mr. Walter drew his attention yesterday to the fact that there was a desire on the part of the British community to show respect to their Prince, who was due to arrive here next month. They had an exchange of ideas as to the proper thing to do in the circumstances and they agreed that the first step to take would be to consult the Ambassador. He (the speaker) accordingly waited on Sir Claude by arrangement that morning and ascertained his views on the matter. Mr. Hall believed the programme of the Prince's movements was tolerably well-known. He was due to arrive here on a man-of-war on Feb. 19th and was to leave on or about Mar. 16th in the C.P.R. steamer. During the first 8 or 10 days of his Royal Highness' stay in Japan he would be the guest of the Japanese nation, of His Majesty the Emperor, and some time during that period the ceremony of Investiture which constitutes the chief aim of the Prince's mission would take place. After that this Royal Highness would be free to spend his time as would be most agreeable to him, and Mr. Hall believed that as in February and March the coldest time of the year was experienced the Prince, accompanied by the Ambassador, would see as much of the southern and warmer parts of Japan as was possible during the remainder of His Royal Highness' stay. He expressed, and he thought they would approve of his doing so, the opinion of the British community of Yokohama that they would be desirous of testifying their respect to a Prince of the Blood Royal arriving on a mission of such importance as to invest the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Garter, and he asked Sir Claude as to the proper means of testifying their respect and interest on the occasion. Sir Claude considered that the proper thing would be for the British community to assemble *en masse*, or as many of its members as possible, to welcome His Royal Highness on his arrival and perhaps read a short address of welcome—(Hear, hear and Applause). Perhaps the whole ceremony to pass off in less than half an hour. That was about all that would be expected of them, and that much at least he (the speaker) hoped they would all be willing to do. If the desire of the community should be for any further display of hospitality it would necessarily take place, not during the first 10 days of the Prince's stay but rather towards the time of his departure, and it would be a question for future consideration. The facts he had detailed were the result of his interview with the Ambassador with regard to the desire of the community to do something on the occasion.

Mr. WALTER said they were all very much obliged to the Chairman for his trouble and pains in going to Tokyo and seeing the Ambassador with regard to the method of receiving the Prince. He thought they were probably all agreed that it would do very well to assemble at the Pier on the arrival of His Royal Highness—all British subjects, including wives and children—to receive the Prince *en masse* as suggested by the Ambassador and he therefore

moved that notice be given to all British subjects when the arrival of the vessel was known so that they could assemble, men, women and children, at the Hatoba and present a short address to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, (Applause).

Mr. A. G. MOREY WEALE seconded.

Mr. WALTER before the motion was put to the meeting suggested that as there would doubtless be a large number of their allies, the Japanese, present to receive the Prince, Mr. Hall might kindly have an arrangement with the Governor so as to have a portion of the Pier set apart for the British community.

The CHAIRMAN said he was glad to have an opportunity of supplying an omission in the remarks he had made. The same thought occurred to him in his discussion of the subject with the Ambassador, who at once re-assured him on the point. Naturally there would be a large crowd, and if no arrangements were made for the recognition of the British community they might have to apprehend being crushed and shouldered in the crowd. But Sir Claude assured him that all the arrangements were to be settled by the Household Department and him in concert and that if the British community wished to meet His Royal Highness in this way the Japanese Authorities would ensure that they would have a suitable place on the occasion. (Applause).

The motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. P. S. BENT raised the question of securing that the address would be acceptable to the Prince.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that a small committee be appointed to look after the matter of the address, in the case of which, of course, brevity would be the soul of eloquence. It would be cold weather—indeed if the weather should prove inclement, he thought it would be in order for the address to be read in the old court-room at the British Consulate, which could be prepared for the occasion. He suggested a small committee—say 5 or 7. The movement was spontaneous, coming from the community itself, and the nomination of their committee rested entirely with the meeting.

Mr. WALTER suggested 7.

Mr. V. A. CAESAR HAWKINS thought they should make it a dozen.

Mr. MOREY WEALE suggested 7 with power to add.

Mr. WALTER, referring to the bodies by which the meeting had been called said they might take their chiefs with Mr. Hall as Chairman.

The Committee was then elected as follows:—Messrs. Jas. Walter (St. George's Society), V. A. Caesar Hawkins (Navy League), Dr. Wheeler (Ireland), E. C. Davis, A. G. Morey Weale (China Association), A. McLean (Canada), President or Vice-President of St. Andrew's Society; J. T. Hamilton (Australia),—Bhesania, (India), Rev. W. P. Field and Mr. F. J. Lias (Wales).

It was proposed that Mr. HALL should act but he declined, remarking that the Committee had better be non-official. He said, however, he would give the Committee every assistance in his power.

Mr. WALTER said there was another matter as to which there were two suggestions. They had learned that Prince Arthur would be here for a short time only so that there would be no possibility of their doing anything else—except on his leaving for home. It would be for them to consider whether they should not entertain His Royal Highness at a dinner. There were two ways of doing that. One was by a dinner at one of the hotels, but the most that they could accommodate at the Oriental Palace would be 200. Another would be to entertain him at either a lunch or a dinner in the Public Hall, where it would be possible to provide seats for 400 people. It might be remembered that on the day fixed for the Coronation there were plates laid for 400 in the Public Hall, but unfortunately owing to the illness of the King the whole affair fell through. At the Public Hall also they could have ladies present. It was understood that the Prince was leaving by the *Empress* so that a luncheon

might be arranged, which would be very appropriate because it would be a farewell to His Royal Highness, and Mr. Walter was sure permission could be obtained from the agent of the C.P.R. to have the steamer postponed for an hour or two on such an occasion. Unfortunately in the month of March an outdoor entertainment would be impossible.

Mr. C. A. FRASER asked what was the number of the British residents in Yokohama.

The CHAIRMAN said for the last 6 years, he was sorry to state, British subjects had not been under any necessity or duty to register themselves at the Consulate. The duty of numbering the peoples, a very important function in ancient times, was now performed not by the Consulates but by the Japanese authorities. The number of British subjects here used to be well over a thousand and he should say it was well over a thousand now. But the number able and willing to co-operate in an affair of this kind would not be likely to exceed the figure mentioned by Mr. Walter, 400, at the very outside. Perhaps it would be premature to come to any decision on the subject brought forward by Mr. Walter; and the Committee should find out whether such an entertainment would be agreeable to the Prince on the occasion of his departure and take measures accordingly. The Committee, then, would know that besides the drawing up of the address they had the duty of ascertaining whether any further expression of hospitality and respect would be welcome to His Royal Highness.

Mr. CAESAR HAWKINS seconded and the proposal was adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, having summed up the decisions arrived at by the meeting, begged to tender his best thanks for the prompt and punctual attendance on this occasion.

On the call of Mr. WALTER a vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for presiding was passed by acclamation. The meeting then dispersed.

### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening must be set down as one of the most successful during the present session. Practically the whole evening was the outcome of the Vice-President's individual work, Mr. Vincent having prepared the paper, selected and seen to the making of his own lantern slides, arranged the musical portion of the programme (which involved the composing of organ parts for some of the items, and in addition he read the paper and described the scenes. Before starting the programme the President drew attention to the musical and essay competitions which the Society at the annual general meeting directed the different committees to arrange. The musical prospectus and rules for the essay competition were now in the hands of all members and he hoped the labours of the committees would be rewarded by a fuller list of entries than they had had last year. He appealed to the members to make both competitions the success they deserved to be.

The paper read by Mr. W. Karl Vincent, (Vice-President of the Society) on "Ober-ammergau and the Passion Play" was at once historical and descriptive, and highly interesting from all points. It was illustrated by over 50 views depicting scenes on the way to the little Tyrolean village on which once in every ten years the eyes of all Europe—indeed of the whole civilized world,—are centred, and reproducing photographs in and of the village and its strikingly picturesque surroundings, and of the action of the remarkable work these humble Tyrolean peasants produce before spectators drawn by curiosity or religious fervour from all quarters of the earth. At the outset Mr. Vincent made brief reference to the now well dissipated idea that the Passion Play is a profanation of the sacred subject. The villagers, he said, look upon the Passion Play as a religious service—a labour of love. Every performance is prefaced by prayer, they solemnly partake of the Holy Communion and thus prepare themselves for their great and difficult task, with



the result that the religious fervour of the players elevates the Play and renders it one of the most profoundly impressive spectacles that can be witnessed. Of alternative routes Mr. Vincent chose that from Munich via Starnberg and Murnau to Oberau by railway and thence by post-chaise. The road via Ettal from the latter point is one of the loveliest mountain routes in Bavaria. Broad and easy, it winds in huge zig-zags up the hill side by steep precipices and deep mountain gullies. A few words were given in passing to the interesting village of Ettal, believed to have been founded either towards the end of the 9th century by one Guelph Ethike, or a few centuries later by Ludwig the Bavarian who, called by a monkish vision from Rome, came hither and raised a cloister. Leaving Ettal one enters on the last bit of road to the Passion village, part of which is wedged in between the crystal river Ammer and a high wall of marble called the Kappellen-wand, (high up in which is a huge figure of Christ in the mouth of the Barenloch cave), and part passes the steep Kofel overlooking Ober-ammergau, on which betrothals were wont to be celebrated, and from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. There are other interesting sights, but the village itself of course claims chief attention. When, said the lecturer, the Passion pilgrim allows his eyes to rove over the hamlet for the first time he will at once admit that it has a decidedly charming and idyllic situation. He is welcomed by the fir-clad mountains, by the sunny meadows through which the river Ammer winds its shining way in zig-zag grooves, by the tall church, the Passion theatre, and by the smart yet quaint dwellings and their neat little gardens. On a bright summer's day everything breathes of peace and happiness. But anyone who goes to Ammergau expecting to find there a typical Bavarian village with country customs will be surprised. Mr. Vincent did not think the influx of visitors tended to spread culture and refinement among the villagers; on the contrary he regarded them as disturbing factors. The Ammergauer seen in his best light is the result of centuries. He is refined by inheritance, by a relatively long process which has formed his character.

Mr. Vincent devoted a substantial part of his paper to a history of the Ammer valley, (the first parish church of which was erected in 746 A.D.) which has undergone many misfortunes but is now rejoicing in prosperity and happiness through the medium of the Passion Play of Ober-ammergau. The population is about 1,800 and the people are an industrious folk, principally wood-carvers and farmers. The town itself is extremely clean and neat; everything that tends to add to the comfort and general welfare of the villagers is carefully sought after by the Mayor and his assistants. The Main Street contains many picturesque dwellings in the style of the Swiss chalet, with trim little gardens all aglow with bright flowers of many colours. Among the monuments in the Parish Church is one to Pastor Daisenberger, the arranger of the Passion Play as we now have it. The church, its frescoes, altars, etc., the fine shops with their beautiful products of art-industry were described. The needs and wants of the people are of the simplest kind. The large sums of money that the Passion Play brings into the village are almost all absorbed in parish undertakings. Ammergau has been burdened with so many debts, so much distress and misery, that up to well in the eighties the receipts from the Passion Play were much like drops of rain in the desert. It takes a lot to keep the mountain rivers in order, to contribute to the general up-keep of the village, to maintain the carving school and other public enterprises and buildings. Each individual receives very little of the proceeds from the Passion Play. After the necessary village expenses have been paid, the surplus of the Passion Fund is divided among the six to seven hundred players. Mayr, who took the part of "Christ" in 1890, received a sum equal to one thousand yen for his share in the performance. Considering that the play occurs only once in ten years, that the villagers are often put to a good deal of expense to meet the demands of visitors and that during this season the people can not obtain outside work, one must say that the Passion Play is not a very

profitable undertaking. It is not a simple money-making affair, for the villagers treasure the Play as a precious heirloom, and they have steadfastly refused the most tempting offers to perform elsewhere. The lecturer then described the theatre, its dimensions and arrangement. Formerly the play was given in the open, but since 1900 the auditorium has been covered in and now seats nearly 5,000; the stage, however, is still open to the sky.

Turning now to the Play, Mr. Vincent briefly reviewed its history since 1633 when, the plague having been brought into the valley, the heads of the village vowed that, if its ravages might be stayed they would hold a "Passiontragedie" every ten years, a vow which by special miracle arrested the ravages of the disease. In 1634 the Play was given for the first time on an open air stage by the Ammergauers, and though more than once molested by official interference its performance has continued with regularity to the present day. Having mentioned the three men (Father Ottmar Weiss, 1769-1843; the schoolmaster Rochus Dedler, 1779-1822; and the priest Daisenberger, 1779-1853) justly celebrated for their popularity with the community and the good work they rendered in connexion with the theatre, and cited the names of those that will long be remembered for their exceptional abilities in portraying the several difficult characters of the drama, Mr. Vincent proceeded to a brief description of the Play itself, which in its general features is doubtless well-known to our readers. At Ober-ammergau everything tends to deepen one's impression of the Passion Play. "Nature and art were never more charmingly blended. Behind the stage and towering above it in the distance are the mountains of Tyrol. The twittering of the birds harmonizes with the orchestra and chorus. Butterflies flit across the stage, the sweet perfume of spring blossoms scents the air; the doves perched high in the rafters of the theatre coo to their hearts' content; the soft green of the hills meets the deep blue of the sky. God never seemed revealed in greater glory than here in Ober-ammergau among the Bavarian hills." The remarks of the lecturer were strikingly enforced by the views shown of the various tableaux and scenes—from the moment when to soft and harmonious music the chorus with slow and stately measure comes forth from the columned halls on either side and the Choragus recites the opening lines, "O, human race, by sin and shame laid low," etc., and the first Tableaux—the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise—to the dread tragedy of the Cross, the Rising Again, and the final apotheosis where Christ ascends from the midst of His disciples and holy women to join his Father in Heaven. "Shades of evening gradually approach,—faintly in the distance is heard the chiming of the vesper bell, slowly the curtain falls to the final strains of the Hallelujah Chorus, quietly, deeply moved, with abated breath the spectators gradually leave the Passion Theatre and walk out into the golden glow of even-tide."

Following the lecture came an appropriate musical programme, as set out below:—

Song..... "Shepherd of Souls".....Wilson.  
Mr. E. Kendall.  
Pianoforte and Harmonium } "Pilgrims' Chorus" .....Wagner.  
(from "Tannhäuser").  
Miss Blundell and Mr. W. Karl Vincent.  
Song....."Le Crucifix" .....Faure.  
Mrs. E. C. Irwine.  
Violin Solo....."Air" .....Goldmark.  
(from Violin Concerto).  
Mr. H. A. Poole.  
Song....."O, Blessed Redeemer" .....Faure.  
Mrs. James Walter.  
Piano Duet and Harmonium } "March of the Pilgrims" .....Mendelssohn.  
(from Italian Symphony).  
Misses Blundell and Cain and Mr. W. Karl Vincent.  
Song....."O, Divine Redeemer" .....Gounod.  
Mrs. E. C. Irwine.

The President in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent complimented him upon the excellence of his paper and the super-excellence of the musical programme which he had arranged. Mr. Vincent had dealt entirely with

the Passion-Play of Ober-Ammergau, but it must not be forgotten that before the Reformation England was a prolific field for similar dramatic representations of the sacred stories of Holy Writ. The York, Chester and Coventry Miracle and Mystery Plays were a quaint literary heritage of our race, and they dealt with a vast variety of topics all associated with the Scriptures. The M.S.S. of these rude old plays could be seen in the British Museum, in the Bodleian Library, in the Chapter House at York and elsewhere. So great was their vogue that the Reformers had the greatest difficulty in frowning them down, the good folks of Coventry in particular being most tenacious in maintaining their right to enact their Miracle Play at certain seasons of the year. But the custom was gradually suppressed though here and there a Mystery or a Miracle Play lingered in the more remote parts of rural England, and as late as 1850, one was given in one of those queer old-fashioned little Cornish villages which rejoice in the name of a saint taken from the old British calendar. As a boy the speaker could remember the "Waits" at Christmastime performing a little play dealing with the birth of Christ, in which the carols took but a subsidiary part. This was in Warwickshire in the late seventies; but it is only a year ago that *The Times* described a similar Christmas Eve performance in a Sussex Village, and the writer of the article declared that the words used by "St John," "Old Adam," "The Shepherds," "Vice," and other characters had been handed down orally from father to son for untold generations, for they bore in their archaic form traces of a most remote antiquity. The Morality Plays to which category "Everyman" belongs, are of a much later period of evolution. Properly speaking they were the immediate forerunners of the great Elizabethan drama, which, as we know, turned to the book of everyday life for its subjects.

### THE HEBREWS IN AMERICA.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

New York, December 7th, 1905.

New York is gay with Christmas preparation, but lively also with politics despite election being over; for no one knows yet but that Hearst may be counted in and become mayor. The prize is great, for Mayor McClellan actually rules over more people than did President George Washington. The New York *Herald*, which a short time ago contained the data showing this contrast of facts, gave also the portrait of an ex-naval engineer, who in 1874 repaired Commodore M. C. Perry's flag-ship, the *Mississippi*. In his nineties Mr. Chas. Haswell is still at work daily in his office at the City Hall.

The shadows and the lights alternate. "The Mayor of Tokio," full of fun, nonsense, bright jokes and local hits, with suggestions of the city on the Sumida in silk and spangle, parasol and top-knot, holds the boards and draws the crowds. Up at the Nippon Club, in quiet and aristocratic 85 Street, now reached in a jiffy by subway, Minister Takahira has bidden his New York friends goodbye. They all hope to see him in the United States again. At Washington he gives another Sayonara party, previous to leaving for home. As a neighbour and friend in the capital, he has made many warm friends who feel real regret at his leaving. Remembering him first as a student lad in Tokyo University, and then as a secretary at the Japanese Legation of earlier days, I was highly interested in finding him at the council board at Portsmouth, where he sat with another student of mine, Baron Komura, whom I had the honour of teaching during the greater part of the years 1872, 1873 and 1874. Most amusing, during the days of the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, were the bright, flippant and highly entertaining, but utterly untrustworthy accounts in the morning newspaper of what the envoys said and did! Walter Savage Landor never wrote more lively and also more imaginary "conversations."

Not one moment too soon did President Roosevelt come forward as peacemaker, and history will surely justify and increase in honor

the Elder Statesmen who advised the signing of the treaty. If for no other reason because there is no "deceitfulness of riches" greater than money made in war, the Emperor and his advisers deserve the praise of the world. Japan's greatest victory was won over herself, and her prosperity will be sound and sure.

While we are still wondering if it is evolution or revolution in Russia, the Hebrews are mourning. One of the most impressive sights seen in Manhattan Island for years was the slow and solemn movement of 120,000 Jews, living on the East Side, who in public mourning, in street and in synagogue, showed their grief at the slaughter of their brethren at Odessa and in other Russian cities. Yet they are not stopping with tears. The fund for the relief of the Jewish survivors in Russia has already reached one million dollars. On Thanksgiving Day, and on the Sundays before and after, the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Jews in the United States was commemorated in hall, church and synagogue. Driven out from Brazil when the intolerant Portuguese expelled the tolerant Dutch, the Jewish Pilgrim fathers found rest and peace with prosperity first on cosmopolitan Manhattan island and then in Rhode Island. The little "Land of Crooked Streets," as Massachusetts Tories used to call Roger Williams' colony, led New England in civil and religious freedom. Happily to the credit of the city once called New Amsterdam, there is soon to arise in Central Park an equestrian statue of William of Nassau. Long before Roger Williams was born, this Dutch Stadholder laid down the principle on which the Dutch Republic was founded—no interference with a man's conscience, so long as he obeys the laws. In the United States the Dutch led us all in religious liberty.

The Russian Jew, when like a hunted rat, he arrives in New York, is not a lovely or attractive specimen, as a rule. But, if one would have his icy prejudices melted, let him visit, for example, the "Educational Alliance" building, sustained by wealthy Israelites, on East Broadway. It stands in the very midst of one of the new Jerusalem. Five thousand people cross its threshold of stone (several times already worn down and renewed) in this rather new and handsome building. At 9.30 a.m. the little kindergartners come in—they need much soap and washing often—and all day are classes, and at night clubs. The final assembly 9.30-10.30 p.m. consists of the middle-aged teachers in Jewish homes of rabbinical Hebrew lore, who are trained in scientific and modern methods of reading and studying pure Hebrew. From the dirty, miserably poor "gutter snipes" to the bright, happy, neatly dressed debaters, embroiderers, singers, dancers, and piano-playing young ladies and gentlemen, good American citizens and prosperous merchants and philanthropists—the change is one delightful to note. Besides the public schools, which are "the stomach of the country," making good American blood, we have in New York that wonderful system of free public lectures, which gathers twice a week in a hundred halls, ten thousand adults to hear and see stereopticon lectures on travel, art, science, household economy, music, etc. The supervisor of the system is a Hebrew. A dozen daily papers in Yiddish help the ordinary Jew to know what is in the world, until he can read his newspaper in English. Although some Jews break away into blasphemy, immorality and even anarchy, and others, morbidly intellectual, are buried in books, expecting to solve the problems of society and the universe through speculation and philosophy, yet most of the immigrant Hebrews become good citizens and householders. It is to be hoped that the foolish counsels that urge the arming by Americans of the Russian Hebrews will evaporate. It is certain that Hebrews, Koreans, Armenians and other oppressed people, who know not Washington's farewell address counsels will besiege the doors of the White House in vain so long as we have a negro problem on our hands, and 9,000,000 black folks to look after, to say nothing of Indians, and the Monroe doctrine in practice. We Americans are likely to let the other Powers attempt the task which some day "The Parliament of the World" may attempt. One must expect "the battle flags

furl" before that consummation. Tennyson was scientific as well as poetic in his order of vision.

Congress has opened and the President's message—the longest document of the sort ever known, occupying over two hours in the official reading—has been more or less digested. The literary critic sees easily why our President's writing is no more likely to win fame as classic or permanent addition to literature in English, any more than is Gladstone's. The soul of wit is also the secret of life in literature, yet the topics pressing for attention are stalwartly discussed.

W. E. G.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The trial of Mr. H. Kono, a member of the Lower House, and other politicians who are charged with having participated in the Tokyo disturbances, will take place on Jan. 15th in the Tokyo District Court.

##### THE NOGUCHI CASE.

The trial of O. Noguchi, who is charged with having murdered his brother-in-law, the well-known poet, Mr. Noguchi Neisai, will take place on February 8th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Imamura. Messrs. T. Hanai and S. Saito, lawyers of Tokyo, will be employed for the defence.

##### RAZA v. CHARTERED BANK.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. M. A. Raza against the Chartered Bank claiming delivery of forty bales of sheep skins, was resumed on Jan. 10th, in the Yokohama District Court. Mr. J. F. Cox Edwards, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was examined as an expert witness.

At the outset of the hearing, Mr. Edwards asked the Court that he should be paid a fee for appearing as an expert. He was very reluctant to attend as this was his busy time.

The Court was willing to pay a fee but could not fix the amount before his claim was presented. If the claim was reasonable the Court would have no objection to payment.

Mr. Edwards deposed that drafts on merchandise were arranged in various ways. As to the usual practice, the draft was attached to the shipping documents—bill of lading, marine insurance policy, invoice, etc.—on which the shipper can draw the amount covering the invoice from a bank. Of course there must be a special arrangement between the shipper and the bank. Such an understanding was made in confidence between the parties, so that the bank would not take any precautionary measures as to the contents of packages specified in the invoice. On the other hand, the bank which received the foregoing draft would intimate its arrival to the consignee. The bank would give an instruction to a landing agent to land the goods concerned in the documents and to keep them stored until the draft was honoured by the consignee within due time. When the draft was paid, the bank would give up to the consignee the warrant given by the landing agent.

Being shown by the Court the receipt of Messrs Helm Bros. for eighty bales of tanned sheep-skins,

Witness said that it was a warrant. Examined by the plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. Edwards said that no bank personally examined the goods. The bank did not pay money against the documentary draft unless there was confidence in the shipper. Consequently the bank examined the invoice and bill of lading only. The goods were thus security against the advance to the shipper. As to the arrangement between the bank and the landing agent, witness said there were several ways according to the nature of the draft attached to the shipping documents. In any case the goods would be kept by the landing agent on behalf of the bank until the draft was paid. In the case of damage or shortage of merchandise the landing agent would notify the bank. There was no business practice that the bank was bound to pay for damage or shortage.

Several argumentative queries by the plaintiff's Counsel followed to which explanations were duly given. Further witness said that if the draft was dishonoured, the bank would inform the shipper and would re-ship the goods or take other steps under the instructions of the shipper. Being questioned by the plaintiff's Counsel what steps the bank would take as to damage which was found in goods in the custody of the landing agent, he said that the bank had no responsibility for the damage.

At the conclusion of the examination of witness Counsel briefly spoke after which plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine a clerk of Messrs. Helm Bros as to the details of communications between the landing agents and the shipowner with regard to the damage to a portion of forty bales of tanned sheep-skins consigned to the plaintiff. The Court dismissed the request.

The parties thereupon briefly discussed the case after which the Court decided to give judgment on Jan. 12th.

##### DEATH OF MR. HERBERT ROSE.

His many friends in Japan, and especially those in Yokohama, where he spent a number of years, will learn with deep sorrow of the death of Mr. Herbert Rose, Manager in Taipei, Formosa, of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. He was here on a visit during the Christmas Holidays and at that time presented no conspicuous appearance of ill-health.

Mr. Rose, who was of Anglo-German parentage, came to Yokohama some eight years ago and entered the office of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., with whom he remained till the time of his death. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and owned several boats successively, his last being the *Wanderer*, and he took an active share in the administration of the Yokohama Yacht Club, of which he was for some years an exceedingly popular and energetic Hon. Secretary. The turf also claimed part of his attention, and for several years in succession he had an interest in stables. Mr. Rose will be remembered by all who came in contact with him as a true gentleman; an honest-hearted, straightforward and kindly man: his removal in the very prime of life is very sad.

##### EXHIBITION OF FENCING AND JIUJITSU.

Promoted by the masters and mistresses of the Sho-do Kwan, an institution for training in old military arts, a funeral service in memory of the officers and men who died during the war was conducted on the Cricket Ground, Yokohama, on Sunday, Jan. 7th, commencing at 11 a.m. The altar was arranged on a stage where the assault-at-arms later took place. Buddhist and Shinto priests officiated at the services. Abbot Ito, of the Yokohama branch of the Hongwanji, read an address eulogising the excellent services rendered by the deceased during the war.

Under the auspices of Mrs. Ai Matsumoto, a well-known fencing and *jiujitsu* mistress, (apparently about sixty-five years old), feats of arms were exhibited. In the intervals between the various performances, the City band played selections and in addition *hora* (conch-shells) were blown and *jintaiko*, (military drums) were beaten. In ancient times to order a retreat, the conch-shell or gong was used, and for the advance, the drum. Jugglers also performed and day fire-works were displayed. The meeting, which was attended by a number of foreigners, concluded at 4.30 p.m.

It is officially reported that the second batch of Japanese prisoners—about forty officers and men—from Harbin have been handed over to the Japanese at the advanced line. They are all sick and wounded and could not be removed to European Russia. The further delivery of prisoners, about ninety in number, will shortly take place in Manchuria. This is said to be the final batch.

## SENDAI FAMINE FUND.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following sums on behalf of the Famine Sufferers in the North of Japan:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged.....	1,391.17
Teachers and pupils of the Shizuoka Girls' School .....	24.05
Evelyn, Katherin and Frances .....	1.00
Kaisei Dendo Jo Gakko (Bible Class) 212 Bluff .....	20.00
"Sympathy" .....	10.00
Mrs. John Kirby .....	10.00
Mrs. H. Loomis .....	10.00
Total .....	1,466.22

Dear EDITOR.—We are sorry for the little boys and girls in Northern Japan that have't very much to eat. With Louise and Glaister we want to help a little. We hope other little boys and girls will follow the example of Louise and Glaister.

Yours truly,

EVELYN, KATHERIN, FRANCES.

Kure, January 5, 1906.

[Note.—We insert this letter with pleasure and at the same time can assure Evelyn, Katherin and Frances that we have already received, on behalf of the famine fund, the contents of several little money boxes; and we also know that many of the little boys and girls who were present at the "Famine Fund" performance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" on Saturday paid for their tickets out of their own pocket money.—ED. J. M.]

## LADIES' LAWN TENNIS &amp; CROQUET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the above Club was held on Wednesday, when the following Committee was elected:—President, Mrs. James; Vice-President, Mrs. Litchfield; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Coutts; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Syme Thomson, Miss Thomas and Miss Merriman.

The following accounts were presented and passed:—

L. L. T. AND C. C. IN ACCOUNT WITH H. SYME THOMPSON.			
JANUARY TO DECEMBER.			
Dr.	January 1st, 1905.	Yen.	Yen.
To balance .....			1,067.77
" Fees 64½ active members .....	645.		
" 3½ active members at ½ fees.....	17.50		
" 114 honorary members .....	1,368.		
" 13 entrance fees .....	130.		
" 8 visitors.....	30.50	2,191.	
" Basket Ball and Hockey Clubs .....		20.	
" Entrances to handicaps and tournaments.....		108.	
" Sale of old wood .....		11.	
" " balls .....		19.75	
" Interest on account with Shanghai Banking Corporation .....		25.86	
			3,443.38
Cr.			
By Wages Gardeners.....	680.27		
" Weeders and ball boys .....	59.11	739.38	
" Kimono and Obi .....		21.20	
" Tea, Sugar, Milk, Charcoal, &c. ....		113.55	
" Tennis balls, nets, tapes, &c.....		643.72	
" Repairs to fence .....		557.98	
" Prizes and medals.....		110.50	
" Hon. Sec. account .....		47.71	
" Hon. Treas. account.....		5.24	
" Mr. Woodruff collecting subscriptions .....		65.56	
" Brooms, nails, repairs, &c .....		27.69	
" Grass and fertilizer .....		34.40	
" Ground rents for 1906 .....		187.50	
" Balance in Bank .....		869.81	
" Cash in hand.....		19.14	
			3,443.38

E. & O. E. H. SYME THOMPSON,  
Hon. Treas.  
F. K. READ, Auditor.

December 31st, 1905.

An official telegram from Osaka says that on January 5th, a case of plague appeared there. The patient is an infant.

## FOOTBALL.

A game of association football was played at the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon. The following were the teams at the opening of the game, several changes of position being made during the play:—

WHITES.		COLOURS.	
S. R. Ford	Goal.	Momban	
D. Drummond	Backs.	Cooper	
W. B. Mason		Thwaites	
Johnson	Half	T. Kilby	
Bell	Backs.	G. Neville	
F. J. Drummond		H. Y. Irwine	
Stornebrink		J. E. Drummond	
V. A. Hearne	For-	Strome	
E. N. Lambert	wards.	Van Smith	
Dixon		W. Graham	
Worden		Valentine	

Referee: Mr. C. T. Mayes.

Dixon and Hearne scored for Whites in the first half and in the second half Worden and Hearne scored. For Colours one goal was scored after the interval by Cooper, Whites winning by our goals to one.

TREATY AND ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA  
RELATING TO MANCHURIA.

(OFFICIAL VERSION).

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to adjust certain matters of common concern growing out of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia of September 5th, 1905 have resolved to conclude a Treaty with that object in view and have for that purpose named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Baron Komura Jutarō, Jusammī, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Special Ambassador of His Majesty, and

Uchida Yasuya, Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and His Majesty the Emperor of China:

Prince Ching, Presiding Minister for Foreign Affairs, Councillor of State and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty,

Chu Hung-chi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Councillor of State and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, and

Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan by Articles V and VI of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned.

Art. II.—The Imperial Japanese Government engage that in regard to the leased territory as well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitation, they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia. In case any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

Art. III.—The present Treaty shall come into full force from the date of signature. It shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than two months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate in the Japanese and Chinese languages and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Peking, this twenty-second day of the twelfth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-sixth day of the eleventh moon of the thirty-first year of Kuang Hsi.

(Signed) BARON KOMURA JUTARO, (L. S.)  
Jusammī, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Special Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(Signed) UCHIDA YASUYA, (L. S.)  
Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(Signed) PRINCE CHING, (L. S.)  
Presiding Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Councillor of State and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

(Signed) CHU HUNG-CHI, (L. S.)  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Councillor of State and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

(Signed) YUAN SHIH-KAI, (L. S.)  
Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to regulate, for their guidance, certain questions in which they are both interested in Manchuria, in addition to those provided for in the Treaty signed this day, have agreed as follows:

Art. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade:

In the Province of Shingking:  
Fenghuangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tieling; Tungkiangtzu and Fakumen.  
In the Province of Kirin:  
Changchun (Kuanhengtzu); Kirin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.  
In the Province of Heilungkiang:  
Tsitsihar; Hailar; Aihun and Manchuli.

Art. II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquillity shall have been re-established in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

Art. III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquillity in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, any villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing those bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese li from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

Art. IV.—The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

Art. V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

Art. VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 48th year of Kuang Hsu. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisal of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Regarding the manner in which the improvements of the railway are to be effected, it is agreed that the person undertaking the work on behalf of Japan shall con-



suli with the Commissioner dispatched for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Eastern Chinese Railway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

Art. VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

Art. VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and likin.

Art. IX.—The methods of laying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shinking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopened although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

Art. X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint-stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River Yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as the organization of the company and all regulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chinese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

Art. XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

Art. XII.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

The present Agreement shall take effect from the date of signature. When the Treaty signed this day is ratified, this Agreement shall also be considered as approved.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate in the Japanese and Chinese languages and have thereon affixed their seals.

Done at Peking, this 22nd day of the 12th month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 26th day of the 11th moon of the 31st year of Kuang Hsi.

(Signed) Baron KOMURA JUTARO, [L. S.]  
Jusamm, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Special Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(Signed) UCHIDA YASUYA, [L. S.]  
Jushii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(Signed) PRINCE CHING, [L. S.]  
Presiding Minister for Foreign Affairs, Councillor of State and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

(Signed) CHU HUNG-CHI, [L. S.]  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Councillor of State and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

(Signed) YUAN SHIH-KAI, [L. S.]  
Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### OVERCOATS AT OFFICIAL CEREMONIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th Dec. is a notice of the official opening of the Diet, which took place that day. At the end of your notice, is the customary admonition that: "Overcoats must be taken off outside the gates." I ask once more the question, that has often been put before: Is it not time for the Japanese officials to stop acting in this childish manner? We all recognize the present dignified position of the country, and admit gladly its title to our respect, but wearing an overcoat or not wearing one does not mark respect or denote disrespect. There are days in Tokyo, when even the two or three minutes which it takes to go from the gate to the door of the Houses of the Diet, are sufficient to cause an attack of pneumonia, if a person strips off his overcoat and, if a civilian, walks in his thin evening

clothes. Some of us who have lived long in Japan, know about the old sentiment connected with an overcoat, but surely that has long passed away. Are we foreigners never to be admitted to have any sense of propriety? Is there any man who would be likely to receive a card to the Opening Ceremony of the Diet, who does not know just when he ought to take off his overcoat? Well, possibly there may be some who are so stupid or discountenanced as to wear it in the warm Peers' Chamber and in the presence of the Sovereign, but if there are such the ushers will never be criticised for giving them the grand bounce! Perhaps it may be said that such notices are made out of consideration for strangers to avoid the danger of disagreeable scenes at the gates or at the door, or elsewhere when we are supposed to confirm to the usages of polite society: very well, let us accept the thoughtfulness gratefully, but let us relieve the officials of the necessity for being so considerate. Your paper goes to all parts of the world, and I know that such notices never fail to excite a laugh in Europe and America when they are read by the many people who have not been in Japan.

Yours faithfully,  
January 1st, 1906.

CIVILIAN.

### TWO DAYS IN THE FAMINE REGION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Here in Sendai we hear much of the famine that exists in the surrounding country districts but the city is only indirectly affected and while we have the poor always with us their number has not very materially increased because of the famine. To see the worst, however, we do not need to go far. The chief of Kuribara County, who is the brother-in-law of a very dear friend of mine, a gentleman who was a student with me at Princeton, recently made the statement that his county is the worst in this *ken*. Some friends having recently sent a sum of money "for immediate distribution" Dr. De Forest and I went last week with it in hand on the invitation of the head official of Kuribara County to see this bad spot of the famine region.

Kuribara County was the scene of the great military manoeuvres held in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor four years ago. Some of us saw the fields at that time just after a good crop had been harvested. This year the county official report shows that the crop is less than 8% of an average year. Kuribara is in every way by far the largest county in Miyagi *ken*. The main reliance of its nearly one hundred thousand people is the rice crop, and their loss on this last year amounted to more than two millions of *yen*. It is estimated that to feed the poorest of the people with cheap food until next May will require *Yen* 198,000. As has been said several times, work is to be provided for those able to work and thus much of this sum will be paid as wages to a large part of the more than 40,000 poverty-stricken people of this county. So far relief works have not been begun except by a few philanthropic individuals, but after work is begun even the able-bodied must rest many days when snow is falling or on the ground. The nations of Europe and America do not as governments dispense charity and here at this time in Japan there is as yet no provision for the sick and aged and those who for any reason cannot work.

When there was only half of a crop three years ago the most important relief work was the relaying out of rice fields. Some of this land is very good for rice, and near Tsukidate there is a fine large plain which was well laid out three years ago. One of the strange things concerning this famine is that some of the best land yielded the least and last year this fine plain produced almost nothing. Some of the rice is still standing uncut, as even the straw is worthless, and much has been cut to get it out of the way, and thrown into the fields to rot and enrich the ground for another year.

For five years I have been secretary and treasurer for the Sendai community's door relief committee, which annually uses about three hundred *yen* among the poor of the city, and three years ago I was treasurer of the Miyagi *ken* Famine Relief Committee. I know more than one poor family whose main food the year round is what is left over in the dishes of the soldiers in the barracks, and have seen many cases of poverty. Officials had recently given us samples of the food being eaten by the poorest of the poor, but I must admit that I was hardly prepared when we suddenly entered one house to actually see a child eating a mixture of boiled leaves and chaff. Breakfast had been made of this stuff by the whole family and there was still some left in the pot. Some of the food we saw on this trip was of a sickly green color and my stomach was almost turned at the sight of it.

Among the poor there are some who still manage to get a little cheap rice to mix with the *daikon* for one of the meals of the day, but we were in the homes of many who now have not a grain of rice even once a day. A large number of families

are trying to live on an average of two *sen* per member per day. My experience with such people leads me to believe that it is not wise to give them money, at least not any large sum. Sometimes kind-hearted people do as much harm as good in their attempts to give aid. With the very poor a little at a time is a good rule and, no matter what the circumstances, we did not give more than one *yen* to any family.

We recently asked the Chief of the Tax Bureau of these three *ken* what is the main cause of the poverty of so many people in this region and he replied that while some are lazy and some wicked the great reason is the size of the families. The whole world knows that the poor have more than their share of the children. The Japanese have a proverb *bimbo ko takusan*—the poor have many children. They have also a persimmon which they call *bimbo kaki*—poor man's persimmon, because it has very many seeds and contains very little that can be eaten. In Kuribara County the average family consists of more than seven members. One town we visited has a population of a little more than five thousand, and 73% of all the families are said to be in need of aid. There are only two of the twenty-nine towns and villages in the county worse off than this. In one house which we entered we saw a man who is trying to support a family of seven on about twelve *sen* a day which he and his wife earn by making of twigs the bundles into which charcoal is put. He is a peasant and has no other work. Here is a family in real distress. The morning meal had been *daiken* leaves and bean husks.

The next house we entered was only a few doors away. Here was a deserted family. Some of his neighbours emigrated with their families to Hokkaido but this man ran away and left his family in poverty and misery. The family consists of the wife and three children—one of them born after the father ran away—and the great-grandmother, about seventy years of age. The mother looks self-respecting and she is bravely trying to keep alive all five with the few *sen* she is able to earn somehow.

We had not time to visit very many of the five hundred stricken families and so after giving some help to the families we did see we left fifteen *yen* with the town officials to be given in rice to those in greatest need. To-day one of these officials, who had been in Sendai on business, called just before starting home and said that the rice had been distributed. In answer to questions he replied that of the five hundred families three hundred are in great need. Our idea had been to have them help five or six of the very, very worst cases but there are sixty such families and the officials had given twenty-five *sen* worth of cheap rice to each. This means that each family received not quite two *sho* of rice—just about enough for a family of seven for one day's full allowance.

We had ideal weather for getting around. The roads were frozen but there was comparatively little snow. At Tsukidate a policeman told me that if it rained or snowed for three days there would be intense suffering and that if the police were not watchful some people would actually starve. The village offices have no money but the policeman thought that at the last pinch some money could be gotten somehow to prevent death. Just as we reached home at eight o'clock on Friday night snow began to fall and when we awoke next morning there was nearly a foot of snow on the ground and the flakes were still coming down thick and fast.

WILLIAM E. LAMPE,

Chairman of the Foreign Comm. of Relief,  
Sendai, Miyagi-*ken*, Jan. 4th, 1906.

### TOKYO'S TRAMWAYS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—To an observer one of the most extraordinary phenomena in the financial sphere in Japan is the present condition of the Electric Railroads in Tokyo. The fare is four *sen* and twenty-five per cent. is handed over to the Government as a tax. The remaining seventy-five per cent. goes for expenses and dividends. It certainly seems that one quarter of the gross receipts is an unduly large proportion. That, however, can hardly be avoided, it appears. The point that seems quite inexplicable is why the shareholders of the Companies in question should have in the first place made themselves ridiculous by charging a uniform 3 *sen* fare; and further why they should make themselves still more ridiculous by continuing it after it has proved to be such a lamentable failure.

If my information is correct, after a certain number of years these electric roads will become the property of the city of Tokyo. If this be so, they should certainly be entitled to a fair profit during the mean time. And yet, in spite of the fact that the cars are invariably well filled, I note that the shares (50 *yen* fully paid) of one of the Companies are quoted at 52 *yen* and the dividend 2.5 per cent.!

What kind of finance is this? Is it likely that

foreigners or Japanese either, will feel any inducement to invest money in public enterprises conducted in such an absurd manner?

If the shareholders of these Companies are so extraordinarily benevolent, would it not be just as well to turn the whole thing into a charitable institution, and let people ride for nothing? Perhaps Mr. Anenomiya, out of the fulness of his heart, would then propose to provide each passenger with a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee.

Yours respectfully,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

January 3rd, 1906.

#### THE RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS TREES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have to thank you for so promptly inserting my letter about the proposed Christmas trees for the Russians at Narashino.

The party of twelve who went to Narashino last Saturday, the Russians' Christmas Eve, were unanimous in declaring that they had had a never-to-be-forgotten day, for owing to the exertions of kind friends there was not the slightest hitch in any of the arrangements, and they were able to feel that their visit had given great pleasure. Four trees were erected, two in the Russian and two in the Polish Church. While the trees were being decorated the heads of companies received the presents, to distribute them afterwards to the men. Preparations were made for eight thousand and seventy men.

To each man Mrs. Warton gave a packet of cigarettes, a bun, a sponge cake, a piece of hard-bake, a piece of gingerbread and a card wishing him a happy return to his own country.

The contributions sent in enabled us to add to this a hundred lbs. of tea and an orange for each man.

After the trees had been decorated we were present at the Christmas Eve anointing ceremony. When this was over it was dusk and the trees were lit. The choir sang some hymns and the whole body of men joined in chanting the Nicene creed. The officiating priest was Japanese but all the arrangements were carried out by the prisoners themselves and their singing was most impressive. Our one regret was that the whole plan, having only been suggested the previous Saturday, was carried out very hastily and we were not able to invite some who might have liked to go with us. In consequence of a rumour circulated both in Tokyo and Yokohama to the effect that the bulk of the men were leaving on Saturday, a number of promised subscriptions were held back. Contributions and subscriptions of money were received from Mrs. Kirby, the Imperial Hotel; the King's Daughters; Six British Children, Mrs. Buck; Mrs. Gubbins; Miss Dorothy Farclay; Bishop McKim; Mrs. Thompson; Miss Thompson; Miss G. Thompson; Mrs. Box; Miss Emerson; Mrs. Buck; the Misses Squire; Mrs. and Miss Black; Madame Doutelegne; Mr. Archer; Mr. Avril and an anonymous subscription of thirty yen.

Yours truly, SUSAN BALLARD.

Tokyo, January 8th, 1906.

#### MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

MONSIEUR,—A propos de votre article du 4 courant, *Missionaries in Japan*, il me revient en mémoire une petite anecdote parisienne. Un monsieur se promène dans la rue avec son chien. Dans le corridor d'une maison, le chien aperçoit un lapin domestique, se précipite dessus et l'étrangle. Le propriétaire du lapin sort. Violente dispute. Un gamin de Paris suit la scène d'un œil amusé et se tournant du côté du propriétaire du chien: "Deux sous, Monsieur, et je témoigne que c'est le lapin qui a commencé."

C'est on peu ce qu'a voulu prouver le Baron Suematsu dans les colonnes du *Times* au sujet des incendies de certaines églises chrétiennes à Tokyo. Des chrétiens inoffensifs ont perdu par la stupidité d'une bande d'énergumènes organisés plusieurs milliers de yen; mais ces lapins manquent si souvent de discrétion, dirait le Baron Suematsu, sont si combattifs de par leur religion disent certains autres, qu'ils méritaient une petite leçon: on la leur a donnée: rien d'étrange. M. le Baron Suematsu trouve quelques journalistes complaisants et le tour est joué.

Le procédé peut être habile, je ne le trouve pas honnête. F.H.

#### THE ARGENTINE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your paper of the 5th inst. I saw an article entitled "Defaulting States." This article was taken from a London paper, and reported a meeting of bankers at which statistics were read regarding insolvent states. These countries included the municipality of Cordoba and Santa Fe; the govern-

ment of the province of Buenos Ayres was also put down for a cedula mortgage. In reading the article I gathered that it was stated that the Republic of Argentina does not pay its debts. Please permit me to tell you that such a statement is not correct. Insolvency does not attach to the Republic of Argentina, but to the municipality of Cordoba and Santa Fe, who use for payment of the debt, the "Bank Hipotecario" in Buenos Ayres which conducts transactions accepted by all the creditors. Such being the case the Republic of Argentina has no legal or financial responsibility, as local liabilities are carried in accordance with the law and naturally will be paid off in due time. For the present, the Republic of Argentina is in a very prosperous condition and the public debt has moved from the class of 6 per cents. to 4½ per cents. and even 4 per cents.

Let me place before you the actual situation.

In 1900 the Republic of Argentina had a foreign loan of £385,000,000. Up to date the country has always paid the interest on this, beside refunding £30,000,000 of the principal.

The loan of 6 per cent. in 1891 was quoted in 1900 at 90 per cent. and has been retired at 103 per cent.

The loan of 5 per cent. for public works stood in 1875 at 90 per cent. and to-day is at 103 per cent.

The loan of 4½% in 1888 was 67% and to-day 97%  
" 4 " in 1900 was 57 " " 93 "  
" 3½ " in 1900 was 51 " " 90 "

It would be very easy for the Minister of Finance in Buenos Ayres to convert the present loans into bonds bearing lower rates of interest. In conclusion, allow me to point out that the Republic of Argentina has actually in the Bank 126,000,000 (gold) pesos, destined to liquidate its loans, and let me also tell you that the national Government has received offers of further assistance from English capitalists, so I am sure we may declare that its public finances are in a most flourishing condition.

The President of the Commission of the Budget, the Deputy Varela, has himself explained the matter. Our creditors have great confidence in the financial situation of the country, which has been obtained through the punctuality shown in its payments to its creditors and we constantly receive new offers on behalf of Government enterprises.

Hoping you will be kind enough to publish this declaration,

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours very truly,

(Signed) GARCIA SAGASTUME.  
Argentine Chamber d'Affaires.

Tokyo, 9th January, 1906.

#### THE FAMINE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—From the reports of members of the Foreign Famine Relief Fund in Sendai who have interested themselves and the public, by the assistance of the press, in the distress which is undoubtedly prevalent in Miyagi Ken, Iwate Ken, and Fukushima Ken, the foreign communities have commenced to respond to the appeal with their customary generosity.

I am somewhat surprised to read in the columns of the *Times* (Nov. 24th, 1905) that the Japanese Embassy in London has informed Reuter's Agency that foreign aid is unnecessary, and that beyond the liberal contributions already received in London no further assistance is acceptable.

The reports from Sendai are calculated to impress those of us in Japan with the dire need for immediate and adequate assistance to prevent suffering and even starvation. You will be rendering considerable help to all concerned if you can furnish the public with a statement of what the Japanese authorities and public generally are providing for those in such distress, as has been described in the columns of the local press, also with the plan of assistance projected by the Sendai Committee who solicit the practical sympathy of the foreign community in Japan.

Yours faithfully,

F. PARROTT.

Bible House, Kobe, Jan. 9th, 1906.

#### THE SHIN-YUBARI MINE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In yesterday's issue of your paper you mentioned the fact that, according to the *Hochi*, the Shin-Yubari coal mines, Hokkaido, were sold to a number of London capitalists. In this connection it may interest you and your readers to know that the whole property of 7,200,000 *tsubo* was sold and that a company with a capital of yen 5,500,000 will immediately be formed. This is the first transaction under the new Mining Laws of July 1st, 1905 and it was the Samurai Syndicate, 41 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., which succeeded in interesting the capitalists in this property. We are the sole repre-

sentatives of the Samurai Syndicate and any information desired is gladly put at your disposal.

We remain, dear sir, Yours faithfully,

MEYER, KURODA & CO.

Tokyo, Jan. 10th, 1906.

#### PROGRESS OF REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCES OF KOREA.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEKLY.)

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

VI.—OFFICIAL REFORM.

The Korean administrative system, though it appears at a glance more or less complete in its organization and in the manner of conducting its affairs, is so only to external appearance; if one examine it from the inside it seems needlessly complicated, and to necessitate a number of superfluous officials, by no means in harmony with the impoverished condition of the country.

In attempting the reform of the finance one of the most necessary steps is to take in hand the reform of the administration and to re-adjust the official system. For this reason the re-organization of the official system should proceed hand in hand with that of the finances of the country.

The Government, always dilatory, having been urged in this direction, the Government Offices Reform Office was established, and at last, in March this year, a notification respecting the re-organization of the departments of the central Government was published. This organization is necessarily for the present mainly confined to the reduction of officials; the abolition and amalgamation of different parts of the system and the re-arrangement of the official business belongs rather to the work of purely administrative reform, apart from the question of finance, and is for the most part relegated to the future, the present changes being confined to such matters as directly affect the annual revenue and the national finance. The surplus revenue accruing to the country out of these reforms will for this reason only amount to some 40,000 *yen*.

The number of offices and officials abolished under this scheme are as follows:—

	Former System.	New System.	Reduction
Number of officials .....	24	20	4
Number of officials:—			
1st grade of crown appointments (Chokunin) .....	50	45	5
2nd grade of appointments by recommendation of Ministers (Sonnin) .....	303	114	189
3rd grade of appointments by Ministers (Hannin) .....	398	368	30
Total Officials reduced.....	751	527	224

VII.—MILITARY REFORM.

The military forces of the country formerly absorbed about half of the ordinary expenditure under the Budget, but by the agreement with Japan it became necessary to support a greater number than were actually required for the defence of the country, and changes were effected by which a saving was made of about yen 1,000,000 annually. The change was commenced in July last year and completed in July of this year, and in this time a saving of much needless expenditure was made. The reduction in the troops is as follows:—

Six battalions and three companies. Comprising 311 officers and 8,214 men.

VIII.—AMENDMENT OF THE OFFICIAL SALARY REGULATIONS.

The confusion of the finances of Korea is due to a great extent to the want of reliability in the official discipline and this in turn is partly due to the smallness of the salaries allotted to the officials. The official salaries have been of late, owing to the rise in prices, insufficient to keep up the dignity of the officials, and even to live upon. When salaries are insufficient honesty cannot be expected, and if the officials are dishonest the discipline is tampered with. It is necessary gradually to extend the system of supervision of the accounts, thereby removing all suspicion of irregularities in the national revenue and expenditure, and in order to effect this it has become necessary to raise official salaries. In the impoverished condition of the exchequer it has so far proved impossible to sanction the entire expenditure required, but it is absolutely necessary to encourage honesty, and consequently the departments of the central government have been first dealt with, and the provincial governments and Imperial Household left till later. This is, however, but a matter of expediency in the scheme of reform.

The sources of revenue have been minutely investigated and by dint of economy in the Government expenditure the regulations governing official



salaries were amended in June last, and the raising of the salaries of the departments of the central government and of military officers was decided upon. A comparison of the salaries under the old and new scales is made in the following table: shortly speaking, those of the third grade (Hannin) are doubled, and those of officials of higher grades will be advanced in somewhat less proportion.

Concurrently with this measure, in order to foster habits of economy, the necessity for which is recognised, those officials who have so far profited by an increase of salary are encouraged to save by the issue of Official Saving Regulations by the Council of State.

TABLE OF INCREASE OF SALARIES.

New Regulations. yen		Old Regulations. Korean Dollars.		
Official of First grade (Chokunin) except special First Grade officials and officials of the Imperial Household.				
Class.				
1st .....	4,600	3,000	5,000	4,000
2nd .....	2,600	2,000	2,200	2,400
3rd.....	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,000
Chiefs of Offices				
(1st Grade, 3rd class)		1,500	1,600	1,700
Officials of 2nd Grade (Sonin.)				
Chiefs of offices (1st class)			1,200	1,700
" (2nd class)		900	1,000	1,100
Class.				
1st .....	1,400	1,200	1,400	1,600
2nd .....	1,000	900	1,100	1,300
3rd.....	800	700	650	800
4th.....	600	500	480	550
Officials of 3rd Grade (Hannin.)				
Class.				
1st.....	600			
2nd .....	580			
3rd .....	580			
4th .....	420	420		500
5th .....	360	360		
6th .....	300	300		
7th .....	240	215		240
8th .....	180	180		
9th .....	144	150		
10th .....	120	120		

## (D) RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BUDGET.

## IX.—COMPILATION OF THE BUDGET.

In former days the Korean Government presented no budget: of late years, however, an annual Budget has been compiled and an account of the annual revenue and expenditure published. This document was, however, a mere form and had no connection with the actual estimates. The items of revenue and expenditure were arbitrary sums, and again, items having no reference to the national expenditure were inserted. The subdivisions were based upon a confused system of currency denomination, by which the grand total was greatly augmented.

The Budget was not published for four or five months after the beginning of the year.

It was decided that the Budget for the present year should be revised and published before the beginning of the year, but the departmental returns were not presented to the department of Finance until three weeks before the end of the year, and the amount demanded was far in excess of requirement, and in no case reliable, so that the accounts of the different departments could not be properly revised, and the Budget was finally compiled from the following data:—

1. Expenses of the personnel were calculated from the total number of the officials and the average amount of salary.
2. Expenses of supplies were calculated by enquiring what was needed in each department and simply estimating the cost.
3. Everything was eliminated except the necessary national expenses.
4. Totals were estimated by taking the Korean dollars as the standard, and estimating payments made on a gold basis (i.e. in Japanese yen) as two Korean dollars to one gold yen, by re-adding the amount.
5. All expenditure not of an urgent or important nature was eliminated.
6. New undertakings were limited to those of an urgent character.
7. Where the subdivision of items was unsatisfactory a new subdivision was made.

On the returns from the different departments being thus revised the Imperial sanction was obtained and the Budget was published by the 26th December.

With regard to the revenue, there were no reliable returns on which to base the estimate, and consequently this portion of the Budget was but the result of a little study of former budgets. It will be impossible to compile satisfactory revenue returns until the national taxes are placed upon a proper footing and the state of the revenue can thus be accurately ascertained.

The following table compares the Budgets of 1904 and 1905. In order, however, to place the

estimates for 1905 on the same footing as those for 1904, in spite of the misleading nature of the latter, for purposes of comparison the re-additions of Japanese yen are deducted from the totals for 1905.

	1904. (Korean \$)	1905. (Korean \$)
Total Estimates:—		
Revenue.....	14,214,573...	14,960,574
Expenditure...	14,214,298.....	19,113,665
Balance.....	275 excess.	4,153,091 deft.
Items in gold yen re-added in 1905 estimates:—		
Revenue.....	865,000	
Expenditure.....	1,790,958	
Totals derived by subtraction of re-additions of gold yen:—		
Revenue.....	14,214,573.....	14,105,564.
Expenditure...	14,214,298.....	17,322,707.
Balance.....	275 excess.	3,217,133 deft.

## X.—THE PUTTING INTO PRACTICE OF THE ESTIMATES.

The Budget, which was published before the beginning of the year, purported to explain the sources and objects of the revenue and expenditure, but the government, which had hitherto exercised no supervision over the Budgets, were in a state of perplexity as to how these estimates were to be carried into practice. The accountant officers of the different departments were therefore summoned to the finance department at the beginning of the year, and the methods by which the practical adoption of the estimates should be taken in hand were carefully explained. They were told to adhere strictly to the amount in the estimates, to refuse to sanction any expenditure not therein provided for, to endeavour to economise as far as possible in the Budget estimates, to break away from old standing customs and to remedy former abuses. At the same time all demands for money on expenditure account were refused unless authenticated by the seal of the financial adviser. By this means the irregular expenditure of public funds was gradually reduced and economies began to appear in the current expenses. If similar progress be maintained, the ordinary current expenditure should not exceed the sum provided for in the Budgets.

As expenditure outside the scope of the budget will not be allowed, the sums hitherto dispersed in irregular expenditure will be saved, the accounts will by this means be kept within the limits of the Budget.

## XI.—ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS.

During the present year the debts due for repayment by the Government amounted to yen 1,538,000 of which yen 930,000 was due to the Dai-ichi-Ginko, 250,000 to the Accounts Office of the Imperial Household, and a balance of yen 300,000 to the Imperial Funerals account. Beside this there are salaries and travelling expenses due to foreign employes, the total, with other sundry sums due, amounting to yen 2,000,000.

As the economies in the expenditure were entirely insufficient to meet these debts, and it was impossible to anticipate any increase in the revenue, in June this year Treasury Bond Regulations were issued in order to meet the difficulty, under which a short term loan of yen 2,000,000 was authorised, and the national revenue assigned as security.

The flotation of the loan was undertaken by the Dai-ichi-Ginko, and the terms are as follows:—Interest at 7 per cent per annum, issue price yen 95 per yen 100 face value, and repayment to be made gradually within two years after the lapse of three years from the date of the loan. The Loan was floated in Tokyo, and, being the first Korean Government Loan, was subscribed more than five times over, in spite of the tightness of the money market consequent on the hostilities between Japan and Russia. The result of this Loan may be looked upon as a great omen for financial reform of Korea.

The details of the issue of the Loan are as follows:—

	Yen.
Amount of Loan.....	2,000,000
Issue price.....	95
Amount of applications above issue price...	475,400
do. do. at par.....	7,954,000
Ratio of allotments to amount of Applications	20%

## XII.—REGULATIONS REGARDING FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

By Law No. 2 of 1895, relating to the national Contabilities Imperial Edict No. 71 of the same year, embodying Revenue Regulations, and Imperial Edict No. 72 of the same year embodying Expenditure Regulations, the foundation of the rules regulating the national finance were laid. These were further supplemented by various regulations, the whole forming a code closely resembling the Japanese Finance Laws, and carefully drawn up. This code however was pigeonholed and was never put into practical effect or regarded in the least, the officials themselves being only in rare instances aware of its existence. It is even doubtful if a number of its provisions would if enforced have proved beneficial; if, however, these

regulations had been properly applied, much of the present financial confusion and extortion among the official classes would have been avoided.

It has now been attempted to construct a code which will put the officials on the right pass by the adoption of such of the provisions of the above mentioned code as apply to present conditions, adding supplementary Regulations, thus giving effect to the reform of the financial administration. The principal points of these regulations are as follows:—

1. To establish a fixed method of dealing with the revenue and expenditure, to establish adequate supervision over the revenue and expenditure, and to devise means for regulating the same, thus abolishing the former evils of irregular taxation and extortion, and the collection and expenditure of the national revenue at the will of individuals, also the injurious practice hitherto existing in Korea of farming out the collection of the revenue to individuals. By these means it is hoped to set the revenue on a uniform system and to establish a definite relation between the revenue and expenditure.

2. To establish a fixed method of administering affairs connected with the national treasury. For this purpose the Dai-ichi-Ginko has been appointed to undertake the business of the Treasury, which is the direct agent for affairs connected with the revenue and expenditure. By this means the Bank transact the Treasury business both of the central Government and of the provincial Governments, and magistrates are saved the trouble of remitting specie to the department of finance.

3. To make regulations for the transport of specie, in order to introduce a uniform system for the transport of money received in taxes by the Treasury (Dai-ichi Ginko).

By this means the system will be abolished under which the magistrates remitted the taxes to the central Government, deducting a certain proportion under the head of transport expenses, irrespective of the actual amount of such transport expense, the greater part of which went into their own pockets.

4. To establish a system of checking of Government property, to the end that the Government property may be accurately defined, and order introduced, and also to prevent the appropriation of such property by officials, by whom no distinction was made between Government and private property of individuals.

5. To frame regulations with regard to public works and to sale and purchase, renting and letting Government property. By this means disputes regarding purchase and sale, letting and renting of Government property and contracts for public work will be regulated, restrictions imposed on Government contractors, contracts be strictly drawn up, provision be made for the payment of guarantee money, and the many irregularities hitherto existing with respect to public works and property established.

6. To frame regulations for ready money payments, so that petty expenses on office account, and other incidental accounts may be estimated in the Budget purposes at a monthly rate, and paid for in ready money as incurred.

It is also intended to summon the accountant officials from time to time to give them advice and to encourage honesty among them, at the same time carefully instructing them as to the methods by which they should carry out their duties. It is proposed to create a control office for revenue purposes, and a director for expenditure purposes, whose duty it will be to issue instructions to the examining officials in these two branches; and a chief collector and collectors, whose duty it will be to instruct the district magistrates in their duties, thus ensuring that the revenue and the expenditure shall be dealt with by proper methods, and to endeavour to guard against injustice toward the people by ensuring that the revenue shall not be collected without the proper notification, and that no officials other than the magistrates of districts and governors of cities shall issue orders of collection of taxes, and that taxes when collected shall not be used for unauthorised purposes, as at present. By this means it is hoped to abolish the existing evils in connection with taxation.

The above measures form but the first stage in endeavouring to remedy the present condition of the finance of Korea, and amount to no more than the outline of a scheme for putting the financial status of the country on a permanent basis. It is impossible to say as yet whether the result will answer to the expectations. At the same time it is confidently anticipated that the Budget will show a surplus, and that the reform will not be confined to reduction, but will progress on constructive lines, with the result that the country will become prosperous and the people contented.

Already a start has been made on constructive lines; an agricultural experimental station and a cotton experimental farm have been established; bonded warehouses have to be erected, education is in process of reform and sanitary matters have been taken in hand. There are still, however, many

matters which require attention, as, for instance, the placing of the revenue on a sound basis, the further organisation of the systems of communication and of education, besides a number of matters which belong properly to the second stage, such as the expansion of the foreign trade and the reorganisation of the Customs tariff, which will have a direct influence on the national prosperity.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### APPREHENSIONS AS TO MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

London, December 4.

Renewed apprehensiveness is felt on the eve of the Moroccan Conference. The tone of the Spanish and Italian press is most pessimistic, the latter being remarkable for a distinct note of hostility to Germany. Even the Berlin press disputes the official assurances and is uneasy owing to rumours of German military preparations.

#### FLOUR FOR FAMISHING JAPANESE.

The Premier of New South Wales has promised to co-operate in the despatch of flour for the relief of the famine sufferers in Japan.

#### AMERICA "CHIPS IN."

Later.

A remarkable semi-official statement has been issued in Washington to the effect that the United States, by virtue of having concluded the first treaty with the Barbary States for the purpose of keeping down piracy, has a right superior to that of any European State in deciding critical questions at the Moroccan Conference.

#### INSURANCE AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

Alexander Arr has been elected President of the New York Life in succession to McCaul, who has resigned. Both the McCurdys have resigned the trusteeship of the New York Mutual.

#### IMPORTANT STEAMSHIP AMALGAMATION.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company has entered into an agreement with the Orient-Pacific Line for the joint working of the Australian Service, which will henceforth be known as the Orient-Royal Service.

#### JAPANESE PRISONERS FROM RUSSIA.

London, January 6.

The *Vancouver* with 936 Japanese prisoners on board has passed Port Said.

#### ROJESTVENSKY EXPLAINS.

Admiral Rojestvensky, in a communication to the *Novoe Vremya*, explains that the permission to publish his letter did not imply the Naval Minister's agreement with the views stated in that letter, especially as he gave permission without censoring the letter. The allusion to Great Britain, the communication further adds, is Admiral Rojestvensky's private opinion.

#### RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

Later.

Russian advices continue to report serious trouble in different parts of the empire, showing that the revolution is in no wise completely suppressed.

#### AMERICAN CURRENCY REFORM.

The well-known banker Jacob Schiff, in a speech delivered in New York, predicted a panic exceeding all previous experiences unless the currency of the United States is reformed and made more elastic. The speech has created a great impression.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, January 7.

The American delegates to the Moroccan Conference are instructed to prevent any

Franco-German friction and to maintain the policy of the "open door."

#### CHINESE AND THE RAND.

The *Standard* quotes the opinion of counsel that the Earl of Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies, acted illegally in stopping the importation of Chinese into South Africa: the power to do so rests solely with the Privy Council.

#### BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The *Standard* understands that Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, will restore the five years' service with the Colours and seven years' with the Reserve.

#### RAMPANT ROWDYS.

The British general election is marked by increasing rowdyism. Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, was constantly interrupted and the police had to be summoned to eject the offenders.

#### RUSSIA AND FRENCH INVESTORS.

Later.

M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has informed the Russian agent that the political situation is unfavourable for the flotation of the proposed Russian loan of 32,000,000 sterling.

#### THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said that the immediate deportation of 50,000 Chinese from the Transvaal would produce financial and industrial chaos in South Africa. It is the duty of the Government to alter the position with the least amount of friction possible.

#### BRITISH TRADE.

The imports of the United Kingdom for the year just closed were £565,000,000 sterling, showing an increase of 14½ millions; the exports were £330,000,000, showing an increase of 21½ millions.

#### THE ITALIAN PRESS AND THE CONFERENCE.

London, January 7.

The Italian newspapers are continuing their warm support of the rights of France in Morocco. They welcome the appointment of Marquis Visconti Venosta, the author of the Franco-Italian and Anglo-Italian Agreements, as delegate to the Conference.

#### REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington reports say it has been decided to send two additional regiments to the Philippines. This, it is explained, is a precautionary measure due to the possibility of American interests in China requiring protection owing to the change that China is undergoing.

#### COUNT WITTE ON GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Count Witte, being interviewed, said that he is convinced that the reports of an aggressive attitude attributed to the Kaiser with regard to the Morocco Conference are unfounded. Germany pursues an exclusively pacific policy. The Conference will terminate without difficulty.

#### THE LIBERAL POLICY.

London, January 9.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier, in his electoral address, says that "by renouncing the undesirable characteristics we formerly detected in their foreign policy, the Unionists had made it possible for us to pursue in substantial continuity their foreign policy without departing from the friendly unprovocative methods of past Liberal governments. It would be our duty to uphold economy, self-government; civil and religious liberty; free trade; and to repair as far as possible the mischief

wrought in recent years to secure social economic reforms."

#### GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Later.

Meetings continue in Germany in favour of friendly relations with Great Britain.

#### THE FRENCH SENATE.

The triennial elections to the Senate of France have taken place. M. Jaures and his Socialist colleagues are badly beaten.

#### DISSOLUTION.

King Edward signed the order for the dissolution of the British parliament yesterday.

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

London, January 10.

All the political leaders on both sides were speaking last night. The fiscal question and the Chinese labour issue were the chief topics of discussion; home-rule was also generally mentioned. Mr. John Burns, at Derby, and Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, dealt lengthily with the Chinese question. The latter declared that the Liberals did not intend and dare not alter the system.

#### AMERICAN CURRENCY BILL.

At Washington the bill for the reform of the currency of the United States has been introduced.

#### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

It is expected that the borough elections in Great Britain and Ireland will finish by the 17th January; the counties will not finish till the 27th of the month.

#### GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

London, January 10.

The German White Book on Morocco, just issued, bears evidence of being carefully compiled rather for the purpose of establishing Germany's standpoint than for retorting upon the French Yellow Book. It shows that the Sultan emphatically assured the German representative that France was claiming to be mandatory for Europe. The book adduces various facts tending to prove the contention that the French reform schemes implied complete French control of Morocco. Prince von Buelow maintains that Germany in demanding the conference defends the interests of all the Powers.

The press, commenting on the White Book, considers that it indicates an amicable solution, though doubts are expressed as to German designs on the Atlantic coast.

#### THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

London, January 11.

The French Chamber of Deputies has re-assembled. M. Doumer has been elected President of the Chamber.

#### CHINESE LABOUR ON THE RAND.

The Chinese labour correspondence has been published in London. Lord Elgin, Secretary for the Colonies, at first directed that every step should be taken to prevent the shipment of 14,700 already licensed Chinese, but after a strong protest from Lord Selborne, High Commissioner in South Africa, Lord Elgin cabled that the licenses be allowed to stand.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Liverpool, regretted his inability to cancel the importations of Chinese coolies already licensed. The sudden issue of 13,000 fresh licenses early in November would require elucidation, and the Government was now awaiting advice from the responsible Transvaal Government.

#### VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN ITALY.

Later.

There has been an eruption of Vesuvius and also of Etna. The lava is pouring down the sides of the funicular railway on

Vesuvius, which is seriously damaged. There was a slight earthquake.

#### REVOLUTION IN THE CAUCASUS.

A telegram from Vienna says that the revolution in the Caucasus is extending. The rebels have seized the railways and have organized a general strike.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")  
THE TESHU LAMA.

London, January 6.

The Times' Calcutta correspondent says that the visit of the Teshu Lama was welcomed alike by the Hindoos and the Buddhists, which is a remarkable proof of their confidence in British friendship and indicates the friendliest relations.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

London, January 8.

Women in the United Kingdom are agitating for the franchise. Meetings are being interrupted by the introduction of the subject.

#### POLAND.

At Radow in Poland, bombs have been thrown into the residence of the Chief of Police. He sustained severe injuries to his feet and his wife was killed.

#### AMERICA AND CHINA.

Later.

A New York telegram to The Times contradicts the report that the U.S. Government intends to despatch troops to China in connection with European Powers in anticipation of an outbreak of further anti-foreign trouble, and says that the Secretary of State is desirous of maintaining the territorial integrity of China.

#### SOUTH RUSSIA.

A telegram from Odessa says that the revolutionary committees in South Russia are endeavouring to collect funds and to start a fresh movement.

#### RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, January 10.

The St. Petersburg authorities are informed that the life of the Czar will be attempted when he leaves the Palace.

The principal towns on the Siberian railway are in the possession of the reservists and strikers.

Wholesale arrests have been made at Perm, Kazan and Vladimir.

#### THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

The great forts at Belfort have been declared to be in a satisfactory condition in view of possible German aggression.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Hassia*, German barque, 1,710, P. Bergeest, 5th Jan.,—Liverpool, 22nd July, Salt.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.  
*Indrapura*, British steamer, 3,152, J. T. Horne, 5th Jan.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 3rd Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Beckenham*, British steamer, 2,988, Craggs, 5th Dec.,—Kobe, 3rd Jan., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Halvard*, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, C. Eitrem, 5th Jan.,—Formosa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 6th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Jan., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Stevens, 6th Jan.,—Formosa, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 7th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Stenor*, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 7th Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 6th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Bullmouth*, British tank steamer, 2,607, John T. Welch, 7th Jan.,—Borneo via Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Kaelun Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,660, Goto, 6th Jan.,—Formosa, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Tyr*, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, D. Nielsen, 7th Jan.,—Kuchinoitsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.  
*Knutsford*, British steamer, 2,489, S. Lawlor, 8th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Varaslavl*, Russian transport, 2,460, P. Oronovsky, 8th Jan.,—Vladivostok and Nagasaki, Ballast.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 9th Jan.,—Vancouver, B.C., 26th Dec., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Skranstad*, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 9th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 747, J. Lorentzen, 9th Jan.,—Kamaishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Dunbar*, British steamer, 2,410, Campbell, 9th Jan.,—Port Tampa, Florida, 18th Oct., Phosphate.—Otto Reimers & Co.  
*Malacca*, British steamer, 2,616, C. J. Benton, 9th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Twickenham*, British steamer, 2,736, J. E. Parker, 9th Jan.,—Tacoma, Wash., 10th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Maria Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,256, Pape, 9th Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Agenor*, American ship, 1,413, H. C. Killman, 9th Jan.,—Alaska, Salt Salmon.—Sale & Frazar, Ltd.  
*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 10th Jan.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 10th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Baird, 10th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ascol*, British steamer, 2,786, Cox, 10th Jan.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Fusan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Mikuni, 10th Jan.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Telmachus*, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 11th Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Benavon*, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 5th Jan.,—Singapore, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.  
*Skranstad*, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 5th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Drufar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. King, 5th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Gneisenau*, German steamer, 5,003, G. Bolte, 6th Jan.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*China*, Austrian steamer, 3,855, A. Leva, 6th Jan.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.  
*Halvard*, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, C. Eitrem, 7th Jan.,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Stevens, 8th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 8th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Oscar II*, Norwegian steamer, 1,999, Olsen, 9th Jan.,—Moji, Ballast.—Japanfese.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 9th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Knutsford*, British steamer, 2,489, S. Lawlor, 9th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Monarch*, British steamer, 4,776, Williams, 10th Jan.,—Vladivostok.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Dakota*, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 10th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.  
*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 10th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Bullmouth*, British tank steamer, 2,607, John T. Welch, 10th Jan.,—Singapore, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Marwarri*, British steamer, 3,623, Armstrong, 10th Jan.,—Singapore, Ballast.—Becker & Co.  
*Maria Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,256, Pape, 10th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Skranstad*, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 10th Jan.,—Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tyr*, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, D. Nielsen, 10th Jan.,—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.  
*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 10th Jan.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 10th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 10th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 10th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Crosby Hall*, British steamer, 2,597, Black, 11th Jan.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Varaslavl*, Russian transport, 2,460, P. Oronovsky, 11th Jan.,—Vladivostok.—M. Ginsberg.

##### PASSENGERS.

###### ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. P. Muhlen, Mr. T. Bauer, Mr. J. Hayes, Mr. Douglas Story and servant, Mr. F. S. Blake and valet, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Lieut. Tyrtoff, Mrs. Tyrtoff, Mr. C. Kipp, Mr. G. G. Brady, Capt. J. W. Webber, Mr. C. S. Weaver, Mr. R. D. McCoy, Mrs. McCoy and Mr. T. Menge. For San Francisco:—Mr. G. W. Wehrin, Mr. J. M. Lacalle, Mrs. S. Pike, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. H. E. Wright, Mrs. A. D. Helms, Mr. W. M. Tipton, Miss E. M. Garretson, Mr. H. S. Scott, Mr. F. Appel, Mr. R. A. Goodcell, Mrs. Goodcell, Miss A. Steere, Rev. S. H. Littell, Mrs. Littell, Master Littell, Master Littell, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Lieut. L. Salnowsky, Lieut. V. Postnikov, Master L. Postnikov, Mr. P. Kutt, Miss M. R. Hillman, Miss M. J. Atkinson, Mr. W. J. Schroth, Mrs. Schroth and Miss M. Servais in cabin.  
Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Rev. R. S. Carscallen, Mrs. Carscallen, Mrs. Decker, Mr. A. R. Frith, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. G. T. Harris, Mr. J. Higgins, Mr. J. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Dr. D. C. Hahn, Mr. T. H. Keller, Mrs. Keller and child, Dr. Jas. Neave, Mr. T. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. I. A. Vant, Mrs. Vant, and Miss D. I. Vant, in cabin.

###### DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Gneisenau* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. Ronaldson, Mr. Edelstein, Mr. G. Lazara, Mrs. Brent, Mr. J. W. Withington, Baron von Grünau, Mrs. O. Foster, Mr. von Meck, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Baron Sweets de Landas, Dr. Koroleff, Countess Schowaloff, Mr. Corsep, Mr. H. Bramsch, Miss Jennett Browne, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. S. Kato, Mr. Tsing Burk Sin, Mr. Tsing Jui Shung, Mr. Farm Sin Yuen, Mr. Chas. A. Hill, Mr. F. Mang, Mr. Kon Wing Siun, Mrs. Ung Ki, Mr. A. Hussen, Dr. and Mrs. Rokitzky, Dr. Klopfer, Dr. Schleppe, Mr. V. H. Patrick, Mr. Alfred Schreiber, Miss Flora Bristowe, Mrs. Sophie Lindholm, Miss L. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Miss Guk Lo Sang, Mr. Vogel, Mr. S. W. Wong, Mr. Son Wing, Mr. Son Wing, Mr. Ugho Liang and child, Mr. Ah Ling, Mr. L. H. Chan, Mr. M. C. Lean, Mr. W. P. Tong, Mr. L. O. Cheong, Mr. Kok Dick, Mr. Cham, Mr. Von Meck's servant, Mr. W. Monolee and Mr. K. Kristopherson in cabin.  
Per American steamer *Dakota*, for Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. Basset, Mrs. Bates, Miss Ourningham, Miss Eichells, Mr. Greeham, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gobel, Miss Ingalls, Miss Jenkins, Mr. R. W. Kessler, Mr. J. L. Quintos, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Reid, Miss Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyrtoff, Mr. and Mrs. Wallage, Dr. L. H. Wheeler, Miss Wood, Mrs. Ward, Maj. and Mrs. Walken, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walker, Miss E. Anderson, Mr. J. W. Copmann in cabin.  
Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. J. Ames, Lieut. A. B. Law, Mr. W. R. Turnell, Mr. O. T. Tuck, Miss Frances Hallys, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. W. H. Watson, and Mrs. W. H. Watson, in cabin; Mr. T. Smith, Mr. T. H. Ferguson, Mr. T. Scholes, and Mr. G. Inui, in intermediate; 2 Chinese, in steerage.  
Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. H. Andrews, Mr. W. T. Andrews, Mr. F. Appel, Miss M. J. Atkinson, Col. W. H. Birbeck, Mrs. W. H. Birbeck and maid, Mr. H. B. Blehr, Com. J. B. Blish, U.S.N., Mr. Geo. Brown, Mrs. Geo. Brown, Mr. A. Bosredon, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. N. C. Cockburn, Miss E. M. Crombie, Mr. Joseph Davenport, Mr. L. Eppinger and servant, Lt. Col. G. H. Fowke, R.E., Miss E. M. Garretson, Mr. R. A. Goodcell, Mrs. R. A. Goodcell, Mr. Mike Haley, Mr. A. Hartmann, Mrs. A. D. Helms, Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Miss M. R. Hillman, Mr. Z. Horikoshi, Mr. W. M. Knox and servant, Mrs. W. M. Knox, Mr. P. Kutt, Mr. J. M. Lacalle, Mr. Edward Lea, Rev. S. H. Littell, Mrs. S. H. Littell, Master Littell, Mr. A. C. Martin, Mrs. A. C. Martin, Hon. Edwin Morgan, Lt. Engineer H. Nishihara, Mrs. S. Pike, Lt. Col. V. Postnikov, Master L. Postnikov, Capt. James Rennie, Capt. T. Reilly, Lt. L. Salnowsky, Mr. W. J. Schroth, Mrs. W. J. Schroth, Mr. H. S. Scott, Miss M. Servais, Mr. H. A. Shipman, Mrs. H. A. Shipman, Mr. H. G. Simon, Mr. H. L. Spencer, Mrs. H. L. Spencer, Miss O. E. Steere, Mr. W. D. Straight, Mr. T. Takeda and servant, Mr. S. Timmis, Mr. W. M. Tipton, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. T. M. Tyssowski, Mrs. P. Umben, Miss E. Umben, Mr. R. Watanabe and servant, Mr. Geo. W. Wehrin, Mr. H. F. Wright, and Mr. K. Yukawa, in cabin.



## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. L. D.	Roon 1	Sa. Jan. 13
Hongkong	P. M.	China	M. Jan. 15
America	P. M.	Korea 2	Tu. Jan. 16
Europe	M. N.	Caledonien	W. Jan. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Jan. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	F. Jan. 19
Tacoma	B. T.	Hyades 3	M. Jan. 23
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Sa. Jan. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar 4	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Jan. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Feb. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 5
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Feb. 8
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Feb. 9

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 8th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Jan. 13
Europe	M. N.	Polynesien	Sa. Jan. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Hongkong Maru	Sa. Jan. 13
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	Su. Jan. 14
Europe	P. & O.	Malacca	Tu. Jan. 16
America	P. M.	China	Tu. Jan. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Ben vorlich	W. Jan. 17
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Th. Jan. 18
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. Jan. 19
Europe	N. D. L.	Roon	Sa. Jan. 20
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Tu. Jan. 23
Hongkong	B. T.	Hyades	W. Jan. 24
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Jan. 29
America	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. Jan. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Feb. 3
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 5
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	M. Feb. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Su. Feb. 11

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, January 12.

The market is still quiet.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—	40 yds. 36 in.	50 yds. 36 in.	PER YARD.
Grey Shirting—	8 1/2 yds. 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50	
Grey Shirting—	9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25	
Prints—Assorted,	24 yards, 30 inches	2.85 to 4.65	
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		0.20 to 0.40	
WOOLLENS.			
Flannels...		0.50 to 0.65	
Italian Cloth, 32 in.		0.35 to 0.50	
Mousseline de Laine, Grape, 24 yards,			
30 inches...		0.16 to 0.32	
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00	
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches		0.90 to 1.00	
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00	
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb		0.60 to 0.80	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches		9.20 to 12.50	
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches		0.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards,			
30 inches...		1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards,			
32 inches...		2.50 to 3.65	

## COTTON YARN.

Nos.	2/60, Gassed	Y.	300.00 to 310.00
Nos.	2/80, Gassed	Y.	375.00 to 385.00
Nos.	2/100, Gassed	Y.	465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach...	28.50 to 29.00
Chinese...	25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

Nothing noteworthy doing in Metals.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER CWT.
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	4.30 to 4.50
do Sheet...	4.35 to 4.65
do Hoop (16" to 18")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G...	12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	6.80 to 7.00
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.35

## KEROSENE.

This market continues dull.

American	\$3.49
Russian	3.06
Langkat	3.12

## SUGAR.

No special change to record.

Brown Takao	7.40 to 7.80
Brown Manila	8.20 to 9.20
Brown Daitong	7.10 to 8.00
Brown Canton	10.00 to 12.10
White Java and Penang	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined	14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing.	
Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupiah), Medium to best	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

A moderate business has been done during the week, chiefly by native speculators, foreign shippers doing very little. Prices have on the whole been maintained, but consuming markets refuse to pay these prices and it is difficult to see how they can be kept up. Stock is heavy and foreign buyers look for some reduction in price before they can co-operate.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,030 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	970 to 975
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	940 to 950
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	Nominal
Re-reels—No. 1	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	Nom. 990 to 1,000
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	950 to 960
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2	930 to 940
Kakedas—No. 2	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	890 to 900

## WASTE SILK.

Good demand and strong market for qualities up to standard, while for Wastes which are off grade some reduction can be obtained. Taking quality into account the market is very strong at late rates.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	40 to 45

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 11.

London silver 1/4 higher and Hongkong sterling quotations 1/8 higher but no change from Shanghai; local rates on Hongkong are slightly lower but no change in other rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 @ 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	25 1/2 @ 6
— Private 4 months' sight	26 0/2 @ 1
— 6 months' sight	26 2/2 @ 1
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 102 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	do. 100 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	70 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	72 1/2
India—Bank sight	151 @ 2
— Private 30 days' sight	153 @ 3 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2 @ 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 @ 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2 @ 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	sc8
— Private 4 months' sight	81 1/2 @ 1/2
Rar Silver (London)	30 1/2

\* Nominal.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, January 10th, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a much firmer tone in the market and a fair general business has been transacted. Club Hotels are enquired for at yen 55. Grand Hotels are in strong demand at yen 225. Helm remain at yen 77 1/2 with nothing doing. Engine and Iron Works are obtainable at yen 120, offers for shares are wanted. Kirin Breweries have been the medium of a fair line of business at yen 125, and at this price more shares can be placed, shares are firmly held and higher prices may be expected. Raub Mines have been largely dealt in at 5.10 and 5.15, closing with further enquiries at the higher rate. Oriental Consolidated Gold Mines have found buyers at G. \$18 and more are wanted. Green Island Cements have again been done at \$29. Humphrey's Estate have found buyers at \$12 1/2. China Providents can be bought at \$9 1/2. Shanghai Lands remain steady at Tls. 120. Offers of Y. U. C. debentures are wanted.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$895 sales. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 67 sales. China Traders, \$90 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs at \$108 1/2 buyers. Hongkong Lands, \$124 sales. Humphrey's Estates, \$12 1/2 buyers. Green Island Cements, \$29 sellers. Farnhams, Tls. 128 ex div. buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 120 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	Y. 28,000	2800	Y. 10	Y. 10			30.6.03	6%	Year for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	55 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 2,608.34	30.6.05	6%	" 1/2	225 B.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17 1/2%	" 1	77 1/2 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 30,174.81	30.6.05		" 1/2	35 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25		10,572.91	31.10.04	16%	" 1	32 1/2 S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	170,000	4,781.87	31.12.04		" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	5,935.35	31.5.05	20%	" 1	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25				1st y'r.	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H.I. L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 N.
" " new "	251,000	1510	50	25						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 Sa.
" " new "		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12 1/2%					Y. 37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G. 5,000,000	50,000	G. 10	G. 10				G.		
Mining Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	50,000	10	10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	50 cents.	" 1905	G. \$18
Raub Australian Gold	150,000	1500	10	10		Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	40 cents.	" 1901	\$5.15 Sa.
Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	2000	10	10	£4,873					

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
Share and General Broker.

# WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,  
Scaly Eruptions with  
Loss of Hair.

## Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, — all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: J. B. Charterhouse Esq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FORTES DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.



## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 553, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 12th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 13th, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIE."—M. M. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 13th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Jan. 14th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14th, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 16th, at Daylight, the "MALAEC."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

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ジャッパニメール新聞社

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

# **PROTOCOLES DE LA CONFERENCE DE PAIX ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE.**

## **PROTOCOLE PRÉLIMINAIRE.**

Dans la réunion du 9 Août 1905 qui a inauguré les pourparlers des Plénipotentiaires à Portsmouth, les questions suivantes ont été discutées et résolues de commun accord :

1) Concernant la langue de la Conférence, pour les documents et notes présentés par les Plénipotentiaires Japonais, le texte anglais doit faire foi, et le texte français pour ceux présentés par les Plénipotentiaires Russes. Le protocole de chaque séance qui mentionnera seulement de grandes lignes des délibérations et qui sera rédigé par les secrétaires respectifs (au nombre de trois de chaque côté) sera signé à une des prochaines séances par les Plénipotentiaires. Le traité si tel était conclu, et les actes supplémentaires, seraient rédigés en langues anglaise et française, le texte français faisant foi.

2) Un secret absolu sera gardé sur les délibérations de Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires. Les déclarations à faire à la presse seront élaborées en commun.

3) Les adjoints spécialistes ne seront pas invités à prendre part aux conférences. Leurs avis seront pris par les Plénipotentiaires, à titre de consultation. Toutefois, exception pourra être faite dans le cas où les deux Parties trouveront nécessaire d'inviter tel ou autre adjoint spécialiste.

4) On est convenu de se réunir comme règle générale tous les jours à deux reprises : de 9 h.  $\frac{1}{2}$  à midi et de 3 h. à 5 h.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Dans le cas où l'une des Parties désirerait faire un intervalle plus prolongé, un arrangement à cet effet devra être fait d'avance.

Fait en double exemplaire à Portsmouth, le 10 Août 1905.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA

## **PROTOCOLE No I.**

SÉANCE DU 10 AOÛT 1905.

La séance est ouverte à 10 h. 15 du matin.

Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adatci et Otchiai, Secrétaires de la Conférence ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistés de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétaires de la Conférence.

Les Plénipotentiaires des deux Parties ont procédé à la signature du document relatif à l'accord intervenu entre eux dans la réunion du 9 Août 1905, au sujet des préliminaires de la Conférence.

Les Plénipotentiaires des deux Parties s'étant ensuite communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont attiré l'attention des Plénipotentiaires du Japon sur deux points concernant les pleins pouvoirs japonais.

1) La copie de la traduction anglaise de ces pleins pouvoirs, telle qu'elle vient d'être transmise aux Plénipotentiaires de Russie, ne porte aucune signature qui certifie leur identité et l'exactitude de la traduction.

A ce sujet, le Baron Komura a fait observer qu'il est d'usage au Japon de ne point certifier les traductions des pleins pouvoirs, mais que si les Plénipotentiaires de Russie le désiraient, lui et M. Takahira s'empresseraient de munir le document en question de leur signature afin de certifier la conformité de la traduction au texte original. Après quoi, ils ont procédé à la signature dont il s'agit.

2) Le texte d'un passage des pleins pouvoirs japonais, concernant le droit du Souverain avant de ratifier les stipulations, de les soumettre à un examen de substance et de forme différerait essentiellement du passage respectif dans les pleins pouvoirs russes.

A cet effet, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont remis aux Plénipotentiaires du Japon la note dont la copie est ci-jointe (Annexe No. I) déclarant que malgré la différence des textes, ils interpréteraient les pleins pouvoirs signés par S. M. l'Empereur de Russie dans les mêmes limites dans lesquelles sont donnés ceux présentés par les Plénipotentiaires du Japon.

Le Baron Komura déclarant à M. Witte que pleins pouvoirs japonais étaient conformes à ceux donnés dans le but de conclure des traités, quelque importants qu'ils fussent, lui a demandé si le traité que les Plénipotentiaires Russes pourraient conclure n'avait pas besoin d'obtenir la ratification impériale pour être effectif. M. Witte ayant donné une réponse affirmative, le Baron Komura a fait remarquer que jusqu'à la ratification impériale, les limites des pouvoirs des Plénipotentiaires des deux Parties sont les mêmes.

Après cet échange de vues, la question des pleins pouvoirs a été reconnue comme définitivement réglée.

Au moment d'aborder les questions essentielles, les Plénipotentiaires des deux Parties ont exprimé unanimement leur sincère désir de traiter ces questions avec une entière franchise, en passant sur les questions ne se rattachant pas directement aux conditions de paix ou concernant les détails qui ne pourraient qu'entraver la des marche des négociations, et en cherchant le mode le plus expédient pour arriver à une solution favorable.

A cet effet, il a été convenu que les Plénipotentiaires du Japon présenteraient par écrit leurs conditions de paix et que, après avoir soumis ces conditions à un examen attentif, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie présenteraient leur réponse, également par écrit.

Il a été également convenu que les conditions de paix présentées par les Plénipotentiaires Japonais étant rédigées sous forme d'articles, la Conférence après avoir reçu la réponse des Plénipotentiaires Russes, adopterait le mode de discussion article par article.

Après cela, les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont transmis aux Plénipotentiaires de Russie le texte ci-joint des conditions de paix, en langue anglaise (Annexe No II) avec une traduction française (Annexe No III), en faisant observer que cette traduction faite à la hâte, pourrait avoir quelques inexactitudes, et que le texte anglais en devait faire foi, comme il a d'ailleurs été convenu.

Pour terminer la séance, les Plénipotentiaires ont élaboré le texte ci-joint d'une communication à la presse (Annexe No IV).

Les séances ont été ajournées jusqu'au moment où la réponse russe serait prête.

La séance est levée à 11 h. 50 du matin.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA.

## **ANNEXE No. I.**

Portsmouth, le 28 juillet/10 août, 1905.

Les soussignés, Plénipotentiaires de S. M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ont l'honneur de signaler à la sérieuse attention de Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon ce qui suit.

L'examen attentif des pleins pouvoirs de Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon a constaté une différence importante dans cet acte en le comparant avec les pleins pouvoirs signés par S. M. l'Empereur de Russie.

En vertu du texte de ce dernier document S. M. l'Empereur de Russie promet par Sa parole Impériale d'approuver et de confirmer tout ce que les Plénipotentiaires auront stipulé ou signé.

Tandis que dans la traduction anglaise des pleins pouvoirs des Plénipotentiaires du Japon il est dit "We shall examine all stipulations which our said Plenipotentiaries may agree upon, and finding such stipulations proper and in good and due form, we shall ratify them."

Vu cette importante différence dans le texte des pleins pouvoirs respectifs, les soussignés se voient obligés de déclarer à Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires du Japon qu'ils interprètent les pleins pouvoirs signés par S. M. l'Empereur, leur Auguste Maître, dans les mêmes limites dans lesquelles sont donnés ceux présentés par les Plénipotentiaires du Japon.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE.  
(Signé) ROSEN.

A Leurs Excellences  
les Plénipotentiaires du Japon.

## **ANNEXE No. II.**

1. Russia, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Corea paramount political, military and economical interests, to engage not to obstruct or interfere with any measures of guidance, protection

and control which Japan finds it necessary to take in Corea.

2. Engagement on the part of Russia to completely evacuate Manchuria within a period to be specified and to relinquish all territorial advantages and all preferential and exclusive concessions and franchises in that region in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

3. Japan to engage to restore to China, subject to the guarantee of reform and improved administration, all those portions of Manchuria which are in her occupation, saving only the regions affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

4. Japan and Russia reciprocally to engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industries in Manchuria.

5. Saghalien and all islands appertaining thereto and all public works and properties to be ceded to Japan.

6. The lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters together with all rights, privileges, concessions and franchises acquired by Russia from China, in connection with or as a part of such lease and all public works and properties to be transferred and assigned to Japan.

7. Russia to assign and transfer to Japan free of all claims and encumbrances, the railway between Harbin and Port Arthur and all its branches together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto, and all coal mines belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

8. Russia to retain and work the Trans-Manchurian railway, subject to the terms and conditions of the concession under which it was constructed, and subject also to the condition that it is to be employed exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes.

9. Russia to reimburse to Japan the actual expenses of the war. The amount as well as the time and manner of such reimbursement to be agreed upon.

10. All Russian ships of war which, in consequence of damage received in battle, sought asylum in neutral ports and were there interned, to be surrendered to Japan as lawful prizes.

11. Russia to engage to limit her naval strength in the waters of the Extreme East.

12. Russia to grant to Japanese subjects full fishery rights along the coasts and in the bays, harbours, inlets and rivers of her possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

## **ANNEXE No. IV.**

Dans la séance du 10 Août 1905, la question des pleins pouvoirs a été réglée de sorte qu'il n'y a plus de difficultés à ce sujet. Après cela les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont transmis aux Plénipotentiaires de Russie les conditions de paix par écrit. Il a été décidé que les Plénipotentiaires de Russie se mettront sans retard à l'étude de ce document et donneront au plus vite une réponse par écrit. Jusque là les séances de la Conférence seront ajournées.

## **PROTOCOLE No. II.**

Séance du 12 Août 1905,

La séance est ouverte à 9 h. 45 a.m.

Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adatci et Otchiai, Secrétaires de la Conférence ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Baron Rosen, assistés de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétaires de la Conférence.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont procédé à la signature du Protocole de la séance précédente du 10 Août.

M. Witte a transmis ensuite à M. le Baron Komura la réponse des Plénipotentiaires de Russie aux conditions de paix présentées par les Plénipotentiaires du Japon à la séance précédente.

Ci-joint copie de cette réponse en langue française (Annexe No. I).

Sur la demande des Plénipotentiaires du Japon, il a été décidé d'interrompre la séance et de la reprendre quand les Plénipotentiaires du Japon auront notifié aux Plénipotentiaires de Russie qu'ils avaient pris connaissance du document



russe et qu'ils étaient prêts à procéder à la discussion des conditions de paix article par article.

Le Baron Komura ayant attiré l'attention de M. Witte sur certains articles de journaux concernant les négociations de la Conférence, M. Witte a répondu que le seul moyen d'éviter ces malentendus serait de publier tout ce qui se passe à la Conférence. On s'est engagé mutuellement à faire à l'avenir plus d'attention à l'égard de correspondances des journaux.

On a élaboré le texte d'une communication à la presse (No. II).

La séance s'est terminée à 10 heures ½ du matin.

A trois heures, la séance est réouverte sur l'invitation des Plénipotentiaires du Japon.

En procédant à la délibération sur l'article premier des conditions de paix, le Baron Komura a transmis à M. Witte une nouvelle rédaction de cet article en langue anglaise (Annexe No. III.)

Après en avoir pris connaissance, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont attiré l'attention des Plénipotentiaires du Japon sur les points suivants :

1° Dans le projet russe, il y avait une clause spéciale disant que les mesures que le Japon prendrait en Corée ne devaient pas porter atteinte aux droits souverains de l'Empereur de Corée. Dans la nouvelle rédaction japonaise de l'Article I, cette clause se trouve omise. Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont fait remarquer à ce sujet qu'il était indispensable, au point de vue international, de maintenir cette clause dans le traité, que ce n'était qu'une question de principe et de forme, que la Russie n'avait aucune intention d'empêcher les mesures japonaises en Corée, mais qu'elle ne pourrait à elle seule signer l'annéantissement de la souveraineté de ce pays, car cela pourrait donner lieu à des protestations de la part d'autres Puissances également intéressées au sort de la Corée, et qu'il serait très imprudent de la part du Japon comme de la part de la Russie de ne pas insérer la clause en question.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont répondu que de leur côté ils ne pouvaient, au contraire, admettre dans le traité l'existence d'une telle clause, puisque de fait cette indépendance n'existait plus dans toute sa plénitude.

Après avoir échangé leurs opinions à ce sujet, les Plénipotentiaires ont décidé de ne pas mentionner du tout dans l'Article I la question de la souveraineté de l'Empereur de Corée, mais d'insérer dans de Protocole la décision suivante : "Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon déclarent qu'il est entendu que les mesures que le Japon peut trouver nécessaire de prendre en Corée à l'avenir et qui portent atteinte à la souveraineté de ce pays seront prises d'accord avec le Gouvernement de Corée."

2° La seconde question qui a soulevé des débats était celle des mesures militaires à prendre sur la frontière russo-coréenne. La version russe de cette clause était : "Le Japon ..... s'abstiendra de prendre des mesures qui pourraient menacer la sécurité du territoire russe limitrophe de la Corée." La nouvelle rédaction japonaise élargissait le sens de cette clause et imposait la même obligation à la Russie par rapport au territoire coréen.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie, reconnaissant la justesse de cette réciprocité, ont consenti à l'extension de la clause dont il s'agit, mais ils ont ajouté que la Russie ne pourrait pas être tenue à démanteler les fortifications d'un caractère permanent ayant déjà existé sur la frontière avant la guerre. Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont fait remarquer que la clause susmentionnée ne concernait que des fortifications d'une nature provisoire que les deux Parties auraient construites depuis l'ouverture des hostilités et d'autres militaires qu'elles pourraient prendre à l'avenir. Les Plénipotentiaires des deux Parties sont tombés d'accord pour régler la question dans le sens indiqué ci-dessus.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont ensuite fait remarquer que la rédaction d'un autre passage du premier Article ne leur paraissait pas assez claire. Le rédaction russe du passage en question était : "La Russie et les sujets russes jouiront en Corée de tous les droits qui appartiennent ou appartiendront aux autres Puissances étrangères et à leurs ressortissants." Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont ajouté en tête de cette

phrase les mots suivants : "subject to the above engagement." D'après les Plénipotentiaires Russes, l'insertion de ces mots pourrait signifier que la Russie et les Russes ne jouiraient pas en Corée de tous les droits qui y appartiennent aux autres Puissances et à leurs ressortissants, mais seulement d'une partie de ces droits, limitée par l'engagement précédent.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ne sauraient donc admettre une pareille rédaction qui, selon eux, mettrait les sujets russes en Corée dans une situation moins favorable que les ressortissants des autres pays.

M. le Baron Komura a fait observer que le Japon n'avait aucune intention d'éliminer les sujets russes des traitements accordés aux ressortissants d'autres Puissances, mais que pour rendre plus claire la stipulation du début de l'Article, il était indispensable d'ajouter les mots en question, et que le résultat serait que les sujets russes jouiront en Corée des mêmes droits que les ressortissants d'autres Puissances. Après une délibération prolongée, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont promis de présenter à la séance prochaine une nouvelle rédaction qui rendrait exactement l'idée de M. le Baron Komura.

On a arrêté d'une communication à la presse (Annexe No. IV).

La séance a été terminée à 6 h. ½.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I.

1 Le premier article ne soulève pas d'objection. Le Gouvernement Impérial, reconnaissant que le Japon possède en Corée des intérêts prépondérants politiques, militaires et économiques, est prêt à s'engager à ne point obstruer ni intervenir en ce qui concerne les mesures de direction, de protection et de contrôle que le Japon considérera nécessaire de prendre en Corée. Il va sans dire que la Russie et les sujets russes jouiront de tous les droits qui appartiennent ou appartiendront aux autres Puissances Etrangères et à leurs ressortissants. Il est également entendu que la mise en vigueur par le Japon des mesures susmentionnées ne portera pas atteinte aux droits souverains de l'Empereur de Corée. En ce qui concerne particulièrement les mesures militaires, le Japon, dans le but d'éloigner toute cause de malentendu, s'abstiendra de prendre des mesures qui pourraient menacer la sécurité du territoire russe limitrophe de la Corée.

2 Le Gouvernement Impérial est prêt à accepter la première partie de cet article, et est disposé à faire évacuer par ses troupes la Manchourie simultanément avec l'évacuation des troupes japonaises ; les détails et termes d'évacuation pourraient être arrêtés ultérieurement. Quant à la dernière partie de cet article, le Gouvernement Impérial est prêt à déclarer qu'il n'a aucune prétention à des privilèges territoriaux, concessions ou facilités exclusives que seraient de nature à menacer les droits souverains de l'Empire de Chine et qui seraient incompatibles avec le principe d'égalité de droits. Le Gouvernement Impérial est disposé à donner à cet effet les garanties nécessaires. Ce principe de fond une fois établi, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie proposent aux Plénipotentiaires du Japon de préciser le desir du Gouvernement du Japon concernant cette partie de l'article 2 et ils déclarent que la Gouvernement Impérial est disposé à éliminer tout ce qui pourrait porter préjudice aux intérêts du Japon ou des autres Puissances. La seule entreprise privée russe en Manchourie ayant un caractère public est le chemin de fer de l'Est Chinois ; l'examen des questions se rattachant à ce chemin de fer se trouve du reste spécialement traité dans d'autres articles.

3 Le Gouvernement Impérial est prêt à accepter cet article, mais il va sans dire que la Russie et les sujets russes conserveront dans ces parties de la Manchourie tous les droits qui y appartiennent ou appartiendront aux autres Puissances Etrangères et à leurs ressortissants. Pour ce qui est des régions sur lesquelles s'étend le bail de la presqu'île de Liaotong, la Russie est disposée à céder au Japon ses droits aux régions dont il s'agit. Cependant, vu les droits souverains de la Chine à ces régions et les traites passés à cet effet avec le Gouvernement de Chine, une pareille cession ne

pourrait se faire autrement qu'en vertu d'une entente avec cette dernière.

4 En accédant entièrement aux principes émis dans cet article, le Gouvernement Impérial déclare que si cette stipulation n'avait pas été insérée dans les conditions proposées par le Japon, la Russie se ferait un devoir de la proposer elle-même.

5 Les anciens droits de la Russie à l'île de Sakhaline existaient déjà à une époque où le Japon ne possédait, ou du moins n'exerçait, aucuns droits de propriété sur la majeure partie de cette île. D'un autre côté, Sakhaline n'est que la continuation naturelle des possessions russes en Asie, vu que cette île est séparée du continent par un détroit d'une très petite profondeur et d'une largeur de 7 verstes. En vertu de ces considérations la Russie ne saurait consentir à une cession de cette île, mais elle est en même temps toute disposée à reconnaître au Japon le droit d'exploiter largement les pêcheries maritimes et autres entreprises commerciales dans cette île. Les conditions d'une pareille exploitation pourraient faire l'objet d'un arrangement spécial.

6 Le Gouvernement Impérial n'aurait pas d'objections à cet article, mais vu les droits souverains de la Chine aux territoires énumérés, la Russie ne pourrait céder ses droits au Japon sans un accord préalable avec la Chine. Il va sans dire que les droits des particuliers dans toute la région sur laquelle s'étend le bail conclu entre la Russie et la Chine, devront rester intacts.

7 Le Gouvernement Impérial accepte en principe cet article, à la condition toutefois qu'il ne pourrait se dessaisir que de la partie du chemin de fer se trouvant actuellement occupée de fait par les troupes japonaises. La station terminale du tronçon à céder dans ces conditions devra être déterminée d'un commun accord. Il est cependant indispensable d'avoir en vue que c'est à une compagnie privée que la concession pour construire et exploiter la ligne a été accordée par la Chine qui en conserve les droits souverains, et que l'occupation militaire ne devrait porter aucune atteinte aux droits de cette compagnie. Le Gouvernement Impérial est prêt à prendre sur lui de s'entendre avec ladite compagnie tout en autorisant le Gouvernement de Chine à user des à présent du droit de racheter la ligne en question. Le prime de rachat qui revient à la compagnie serait cédée au Japon.\*

8 Cet article ne soulèvera pas d'objections. La Compagnie du Chemin de fer se conformera strictement—en ce qui concerne l'exploitation de la ligne magistrale de la Manchourie ainsi que du tronçon de la branche sud-manchourienne qui restera en sa possession—aux termes de l'acte de la concession du 27 Août (8 Septembre) dont le § 8 stipule que les troupes ainsi que le matériel de guerre russe qui seraient transportés sur la ligne, ne doivent pas subir d'arrêts sur le territoire chinois.

9 La Russie ne saurait consentir aux stipulations de cet article. Seuls les pays vaincus remboursent les frais de guerre, mais la Russie n'est pas vaincue. Un pays ne saurait se reconnaître comme tel, alors que son territoire a été à peine attaqué par l'ennemi. Quand même le Japon se serait emparé de toute la Province Maritime de l'Amour, les forces vitales de la Russie ne s'en trouveraient nullement atteintes et elle continuerait la lutte. Dans le cas seulement où les Armées Japonaises victorieuses envahiraient l'intérieur de la Russie l'annexion pourrait comprendre qu'on soulèverait des questions de remboursement de frais de guerre. Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon sur le fait que même au Congrès de Paris qui a eu lieu après la prise de Sébastopol, les alliés n'ont pas cru possible de soulever la question d'un remboursement de frais de guerre. Ceux-ci ne sont remboursés que par les pays qui n'ont plus de moyens de continuer la guerre, ce qui n'est en aucune façon le cas de la Russie.

\* En vertu du § 11 de l'acte du 27 Août (8 Septembre) 1896 concédant à la Banque Russo-Chinoise la construction du chemin de fer,—acte qui fut confirmé par la convention du 4 Juin 1898 pour la construction de la branche sud-manchourienne,—le Gouvernement de Chine a le droit de racheter la ligne à l'expiration du terme de 36 ans à partir le jour de l'achèvement et de l'ouverture de la ligne,

Mais tout en refusant de rembourser les frais de guerre, le Gouvernement Imperial reconnaitra équitable d'indemniser le Japon de celles des dépenses qu'il aurait effectuées non pas pour la guerre elle-même et au préjudice de la Russie, mais pour le bien de ceux des Russes qui ont souffert par le fait de la guerre. Telles sont les dépenses pour l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre, pour le soin des malades et autres.

10. La Russie ne saurait consentir à cette demande. Il paraît qu'il est difficile de trouver dans la pratique de relations internationales des précédents qui pourraient servir à l'appui d'une pareille exigence. En outre, cette demande ne s'accorde guère avec les intentions pacifiques qui devraient animer les deux Parties négociantes. Les avantages matériels qui seraient acquis par le Japon si les navires russes se trouvant dans des ports neutres lui étaient remis, seraient comparativement minimes. Mais le consentement à une pareille clause serait incompatible avec la dignité de la Russie.

11. La Russie ne saurait consentir à un pareil engagement imposé par une Puissance Etrangère, car ce serait également incompatible avec sa dignité. Le Gouvernement Imperial se croit cependant à même de pouvoir déclarer qu'il n'entre pas dans ses vues, dans un avenir proche, d'entretenir dans les eaux du Pacifique des forces navales considérables.

12. La Russie serait prête à s'entendre avec le Japon pour concéder aux sujets japonais des droits de pêche sur les côtes des Mers du Japon, d'Okhotsk et de Behring. Ces droits ne pourraient cependant s'étendre que sur les côtes des mers elles-mêmes, sans toucher aux anses et fleuves. Il va sans dire que les droits déjà appartenants dans cette région à des sujets russes ou étrangers devraient rester en vigueur.

#### ANNEXE No. II.

In the sitting of Saturday morning this August 12, Their Excellencies Plenipotentiaries of Russia have handed their reply in writing to the note presented the day before yesterday by Their Excellencies Plenipotentiaries of Japan. It has been decided that the next Conference meet when Their Excellencies Plenipotentiaries of Japan notified that they have studied the document and are ready to continue the deliberation which will be held to-day at 3 o'clock or to-morrow afternoon same hour.

#### ANNEXE No. III.

1. The Imperial Russian Government, recognizing that Japan possesses in Corea paramount political, military and economical interests, is ready to engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which Japan will consider necessary to take in Corea. It is a matter of course that, subject to the above engagement, Russia and Russian subjects will enjoy all rights that belong to any other Powers and their subjects or citizens. It is further understood that in order to remove all causes of misunderstanding Japan and Russia will mutually abstain from taking the measures on the Russo-Corean frontier, which might menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

#### ANNEXE No. IV.

Les Plenipotentiaires Japonais ayant étudié la réponse russe à leurs Conditions de paix, la Conférence s'est réunie de nouveau à 3 h. de l'après-midi pour procéder à leur discussion article par article. La séance a été levée à 7 heures. Demain, étant dimanche, il n'y aura pas de séance matinale, et les Plenipotentiaires se réuniront à 3 heures de l'après-midi pour continuer leurs délibérations.

#### PROTOCOLE No. III.

SÉANCE DU 14 AOUT 1905.

La séance a été ouverte à 10 heures du matin. Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adachi et Otchiai, Secrétares de la Conférence ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistés de M. M. de Plancon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétares de la Conférence.

Les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont présenté le

texte du premier Article rédigé en conformité des principes émis au cours des discussions qui ont eu lieu à ce sujet à la séance précédente (Annexe No. I).

Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon n'ayant trouvé aucune objection à cette rédaction, le texte du premier Article a été reconnu comme définitivement fixé.

Les Plenipotentiaires ont procédé à l'examen du deuxième Article dont un projet a été présenté par le Baron Komura (Annexe No. II).

Après avoir pris connaissance de ce document, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont fait remarquer qu'en stipulant les engagements de la Russie, ce projet ne disait rien des engagements du Japon et que dans le but de maintenir dans cette question une entière réciprocité, il fallait étendre les mêmes engagements sur le Japon et dire que la Russie et le Japon s'engagent mutuellement &c.

Le Baron Komura a répondu que les engagements du Japon se trouvaient déjà stipulés dans l'Article III et que l'Article présent ne concernait que la Russie.

M. Witte a fait remarquer qu'il n'avait pas d'objection à consigner les obligations des deux Parties dans deux articles différents, mais que dans ce dernier cas les obligations des deux côtes devraient être rédigées identiquement. Il a ajouté qu'à son avis il était préférable de combiner les deux engagements dans un seul article.

Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont accédé à cet avis. Ils ont proposé d'omettre entièrement l'Article III, et de réunir les engagements du Japon qu'il contenait avec ceux de la Russie faisant l'objet du second Article.

Cette proposition a été unanimement adoptée par la Conférence et la première partie du deuxième Article a été définitivement arrêtée comme suit :

"Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent mutuellement : 1° à évacuer complètement et simultanément la Manchourie, l'exception du territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung, conformément aux dispositions d'un article additionnel ; 2° à restituer entièrement et complètement à l'administration exclusive de la Chine toutes les parties de la Manchourie qui sont occupées maintenant par les troupes russes ou japonaises ou qui sont sous leur contrôle, à l'exception du territoire susmentionné."

Continuant l'étude du deuxième Article, les Plenipotentiaires ont échangé leurs opinions sur le passage du projet concernant l'engagement de la Russie de n'emettre ni d'appuyer à l'avenir aucune prétention à des privilèges &c. en Manchourie qui porterait atteinte à la souveraineté de la Chine ou qui serait incompatible avec le principe d'opportunité égale.

M. Witte a développé à ce sujet les idées suivantes :

1° Il tenait à préciser que tout droit acquis en conformité des lois, dans des limites déterminées, et sans restriction à d'autre d'acquiescer pareils bénéfices, ne peut être considéré comme privilège ou monopole, mais doit être reconnu comme droit légal et indiscutable. La Russie n'a jamais fait de restriction ni aux sujets russes ni aux étrangers d'acquiescer pareils droits en Manchourie et elle tient à ce que tous les droits qui existent déjà à ce titre soient maintenus. Mais la Russie n'a jamais émis, appuyé ou sanctionné des droits exclusifs qui reparaissent à l'idée de monopole ou de privilège et qui porteraient atteinte à la souveraineté de la Chine.

Le Baron Komura a fait remarquer que certains engagements passés entre les Tsian-Tsuns de Manchourie et des autorités russes concernant, par exemple, l'exploitation de mines dans la province de Girin portaient le caractère de monopole ou de privilège exclusif incompatible avec le principe précité. Il a signalé en outre que le Gouvernement Russe exerçait dans certains endroits—à Harbine par exemple—sur un terrain beaucoup plus étendu qu'il ne fût nécessaire pour l'exploitation du chemin de fer, une autorité administrative, de sorte que les sujets japonais s'y trouvaient à la merci du Gouvernement Russe ne pouvant jouir des droits qu'ils possédaient en vertu du traité entre le Japon et la Chine.

M. Witte a répondu qu'il ne connaissait pas d'engagements ou concessions de mines qui auraient le caractère de monopole ou de privilège exclusif, et que s'il existait réellement de pareils engagements ou concessions, ils n'étaient que des actes des agents russes dépourvus de la sanction impériale et qu'ils devraient et seraient annulés. En ce qui concerne l'état de choses à Harbine, il a déclaré que la seule autorité exercée par la Russie à Harbine était celle du propriétaire dans son bien acquis légalement et de police—ce qui était aussi stipulé par la concession. Il a ajouté que par ces actes les droits publics, tels que le droit de juridiction des étrangers n'étaient nullement atteints. Quant à la concession du chemin de fer de l'Est Chinois, elle a été accordée par la Chine elle-même en vertu d'un traité et aucun paragraphe de cette concession ne contient d'infraction aux droits de toute autre personne ou compagnie d'acquiescer les mêmes droits en Manchourie.

2° M. Witte a déclaré en outre que les Plenipotentiaires de Russie n'auraient pas d'objections à constater dans l'article en question l'état actuel de choses, à savoir que pour le moment il n'y a pas de concessions ou monopoles en Manchourie, mais que la Russie ne pouvait prendre aucun engagement à ce sujet pour l'avenir, à moins que cet engagement ne fut mutuel pour la Russie et le Japon.

Après cet échange de vues, les Plenipotentiaires ont décidé sur la proposition du Baron Komura de terminer l'Article II par la déclaration suivante :

"Le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie déclare qu'il n'a point en Manchourie d'avantages territoriaux ou concessions ou franchises préférentielles ou exclusives de nature à porter atteinte à la souveraineté de la Chine ou incompatibles avec le principe d'opportunité égale."

Quant à la concession du chemin de fer de l'Est Chinois, les Plenipotentiaires ont décidé de ne pas en faire mention dans l'Article II, vu que cette question est traitée spécialement dans d'autres articles, mais d'enregistrer dans le Protocole la clause suivante :

"Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon et de Russie, dans le but d'éviter toute cause de malentendu à l'avenir, déclarent que la concession de la construction et de l'exploitation du chemin de fer de l'Est Chinois en Manchourie n'est pas incompatible avec le principe de la porte ouverte et du traitement égal, et que dans les limites du terrain acquis en vertu de cette concession les sujets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon ainsi que les ressortissants d'autres Puissances étrangères jouiront des mêmes droits et privilèges que ceux de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie."

Il a été également convenu que la même clause serait insérée dans le protocole de la séance qui aurait pour objet la ligne de chemin de fer Sud-Manchourienne.

Les discussions terminées, le texte du deuxième Article a été reconnu définitivement arrêté.

Après avoir rédigé un communiqué à la presse (Annex No. III), la Conférence a été terminée à 6 h. du soir.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA. (Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I.

#### (ENGLISH TEXT)

The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Corea paramount political interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which Japan will find it necessary to take in Corea. It is understood that Russian subjects in Corea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, Japan and Russia will abstain, on the Russo-Corean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

#### ANNEXE No. II.

#### (ENGLISH TEXT)

2. Taking note of the acceptance by the Plenipotentiaries of Russia of the first part of Article 2



and having regard to their declaration concerning the remaining portions of the same Article, the Plenipotentiaries of Japan propose to modify the stipulation in the following sense :

The Imperial Russian Government engage completely to evacuate Manchuria simultaneously with Japan in accordance with the provisions of the separate Article annexed to the Treaty of Peace. The Imperial Russian Government also engage fully and completely to restore to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria which are in their occupation or under their control and they declare that they have not now, and that they will not hereafter advance or support, any claim to any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions or franchises in Manchuria in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

The Plenipotentiaries of Japan deem it essential to fix definitely by means of a separate Article, the details and terms of simultaneous evacuation. The Plenipotentiaries of Japan were under the impression that Russia and Russian subjects possessed several concessions and franchises in Manchuria which trench upon the sovereignty of China or disregard the principle of equal opportunity. The sole desire of the Imperial Government is to fully restore Chinese sovereignty and administration in that region and to revive the principle of equal treatment for all.

The questions connected with the Eastern Chinese Railway will be considered under Articles VII and VIII.

#### ANNEXE No. III.

Dans la séance du matin du 14 Août, le texte de l'Article I a été définitivement arrêté. Dans la séance de l'après-midi, les Articles II et III ont été discutés et arrêtés, et à 6 heures la séance a été levée.

#### PROTOCOLE No. IV.

SEANCE DU 15 AOUT 1905.

La séance est ouverte à 10 h. du matin.

Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adatci et Otchiai, Secrétares de la Conférence ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistés de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétares de la Conférence.

Les Plenipotentiaries ont procédé à la discussion de l'Article IV, concernant l'engagement de la Russie et du Japon de ne pas obstruer les mesures que la Chine pourra prendre pour le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en Manchourie.

Prenant acte de l'assentiment de la Russie à cet Article, les Plenipotentiaries du Japon ont exprimé leur satisfaction à ce sujet.

Le Baron Komura, signalant ensuite le fait que, lorsque le Japon, au cours de la négociation d'un nouveau traité sino-japonais à la suite de l'arrangement général intervenu après les désordres des boxeurs en 1900, a demandé à la Chine d'ouvrir quelques endroits en Manchourie au commerce étranger, la Russie a présenté une objection, qui, quoique retirée plus tard, restait toujours pour les villes le long du chemin de fer—à exprimer, dans le but d'éviter tout malentendu à l'avenir, le désir de s'assurer des intentions de la Russie relativement à des ports et endroits ouverts ou à être ouverts au commerce étranger en Manchourie. M. Witte a répondu que ces faits se rapportaient à une époque où la Manchourie, était dans un état de trouble et se rattachaient seulement à quelques stations de chemin de fer. Il a ajouté que la Russie s'engageait à ne point s'opposer à l'ouverture de n'importe quels ports et endroits en Manchourie au commerce étranger, mais que ce serait à condition que cet engagement fût réciproque et comprît la région de Liaotung.

Le Baron Komura a accepté cette manière de voir et a déclaré que le Japon n'aurait pas d'objection à maintenir le port de Dalny ouvert au commerce étranger dans les mêmes conditions qu'il l'a été lors de l'administration russe.

Les Plenipotentiaries étant tombés d'accord sur

les points ci-dessus, l'Article IV. a été reconnu comme définitivement arrêté (Annexe No. I).

La Conférence a procédé ensuite à la discussion de l'Article V., concernant l'île de Sakhaline.

Les Plenipotentiaries du Japon ont présenté un mémoire en langue anglaise avec traduction française (Annexes Nos. II et III) qui énuméreraient les raisons pour lesquelles ils ne pouvaient partager les vues et conclusions à ce sujet des Plenipotentiaries de Russie.

Ayant pris connaissance de ce document, les Plenipotentiaries de Russie ont déclaré qu'ils se voyaient néanmoins l'impossibilité de changer l'opinion exprimée dans leur réponse à l'Article V ; ils ont ajouté que la Russie se rendait bien compte de la situation actuelle en Extrême Orient, mais qu'elle ne pouvait envisager la prise de Sakhaline autrement que comme un acte de fait et non de droit.

Sur l'invitation du Baron Komura d'exposer les motifs de ce point de vue, M. Witte a dit :

La Russie est prête à faire toutes les concessions qui sont compatibles avec sa dignité nationale ; la preuve en est toutes les concessions déjà faites à cette même Conférence dans des questions d'une bien plus grande importance matérielle, mais ne touchant pas à la dignité de la Russie. Mais la cession d'un territoire qui a été acquis de plein droit, en vertu d'un traité reconnu par le Japon et par l'univers entier, territoire qui a fait partie de l'Empire pendant une période de plus de 30 ans serait un acte, auquel la Russie, dans l'état actuel des choses, ne se voit pas réduite à consentir.

Le Baron Komura répondit en substance par les considérations suivantes :

Vu un grand nombre de précédents historiques de cessions territoriales par des grandes Puissances, il ne pourrait y avoir aucune question de susceptible nationale dans le cas présent. La Russie qui a souvent demandé des cessions territoriales maintient pourtant de bons rapports avec les pays voisins. Il est d'ailleurs nécessaire de régler ici cette question, pour ne pas pousser les choses à l'extrême. La possession de Sakhaline est pour le Japon une question essentiellement vitale et de sécurité nationale, tandis qu'elle n'est pour la Russie qu'une question d'intérêts ayant peu de rapport avec les parties vitales de la Russie.

Depuis près de 250 ans, lorsqu'il n'y avait encore point de russes dans ces parages, le Japon exerçait déjà son droit sur certaines parties de l'île. En 1624, les premiers officiers japonais ont occupé l'île, et ce n'est qu'en 1803 que les russes l'ont visitée ; ils n'ont occupé l'Amour et Sakhaline qu'en 1850. Les négociations entre le Japon et la Russie commencées en 1851 et terminées par le traité de 1875 ont créé, il est vrai, un titre de droit en faveur de la Russie. Mais le sentiment populaire au Japon ne reconnaît pas l'équité de cette transaction et a toujours envisagé les actes de la Russie par rapport à Sakhaline comme agressifs et comme cas de force majeure. Au point de vue géographique, Sakhaline est la continuation de la chaîne des îles japonaises ; au point de vue stratégique, sa possession est indispensable pour sauvegarder la sécurité du Japon.

M. Witte a dit : "Voici les faits historiques tels qu'ils ressortent de documents indiscutables. Jusqu'en 1875 le Japon n'avait à Sakhaline que quelques pêcheries dans l'extrême Sud, peu nombreuses et éparses. Quant à la partie Nord de l'île, elle était à peu près inconnue et n'appartenait à personne.

"Le premier titre de possession a été créé par le traité de 1875, en vertu duquel le Japon a reconnu les droits de la Russie à Sakhaline en échange des îles Kouriles. Au point de vue économique, je reconnais sa grande importance pour le Japon et c'est là, à mon avis, la principale raison pour laquelle le peuple japonais tient à la possession de l'île. C'est pour cela aussi que nous sommes disposés à faire au Japon toutes les concessions possibles surtout pour les pêcheries ; mais la jouissance de ces pêcheries n'exige pas une possession politique de l'île. A ce point de vue, je me réfère à une phrase que le Baron Komura a prononcée tout à l'heure, il a dit qu'en 1850, quand les russes s'étaient rendus maîtres du territoire de l'Amour, ils ont aussi pris possession

de Sakhaline. Cela prouve que, déjà à cette époque, la possession de Sakhaline était reconnue indispensable pour la sécurité de la région de l'Amour. La guerre actuelle a suffisamment démontré que la Russie n'a jamais eu l'intention de faire de Sakhaline une base d'agression contre le Japon, mais elle a pour nous une grande valeur défensive ; c'est une sentinelle à notre porte, et c'est peut-être cela qui tente le Japon ; il voudrait être cette sentinelle à la porte du voisin. Si l'on envisage la question au point de vue de la stabilité de la paix à laquelle nous travaillons ici, j'affirme qu'elle le sera bien davantage si Sakhaline reste dans la possession de la Russie que si elle passe au Japon. L'histoire nous démontre que l'annexion de territoires après les guerres entre voisins créait toujours des rancunes prolongées. L'annexion de l'Alsace et de la Lorraine par l'Allemagne en 1871, reste jusqu'à présent la principale source de discord entre les deux peuples voisins. Au contraire, en 1866 l'Allemagne, sur les instances du Prince Bismarck s'est abstenue d'annexer aucune partie de l'Autriche—et le résultat de cette sagesse a été une alliance qui dure jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Le sentiment national russe ne pourrait admettre la perte d'un territoire qui a été longtemps dans la possession légale et paisible de la Russie ; un événement pareil créerait dans tout le pays un sentiment unanime de mécontentement, peu favorable à l'œuvre de pacification de l'Extrême Orient qui est l'objet de nos plus ardens desirs."

Le Baron Komura revenant sur la question des droits historiques du Japon, a cité le fait de la découverte en 1800 d'un détroit par un japonais Mamiya dont le nom lui fut donné, et a affirmé que déjà en 1803 le Gouvernement japonais s'occupait de l'île, quoique, faute de communication convenable, son action ne pût s'exercer d'une manière très efficace. En 1853, il commençait à administrer activement cette île, de sorte que sa prise de possession par la Russie soit par l'occupation soit par la diplomatie a été toujours regardée par les japonais comme un acte d'agression. Le peuple japonais, conscient de son droit historique sur l'île, est invariablement pénétré de profonds sentiments qui sont vivifiés à un suprême degré par sa récente occupation.

Pour ce qui est de la remarque de M. Witte que "la guerre actuelle a suffisamment démontré que la Russie n'a jamais eu l'intention de faire de Sakhaline une base d'agression contre le Japon," le Baron Komura lui a fait observer que, si le théâtre principal de la guerre présente était dans les Provinces Maritimes et d'Amour, au lieu de la Manchourie, Sakhaline aurait certainement servi à la Russie comme une base importante.

Faisant ensuite allusion aux germes de discord entre les deux pays invoqués par M. Witte, le Baron Komura a fait remarquer que des discordes futures ne pourraient exister que dans le cas où des cessions territoriales manqueraient de base raisonnable, ce qui n'est pas du tout le cas de la cession de Sakhaline. D'ailleurs la Russie est seulement invitée à reconnaître un fait accompli. Le Gouvernement japonais serait disposé à donner à la Russie des garanties sérieuses pour assurer la sécurité des possessions de l'Amour contre toute agression du côté de Sakhaline, si le Japon devenait maître de cette île. Le Baron Komura a exprimé de plus l'espoir que les raisons développées ci-dessus seraient considérées comme suffisantes par les Plenipotentiaries de Russie, et qu'il ne serait pas obligé d'invoquer d'autres arguments basés sur le droit de guerre.

M. Witte a répondu qu'il ne voyait pas de raison pour changer son avis. Les droits historiques du Japon lui paraissaient peu fondés. Il ignorait le fait de la découverte du détroit par un japonais, mais ce fait ne change pas la situation. Bien longtemps après cette découverte, personne au Japon ne songeait à Sakhaline. Ce n'est que la prise de possession de cette île par Mouraviev qui a attiré l'attention des japonais en leur donnant pour la première fois l'idée que Sakhaline devait avoir quelque importance puisque les russes ont trouvé utile de l'annexer. Par conséquent, le sentiment populaire au Japon ne peut être basé sur un regret de n'avoir pas annexé l'île quand c'était possible. "Chez nous, le sentiment populaire est donc bien plus sérieux et il nous est impossible de le reconnaître si nous

voulons arriver à une paix solide." Pour ce qui est de l'occupation de l'île par les japonais à la veille de la Conférence, ce n'est qu'un acte de guerre qui ne crée pas encore un titre de possession légale.

Le Baron Komura a demandé aux Plénipotentiaires de Russie de reconsidérer cette question dans un esprit de conciliation, en resumant les principaux arguments suivants :

1. Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ne méconnaissent nullement le sentiment du peuple russe ; mais le sentiment de la nation japonaise existant toujours depuis un demi siècle, vient d'être vivifié à un suprême degré à la suite de l'occupation actuelle de l'île.

2. Quoique la possession de Sakhaline puisse être importante aussi bien pour l'un que pour l'autre des deux pays, il existe une grande différence entre les deux cas. Pour la Russie, elle n'est qu'une question d'intérêt, tandis qu'elle est pour le Japon une question de sécurité nationale.

3. Comme la possession de Sakhaline par le Japon n'a pour but que la défense du pays, elle ne peut être ni une menace contre la Russie ni un danger pour la paix de l'Extrême Orient.

4. La Russie a deux moyens, soit reconnaître tacitement l'occupation japonaise, en la laissant sans rien faire ; soit s'entendre avec le Japon au sujet de la disposition de Sakhaline.

5. Il est avantageux, pour les relations amicales des deux pays à l'avenir, de résoudre à présent d'une manière satisfaisante cette question d'un commun accord.

M. Witte a dit qu'il avait déjà suffisamment répondu à tous ces arguments du Baron Komura et qu'il n'avait pas à revenir sur eux.

Les explications des Plénipotentiaires de Russie au sujet de ces arguments peuvent être resumées comme suit :

1. Le sentiment populaire en Russie est bien plus sérieux que celui du peuple japonais, car il est basé non pas sur un regret de n'avoir pas pris possession d'un territoire voisin quand c'était possible, mais sur le regret de perdre une partie intégrale de l'Empire de Russie.

2. La possession de Sakhaline n'est pas seulement une question d'intérêt pour la Russie, mais surtout une question de sécurité nationale, car cette île par sa situation géographique même, protège l'accès à la Province de l'Amour.

3. La possession de Sakhaline par la Russie a bien démontré que cette île n'a jamais été, et ne peut être ni une menace contre le Japon ni un danger pour la paix de l'Extrême Orient.

4. La Russie n'a qu'un seul moyen d'agir en vue de l'occupation de Sakhaline par le Japon, celui de ne pas reconnaître cette occupation pour un acte de droit, et de laisser à l'histoire le temps de prononcer son jugement.

5. Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie partagent entièrement l'avis du Baron Komura qu'il serait avantageux, pour les relations amicales des deux pays à l'avenir, de résoudre à présent d'une manière satisfaisante cette question d'un commun accord ; c'est pour cela qu'ils espèrent que les Plénipotentiaires du Japon reconsidéreront leur opinion au sujet de Sakhaline.

Après quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont constaté qu'ils ne pouvaient tomber d'accord pour la question de Sakhaline et ont décidé passer à la délibération de l'Article VI.

Une communication à la presse a été rédigée et confirmée par les Plénipotentiaires (Annexe No IV).

La séance a été suspendue à midi et demi jusqu'à 3 h. de l'après-midi.

La séance est reprise à 3 heures.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont procédé à la discussion de l'Article VI, qui avait été proposé par les Plénipotentiaires du Japon dans les termes suivants :

"Le bail de Port Arthur, de Talien, des territoires et eaux territoriales et eaux territoriales adjacents ainsi que les droits, privilèges, concessions et franchises acquis par la Russie de la Chine comme ayant rapport avec ou comme partie de ce bail, de même que tous les travaux et propriétés publiques seront cédés au Japon." (Texte anglais, Annexe No. V).

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie avaient

exprimé à ce sujet dans leur réponse que le Gouvernement Impérial n'aurait pas d'objection à cet article, mais que, vu les droits souverains de la Chine sur le territoire ennuméré la Russie ne pourrait céder ses droits au Japon sans un accord préalable avec la Chine et qu'en outre les droits des particuliers dans tout le territoire en question devaient rester intacts.

Afin de concilier les deux points de vue les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont présenté à cette séance une nouvelle rédaction de l'Article VI (Annexe No. VI) qui, à leur avis, tenait compte des remarques russes. Dans ce projet les mots "seront cédés au Japon" se trouvent remplacés par l'expression "le Gouvernement de Russie renonce en faveur du Japon," ce qui, à l'avis des Plénipotentiaires du Japon, rendait inutile le consentement préalable de la Chine à la transaction dont il s'agit et laissait tous les soins d'obtenir un pareil consentement au Japon lui-même.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie n'ont pas cru possible de partager cet avis. La convention formelle conclue avec la Chine au sujet du territoire de Liaotong obligeait la Russie de respecter les droits de la Chine et de ne pas entreprendre aucune modification de l'engagement consigné dans la convention, encore moins un transfert complet de tous ses droits et obligations à une tierce Puissance, sans le consentement formel de la Chine.

Le Baron Komura a fait remarquer qu'il ne doutait certainement pas de la bonne foi de la Russie, mais que la nécessité même d'obtenir le consentement de la Chine avant que la stipulation de cet Article puisse entrer en vigueur, rendrait nulle la valeur de cette stipulation.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont répondu qu'ils consentaient à ajouter à l'Article VI un engagement formel de la Russie de prêter son concours à obtenir de la Chine le consentement nécessaire.

Après échange d'opinions sur la meilleure manière d'exprimer l'Article VI, les Plénipotentiaires des deux Puissances ont accepté définitivement la rédaction suivante de cet Article :

"Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie cède au Japon à condition du consentement du Gouvernement de Chine, le bail de Port Arthur, de Talien, des territoires et eaux territoriales adjacents, ainsi que tous les droits, privilèges, concessions et franchises se rattachant à ce bail ou en faisant partie, et il cède au Japon tous les travaux et propriétés publiques dans le territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail susmentionné.

"Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à obtenir le consentement du Gouvernement Chinois, mentionné dans la stipulation ci-dessus.

"Le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon donne, de sa part, l'assurance que les droits de propriété des sujets russes dans le territoire indiqué ci-dessus, seront parfaitement respectés." (Texte anglais, Annexe No. VII).

Après avoir rédigé une communication à la presse (Annexe No. VIII.) la séance a été levée à 6 heures du soir.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I.

#### (ENGLISH TEXT)

4. Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industries in Manchuria.

#### ANNEXE No. II.

#### (ENGLISH TEXT)

5. The Plenipotentiaries of Japan regret to say that they are unable to share the views and conclusions of the Plenipotentiaries of Russia on the subject of Article V. They believe that Japan's title to at least a large part of Saghalien can readily be traced to a period anterior to the Russian occupation, and it seems to them that instead of being a natural continuation of the continental system of Asia, it forms a natural and necessary link in the chain of insular units of which the Empire of Japan is exclusively composed. But the main considerations which led Japan to ask for the cession of the Island are that

(1st) the permanent security of the Japanese Empire requires the exclusive control of the Island by Japan and (2nd) by the hazard of war Saghalien has come into the complete possession and occupation of Japan and it is now under her exclusive administration, the authorities of Russia having been replaced by those of Japan. What the Plenipotentiaries of Japan desire is to have the title thus acquired confirmed by a formal cession from Russia.

#### ANNEXE No. IV.

In the morning sitting of August 15th the Conference has discussed Articles IV. and V. Article IV. was unanimously agreed upon. Not being able to arrive at an unanimous decision on Article V. the Plenipotentiaries have decided to take note of the divergence of views and to proceed with the discussion of the other Articles. The meeting will be resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

#### ANNEXE No. V.

The lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters together with all rights, privileges, concessions and franchises acquired by Russia from China, in connection with or as a part of such lease and all public works and properties to be transferred and assigned to Japan.

#### ANNEXE No. VI.

#### (ENGLISH TEXT)

6. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia having no objection in principle to this Article, the Plenipotentiaries of Japan believe that the technical difficulties may readily be removed. The Imperial Government of Japan are prepared to accept the transfer in such manner as to relieve the Imperial Government of Russia of all responsibility towards China. That result would be realized if the stipulation were made to read :—

The Imperial Russian Government relinquish in favour of Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges, concessions and franchises connected with or forming part of such lease and they also assign and transfer to Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease. The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of individuals in the territory above referred to, shall be respected.

#### ANNEXE No. VII.

6. The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to Japan, subject to the consent of the Chinese Government, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges, concessions and franchises connected with or forming part of such lease and they also assign and transfer to Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the above stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to, shall be perfectly respected.

#### ANNEXE No. VIII.

In the afternoon sitting of the Conference of August 15, Article VI has been discussed and agreed upon with common accord and adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9.30.

#### PROTOCOLE No. V.

SEANCE DU 16 AOUT, 1905.

La séance était ouverte à 9 heures 45 du matin. Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adatci et Otchiai, Secrétares de la Conférence ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistés de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétares de la Conférence.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont procédé à la discussion de l'Article VII.

La réduction primitive de cet Article dans le projet japonais était ainsi conçue :

"La Russie s'engage à céder au Japon, libre

de toutes réclamations, le chemin de fer entre Kharbine et Port Arthur, et tous ses embranchements avec tous les droits, privilèges et propriétés y appartenant, de même que toutes les mines de charbon appartenant au susdit chemin de fer ou en exploitation pour son profit."

Les Plenipotentiaires de Russie, tout en acceptant cet Article en principe, avaient fait à ce sujet dans leur note responsive, les remarques suivantes :

Le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie, ne pourrait se dessaisir que de la partie du chemin de fer se trouvant actuellement occupée de fait par les troupes japonaises. La station terminale du tronçon à céder dans ces conditions devra être déterminée d'un commun accord. Il est cependant indispensable d'avoir en vue que c'est à une compagnie privée que la concession pour construire et exploiter la ligne a été accordée par la Chine qui en conserve les droits souverains, et que l'occupation militaire ne devrait porter aucune atteinte aux droits de cette compagnie. Le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie est prêt à prendre sur lui de s'entendre sur lui de s'entendre avec la dite compagnie tout en autorisant le Gouvernement de Chine à user dès à présent du droit de racheter la ligne en question. La prime de rachat qui revient à la compagnie serait cédée au Japon.

Dans une note présentée à la Conférence (Annexes Nos. I et II), les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont fait observer que le droit de la construction et de l'exploitation du chemin de fer entre Kharbine et Port Arthur constituait une partie importante du bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung ; que c'est une conséquence logique que le chemin de fer devait suivre, dans toutes ses parties et extensions ; le sort du bail en vertu duquel il a été construit et est maintenant exploité ; que, de plus, le point naturel de division des deux lignes de chemin de fer est le point d'intersection de ces lignes ; et qu'enfin, au sujet de l'exercice immédiat, de la part de la Chine, du droit de rachat, les Plenipotentiaires du Japon desirant déclarer que le Gouvernement Imperial du Japon posséderait et exploiterait la ligne en question, en se conformant aux dispositions de la concession relatives au droit de rachat de Chine et à d'autres conditions de la même manière que le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie posséderait et exploiterait la ligne Trans-Manchourienne.

Pour répondre à ces observations, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont expliqué que l'embranchement Sud-Manchourien ne pouvait être considéré comme une partie du bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung, et que la cession de cet embranchement n'était donc pas une conséquence logique de la cession du bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung. Ils ne pouvaient non plus admettre que Kharbine soit un point naturel de division des deux lignes, la Russie pouvant seulement consentir à céder au Japon le tronçon de la ligne actuellement occupée par les troupes japonaises selon le mode indiqué dans leur note responsive précitée. Ils ont de plus fait remarquer que le point de division devait être une place importante et que l'engagement que la Russie a contracté pour le tronçon du chemin de fer qui resterait en sa possession (Protocole No. III), devait être réciproquement pris par le Japon en ce qui concerne la partie du chemin de fer qui va passer au Japon.

Le Baron Komura a constaté qu'il y avait entre les deux Parties une différence essentielle sur la manière de voir dans cette affaire ; et pour bien éclaircir la position du Japon vis-à-vis de cette question, il l'a expliquée dans le sens suivant :

La construction de cet embranchement fut originairement concédée par l'Article VIII de la convention relative au bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung et par conséquent cet embranchement constitue une partie essentielle et intégrante du bail en question ; au point de vue de fait, le bail de Port Arthur ayant été conclu au mois de mars 1898, un contrat basé sur ce bail a été passé au mois de juin de la même année entré le Gouvernement Chinois et la compagnie du chemin de fer pour la construction et l'exploitation du chemin de fer de l'Est Chinois, ce qui prouve l'existence de rapports étroits entre le bail et le chemin de fer. C'est pour cette raison que le Japon réclame la cession de l'embranchement tout entier, d'autant plus que cet embranchement, ayant été construit dans le seul but de communication avec

Port Arthur, perdrait sa raison d'être pour la Russie après la cession du bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung au Japon.

D'ailleurs la cession du chemin de fer étant de la même nature que celle de ce bail, elle devait être faite directement au Japon, avec le consentement du Gouvernement de Chine.

Pour répondre à ce point, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont expliqué que le chemin de fer Sud-Manchourien, quoique mentionné dans la convention du 25 avril 1898, concernant le bail de Liaotung, n'avait rien de commun avec ce bail ; que c'étaient deux questions tout à fait différentes et qu'elles devaient par conséquent être traitées séparément. La question du territoire cédé à bail concernait la Russie et la Chine, tandis que la question du chemin de fer ne pouvait être réglée sans tenir compte en outre des intérêts de la compagnie du chemin de fer. Or, le contrat de cette compagnie stipulait que le seul mode de transmission de ce chemin de fer était le rachat de l'entreprise par la Chine. La Russie ne pouvait donc pas enfreindre les droits de la Chine et ceux de la compagnie en transmettant le chemin de fer directement au Japon comme le proposaient ses Plenipotentiaires. Le Gouvernement de Russie pouvait seulement autoriser la Chine à racheter le chemin de fer avant le terme et à transmettre la prime de rachat au Japon en se chargeant lui-même de satisfaire la compagnie. A la remarque du Baron Komura qu'une telle manière de procéder procurerait au Japon une somme d'argent, et non pas le chemin de fer lui-même et qu'elle rendrait nulle la valeur de la cession. M. Witte a dit que par là, la Russie perdrait, en tout cas, tout rapport avec la partie du chemin de fer à céder et que par conséquent le Japon pourra s'entendre avec la Chine pour le reste de l'affaire. Il a ajouté que la Russie n'aurait aucune objection à ce que la Chine transmitt au Japon le chemin de fer en nature et que le même procédé soit adopté en cette affaire que celui convenu pour le cas de la cession du bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung.

Le Baron Komura a ensuite développé la raison pour laquelle le Japon devait réclamer l'embranchement tout entier et en conséquence le point de division des deux lignes devait être Kharbine. Après avoir exposé les raisons politiques pour lesquelles le Japon devait insister sur la cession de l'embranchement tout entier, le Baron Komura a ajouté que le bail en question une fois cédé, il était naturel que l'embranchement tout entier suivit le même sort. En ce qui concerne la question de déterminer le point de division entre les deux lignes de chemin de fer, M. Witte a exposé les considérations suivantes :

Kharbine n'a pas les qualités nécessaires pour en faire une station terminale entre les deux lignes. C'est une localité qui a été choisie, pendant la construction du chemin de fer, pour des considérations purement techniques, comme point commode par sa situation topographique à la construction d'un pont sur le Soungari. Mais l'absence d'un centre de commerce dans cette localité présenterait des difficultés à en faire une station terminale. Une autre considération encore se pose contre le choix de Kharbine comme point de démarcation des deux lignes. Les Armées japonaises ne l'ont pas atteint et il serait juste de ne céder au Japon que ce qui est effectivement occupé par ses troupes. A ce point de vue, la situation d'une place comme Goundjouline par exemple où sont campés les avant-postes japonais et russes serait peut-être le point de démarcation le plus juste.

Le Baron Komura a dit que s'il était absolument impossible pour la Russie de céder la ligne jusqu'à Kharbine, il proposerait, considérant que le point de cette division doit être une place importante au point de vue géographique et naturel, à point ou le chemin de fer passe pour la deuxième fois le Soungari, comme point de division.

M. Witte ayant fait remarquer que ce point de division devait être fixé sur une ville importante et non pas sur un endroit d'une importance géographique, a ajouté qu'il serait disposé à déroger au principe de le fixer sur la limite du campement des avant-postes japonais et à transporter le point de démarcation jusqu'à la première grande ville au nord de Goundjouline, c'est-à-dire à Kouan-

Tchen-Tsy (Tchan-Tchoun) grand centre de commerce et station débarquant pour Girin.

Le Baron Komura a répondu que si l'embranchement entre Kouan-Tchen-Tsy et Girin est remis au Japon, il pourra accepter Kouan-Tchen-Tsy comme le point de division. Il croyait, d'ailleurs, savoir que cette ligne entre Kouan-Tchéu-Tsy et Girin n'était pas encore construite, au moins d'une manière permanente.

M. Witte a déclaré que si cet embranchement n'était pas encore construit, d'une manière permanente, il ne voyait pas d'objection à ce qu'il fut laissé aux soins des Japonais. Il a dit que, ignorant l'état actuel à ce sujet, il allait tout de suite s'en renseigner par télégraphe, et que si cet embranchement existe déjà, il appartiendra à ceux qui en sont les propriétaires actuels.

Sur ce, les Plenipotentiaires des deux côtes sont convenus que le choix définitif de Kouan-Tchen-Tsy comme le point de division était réservé jusqu'à ce que M. Witte ait été renseigné sur l'existence de l'embranchement entre Kouan-Tchen-Tsy et Girin, et ont reconnu comme définitivement arrêtée la rédaction suivante pour l'Article VII :

"La Russie s'engage à céder au Japon, sans compensation, à condition du consentement du Gouvernement de Chine, la portion du chemin de fer entre..... et Port Arthur et tous ses embranchements, avec tous les droits, privilèges et propriétés qui lui appartiennent dans cette région ainsi que toutes les mines de charbon qui se trouvent dans la même région appartenant au chemin de fer ou en exploitation pour son profit.

"Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement à obtenir le consentement du Gouvernement de Chine mentionné dans la stipulation ci-dessus." (Texte anglais, Annexe No. III).

En outre, conformément à ce qui a été convenu lors de la discussion sur l'Article III (voir Protocole No. III), la clause suivante est enregistrée par rapport à l'Article présent, c'est-à-dire l'Article VII :

"Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon et de Russie, dans le but d'éviter toute cause de malentendu à l'avenir, déclarent que la concession de la construction et de l'exploitation du chemin de fer Sud-Manchourien qui passe au Japon n'est pas incompatible avec le principe de la porte ouverte et du traitement égal, et que dans les limites du terrain acquis en vertu de cette concession les sujets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie ainsi que les ressortissants d'autres Puissances étrangères jouiront des mêmes droits et privilèges que ceux de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon."

La Conférence a ensuite procédé à la discussion de l'Article VIII concernant le mode d'exploitation par la Russie du chemin de fer Trans-Manchourien.

Le Baron Komura a fait remarquer aux Plenipotentiaires de Russie que les observations qu'ils ont faites dans leur note responsive disant que "la compagnie du chemin de fer se conformera strictement aux termes de l'acte de la concession du 27 Août (8 Septembre) 1896, dont le paragraphe 2 stipule que les troupes ainsi que le matériel de guerre russe qui seraient transportés sur la ligne, ne doivent pas subir d'arrêts sur le territoire chinois" sembleraient indiquer que la signification exacte de la proposition faite par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon n'était pas suffisamment claire aux yeux des Plenipotentiaires de Russie ; il lui semblait en effet que le transport des troupes et du matériel de guerre russe sur la ligne traversant le territoire chinois n'était pas conforme au principe de l'usage exclusivement commercial et industriel du chemin de fer.

M. Witte lui a expliqué que ce transport n'était que le besoin de déplacement des soldats russes en nombre peu considérable, d'une partie à l'autre du territoire russe en temps de paix, la possession russe des Provinces Maritimes et de l'Amour exigeant cette mesure. Il affirmait que le transport par d'autres moyens n'était pas praticable, cette mesure, soumise à la condition que les troupes et le matériel de guerre russe, transportés par la ligne en question ne soient pas autorisés à s'arrêter dans le territoire chinois, n'était pas incompatible avec le principe de l'usage exclusivement commercial et industriel de ce chemin de fer.



Le Baron Komura lui a dit qu'il ne volait qu'éclaircir la signification de la proposition des Plenipotentiaires du Japon et cette proposition avait pour but de déterminer l'usage exclusivement commercial et industriel, mais nullement dans un but stratégique, du chemin de fer en Manchourie.

M. Witte a dit qu'il consentait à l'engagement de Russie à ce principe, à condition que le même engagement soit accepté par le Japon concernant le chemin de fer qui sera retenu et exploité par lui en Manchourie.

Le Baron Komura ayant consenti à cette proposition de reciprocité, à condition que l'engagement de la part du Japon ne s'appliquât pas au chemin de fer se trouvant dans le territoire sur lequel s'étend le bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung, l'Article VIII a été arrêté comme suit :

"Le Japon et la Russie s'engagent à retenir et à exploiter leurs lignes de chemin de fer respectives en Manchourie exclusivement dans un but commercial et industriel, mais nullement dans un but stratégique. Il va sans dire que cette restriction ne se rapporte pas aux régions sur lesquelles s'étend le bail de la presqu'île de Liaotung." (Texte anglais, Annexe No. IV.)

La séance a été suspendue de 1 heure à 3 heures de l'après midi. Elle a été terminée à 6 heures 30 du soir.

(Signe) SERGE WITTE. (Signe) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signe) ROSEN. (Signe) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I. (ENGLISH TEXT)

7. The Plenipotentiaries of Japan take note of the acceptance of this Article in principle by the Imperial Russian Government. The right to construct and exploit the railway between Harbin and Port Arthur forms an important part of the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula. It is a logical consequence that the railway in all its parts and extensions should follow the destiny of the lease under which it was built and is now worked. Besides, the natural point of division of the two lines of railway is the point of intersection of those lines. On the subject of the immediate exercise by China of the right of purchase of the line, the Plenipotentiaries of Japan wish to say that the Imperial Government of Japan will hold and work the line in question subject to the provisions of the concession as to China's right of purchase and other conditions in the same manner as the Imperial Russian Government will hold and work the Trans-Manchurian line.

#### ANNEXE No. III.

Article VII. Russia engages to assign and transfer to Japan, without compensation and subject to the consent of the Chinese Government, the portion of railway between..... and Port Arthur and all its branches together with all rights, privileges and properties which appertain to it in that region, as well as all coal mines in that region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the above stipulation.

#### ANNEXE No. IV.

Article VIII. Japan and Russia engage to retain and exploit their respective railway lines in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is a matter of course that this restriction does not relate to the territory affected by the lease of Liao-tung Peninsula.

#### ANNEXE No. V.

In the morning sitting of August 16th, the Conference has discussed Article VII, until 1 o'clock when a recess was taken.

#### ANNEXE No. VI.

In the afternoon sitting of August 16th, the Conference has discussed Articles VII. and VIII. Article VII has been settled in principle and Article VIII. accepted unanimously. The Conference adjourned at 6.30 to 9.30 to-morrow morning.

#### PROTOCOLE No VI.

SEANCE DU 10 AOUT 1905.

La séance est ouverte à 9 h. 45 du matin.

Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adatci et Otchiai, Secrétares de la Conférence ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistés de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétares de la Conférence.

Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont proposé de procéder à la discussion de l'Article IX, sur le remboursement des frais de guerre, et ont présenté à la Conférence une nouvelle note à ce sujet. (Annexe N° I)

Les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont répondu qu'ils ne manqueraient pas de présenter leur réponse par écrit à cette note, mais que, ayant déjà exposé leur avis très catégorique sur cette question dans la réponse générale annexée au Protocole N° II, ils ne voyaient pas la nécessité d'un retour sur la discussion du même objet.

Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon leur ont demandé s'ils entendaient refuser d'entrer en discussion sur cette question, même sur les motifs de divergence, et ont exprimé l'avis qu'une délibération de la question litigieuse dans un esprit de conciliation serait peut-être le meilleur mode d'arriver à une entente.

Les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ne se refusaient pas à une délibération amicale afin de préciser les motifs de la divergence, mais ils ne prevoient pas la possibilité d'atteindre le but et de concilier les opinions si différentes des deux Parties, à moins qu'on réussisse à trouver un nouveau terrain parfaitement favorable pour la discussion. Un essai dans ce sens a été fait par les Plenipotentiaires de Russie, qui dans leur note responsive avaient attiré l'attention de la Conférence sur le remboursement de certaines dépenses japonaises effectuées dans un but humanitaire, comme base possible des négociations sur ce point délicat. Quant à l'idée de rembourser les frais de guerre proprement dits, elle ne correspondait pas du tout avec la situation réelle de la Russie, qui préférerait reprendre les armes que de subir des conditions incompatibles avec sa dignité nationale.

L'argumentation du Baron Komura portait, en substance, sur les idées suivantes :

Il admet que la Russie a encore la force de continuer la guerre, mais le Japon est aussi prêt à la poursuivre, et l'expérience d'un an et demi fait voir clairement quel en sera l'avenir. Ce dont il s'agit ici est cependant de trouver une solution avant de pousser les choses à l'extrême. Si la Russie envisage l'ensemble des intérêts de son pays, elle jugera avantageux de faire quelques sacrifices pécuniaires pour sauvegarder d'autres intérêts plus graves. Les plus grandes Puissances ont eu des moments où elles ont dû faire des sacrifices dans pareilles circonstances. Les conditions de paix très modérées, proposées par le Japon, ont été élaborées par le Gouvernement exclusivement en vue des résultats de la guerre déjà atteints et comparativement à ces résultats elles sont minimes. L'histoire du passé prouve si la fortune de la guerre avait favorisé la Russie, elle aurait présente des conditions bien plus onéreuses. Et si le Japon, malgré sa situation très sûre de pouvoir avantageusement continuer la guerre, a proposé des conditions aussi modestes, c'est qu'il est sincèrement animé des principes humanitaires et d'un désir ardent de conclure la paix dans l'intérêt commun des deux pays et pour le bien-être du monde entier. Pendant que les deux adversaires continuent la lutte des armes, les autres pays se livrent à une concurrence économique et gagnent du terrain, tandis que le Japon et la Russie restent en retard. L'intérêt véritable des deux pays serait de cesser la lutte et de rentrer dans la concurrence économique de l'univers.

M. Witte a exposé les idées suivantes :

La Russie est désireuse de paix, mais elle n'est pas réduite à demander la paix à tout prix ; elle continuera la lutte, s'il le faut, et trouvera pour cela les moyens nécessaires plus facilement encore qu'elle n'en trouverait pour acheter une paix humiliante. Il pense que la prudence oblige de ne pas faire des suppositions concernant les résultats de la guerre dans le futur. Les conditions présentées par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon, bien loin d'être modérées et de témoigner des sentiments humanitaires et pacifiques.—prouvent au contraire l'intention

du Japon de profiter des circonstances pour arracher à la Russie tout ce qui est possible en escomptant les succès que les Japonais considèrent probable. Si la Russie était dans une situation analogue, elle n'aurait certainement pas songé à exiger le remboursement des frais de guerre, à moins qu'elle ait pris possession de la capitale du pays adverse. Le Japon se fait fort des faits accomplis et des territoires occupés. Mais, en droit international, il ne suffit pas d'occuper un territoire, il faut encore savoir le garder. M. Witte partage entièrement l'avis du Baron Komura qu'il serait avantageux pour les deux pays de cesser la lutte et de rentrer dans le courant des intérêts économiques de l'univers, mais il ne voit pas de la part des Plenipotentiaires du Japon un désir sincère et réel d'arriver à ce but. Toute la marche des négociations présentes n'a été, de la part de la Russie, qu'une série de concessions dans toutes les questions où cela était possible. Mais à présent on était arrivé à un point qui touche à la dignité de la Russie et où il n'y a plus de concession possible.

Le Baron Komura a fait observer que tout ce que M. Witte considérait jusqu'ici comme des concessions russes n'était en réalité qu'une simple exposition de l'état de choses existant, que n'exige point d'être reconnu à la rigueur par la Russie et qu'il était indispensable que la Russie reconnût la justice de cette demande basée sur les succès militaires ininterrompus du Japon, si elle était pénétrée d'un sincère sentiment de conciliation. Il a en outre signalé que M. Witte avait même refusé de reconnaître un fait accompli important.

M. Witte a répondu qu'il reconnaissait le fait de l'occupation de Sakhaline par les forces japonaises, mais qu'il ne reconnaissait pas la valeur juridique de cet acte, tant qu'il n'a pas été sanctionné par un traité.

Après cet échange de vues les Plenipotentiaires des deux Puissances ont constaté qu'ils ne pouvaient tomber d'accord sur l'Article IX et ont décidé de passer aux articles suivants.

La séance a été suspendue à 12 h. 45, pour être reprise à 3 heures.

La séance a été rouverte à 3 heures.

Les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont remis à la Conférence leur réponse par écrit à la note sur l'Article IX, présentée par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon, dans la séance du matin. (Annexe No. II).

La Conférence a procédé ensuite à la discussion de l'Article X du projet japonais, concernant la demande de remettre au Japon tous les vaisseaux de guerre internes dans les ports neutres.

Dans leur note responsive, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie avaient déjà expliqué qu'une pareille exigence était contraire au droit international et à la dignité de la Russie, et qu'elle ne pouvait par conséquent être acceptée par ses représentants.

A la séance présente, les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont remis aux Plenipotentiaires de Russie une nouvelle note (Annexes Nos. III et IV) à l'appui du point de vue japonais.

Ayant pris connaissance de cette note, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont déclaré qu'ils ne pouvaient s'associer à cet avis. Le principe du droit international est tel que si un corps d'armée ou un navire cherche asile sur un territoire ou dans un port neutre, ce corps ou navire doit être désarmé, mais pas remis à l'adversaire. S'il n'y avait divergence entre nous que sur cette question —là, elle pourrait être présentée à un tribunal d'arbitrage et on ne pourrait guère douter du jugement qu'il prononcerait.

Le Baron Komura a répondu qu'en présentant la demande en question, le Japon se basait sur les considérations suivantes :

Quoique la Chine ait déclaré au début de la guerre son intention de conserver une parfaite neutralité, elle n'a jamais eu de force nécessaire pour remplir ses devoirs de puissance neutre.

Les navires russes, ayant subi des avaries pendant les combats navals—et l'on n'envisage ici que les vaisseaux internes à la suite des avaries causées par les combats navals—ont cherché l'asile dans des ports chinois, et malgré les règles de la neutralité chinoise exigeant à ces vaisseaux de se désarmer s'ils ne reprennent pas la mer dans 24 heures, n'ont pris aucune décision pendant

quelques semaines, et s'il en ont été enfin desarmes, ce n'est ni par leur acte spontané ni par l'autorité chinoise, mais uniquement par la pression des forces navales japonaises. Dans ces circonstances, les forces navales japonaises avaient un droit indiscutable afin de défendre leurs droits de belligérant d'entrer dans les ports de Chine pour les mettre en exécution et s'ils ne l'ont pas fait à Shanghai, c'est uniquement pour ne pas porter préjudice aux intérêts commerciaux des Puissances étrangères, conformément à la déclaration du Japon faite au début de la guerre.

M. Witte a déclaré qu'il a interprété tout autrement le principe du droit international en question et qu'il n'avait jamais entendu dire qu'une escadre belligérante ait le droit d'entrer dans un port neutre et d'y exercer des actes de guerre sur son adversaire. Le seul mode de procéder qui appartenait aux escadres japonaises était, à son avis, d'attendre les vaisseaux russes en pleine mer et de les attaquer à leur sortie des ports neutres. Le fait est tel que les navires sont desarmés et qu'ils restent dans les ports neutres jusqu'à la fin de la guerre. Une fois la guerre finie, il ne peut y avoir aucune question à qui ces navires appartiennent. M. Witte ne pouvait par conséquent changer son avis sur cette question, ni reconnaître l'équité de l'exigence japonaise.

Le Baron Komura a répondu que d'après le principe et les précédents du droit international, dans le cas où un pays neutre ne peut pas s'acquiescer de ses devoirs, le belligérant peut exercer lui-même ses droits de belligérant dans le domaine du pays neutre, et que si le Japon s'est abstenu de les exercer durant la guerre, c'est qu'il entendait y donner suite dans les négociations avec la Russie.

La discussion n'ayant pas amené à concilier les opinions des Plénipotentiaires des deux Parties, ils ont décidé de constater cette divergence et de passer à la délibération de l'Article XI.

Le texte de cet Article, dans le premier projet japonais était ainsi conçu : "La Russie s'engage à limiter sa force navale dans les eaux de l'Extrême Orient."

Dans leur réponse les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont dit : "La Russie ne saurait consentir à un pareil engagement imposé par une Puissance étrangère, car ce serait incompatible avec sa dignité. Le Gouvernement Impérial se croirait cependant à même de pouvoir déclarer qu'il n'entre pas dans ses vues dans un avenir proche d'entretenir dans les eaux du Pacifique des forces navales considérables."

Tout en confirmant cette réponse, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont expliqué qu'ils n'avaient pas d'objection à ce qu'elle fût enregistrée dans le protocole ou consignée dans quelque autre acte, sans en changer la rédaction. Ils ont même proposé d'en faire l'objet d'une déclaration spéciale qui serait signée par les deux Plénipotentiaires et soumise à la confirmation de l'Empereur de Russie.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont répondu qu'ils acceptaient en principe ces paroles, mais que le texte de la déclaration projetée leur paraissait trop vague, vu la grande importance de la question pour la sécurité nationale du Japon. Ils insistaient surtout sur la précision des mots "force navale considérable," puisque malgré que la Russie eût intérêt à maintenir des escadres suffisamment fortes dans la Baltique et dans la Mer Noire, elle n'a cessé d'envoyer de puissants renforts navals en Extrême Orient dans le but de s'assurer de la suprématie maritime sur le Japon. A quoi, M. Witte a répondu qu'il était très difficile de préciser ce mot, car ce qui est reconnu considérable à une époque, ne l'est pas à une autre et que d'ailleurs les mots ne signifiaient que peu de choses quand les deux Parties sont sincèrement animées du désir d'entretenir de bonnes relations de confiance.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont attiré l'attention des Plénipotentiaires de Russie sur une autre expression encore dans la déclaration projetée qui ne leur paraissait pas assez précise et qui, à leur avis, demandait à être déterminée, à savoir les mots "dans un avenir proche," en faisant remarquer qu'une rédaction aussi vague ne saurait produire l'effet désiré par eux.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont répondu qu'ils ne voyaient pas d'autre manière d'exprimer ces idées avec plus de précision ; après quoi ils ont proposé de remettre la décision sur l'Article XI à la prochaine séance.

Cette proposition a été acceptée par les Plénipotentiaires du Japon.

La séance a été levée à 6 heures et demie du soir.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA.

(Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I.

(ENGLISH TEXT)

9. The Plénipotentiaires of Japan have given their most serious consideration to the observations of the Plénipotentiaires of Russia on the subject of this Article. They are unable to share the conclusions which the Plénipotentiaires of Russia would draw from the admission of the claim of Japan under this head. In such an admission there could exist no inference that Russia was no longer able to continue the struggle. The Plénipotentiaires of Japan have no intention to claim any terms that will be humiliating to Russia, as that would not consist with a just sense of the dignity of a great Power, and they believe that the whole civilized world would find, in the admission of the principle of reimbursement in the actual circumstances of the case, nothing more than the recognition of the historical fact that up to this time the arms of Japan have been successful. The claim of Japan contains nothing of an indirect or consequential nature. It is strictly limited to the actual direct expenses of the war and to that extent the Imperial Government of Japan firmly believe that they are justly entitled to reimbursement. The Plénipotentiaires of Japan accordingly do not find it possible to abandon the claim. They are nevertheless prepared to approach the question of the formula to be used as well as the adjustment of the amount to be reimbursed in the spirit of conciliation and accommodation and they feel compelled to earnestly urge Plénipotentiaires of Russia to reconsider the question in the light of these remarks.

#### ANNEXE No. II.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont pris en sérieuse considération la note que Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont bien voulu leur remettre relativement à l'article concernant le remboursement au Japon des frais de la guerre. Ils prennent acte avec satisfaction de la déclaration de Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires du Japon qu'en mettant en avant cette demande, il n'entrerait en aucune façon dans leur intention de faire à la Russie une proposition incompatible avec la dignité d'une grande Puissance.

Toutefois malgré leur désir le plus sincère d'arriver à une entente qui puisse mettre fin à la guerre, les Plénipotentiaires de Russie se voient obligés de déclarer d'une manière catégorique que la Russie ne saurait signer un traité de paix en vertu duquel elle s'engagerait à un adversaire, même favorisé par de grands succès militaires, ses frais de guerre.

Ni l'histoire des relations internationales, ni les principes de l'équité ne sauraient justifier une pareille demande adressée à la Russie qui, bien que n'ayant pas jusqu'ici été favorisée par la fortune des armes, ne se trouve en aucune façon dans la position d'une Puissance vaincue réduite à subir la volonté du vainqueur.

Dans ces conditions la recherche d'une forme à adopter pour couvrir une semblable transaction, aussi bien que l'ajustement du montant qui serait à rembourser, devient inutile.

#### ANNEXE No. III.

(ENGLISH TEXT)

10. The Plénipotentiaires of Japan advanced this claim not so much on account of the material advantages likely to accrue to Japan from its acceptance, as from the conviction that was in accordance with the principles of the law of nations. It is no doubt true that the claim is

without the support of exact precedent in international relations, but that circumstance is due to the fact that no cases have arisen in which belligerent ships of war have in the sequel of battle sought asylum in neutral ports and been there interned. If prolonged sanctuary had not been extended to the vessels in question it is probable that the larger part of them would ultimately have fallen into the hands of the Japanese forces. It does not seem to be consistent with the principle of justice that vessels by seeking the hospitality of neutral ports, should be permitted to escape the consequences of battle. There can be no question of national dignity in connection with fulfilment of international obligations. The claim of Japan applies only to vessels that were damaged in battle. In the circumstances of the case the Plénipotentiaires of Japan feel justified in maintaining the claim.

#### ANNEXE No. V.

In the morning sitting of August 17th, the Conference has discussed Article IX. Not being able to arrive at an agreement, the Plénipotentiaires have decided to take note of the divergence of views, and the Conference adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

#### ANNEXE No. VI.

In the afternoon sitting of August 17th, Articles X and XI have been discussed. Regarding Article X, the Plénipotentiaires have shown a divergence of views which has not been settled. Article XI has been reserved for further discussion. Conference adjourned till to-morrow August 18th.

#### PROTOCOLE No VII.

SÉANCE DU 18 AOÛT 1905.

La séance est ouverte à 10 h. du matin.

Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adachi et Otchiai, Secrétaires de la Conférence.

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistés de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétaires de la Conférence.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont décidé de continuer la discussion sur l'Article XI commencée à la séance précédente.

Le Baron Komura a déclaré que les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ont étudié la question de l'Article XI d'une manière très réfléchie, qu'ils ont jugé qu'il serait difficile de trouver une formule de déclaration de nature à satisfaire les deux Parties et qu'ils se proposent de faire à cette occasion une déclaration spéciale.

Cette déclaration a été présentée à la Conférence tenante. (Annexes Nos. I, et II.)

Bientôt après, les quatre Plénipotentiaires ont eu une conférence privée.

La séance a été reprise à 3 h. et demie de l'après-midi.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont décidé de constater la divergence de vues sur l'Article XI et de procéder à la discussion de l'Article XII, concernant la pêche le long des côtes russes.

Le projet de cet Article propose par les Plénipotentiaires du Japon était ainsi conçu : "La Russie concèdera aux sujets japonais les pleins droits de pêche le long des côtes ainsi que dans les baies, havres, anses et rivières en ses possessions dans les Mers du Japon, d'Okhotsk et de Behring."

Dans leur note responsive les Plénipotentiaires de Russie ont expliqué que la Russie était prête à s'entendre avec le Japon pour cette question, mais que les droits de pêche ne pourraient s'étendre que sur les côtes des mers elles-mêmes, sans toucher aux anses et fleuves, et que les droits déjà existants devraient rester en vigueur.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon ayant accédé à cette réserve, le texte de l'Article XII a été définitivement arrêté comme suit :

"La Russie s'engage à s'entendre avec le Japon pour concéder aux sujets japonais des droits de pêche le long des côtes des possessions russes dans

les Mers du Japon, d'Okhotsk et de Behring. Il va sans dire que les droits déjà appartenant dans cette région à des sujets tant russes qu'étrangers, resteront en vigueur."

La séance est terminée à 4 heures et demie de l'après-midi.

(Signe) SERGE WITTE. (Signe) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signe) ROSEN. (Signe) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I. (ENGLISH TEXT)

The Plenipotentiaries of Japan declare that animated by the sincere desire to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of all the questions on which agreement has not been reached, they will be prepared to withdraw the conditions concerning the limitation of the naval strength and the surrender of interned ships if the Plenipotentiaries of Russia are disposed to consider in a spirit of conciliation the questions of the cession of Sakhalien and the reimbursement of the war expenses.

#### ANNEXE No. III.

In the morning sitting of August 18, the Conference has continued the discussion of Article XI which will be resumed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

#### ANNEXE No. IV.

In the afternoon sitting of August 18, not being able to arrive at an agreement on Article XI the Conference has passed to the discussion of the last Article which has been settled unanimously. The next sitting will be held next Tuesday, August 22, at 3 o'clock p.m.

#### PROTOCOLE No. VIII.

SEANCE DU 23 AOÛT, 1905.

La séance est ouverte à 2 h. et demie.

Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistés de M. M. Sato, Adachi et Otchiai, Secrétaires de la Conférence ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistés de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secrétaires de la Conférence.

Les Plenipotentiaires ont procédé à la signature des Protocoles des séances précédentes.

M. Witte a fait observer que les travaux de cette Conférence ayant abouti à une entente sur la plupart des articles proposés par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon, il restait pourtant quatre points sur lesquels on n'était pas arrivé à tomber d'accord, et il a émis l'idée qu'il serait peut-être utile de rechercher les causes de cette divergence afin de tâcher de les éloigner dans la mesure du possible.

Le Baron Komura a répondu que les Plenipotentiaires du Japon partageaient cet avis, et a déclaré qu'au cours des négociations dans cette Conférence, ils se trouvaient satisfaits d'avoir pleinement démontré la sincérité du désir de leur Gouvernement de mettre fin aux calamités de la guerre, par la moderation de leurs conditions de paix, et en outre, par leur empressement de retirer les points 10 et 11 à condition que les questions de la cession de Sakhaline et du remboursement des dépenses de la guerre puissent être ajustées d'une manière satisfaisante. Il a ajouté que, comme un témoignage additionnel de la sincérité de leur Gouvernement ils étaient maintenant prêts à faire encore des concessions et qu'ils soumettaient aux Plenipotentiaires de Russie un plan de concessions mutuelles espérant que ce plan ferait l'objet, de la part des Plenipotentiaires de Russie, de la plus sérieuse considération qu'exige son importance suprême. Il a ensuite remis à M. Witte une note (Annexes Nos. I. et II.), en disant que cette note comprend le plan des concessions mutuelles que les Plenipotentiaires du Japon proposent avec l'approbation de leur Gouvernement.

M. Witte a déclaré que les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont fait de leur part aussi tous les efforts possibles pendant la durée de la Conférence pour arriver à une entente et pour faire cesser cette guerre qui afflige le monde. Ils étaient très reconnaissants aux Plenipotentiaires du Japon de leur nouvelle démarche vers le but pacifique qui anime les deux Parties. M. Witte tenait, cependant, avant d'exprimer un avis,

à se rendre bien compte de la situation et voudrait savoir si les Plenipotentiaires du Japon croyaient possible un arrangement ou combinaison quelconque excluant toute idée de remboursement de frais de guerre, sous quelque forme que ce fût, excepté les frais de l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre.

Le Baron Komura a répondu que le plan présenté par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon était élaboré dans le but de faire tomber toutes les difficultés dans la solution des deux questions importantes, celles de Sakhaline, et des dépenses de la guerre. Il pensait que, si cette suggestion était acceptée, elle serait d'un côté un compromis au sujet de la question de Sakhaline, dont la possession est considérée comme essentielle par le Gouvernement du Japon, surtout en vue de l'occupation actuelle de l'île et qu'elle était, de l'autre, un compromis sur la question des dépenses de la guerre que les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ne trouvaient pas possible de payer sous le nom du remboursement des dépenses de la guerre. Il a fait remarquer que cette formule écarterait les objections très fortes opposées par les Plenipotentiaires de Russie, qu'elle était en même temps, un mode de restauration de la partie nord de Sakhaline à la Russie, et que le Japon devait recevoir un tel montant d'argent que son Gouvernement se voyait justifié à recevoir en consentant à restaurer cette partie de l'île. Il a enfin prié les Plenipotentiaires de Russie d'avoir en vue que le retrait de la réclamation du Japon pour le remboursement des dépenses de la guerre n'était possible qu'à la condition que ce compromis fût accepté, comme il est d'ailleurs exposé dans la note.

Avant d'aborder la question de fond M. Witte a exprimé le désir de connaître l'avis des Plenipotentiaires du Japon sur un autre point, dont il voudrait leur faire part à titre de supposition tout à fait privée et personnelle, et qui pourrait être formulée comme suit : En supposant que la Russie consentit à céder au Japon toute l'île de Sakhaline, y aurait-il possibilité pour le Japon de se départir, à cette condition, de toute idée d'un remboursement pécuniaire ?

Le Baron Komura a répondu que si un pareil arrangement était possible, la solution des questions dont il s'agit aurait été comparativement facile, mais qu'il était aussi difficile au Gouvernement Japonais de se passer de sa réclamation du remboursement des dépenses de la guerre, qu'il le lui était de consentir à la restauration de toute Sakhaline. Il a ajouté que ce plan était proposé afin de faire face aux difficultés mi chemin et que l'idée essentielle était les concessions mutuelles des deux côtés.

M. Witte a fait remarquer qu'il envisageait avec satisfaction les efforts des Plenipotentiaires du Japon d'arriver à une entente, mais que la question pécuniaire rendrait ces efforts infructueux. Il voudrait par conséquent s'assurer si vraiment il n'existait pas de moyen de régler les questions litigieuses, sans aucun remboursement de frais excepté ceux de l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre, et si les Plenipotentiaires du Japon n'avaient pas quel que autre projet.

Le Baron Komura a répondu que les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ne pouvaient trouver aucun autre plan, et que, dans leur opinion, le plan proposé était très juste et le seul qui convînt à éliminer toutes les difficultés. Il a ajouté que si, toutefois, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie pouvaient suggérer quelque autre plan, les Plenipotentiaires du Japon le considéreraient volontiers.

M. Witte a répondu qu'il lui serait bien difficile de proposer un projet, dans l'état actuel des choses, qu'il croyait nécessaire, au préalable, de rechercher les éléments de quelque combinaison possible et que c'était justement le but auquel visait l'échange de vues présent. Le projet japonais contenait, en substance, la proposition suivante : Le Japon cède à la Russie la partie nord de Sakhaline ; la Russie paie en échange une somme d'argent. La Russie pourrait donc accepter cet offre ou non. Si elle l'accepte, elle paie la somme convenue et garde la partie nord de Sakhaline ; si elle n'accepte pas, elle garde au contraire l'argent et renonce à la possession de l'île. En supposant que la Russie acceptât cette dernière alternative, et en précisant bien nettement que ce n'était pas une proposition formelle de la Russie, mais seulement

une deduction logique du projet japonais même, M. Witte a exprimé le désir de savoir quel pourrait être, le cas échéant, l'avis du Gouvernement du Japon, à une pareille combinaison.

Le Baron Komura a fait remarquer que bien que M. Witte considérât une pareille combinaison comme une conséquence logique du compromis en question, il désirerait faire comprendre que le plan proposé par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon était avec l'idée de ne pas abandonner la réclamation du remboursement des frais de la guerre, et qu'en conséquence la conclusion de M. Witte, bien qu'elle fût une deduction logique du plan japonais du côté de la forme, était tout à fait contraire à ce plan en substance.

A la question de M. Witte s'il pouvait conclure de tout ce qui s'était passé que toute combinaison excluant entièrement un remboursement des frais de la guerre serait inacceptable au Japon, le Baron Komura a répondu affirmativement et a expliqué que toute combinaison autre que celle sous la forme proposée était inacceptable. Il a ensuite fait remarquer qu'en formulant ce plan, les Plenipotentiaires du Japon avaient en vue une chose beaucoup plus importante : c'était que, si ce plan était accepté, il aurait le résultat de ne laisser exister aucune cause d'irritation des deux côtés, car, l'idée essentielle en étant les concessions mutuelles, celles-ci étaient la conséquence d'une action spontanée de chaque côté et non pas celle d'une contrainte. Il a de plus exprimé, en vue de ces considérations, un ardent espoir des Plenipotentiaires du Japon que les Plenipotentiaires de Russie pourront trouver un moyen de prendre en due considération ce plan de compromis et qu'il pourra savoir, puisque M. Witte avait déclaré de n'avoir aucun formule ou plan comme un mode de solution, approuvé par le Gouvernement Russe, si ce plan de compromis indiquait plus haut serait ou non acceptable à ce Gouvernement.

A quoi M. Witte a répondu qu'après les explications du Baron Komura il était tout à fait évident que le projet japonais contenait en substance une demande de remboursement de frais de guerre sous une nouvelle forme et que tout autre projet sans cette clause serait inacceptable pour le Japon. Et, comme la Russie, de sa part, ne pourrait consentir à un remboursement autre que pour l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre, M. Witte a déclaré qu'il n'y avait aucune probabilité que le plan en question fût accepté par la Russie.

Ayant reconnu que les positions des deux Gouvernements sur les questions en litige étaient suffisamment éclaircies par les discussions précédentes, les Plenipotentiaires ont décidé de lever la séance et de se rassembler à une séance finale le samedi 26 Août.

Après avoir élaboré une communication à la presse (Annexe No. III.), la séance est terminée à 3 h. et demie.

(Signe) SERGE WITTE. (Signe) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signe) ROSEN. (Signe) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I.

1. The Island of Saghalien to be divided into two parts, the territory lying north of the 50th degree, North Latitude, to be restored to Russia and the territory lying to the south of that parallel to belong to Japan.

2. Japan and Russia to engage respectively not to take any measures which may impede the free navigation of the La Perouse and Tartary Straits.

3. Russia to pay to Japan *yen* 1,200,000,000, as compensation for the restoration of the portion of Saghalien Island to the north of the 50th parallel, North Latitude.

4. Upon the conclusion of an arrangement in the above sense, Japan to withdraw her demand concerning reimbursement of war expenses, but such withdrawal is not to apply to the expenses incurred by Japan for the care and maintenance of Russian prisoners of war.

#### ANNEXE No. III.

In the sitting of August 22nd, the Conference has proceeded to the examination and signature of the preceding sittings. It has been decided that the next sitting will be held next Saturday August 26th.

#### PROTOCOLE No. IX.

SEANCE DU 26 AOÛT 1905.

La séance est ouverte à 4 h. 30 du soir.



Etaient presents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistes de M. M. Sato, Adatci et Otchiai, Secretaires de la Conference ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistes de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secretaires de la Conference.

Les Plenipotentiaires ont procede a la signature du Protocole de la seance precedente.

Ils ont decide ensuite de se rassembler le lundi 28 Aout et ont arrete la communication suivante a la presse :

"Dans la seance du 26 Aout, la Conference a procede a la signature du Protocole de la seance precedente. La prochaine seance aura lieu le lundi 28 Aout a 3 h. de l'après-midi."

La seance est levee a 4 heures 40.

(Signe) SERGE WITTE. (Signe) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signe) ROSEN. (Signe) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### PROTOCOLE No. X.

SEANCE DU 29 AOUT, 1905.

La seance est ouverte a 10 heures 55 du matin.

Etaient presents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assistes de M. M. Sato, Adatci, et Otchiai, Secretaires de la Conference ;

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assistes de M. M. de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff, Secretaires de la Conference.

Les Plenipotentiaires ont procede a la signature du Protocole de la seance precedente.

Sur la demande du Baron Komura de savoir la reponse officielle du Gouvernement Russe au projet presente par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon a la seance du 23 Aout (Protocole No. VIII), les Plenipotentiaires de Russie lui ont transmis une notice qui exprimait le consentement de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de Russie a ceder au Japon aux conditions exposees dans la notice la partie sud de Sakhaline (Annexe No. I).

Ayant pris connaissance de ce document les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont declare qu'ils avaient une communication speciale a faire a ce sujet, conformément aux instructions de leur Gouvernement, et ont presente une notice (Annexes Nos. II et III) portant que le Gouvernement du Japon est dispose a retirer sa reclamation de remboursement, "pourvu que la Russie reconnaisse comme un fait accompli l'occupation de l'Ile de Sakhaline par le Japon."

Les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont repondu qu'ils ne pouvaient consentir a la redaction de cette dernière reserve vu l'ordre categorique de S. M. l'Empereur, leur Auguste Maître, contenu dans la notice qu'ils viennent de presenter a la Conference.

Alors le Baron Komura a declare que le Gouvernement du Japon, anime d'un sincere desir de reetablir la paix, consentait a laisser en la possession de la Russie la partie nord de Sakhaline, sans aucun remboursement, mais a condition que la frontière entre les deux parties de l'Ile suive le 50e. degre de latitude nord et que la reserve sur les mesures militaires, contenue dans la notice russe, ainsi que l'engagement de garantir la liberte de navigation dans les Detroits de Laperouse et de Tartarie, fussent reciproques.

M. Witte, prenant acte du consentement susmentionne du Japon, a repondu que la Russie n'avait pris jusqu'a present et ne comptait prendre a l'avenir aucune mesure militaire sur le territoire en sur les cotes de Sakhaline, de sorte qu'il n'avait, a son avis aucune raison pour entretenir des doutes a ce sujet, mais qu'il n'avait pas d'objections a donner a l'engagement en question une valeur reciproque conformément a l'avis du Baron Komura. En ce qui concerne la ligne frontière entre les deux parties de l'Ile, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie n'avaient pas d'objection, en principe, a ce que cette ligne suivit le 50 degre, mais ils estimaient qu'une delimitation plus detaillee et plus conforme a la configuration du pays devait être faite sur les lieux par une commission speciale.

Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont repondu qu'ils partageaient cet avis, et la question fut reglee. Il y avait une autre question encore, se

rapportant a Sakhaline, que les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont cru devoir soumettre a la Conference. C'était la question des colonies penitentiaires russes dont le voisinage a toujours cause beaucoup d'embarras au Gouvernement Japonais, même quand elles etaient separees de l'Ile de Hokkaido par un detroit. Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon esperaient que le Gouvernement de Russie voudrait bien tenir compte de cette consideration et ne pas pas maintenir des colonies penitentiaires dans la partie nord de de Sakhaline.

M. Witte a repondu que cette question n'était pas de sa competence, qu'elle relevait du domaine de l'Interieur et qu'il ne pouvait prendre sur lui aucun engagement a ce sujet. Il croyait cependant pouvoir affirmer, que si le Gouvernement de Russie trouve necessaire de maintenir a Sakhaline des colonies penitentiaires, il ne manquera pas de prendre en même temps toutes les mesures pour que ces colonies ne puissent devenir une source de desagrement pour les voisins.

La question de Sakhaline etant reconnue suffisamment elucidee, les Plenipotentiaires ont laisse aux soins des Secretaires de preparer la redaction de l'Article V.

M. Witte a ensuite suggere l'idee que la Conference ayant decide toutes les grandes questions de principe et etant arrivee aux questions secondaires et de detail, il serait opportun d'inviter les delegues a prendre part aux travaux de la Conference. Il tenait a inviter pour la seance de l'après-midi M. M. de Martens, Chipoff, Pokotiloff et Vermoloff.

Les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont repondu qu'ils n'avaient aucune objection a l'invitation des delegues susnommes a la Conference et qu'ils se reservaient de profiter du même droit quand ils le trouveront necessaire. Le Baron Komura a ajoute qu'il se proposait au prealable de soumettre a la Conference quelques questions de principe qui devraient, a son avis, être reglees par les Plenipotentiaires seance tenante.

Ces questions concernaient :

- 1<sup>o</sup>—Le mode d'evacuation de la Manchourie,
- 2<sup>o</sup>—La determination du point de demarcation entre les lignes de chemins de fer respectifs en Manchourie.
- 3<sup>o</sup>—La protection de la ligne du chemin de fer.

Concernant le premier point il avait ete stipule dans l'Article II. (Protocole No III.) que l'evacuation de la Manchourie se ferait conformément aux dispositions d'un article additionnel. En vue de cette stipulation le Baron Komura a propose a la Conference un plan special elabore par le Gouvernement du Japon (Annexes Nos. IV et V) et a prie les Plenipotentiaires de Russie d'examiner ce plan et de donner leur avis a ce sujet—ou bien de suggerer quelque autre projet.

M. Witte a repondu qu'il ne pouvait former de projets concernant l'evacuation, que c'était une question speciale, qui dependait en grande partie de la capacite de transport du chemin de fer et des conditions locales et qu'il ne pouvait ici tracer les bases principes d'un arrangement. Ces bases peuvent être formulees comme suit : 1.—l'evacuation doit se produire de maniere a ce que la quantite de troupes japonaises et russes qui restent en Manchourie a chaque epoque, soit a peu pres egale ; 2.—les troupes doivent être retirees d'abord des positions frontales ; 3.—ces principes doivent servir de base a une convention concernant le mode et les periodes d'evacuation qui doit être conclue par les Commandants en chef.

Le Baron Komura a dit qu'il n'avait aucune objection a ne mentionner dans le traite que les principales bases de l'arrangement en question, et a demande de proposer un projet, a quoi M. Witte a acquiesce.

La seconde question soulevee par le Baron Komura etait celle du point de demarcation entre les lignes du chemin de fer respectives, dont il s'agit dans l'Article VII. Cette question avait ete adjournee jusqu'a la reception d'informations precises sur l'existence d'un embranchement de chemin de fer entre Kouan-Tchen Tsy et Girin (Protocole No. V). La reponse ayant ete recue et portant que l'embranchement en question n'existait pas encore, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont consenti a declarer que, vu cet etat de choses, ils n'avaient pas d'objection a ce que les

Japonais construisent un embranchement partant de Kouan-Tchen-Tsy ou de toute autre station qui sera en leur possession jusqu'a Girin. Il a ete decide ensuite que la ville de Kouan-Tchen-Tsy servirait de point de demarcation entre les lignes respectives et que l'Article VII devrait être complete en consequence.

La troisième question concernait la protection du chemin de fer manchourien. Dans une notice presentee a la Conference (Annexes Nos. VI et VII), les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont propose de conclure un arrangement special en forme de protocole annexe au traite de paix dans lequel il serait stipule que les deux Gouvernements se reservaient le droit de maintenir des gardes du chemin de fer en nombre n'excédant pas cinq hommes par kilometre.

M. Witte a fait observer qu'il serait difficile a present de determiner le nombre des gardes necessaires ; ce nombre devrait être plus considerable au debut, tant que l'on n'est pas sur de l'attitude de la population chinoise ; il pourrait être diminue ensuite a mesure que l'ordre normal s'etablirait en Manchourie. Il serait donc plus pratique de dire que les deux Gouvernements se reservaient le droit de maintenir en Manchourie des gardes de chemin de fer dont le nombre sera fixe de commun accord en conformite de l'extension de la voie.

Le Baron Komura etait du même avis en principe, mais il estimait necessaire de faire un arrangement definitif a ce sujet.

Vu la phase dans laquelle les negociations venaient d'entrer, M. Witte a emis l'avis qu'il serait opportun de prendre des mesures afin de faire cesser immediatement les hostilities. Il a propose de telegraphier aux Gouvernements respectifs en les priant de donner les ordres necessaires aux Commandants en chef pour les autoriser a declarer une suspension d'armes et a s'entendre pour etablir un armistice.

Le Baron Komura a dit qu'il demanderait par telegraphe des instructions de son Gouvernement a ce sujet et que jusqu'a la reception d'une reponse il ne pouvait donner d'avis d'une maniere precise.

La seance a ete levee a midi et demi.

La seance est reouverte a 3 heures.

Etaient presents outre les personnes mentionnees en tete du Protocole, M. M. de Martens, Chipoff, Pokotiloff et Vermoloff.

Le Baron Komura a attire l'attention de la Conference sur l'opportunité de regler les questions ci-dessous et a presente pour chacune de ces questions une notice en langue anglaise avec traduction française :

1. Echange des prisonniers de guerre (Annexes Nos. VIII et IX).
2. Relations de commerce entre les deux Puissances (Annexes Nos. X et XI).
3. Arrangement pour les services de racordement des chemins de fer japonais et russes en Manchourie (Annexes Nos. XII et XIII).
4. Echange des ratifications du Traite de Paix (Annexes Nos. XIV et XV).

Avant d'aborder ces questions, les Plenipotentiaires ont echange des vues sur la forme et la substance du Traite de Paix qui allait être conclu. Il a ete decide, afin de terminer cette oeuvre dans le plus bref delai, 1.—que le traite serait non pas preliminaire, mais definitif, 2.—qu'il contiendrait toutes les dispositions necessaires qui pourront être reglees a cette Conference, et en laissant seulement les questions de detail ou ayant un caractere local, ne permettant pas un reglement immediat, aux soins de Commissions speciales qui auraient a se conformer dans leur travail aux principes arretes dans le Traite de Paix.

Procedant a l'examen de la premiere question soulevee par le Baron Komura sur l'echange des prisonniers de guerre (Annexes Nos. VIII et IX) M. Witte a fait observer que, sauf la redaction française, il n'avait pas d'objection en principe au texte de l'article propose a ce sujet par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon, mais comme il pourrait se faire que le calcul des depenses reelles et directes effectuees par le Japon, la composition des comptes ainsi que l'examen eventuel par les autorites russes de ces documents exigent un certain laps de temps, il pense qu'il serait impossible de fixer dans l'article même la date exacte a laquelle devraient être payes les

comptes des dépenses. M. Witte a ajouté qu'aussitôt que ces travaux seraient terminés le Gouvernement Russe procéderait au versement de la somme établie, dans un délai de quelques jours. Le Baron Komura consentant à dire dans l'article que ces comptes "seront payés dans le plus bref délai," cette rédaction a été adoptée par la Conférence.

Concernant la deuxième question relative à l'établissement des relations de commerce entre les deux Puissances (Annexes Nos. X et XI), les Plenipotentiaires du Japon ont exprimé dans leur notice que les traités de commerce entre le Japon et la Russie ayant été annulés par la guerre, il serait nécessaire d'insérer dans le Traité de Paix un article spécial stipulant que les Puissances adopteront comme base de leurs relations commerciales jusqu'à la conclusion d'un nouveau traité, le système du traitement réciproque sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée.

M. Witte a fait remarquer qu'il croyait que la guerre une fois terminée, tous les traités et conventions qui étaient en vigueur avant la guerre reprenaient leur force, la guerre suspendant seulement leur force exécutoire, mais qu'il voudrait s'assurer de l'opinion de M. de Martens.

M. de Martens a expliqué qu'il est d'usage d'insérer dans le traité de paix un article spécial portant que les traités qui existaient avant la guerre rentreraient de nouveau en vigueur.

Le Baron Komura a fait observer que l'usage même d'insérer un tel article prouve qu'on ne considérerait pas comme un principe du droit international la remise en vigueur des traités par le fait même de la conclusion de la paix. Il prouverait au contraire le principe de l'annulation et non pas de la suspension de la force des traités par le fait de la guerre. Dans le cas présent, il y aurait deux moyens; soit faire revivre par un article spécial le traité qui était en vigueur avant la guerre, soit conclure un nouveau traité. Mais, estimant qu'il était plus avantageux pour les relations commerciales entre les deux pays de conclure un nouveau traité, il proposait de stipuler dans le Traité de Paix que, jusqu'à la conclusion d'un nouveau traité les deux Puissances adopteront la règle ci-dessus indiquée.

M. Witte a répondu qu'il n'avait aucune objection à l'élaboration d'un nouveau traité, au lieu de faire revivre l'ancien, mais qu'au point de vue pratique il serait préférable pour les deux Parties de dire simplement que les traités qui existaient avant la guerre entreraient de nouveau en vigueur et continueraient à être exécutoires jusqu'à la conclusion d'un nouveau traité.

Le Baron Komura a dit qu'il était préférable de conclure un nouveau traité, en stipulant le traitement des relations commerciales jusqu'à cette conclusion suivant la manière proposée par lui, parce qu'il y avait quelques détails dans l'ancien traité, qui ne pourraient peut-être pas être remis en vigueur au point de vue des intérêts commerciaux des deux pays. Il a ajouté qu'un nouveau traité à conclure ne différerait pas sensiblement, en principe, de l'ancien traité et que telle était d'ailleurs l'intention du Gouvernement Japonais. M. Witte a répondu qu'il consentirait à la proposition du Baron Komura, mais croyait nécessaire qu'on dit clairement dans l'article que le nouveau traité à conclure aura comme base l'ancien Traité de 1895. Le Baron Komura ayant consenti à l'insertion de cette pensée dans l'article la question a été réglée.

M. Witte a cependant fait remarquer que le dernier passage de l'article propose, sur la nomination d'un consul à Vladivostok devrait être traité à part et ne pas figurer dans le Traité de Paix. Il a ajouté que le consentement à cette proposition serait une concession unilatérale de la part de la Russie, et que par conséquent, pour y consentir, il lui faudrait probablement demander la nomination de consuls russes dans un port analogue japonais. Le Baron Komura a fait remarquer que cette question avait été l'objet de discussions prolongées entre les deux Puissances antérieurement à la guerre et que par conséquent il voulait la résoudre à cette occasion, mais qu'il n'avait aucune objection à ce qu'elle fût renvoyée à l'époque de la négociation du traité de commerce. Les Plenipotentiaires ont décidé d'adopter cet avis.

Concernant la troisième question, sur l'arrange-

ment des services de raccordement des chemins de fer japonais et russes en Manchourie (Annexes Nos. XII et XIII) les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont accepté le projet d'article proposé par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon.

Passant à la quatrième question sur l'échange des ratifications du Traité (Annexes Nos. XIV et XV), les Plenipotentiaires des deux Parties, après avoir échangé leurs opinions à ce sujet, ont décidé dans le but d'accélérer cette affaire d'adopter le mode suivant: lorsque le Traité sera conclu et signé, les Plenipotentiaires le présenteront à leurs Gouvernements respectifs. Aussitôt qu'il aura obtenu la ratification Impériale, le Gouvernement du Japon en fera part par télégraphie à l'Ambassadeur des Etats Unis d'Amérique à Saint-Petersbourg, et le Gouvernement de Russie au Ministre de France à Tokyo pour qu'ils en saisissent les deux Gouvernements et que ces annonces tiendraient lieu de l'échange des ratifications en règle.

Toutes les questions de fond étant ainsi réglées, les Plenipotentiaires ont décidé de confier la rédaction du Traité de Paix à M. Denison, assisté de M. M. Adatci et Otchiaï et à M. M. de Martens et Pokotiloff, assistés de M. de Plancon.

Après avoir élaboré une communication à la presse (Annexe No. XVI), la séance est levée à 5 heures du soir.

(Signe) SERGE WITTE. (Signe) JUTARO KOMURA  
(Signe) ROSEN. (Signe) K. TAKAHIRA.

#### ANNEXE No. I.

La notice présentée par les Plenipotentiaires du Japon à la séance du 23 Août et formulant en quatre points la proposition de restaurer à la Russie la partie nord de Sakhaline moyennant une somme de 1,200,000,000 iens, a fait l'objet de la plus sérieuse considération de la part du Gouvernement Impérial de Russie.

En réponse à cette notice, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont l'honneur d'informer les Plenipotentiaires du Japon que le versement de toute somme, exceptée celle pour l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre, étant contraire à l'une des principales bases exposées par la Russie lors de l'ouverture des négociations, le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie se voit dans l'impossibilité de consentir à la proposition précitée.

Les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont également présenté à la Conférence des raisons très sérieuses pour démontrer l'importance pour la Russie de la possession de toute l'île de Sakhaline.

Toutefois Sa Majesté l'Empereur, afin de donner un nouveau témoignage de son sincère désir de contribuer au rétablissement de la paix en Extrême Orient, consent à céder au Japon la partie sud de l'île de Sakhaline, à condition que la partie nord reste en la possession de la Russie, sans aucune compensation pécuniaire. Il est bien entendu que le Japon devra dans ce cas garantir la liberté de navigation dans le Détroit de Laperouse et s'engager à ne prendre aucune mesure militaire dans la partie de Sakhaline occupée par lui.

En présentant ce projet à la considération des Plenipotentiaires du Japon, les Plenipotentiaires de Russie ont l'honneur de déclarer sur l'ordre de leur Auguste Maître, que ce projet forme la dernière concession que la Russie puisse faire dans le but unique d'arriver à une entente.

#### ANNEXE No. II.

The Japanese Government sincerely believe that they are justly entitled to claim reimbursement of the expenses of the war, but taking note of the absolute refusal of the Russian Government to entertain such a claim, and considering the consequences that would inevitably ensue if they should persist in their demand, have, for the sake of humanity and civilization and in recognition of the true interest of Japan and Russia, authorized the Plenipotentiaires of Japan to offer to withdraw the claim to such reimbursement, provided Russia recognizes as a fait accompli the occupation of the Island of Saghalien by Japan.

#### ANNEXE No. IV.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in execution of the provisions of Article II of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, have agreed upon the following additional Article:

Japan and Russia mutually engage completely and simultaneously to withdraw their military forces from Manchuria and its neighbourhood in three periods as follows:

1st Period.—The withdrawals shall begin within ten days after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace and be completed within four months.

The Japanese forces in Manchuria are to be withdrawn within a line connecting Hsin-min-tun; Moukden; Fu-shun; Hseng-king; Hwai-jen and Chho-san, and the Japanese forces on the Russo-Corean frontier, are to be withdrawn to the right bank of the River Tumen. The Russian forces in Manchuria are to be withdrawn within a line connecting Petuna; Tao-lai-cho; Shan-ho-tun; Omoso, and Hunchun; and the Russian forces on the Russo-Corean frontier are to be withdrawn to the left bank of the River Tumen.

2nd Period.—The withdrawals shall be completed within four months from the expiration of the 1st period.

The Japanese forces are to be withdrawn within a line connecting Niu-cha-tun; Tashih-kiao; Hsiu-yen; Feng-Hwang-cheng and the mouth of the Anping River (Anping ho).

The Russian forces are to be withdrawn within a line connecting Hu-lar-chi; Tsi-tsi-har; Merguen and Aihun.

3rd Period.—The withdrawals shall be completed within two months from the expiration of the 2nd period.

The Japanese forces are to be withdrawn within the leased territory of Liao-tung and the frontiers of Corea.

The Russian forces are to be withdrawn within Russian territory.

The foregoing additional Article shall be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

#### ANNEXE No. VI.

The Plenipotentiaires of Japan propose with a view to make provision for the due protection of the Japanese and Russian railways in Manchuria, and at the same time in order to avoid giving grounds for misunderstanding, that an arrangement to the following effect be concluded by means of a protocol to be annexed to the Treaty of Peace:

Until such time as China is able and ready to assume and fulfill the duty, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia reserve to themselves the right to maintain railway guards for the due protection of their respective Manchurian railway lines, properties and traffic. The two Governments, however, reciprocally engage that the guards to be so maintained, shall not in any case exceed five persons to each kilometre of railway.

#### ANNEXE No. VIII.

As soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government, shall be delivered to and received by the special commissioner of the other Government, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient port or ports of the delivering State as such delivering State shall notify in advance to the special commissioner of the receiving State. The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other within..... days after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan within..... days after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

#### ANNEXE No. X.

All Treaties of Commerce between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial

relations, pending the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation in which are included import and export duties, customs formalities, and transit and tonnage dues and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country in the territories of the other. The Imperial Russian Government agree to the appointment of a regular Japanese Consul to reside at Vladivostok.

## ANNEXE No. XII.

The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

## ANNEXE No. XIV.

Telegraphic exemplifications of this Treaty shall be submitted to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia for approval and certificates that approval has been accorded, shall be exchanged between the Representatives of Japan and Russia at..... as soon as possible, and not later than..... days from the date hereof. Such approval shall take the place of ratification and shall, in all respects, have the same value and effect as ratification and from the date of the certificates above mentioned, the said Treaty shall enter into full force and vigour and be binding in all its parts.

## ANNEXE No. XVI.

In the morning sitting of August 29, complete agreement in principle on all points has been arrived at by the Conference and it has been decided to proceed to elaborate the details.

In the afternoon sitting of August 29, the Conference has discussed the details of the Treaty of Peace. It has been decided to entrust the drafting of the clauses of the Treaty to M. Denison, Legal Adviser to Foreign Office of Japan, and Privy Councillor de Martens, of the Foreign Office of Russia, so as to finish the work as soon as possible.

## PROTOCOLE No. XI.

Plusieurs des questions qui ont été débattues et arrêtées en principe à la séance du 29 Août, exigeaient une délibération ultérieure concernant la forme en laquelle les décisions prises seraient exprimées, ainsi que la rédaction même des actes formulant ces décisions.

Au cours de plusieurs conférences privées qui ont eu lieu le 1er et le 2 Septembre, les Plénipotentiaires sont convenus de ce qui suit :

1° Les bases principales du mode d'évacuation de la Manchourie feraient l'objet d'un article additionnel, annexe au Traité de Paix et dont la rédaction a été arrêtée par les Plénipotentiaires. (Annexe No. I).

2° La question de Sakhaline formerait l'objet de deux articles du Traité et d'un article additionnel; la rédaction de ces trois pièces a été également arrêtée par les Plénipotentiaires. (Annexe No. II).

Les questions suivantes formeraient chacune un article du Traité, à savoir :

3° Adoption du système du traitement réciproque sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée jusqu'à la conclusion d'un nouveau traité de commerce. (Annexe No. III).

4° Echange des prisonniers de guerre. (Annexe No. IV).

5° Mode de ratification du Traité de Paix. (Annexe No. V).

6° Règlement des services de raccordement des chemins de fer. (Annexe No. VI).

Les Plénipotentiaires sont en outre convenus de déclarer que le mot "contrôle" employé dans l'Article II du texte français du Traité devait être compris dans un sens aussi étendu que le mot "control" employé dans le même Article du texte anglais du dit Traité.

Portsmouth, le 5 Septembre 1905.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA.

## ANNEXE No. I.

Les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie s'engagent mutuellement à commencer le

retrait de leurs forces militaires du territoire de la Manchourie simultanément et immédiatement après la mise en vigueur du Traité de Paix; et dans une période de dix huit mois à partir de cette date les Armées des deux Puissances seront complètement retirées de la Manchourie, à l'exception du territoire à bail de la presqu'île de Liaotong.

Les forces des deux Puissances occupant les positions frontales seront retirées les premières.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit de maintenir des gardes pour protéger leurs lignes de chemin de fer respectives en Manchourie. Le nombre de ces gardes n'excèdera pas quinze hommes par kilomètre; et dans la limite de ce nombre maximum, les Commandants des Armées japonaises et russes fixeront de commun accord, le nombre des gardes qui seront employés, le plus minime possible conformément aux exigences réelles.

Les Commandants des forces japonaises et russes en Manchourie s'entendront sur tous les détails relatifs à l'exécution de l'évacuation conformément aux principes ci-dessus énumérés, et prendront de commun accord, les mesures nécessaires pour effectuer l'évacuation aussitôt que possible et en tous cas pas plus tard que dans la période de dix huit mois.

## ANNEXE No. II.

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie cède au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon en perpétuelle et en pleine souveraineté la partie sud de l'île de Sakhaline et toutes les îles qui y sont adjacentes, ainsi que tous les travaux et propriétés publiques qu'y trouvent. Le cinquième parallèle de latitude nord est adopté comme la limite du territoire cédé. La ligne frontière exacte de ce territoire sera déterminée conformément aux dispositions de l'Article additionnel II annexe à ce Traité.

Le Japon et la Russie conviennent mutuellement de ne construire dans leurs possessions respectives sur l'île de Sakhaline et sur les îles qui y sont adjacentes aucune fortification ni travaux militaires semblables. De même, ils s'engagent respectivement à ne prendre aucune mesure militaire qui pourrait entraver la libre navigation de Détroits de Laperouse et de Tartarie.

Il est réservé aux sujets russes habitants du territoire cédé au Japon de vendre leurs propriétés immobilières et de se retirer dans leur pays; mais, s'ils préfèrent rester dans le territoire cédé, ils seront maintenus et protégés dans le plein exercice de leurs industries et droits de propriété à la condition de se soumettre aux lois et à la juridiction japonaises. Le Japon aura la pleine liberté de retirer le droit de résidence dans ce territoire à tous les habitants se trouvant dans l'incapacité politique ou administrative, ou de les deporter de ce territoire. Il s'engage toutefois à ce que les droits de propriété de ces habitants soient pleinement respectés.

Aussitôt que possible après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité une Commission de Délimitation, composée d'un nombre égal de membres qui seront nommés respectivement par les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, marquera, sur les lieux d'une manière permanente, la ligne exacte entre les possessions japonaise et russe de l'île de Sakhaline. La Commission sera tenue, autant que les considérations topographiques le permettent, à suivre le cinquième parallèle de latitude nord pour la ligne de démarcation, et dans le cas où des déviations de la dite ligne sur quelques points seront trouvées nécessaires, compensation en sera faite par des déviations corrélatives sur d'autres points. Il sera, de même, le devoir de la dite Commission de préparer une liste et description des îles adjacentes qui seront comprises dans la cession, et finalement la Commission préparera et signera les cartes constatant les limites du territoire cédé. Les travaux de la Commission seront soumis à l'approbation des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

## ANNEXE No. III.

Le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre le Japon et la Russie ayant été annulé par la guerre, les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie s'engagent à adopter comme base de

leurs relations commerciales, jusqu'à la conclusion d'un nouveau traité de commerce et de navigation sur la base du Traité qui était en vigueur antérieurement à la guerre actuelle, le système du traitement réciproque sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée, y compris les tarifs d'importation et d'exportation, les formalités de douane, les droits de transit et de tonnage et l'admission et le traitement des agents, des sujets et des vaisseaux d'un pays dans le territoire de l'autre.

## ANNEXE No. IV.

Aussitôt que possible après la mise en vigueur du présent Traité, tous les prisonniers de guerre seront réciproquement restitués. Les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie nommeront, chacun de son côté, un Commissaire spécial qui se chargera des prisonniers. Tous les prisonniers se trouvant entre les mains de l'un des Gouvernements seront remis au Commissaire de l'autre Gouvernement ou à son représentant dûment autorisé, qui les recevra en tel nombre et dans tels ports convenables de l'Etat remettant que ce dernier aurait notifié d'avance au Commissaire de l'Etat recevant.

Les Gouvernements du Japon et de Russie présenteront l'un à l'autre, le plus tôt possible après que la remise des prisonniers aura été achevée, un compte documenté des dépenses directes faites respectivement par eux pour le soin et l'entretien des prisonniers depuis la date de la capture ou de la reddition jusqu'à celle de la mort ou de la remise. La Russie s'engage à rembourser au Japon, aussitôt que possible après l'échange de ces comptes comme il est stipulé ci-dessus, la différence entre le montant réel ainsi dépensé par le Japon et le montant réel également déboursé par la Russie.

## ANNEXE No. V.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié par Leurs Majestés l'Empereur du Japon et l'Empereur de toutes les Russies. Cette ratification sera, dans le plus bref délai possible et en tous cas pas plus tard que dans cinquante jours à partir de la date de la signature du Traité, notifiée aux Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie respectivement, par l'intermédiaire du Ministre de France à Tokio et de l'Ambassadeur des Etats Unis d'Amérique à Saint Petersburg, et à partir de la date de la dernière de ces notifications ce Traité sera, dans toutes ses parties, mis en pleine vigueur.

L'échange formel des ratifications se fera à Washington aussitôt que possible.

## ANNEXE No. VI.

Les Gouvernements Impériaux du Japon et de Russie, en vue de favoriser et de faciliter les relations et le trafic, concluront, aussitôt que possible, une convention séparée pour le règlement de leurs services de raccordement de chemins de fer en Manchourie.

## PROTOCOLE FINALE (No. XII).

SEANCE DU 5 SEPTEMBRE 1905.

La séance est ouverte à 3 heures 50.

Etaient présents :

Pour le Japon :

Le Baron Komura et M. Takahira, assiste de M. M. Denison, Sato, Yamaza, Adachi, le Colonel Tachibana, le Capitaine de Fregate Takeshita, Otchiai, Honda, Hanihara et Konishi :

Pour la Russie :

M. Witte et le Baron Rosen, assiste de M. M. de Martens, Pokotiloff, le General Major Yermoloff, le Capitaine de Fregate Roussine, de Plançon, Korostovetz et Nabokoff.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon et de Russie ayant vérifié et trouvé conformes les quatre textes du Traité de Paix dont deux en langue française et deux en langue anglaise, ont signé le Traité et les Articles additionnels annexes au Traité, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Après quoi, chaque Partie s'est mise en possession des deux textes du Traité dont l'un en langue anglaise et l'autre en langue française.

Portsmouth, le 5 Septembre 1905.

(Signé) SERGE WITTE. (Signé) JUTARO KOMURA.  
(Signé) ROSEN. (Signé) K. TAKAHIRA.



# The Japan Weekly Mail

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

At No. 60 B Bluff, Yokohama, on January 13th, Mrs. VON SYBURG, a Son.

## DEATH.

At her residence, No. 1 Bluff, Yokohama, on Monday morning, January 15th, 1906, ABIGAIL PLATT LORD SMITH, the beloved wife of Nathaniel Ferdinand Smith.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SNOWSTORM was experienced on Jan. 13th in Mitajiri and other western places.

✓ THE latest census in Siam puts the total population at something like 6,680,000.

✓ BARON KODAMA, Governor-General of Formosa, left Taipei on Jan. 17th for Tokyo.

✓ BARON KODAMA, Governor-General of Formosa, will leave Kelung on Jan. 22nd for Tokyo.

THE work of floating the *Mikasa* is in progress. Pumping operations were commenced on Jan. 10th.

THE cruiser *Chikaya* and destroyer *Kamikaze* have been ordered to join the South China Squadron.

COLONEL K. Tachibana has been appointed an *attaché* to the embassy in Washington. He was attached to Baron Komura's suite on the occasion

of the Portsmouth Treaty and the Peking Convention.

THE destroyer *Shiratsuyu* will be launched on Feb. 12th at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki.

THE *fiji* reports that Count Arco Valley, German Minister, will leave Tokyo at the beginning of March for home.

THE Egyptian Budget shows a surplus of £500,000. Taxation amounting to £332,000 will be remitted.

FIRE broke out on the morning of Jan. 17th in the Nakazawa-ro, Kakegawa, near Shidzuoka, destroying thirteen houses.

TWELVE Chinese students who recently returned from Japan have been appointed instructors in the Canton Military College.

A CASE of suspected cholera is reported in Tokyo. The patient is a woman residing in Minami-machi, Aoyama.

MR. K. SEKI, Superintendent of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office, was released from office on Jan. 17th at his own request.

MR. MAKINO, Minister at Vienna, left on Jan. 12th for home. Mr. Nishi, first Secretary of the Legation, will have charge for the time being.

THE Great Northern Telegraph Company, Shanghai, reports that telegraphic communication between Saghalien and Vladivostok has been reopened.

It is reported by a Hongkong telegram to the *Kokumin* that the money market there, which has been in a depressed state, is now recovering activity.

A MAN armed with a sword broke into the house of a farmer at Kawasaki on the night of January 14th. The intruder stole a small amount of money.

THE Tokyo Rope Manufacturing Co. intends to establish a branch at Kokura, Kyushu. For this purpose the Company will add yen 250,000 to the present capital.

THE Singapore Government has introduced a Bill providing for the more adequate treatment of "beachcombers," who have become a great nuisance there.

A SEVERE storm was experienced at Nagasaki on the morning of Jan. 11th. A German steamer in the harbour went ashore. She was brought off by the *Oura Maru*.

A SHIMONOSEKI telegram says that Baron Shibusawa and some other capitalists of Tokyo and Osaka intend to establish an iron foundry at Nagatoma near Kokura.

ON Jan. 14th snow fell in Kanazawa, over a foot in depth. Traffic on the railway was interrupted. Yokkaichi and places to the westward were also visited by snow the same day.

THE *Hochi* says that Count Katsura, ex-Premier, and Mr. Kiyoura, ex-Minister for Communications, will proceed to America and Europe after the close of the present session of the Diet.

THE *Kokumin* reports that Mr. Huntington Wilson, the first secretary of the American Legation, who now is acting as *Chargé d'Affaires*, has been appointed an under-Secretary of State.

THE American steamer *Ohio IV* has been purchased by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and renamed *Hiroaki Maru*. A new steamer for the same company was launched on Jan. 9th, at the

Osaka Iron Foundry, and named *Takamatsu Maru*. These two vessels will be employed on the line between Japan and the Korean coasts.

DEPOSITS in the post saving offices throughout the Empire on Jan. 11th amounted to yen 52,104,581.30. The sum shows an increase of yen 13,700,823 over that on the same day last year.

Two convicts of Uruga Prison, Saitama prefecture, quarrelled on Jan. 13th. G. Otsuka, assaulted Y. Iwata with a piece of timber and inflicted severe injuries on the head. The victim died some hours later.

An official telegram says that a train with troops and ammunition from Hiroshima was derailed at 3.15 a.m. on Jan. 11th while passing the Ichino-miya station, the result being that one soldier was killed and four were injured.

PART of the telegraph wire between the village of Kimio, near Kanagawa, and Tsurumi was stolen on Jan. 12th. The private telephone line between the Odawara Electric Railway Co. and its branch office at Oiso, was similarly treated the same day.

A COMMITTEE representing the city of Yokohama have decided to present to Admiral Togo, Vice-Admiral Kamimura and Vice-Admiral Dewa, alcove-ornaments of silver, which are now being manufactured, as a token of the profound thanks of the citizens.

MRS. SEI NAKAJIMA, wife of Naval Lieutenant J. Nakajima, residing in Iida-machi, Tokyo, attempted to commit suicide on the evening of Jan. 14th by cutting her throat with a razor. It is reported that she had been suffering from brain complaint for some weeks.

THE net income of the Tokyo Gas Company for the last half-year of 1905 was yen 488,238 and an interim dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum will be paid. The net profit of the Nippon Railway Co for the last half year aggregated yen 7,958,580.

THE death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Fukabori. This officer participated in the battles of Port Arthur and distinguished himself by reaching the top of the 203-metre hill when it was captured by the besiegers. Later he was the Chief of Staff of the Saghalien Army.

DURING 1905 there were no fewer than 1,643 people banished from Hongkong. Of that number 678 had been sent from the Straits Settlements and had of course to be passed on to other places, 324 were undesirables from Saigon who were similarly dealt with, and 695 were old offenders who had come out of gaol, where they had been imprisoned for petty offences.

THE local manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from his Head Office in Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the Bank Dividend for the half year ending 31st Dec., 1905 will probably be £1.15 Bonus in addition to Dividend £1, added to Silver Reserve \$10 lacs, carried forward to next half year \$17 lacs.

A GENERAL meeting of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. was held on Jan. 13th in the Bankers' Club, Tokyo. The accounts for the last half of 1905 were submitted. The net income was set down at yen 1,506,420. Of this amount, yen 464,272 was to be paid as dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum (yen 4 per share); yen 464,272 was set apart as reserve for equalization of dividends; yen 500,000 as legal reserve, and yen 100,000 was paid as bonus to employees; and the remainder was carried forward to the next account.



## GENERAL NOGI'S TRIUMPH.

Monday, January 15.

The Tokyo newspapers are full of articles eulogising General Nogi. He is called the incarnation of *Bushido*. The *Fiji* recalls what a character the siege of Port Arthur obtained at one time, how to go there was regarded by the army as certain death, and how officers and men alike while declaring themselves always ready to die for their country, could not but lament that at Port Arthur they had to fight not against living enemies but against stone and iron. The only man that remained serenely confident throughout all these troubles was General Nogi. He never faltered. Even the deaths of his own two sons did not shake his calm resolve and although we know that no one felt more profoundly for the fate of the many brave men whom he sent down to death, yet it was Nogi's true warrior ways that kept up the spirit of his army and thus did more to bring about the ultimate fall of the fortress than did any other factor in the attack. At Mukden, too, the splendid flanking movement made by his forces was a worthy pendant to the great feat at Port Arthur, and through all these momentous happenings and magnificent deeds he remained the same simple-hearted self-effacing soldier, always ready to decry his own deeds and to laud those of other. This is *Bushido* in its finest form; a true model.

This is the tone of all the newspapers. The *Fiji* uses the expression *bushi no tenkei* (model *bushi*), which appears also in the *Kokumin*, and the latter adds the term *Bushido no gouke* (incarnation of *Bushido*). The *Kokumin* recalls the verse composed by General Nogi after the death of his eldest son:—

Seiba inanagazu  
Hito katarazu  
Kinshu jōgai  
Shayo ni tatsu

"No war horse neighs; no voice is heard. I stand under the rays of the setting sun before the castle of Kinchow." There is a sentiment of inexpressible loneliness in this, the bereaved father's, description of his feelings when finding himself at evening in the place where his son had fallen. In fact, in all these eulogies of General Nogi one detects how admiration of the man enhances the nation's applause of the general. His verse composed on the eve of returning to Japan contains a sentiment which appeals profoundly to every Japanese heart: he asks how he shall meet the aged parents whose sons he has left behind on the battle-field (*Hazu ware nan no gan arite furo wo min gaisan konnichi iku hito ka kayeru*), but he says nothing of the two sons of his own who lie at Nanshan and Port Arthur.

We need not reproduce the comments of the other journals. They are all in one tone. The *Nichi Nichi* declares that the feelings of the nation as it welcomes this returning hero are inexpressible. It recalls how he never fared better than the commonest soldier under his command and how, in the depth of winter, he never allowed himself the luxury of a fire unless his men were similarly provided. These are the details that appeal most forcibly to the Japanese, and make up their conception of an ideal commanding officer. No wonder he was beloved by every man in the armies he led.

In passing Hiranuma station opportunity was taken to render an ovation to the hero of Port Arthur. Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara and Madame Watanabe presented addresses and gifts, and upon General Nogi

making a brief reply of thanks he was greeted with the most enthusiastic *bansai* ever heard in this district. At Kobe, we understand, the British Consul presented General Nogi with a basket of flowers and some Indian merchants gave him a silver cigar case.

Tuesday, January 16.

The reception given to General Nogi on his arrival in Tokyo on the 14th instant was quite extraordinary. The whole station and its approaches were crowded so densely that when the favourite General and his staff emerged from the train movement in any direction was almost impossible. Very soon it became out of the question to distinguish where the General was or to get into his vicinity, and had not one of his staff carried aloft a wreath of flowers there would have been nothing to focus this big, seething and cheering mob which seemed to be transported by ungovernable excitement. Even the British Ambassador could not get near enough to shake hands with the General. Among the staff was Major-General Ichinohe, the hero of one of the principal attacks on the fortress. As the party emerged from the station the firing of salutes, the discharge of fire-works and the wild shouting of tens of thousands of people made a scene of extraordinary interest. From Shimbashi to the Palace the streets were literally packed with people many of whom strewed the General's path with flowers, and all the while one continuous roar of cheers reverberated. Arrived at the Palace, the General and his Chief of Staff, Major-Gen. Ichinohe, were received by the Emperor, to whom the report of the Third Army's operations was read by the General, who seemed much affected as he recounted his own mistakes and the terrible loss of life that had attended the operations against Port Arthur. In this respect the report differed from any previously presented. The Emperor, of course, made no allusion to these self-reproaches and regrets. His Majesty merely applauded in unequivocal terms the excellent strategy and tactics that had marked General Nogi's conduct of the war and the bravery and devotion of the officers and men forming his army.

After the audience at the Palace General Nogi and his Staff proceeded to the Head Quarter Staff's offices where a banquet was given to them, the host being Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, who was supported by Princes Kanin, Nashimoto and Kuni, and by Generals Kuroki, Asada, Murata, Okura and other distinguished officers. On his way home General Nogi paid a visit to the Palace of the Prince Imperial, and then pursued his way to the Azabu district where his house is. In this district another tumultuous welcome awaited him from the citizens. Even after he had entered his house, where some 200 distinguished persons had assembled to receive him, mobs of people came together from time to time, and surrounded the place cheering wildly. On these occasions the General never failed to emerge to speak some words of thanks in his own simple unaffected way. But brilliant as this welcome was it could not obliterate the fact that the General was returning to a desolate home, and that, in an upper chamber, the relics of his two only sons lay awaiting him. It can not be doubted that sympathy with this great sorrow influenced the attitude of the people. The *Asahi* relates that the General led General Oba to this room and proposed that they should drink a cup to the memory of the two lads, but General Oba had not the

heart to respond and General Nogi himself could not restrain his emotion.

Wednesday, January 17.

General Nogi's report, as read to the Emperor at the audience on the 14th inst., was the following:—"I had the honour to be appointed to the command of the Third Army in May, 1904, and was entrusted with the duty of taking Port Arthur. In June we forced Kenzan, and in July we repelled a counter-attack of the enemy, taking advantage of it to advance and capture his position. We thus reached the Fenghwan-shan and Kantashan line, forced the enemy back to within his main line of defences, and aided by strong cooperative movements on the part of the Navy, succeeded in thoroughly investing the fortress. In August we captured Taku-shan and Takasaki-yama, and following this up with a powerful and sudden attack, we obtained possession of the two forts of East and West Panlung-shan. Thereafter we continued the attack by regular siege operations, gradually forcing our way close to the fortress. At the close of November and the beginning of December we attacked 203-metre Hill with all our strength and finally captured it, thus gaining a position from which we were able to cannonade and sink the ships that lay concealed in the harbour. Meanwhile the work of advancing by saps continued, and enabled us to take three permanent forts on the front face, whence we advanced at once to the heights near Wang-tai and were on the point of escalading the interior of the fortress, when in January, 1905, the enemy's commanding officer asked leave to surrender and the work of investment came to an end. When this occurred the main bodies of the two armies were facing each other near the Shaho and the time for a battle was just ripe. Therefore the northward movement of the Third Army was impatiently awaited. Accordingly during January we commenced to move, took part in the battle near Mukden and carried out on the extreme left of our armies a turning operation which broke the enemy's right. We then pushed on rapidly to the north-west of Mukden and threatened his rear. This fight lasted for over ten days consecutively and we pursued the enemy as far as the Hsintaitz-Shih-fusu lines, whence a part of our force, advancing, occupied Changtu and the Kinkiatun-Kwangping line. Thereafter a large body of the enemy's cavalry attacked our left rear but were driven back. The preparations of the army were now completed and we were awaiting the moment for renewing the attack when in the middle of August we received orders for a truce.

"That the army under my command succeeded in carrying out its plan of operations, was due to Your Majesty's virtues, to the dispositions made by my superiors who directed the campaign and to the cooperation of our comrade-armies. During sixteen months of war our troops frequently came into violent collision with a strong foe. Fighting with valour and loyalty and regarding death as merely re-birth, they fell under the enemy's bullets, fell under his bayonets, and all shouting "bansai" closed their eyes cheerfully. I can not but wish that I had not to report these things. But that with such gallant and loyal officers and soldiers I required a long period of half a year to capture the fortress of Port Arthur after heavy sacrifices; that in the flanking engagement at Mukden"—here 30 ideographs are omitted from the published report. They evidently refer to some incident in connexion with which the General severely blames

himself—"and that when a large force of the enemy's cavalry moved against our left wing, I did not seize the fortunate opportunity to crush them, is a source of life-long regret to me and of profound humiliation. Returning now in triumph to the foot of the Throne, and being granted the favour of reverentially reporting the events of the war, I humbly join with the officers and soldiers under my command as recipients of the Imperial graciousness. It pains us to look back and think that our comrades who died in battle or of disease can not share this honour with us.

"In obedience to Your Majesty's command I venture thus to offer a report of the general features of the fighting, and to accompany it with a list of the killed and wounded, as well as with accounts of the provisions supplied to the soldiers and the sanitary arrangements."

It is related that the General was deeply moved when reading certain portions of this report, and that his emotion nearly overcame him when he referred to the terrible losses incurred at Port Arthur. Doubtless the excited part of the document contained a statement of the brief delay in throwing his forces across the right rear of the Russians at Mukden, a delay which is said to have saved Kuropatkin from virtual annihilation, but which no soldier believes to have been avoidable. The turning movement made by Nogi's force at Mukden is probably the finest operation of war that was ever witnessed, and to have carried it to completion 24 hours sooner may fairly be said to have been beyond the power of human endurance.

Thursday, January 18.

The expressions of self-reproach contained in General Nogi's report to the Throne have elicited wide-spread admiration from his countrymen. It is known to have been a source of the profoundest pain to the General that such heavy losses had occurred among his troops at Port Arthur, and rumour says that he exposed his own person repeatedly to show his sympathy with the gallant dead and possibly to share their fate. This conduct appears to have reached the Emperor's ears for before the Battle of Mukden His Majesty addressed a special message to Nogi requiring him to take care of himself. The Third Army again suffered terribly at Mukden. It took the field without its vacancies being fully filled, and the turning movement which devolved on it led to such fierce fighting that one regiment was reduced to a single company. All this seems to have augmented the General's grief and inspired the expressions of bitter regret and self-accusation which appeared in his report to the Throne. Tokyo newspapers continue to laud him. He could not, indeed, have chosen any surer road to popular esteem, for if there be one trait of disposition that the Japanese love more than another, it is self-effacement.

#### GENERALS OKU AND NOZU RETURN.

General Oku's report, delivered to the Throne on the 13th instant, was comparatively brief. He mentions in the first place the achievement of the Navy which landed his men in the immediate vicinity of the Liaotung Peninsula and thus enabled him to cut the enemy's communications, and to march upon Nanshan, thus segregating Port Arthur. But he says nothing whatever about the battle of Nanshan itself. Then he alludes to Telisu in words which recall the style of

the *Anabasis*:—"Hence we advanced north and met at Telisu the enemy moving south." Equally laconic are his allusions to the fight at Tashichiao, the capture of Yingchow and the participation of his troops in the battles of Liaoyang, the Shaho, Heikantai and Mukden. "Joining in these battles we succeeded in winning victories." Then he passes on to attribute it all to the able strategy of the Head Quarter Staff, to the cooperation of the other armies, to the competent discharge of their responsibilities by the various military departments and—thus at length he arrives at his own command—to the conduct of the officers and men under his orders who gave their lives to discharge their duties as soldiers. Finally he pays a tribute to the loyalty of the nation, and he concludes by declaring that over and above all these elements of success stood the inspiring influence of the Sovereign himself. His final words are for the brave dead who unhappily can not share this hour of triumph or see the blessing of peace restored to their country.

The Emperor's reply was simply an expression of profound praise for the gallantry and skill shown by the Second Army.

General Nozu entered Tokyo on the 17th instant, and received an enthusiastic greeting. The Fourth Army, which General Nozu commanded, formed the centre of the Japanese line and it thus happened that no special feat fell to its lot. But military men know with what ability this Army, under the leadership of one of Japan's oldest and most experienced generals, discharged its difficult and important duties. General Nozu is a genuine type of the Japanese soldier—quiet, unassuming, genial and thoroughly wedded to his duties. He has distinguished himself as a leader of troops again and again, and if no achievement stood to his credit except the forcing of Sankwaishan in the battle of the Shaho, he would amply deserve the reception given to him by Tokyo.

The General's welcome on arriving in Tokyo at 10.40 a.m. was scarcely less enthusiastic than that given to General Nogi. He was greeted on alighting from the train by Chamberlains representing the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, as well as of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. The next to grasp his hand was Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, who was followed by Generals Terauchi, Kuroki, Nogi, Nishi and Oshima, by Admiral Togo, by the Ministers of State and by a number of high officers of both services. From Shimbashi to the Sakurada gate the streets were lined on both sides with soldiers and crowds of civilians, and there was the usual display of fire-works from the Hibiya Park as well as more than the usual outburst of cheering.

#### THE FIRST BIG CRUISER BUILT IN JAPAN.

It appears that the chief naval architect of the new armoured cruiser *Tsukuba* was Mr. Yamada, who graduated from the Engineering College of the Imperial University in the year 1890 and thereafter studied for three years in England, returning in 1893 when he received an appointment at the Kure station. After the war with China he was again despatched to England, his duty being to supervise the construction of the *Asahi*, one of Japan's first battle-ships. This kept him for two years in England and on his return he was again appointed to Kure, where he thenceforth served continuously. Interviewed by a member of the *Nichi Nichi*

*Shimbun's* staff, he is reported to have said:—"As the *Tsukuba* was the first really big vessel built in Japan full provision was made for all contingencies, but nevertheless we had some difficulty. The work was commenced on the 14th of January in 1905, and up to June and July things did not move as we had anticipated. We feared that at this rate the launch could not take place at the time intended, but thereafter very rapid progress was made and in the end we were able to launch her before the fixed date. The material required had all been calculated and prepared beforehand so that there was no difficulty. Of course a certain portion of the materials had to be obtained from abroad, but as they all passed into the hands of our workmen it may be said that the ship was entirely constructed in Japan. In the matter of appliances and implements we experienced some incompleteness and imperfection owing to the great size of the vessel, but by degrees implements were fully furnished and the artificers acquired skill so that subsequently we got on excellently. During the first two or three months of the building the workmen's inexperience told against them. Japanese workmen are extraordinarily expert in regard to wooden constructions, but they have had little practice in joining metal plates and in driving rivets, and their strength of arm is not great as compared with English workmen so that some difficulty was encountered from time to time. At the outset this caused us some concern, but gradually as the men developed skill there ceased to be any sufficient cause for uneasiness. To launch a ship of over ten thousand tons in eleven months is a remarkable rate of speed, yet compared with English work it is still 20 or 30 per cent. too slow. Still as our artificers are now expert there will probably be no such difference hereafter. During the building the smallest number of men employed was 400 and the largest number 1,200, more or less. At the time of our second naval expansion scheme, that is to say, when the *Hatsuse*, *Asahi*, *Tsuno* and *Iwate* were built in England, our people, whether as superintendents or as students, had witnessed the processes of construction and though they had not actually taken part in the work, the experience gained through the eye proved of great value to them. What may be regarded as progress in construction resulting from the Russo-Japanese war are improvements and alterations in the various parts; not any difference in essentials but only alterations of certain points here and there. The most visible of these is the absence of a ram in the *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma*. The ram has been proved unnecessary by the experience of the recent war. It is now quite clear that in sea-fights where gun-power and torpedo-attacks are vigorously employed the fate of a ship will be decided without going to the point of collision. Apart from this there are improvements in details but they can not be here explained. The sum of the matter is that a great access of experience has been gained in the building of the *Tsukuba*, so that hereafter there will be no difficulty in constructing two or three ships of over ten thousand tons each at Kure. The *Ikoma*, a sister-ship of the *Tsukuba*, was commenced last March and will be finished in about the same time as the *Tsukuba* took."

The net profit of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Co. for the last half of 1905 was yen 710,109.91, and that of the Fifteenth Bank, commonly known as the Nobles' Bank, for the same period was yen 884,142.

## CHINA.

Saturday, January 13.

On the 10th instant an interesting ceremony took place at Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, namely, the official opening of the place to foreign trade and the establishment of a settlement there. This is the first mart that China has ever opened of her own accord, in modern times at any rate, and the occasion thus becomes one of considerable moment, more especially as Shantung is a province with thirty millions of inhabitants and its chief city is correspondingly important. The ceremony seems to have been conducted with much eclat and cordiality. Among the guests entertained by the Governor were the leading German officials of Kiaochow and the Consuls of the United States and Russia at Chefoo. In the evening there was a banquet at which 260 persons were present. It is stated that the space allotted for a foreign settlement is square miles in extent. Wehsien and Chantsun were declared open at the same time. Of course when we speak of this as a purely voluntary act on China's part a reservation is necessary, namely, that the indirect pressure of Germany's presence at Kiaochow is largely responsible. China, in short, is learning the wisdom of constituting all the Powers guardians of her territory by giving them all equal access to it.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking saying that the German Representative at the Court of China is busying himself in the matter of Weihaiwei. He is said to have pointed out to the Chinese Government that, Russia having ceased to hold the lease of Liaotung, the avowed *raison d'être* of England's presence at Weihaiwei disappears and that she ought to be approached with the object of securing her evacuation of the place. This we take to be one of the many fictitious stories of German diplomatic activity which have been so frequently circulated of late. It is scarcely conceivable that the German Representative can be taking such action, especially at a time when his country is showing an apparently genuine desire to restore its relations with England to their old friendly footing, a desire which England happily is reciprocating. Germany has no title to constitute herself guardian of international morality in East Asia, and she is not at all likely to have arrogated the role.

While certain Japanese publicists are denouncing the Peking Treaty as an unsatisfactory document since it does not secure all the privileges that Japan had, in their opinion, a right to expect, it is interesting to learn that several Chinese publicists are equally hostile to the document on the ground that, by giving too much, it gravely impairs China's sovereign rights. We are strongly disposed to think that any European Power situated as China is would have hesitated long before signing such a treaty, but then it may be added with even more truth that no really self-respecting European Power would have drifted into the unhappy position now occupied by China. However that may be, the movement now telegraphed as being directed against the Treaty may fairly be considered a feature of the agitation which is growing to be general in China and which threatens to prove very embarrassing, the agitation for recovering sovereign rights that are no longer recoverable without serious disturbance, or without long and patient preparation quite foreign apparently to China's present mood.

If, on the one hand, a number of Chinese students have taken their departure

from Japan under the influence of what seems to have been a very silly and romantic misinterpretation of the intention of the Japanese authorities, other students seem likely to fill the vacancy thus created. We read in Japanese journals that 18 students have been specially selected by the Governor-General of Manchuria and ordered to proceed at once to Tokyo for the purpose of studying administrative and judicial functions with all possible speed. Here, too, it may be mentioned that the Mongolian Authorities, perturbed, it is alleged, by the doings of Russia beyond their borders, have decided to establish a normal school in Peking and to send thither 50 youths for special training. This sounds a rather remote manner of dealing with a present menace but it is at all events a step in the right direction. Meanwhile the telegraph says that the Chinese students who have returned to Shanghai from China are an object of general ridicule. The *North-China Daily News* compares them to *soshi* or Nihilists, and that view is said to be shared by thoughtful persons as a rule.

Monday, January 15.

Mr. Yuan, Vice-Minister of Education in Peking, has had the courage or the temerity to memorialize the Throne in the sense that the Chinese classics—the Four Books and the Five Bibles—of Confucius and Mencius are valueless compared with Western primers of science and that the nation would be much benefited by the substitution of the latter for the former. This recommendation has produced a storm at Court and the question of the moment is how to deal with it. Truly it is difficult to sympathise with radicals so tactless as Mr. Yuan. There would be no trouble in proving that a good text book of modern law is of much more value to an Occidental student than the Book of Leviticus, yet if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or Mr. John Burns was to propose the excision of Leviticus and even the whole of the Pentateuch from the Old Testament, it is easy to imagine the outcry there would be among pious people in England. We can not conceive any period of the world's history when the philosophy of Confucius and Mencius will not be of immense value to a large section of mankind.

It will be remembered that at the close of last November Mr. Yasunaga Tonojo, a first-class Japanese interpreter, who was proceeding to Mukden in company with the leader of the Manchurian Righteous Army (*I-chun*), met his death at the hands of Chinese troops. We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that negotiations were subsequently opened by Mr. Uchida with the Peking Government, and that they have ended in the degradation of the officer concerned, the capital punishment of the soldier who fired the fatal shot, and the payment of a solatium of thirty thousand yen to the family of the interpreter.

Prince Tsai and his suite will number 64 persons, it is said. Among the five principal members will be Mr. Li Shingtok, formerly Chinese Representative in Tokyo. The mission are expected to spend a month in Tokyo. It is now stated that the party will divide at Kobe, the principal members and their immediate attendants, 14 in all, proceeding thence by train *via* Kyoto, and the remaining 50 going on to Yokohama by steamer.

With regard to general education in China, the telegraph says that a draft of law is now in preparation, according to which there will

be a system of compulsory education. Every child from seven years of age and upwards will be required to attend school and in default of attendance its parents will be subjected to penalties. Part of the scheme is that schools shall be established in every district of the country, but the details of their organization are not yet announced.

It is stated that all Chinese students who have graduated at duly recognised Japanese military schools have been declared eligible for appointment without further examination. There is a provision, however, that before leaving China they must have undergone an examination, presumably to show their education in Chinese subjects. Failing such preliminary test, they will have to submit to the same examination on their return home from Japan.

There has been a disturbance at Kiakta involving some loss of life and property. The Chinese Government claims that it was caused by Russian revolutionaries and demands compensation for its nationals from Russia. M. Pokotiloff claims that the prime offenders were Chinese bandits and that compensation must come from China's side. It is alleged that both parties show a strong front.

Viceroy Chou is said to have memorialized the Throne with reference to a settlement of the Shanghai Mixed Court Question. He recommends that a prison for the accommodation of prisoners of both sexes be built without delay, and that from the date of its completion the detention of Chinese prisoners in the Municipal jail shall be given up altogether. The cost is estimated at half a million taels, which sum is to be paid out of the tax on rice at Shanghai. Another point raised in the memorial relates to flogging. The Viceroy suggests that this method of punishment be abandoned *in toto* and that fines be substituted.

Tuesday, January 16.

Chekiang seems to be in a very alarming state. Considerable numbers of insurgents are reported from the region of the great lake and the local authorities are preserving towards them a mood of perfunctoriness if not indifference. Remonstrances addressed to the Peking Government by the Foreign Representatives are alleged to have resulted merely in a gentle reminder to the Chekiang officials, and thus the emeute tends to increase in violence and volume. Naturally there is much anxiety in Shanghai lest the doings of these rioters should react upon the rowdy elements of the population at that place, and in view of such a contingency the foreign Consuls are actively addressing the local authorities and moving Peking also. Of course these symptoms are very disquieting, but it is scarcely likely that any wide-spread emeute should have its origin at this season of the year. We do not gather that there has as yet been any actual outbreak of violence, but things are evidently tending in that direction. Washington telegraphs that the Peking Government is perturbed about the temper of the people in the Yangtze Valley, and altogether the conditions are reported to closely resemble those immediately prior to the Boxer outbreak. Probably there is some exaggeration, but we can not forget that the terrible and sanguinary doings of 1900 were preceded by a display of marked incredulity on the part of the foreign population.

Wednesday, January 17.

It is stated that there is a project on foot to establish a pereresses school in Peking and that the Empress Dowager is very keen in



supporting it. Really China seems to be in earnest about education, and if there were any discernible evidences of equal determination in the sphere of legislative and administrative reform the prospect of her recovering her autonomy might resume some measure of reality.

The principal men of Shansi are said to be contemplating the construction of a railway from Hunan-fu to Hankow *via* Hupeh.

Thursday, January 18.

The Chinese seem to be pursuing with great vigour their tactics for what they call the recovery of their rights. A Japanese concession appears to be now the object of attack. Rumour says that Mr. Sheng, the Director of Railways, has discovered in the lease of the Taiya mine some element of danger to the peace of the Far East, and that he has memorialized Viceroy Chang as to the advisability of cancelling the lease. This Taiya mine is located on the upper reaches of the Yangtze and is the place whence raw iron is largely exported for the uses of the Wakamatsu Foundry. To be deprived of access to these stores of mineral would be highly inconvenient to Japan, and she is very unlikely to submit to it tamely. Further, General Pu Shan, Governor of Kirin, has memorialized the Throne in the sense that the building of the Kirin-Changchun Railway by a combination between Chinese and Japanese would be a menace to the security of the future. He recommends the abandonment of such a scheme, and he declares that he will himself be responsible for devising some plan to secure the necessary capital. British enterprise also is a target for these attacks. The concession for a railway from Kiulung to Canton has been duly granted to a British-Chinese syndicate, but owing to the opposition of Tsên Chun-hsuan, acting Governor-General of Liang-kuang, it has been found impossible to continue the work. Sir Ernest Satow is said to be vigorously protesting against this obstruction, which is obviously illegal in the face of accomplished facts. Further, the people of Shansi are reported to be moving vigorously for the recovery of any concessions made to the Peking Syndicate. In connexion with agitations of this nature, a collision has occurred between the above-mentioned Governor-General Tsên and the leading men of his district. Tsên wants to build the Yeh-Han Railway with capital obtained by increasing the customs dues—doubtless inland customs are indicated—whereas the leading men of the region are in favour of a joint-stock arrangement. The dispute waxed so hot and developed such acrimony that the arrest of three prominent men had finally to be effected. This Yeh-Han-Railway concession was re-purchased by China, it will be remembered, from the American syndicate to which the concession had been granted in the first place.

We take these telegrams from the *Asahi Shimbun*. They indicate a troublesome mood on China's part. She can not be blamed, indeed, for declining to grant any more railway concessions to foreigners, but she must be held to her agreements in the matter of all concessions hitherto given, whether they be for railways, or for mines, or for anything else.

The Chinese Minister of War is said to be advocating the appointment of Prince Sü as Governor of Mongolia, for the special purpose of discharging the functions of warden of the frontiers.

The Chinese in Harbin have complained that they are suffering severely at the hands of the Russian troops, and the Waiwupu has

made strong representations to M. Pokotiloff on the subject. But the latter is said to have replied that in view of the disturbed condition of Russia at present, it would be highly dangerous to recall the troops from Harbin, and he therefore suggested that China should approach the St. Petersburg Government direct through her Minister in that country. This appears to be a very troublesome complication if the story be credible, for the main cause of the troops' discontent is that they are left interminably in Harbin, and the Russian Government shrinks from removing this source of umbrage by withdrawing them, while all the while the Chinese inhabitants suffer. It is veritably a vicious circle.

Viceroy Yuan appears to be busying himself to devise means for controlling the revolutionary tendencies of the youth of China. He has ordered an investigation of the existing laws on the subject, and has enacted regulations modelled largely on the Japanese Law for the Control of Public Meetings and Political Parties (*shūkai seishu-hō*). A leading feature of this law is that it requires the officials to be notified beforehand in the case of any meeting attended by fifteen persons or upwards.

Prince Tsai and his party landed at Kobe on the 17th instant and were to proceed to Kyoto by rail the same day.

The *N. C. News* says:—We very much regret to have to announce the death on Monday night, 1st inst., of Mr. J. B. Kremer, formerly Captain in the French Colonial Infantry, and lately Chef de la Garde Municipale Française. The late Captain Kremer was an invaluable public servant, and during his twelve years' residence in Shanghai he and his amiable family have been extremely popular with all who knew them.

The insincerity of the Chinese officials in the matter of the recent riot is shown in sentences passed by the Mixed Court magistrates on rioters brought before them. By Chinese law, armed participation in a riot is a capital offence, and sentence is executed summarily. Most of the rioters, many of them notorious rowdies, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Either the magistrates do not know the law, in which case they should be promptly replaced, or they were anxious to show that rioting in the Anglo-American Settlement is a trivial offence as compared with rioting in a native city. No foreigners would ask for the capital sentence to be carried out on such offenders; but they should have a punishment which would be really a deterrent for the future, says the *N. C. Daily News*.

The China Merchants' steamer *Mee-foo*, (1,799 tons) when on her way to Hongkong from Shanghai, broke her tailshaft on December 31. The mishap occurred when the *Mee-foo* was off Patahekok. Temporary repairs were effected after some delay, and the steamer returned to Shanghai on Jan. 3, under her own steam. The E. and A. steamer *Empire*, in attempting to assist the *Mee-foo*, was slightly damaged.

M. Ratard, French Consul-General at Shanghai, has returned to his post. He and Mme. Ratard have been spending a holiday in Europe.

The *North-China Daily News* translates the following from the *Sinwenpao*:—

We understand that when on the 23rd ultimo H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai had his farewell audience of their Majesties, he was questioned about the Mixed Court incident and the best way of settling matters. His Excellency replied that both the Shanghai Taotai and the Mixed Court Magistrates had acted according to instructions as stated in the usual regulations, and not done anything contrary-wise. Since the 12th of December there had been a regular procession of telegrams from the Taotai and chief merchants of Shanghai to the Waiwupu, stating that there was such universal indignation in the place (anent the Mixed Court incident) that the senders of the telegrams were fearful of their ability to preserve order. The

Britishers, however, delayed settling matters, and it was not until the 18th of that month that there followed a strike of shops and trade. This shows that the fault did not lie with the Chinese officials. As to the riots these were made by the rowdies and desperadoes living in the foreign settlements and were even less the work of merchants and law-abiding people. The only way just now is for us to stick firmly to the regulations and peaceably settle matters. The Empress Dowager quite agreed with his Excellency Viceroy Yuan's words. Viceroy Chou Fu, according to the same paper, refuses to recognise the right of the British Consul-General to demand an indemnity for the persons attacked and the things destroyed and lost during the recent riots, on the ground that as Chinese soldiers had not been allowed to enter the Settlements to preserve order, and the losses that occurred had been due to the withdrawal of all the Municipal police to protect their own stations, when it was their manifest duty to protect life and property, throughout the settlements, which enabled the rowdies and rioters to loot and attack at their own will, the onus of the blame rested with the police and not on the Chinese authorities. In the interior where places depended for protection on the Chinese troops, the authorities were of course liable to pay for losses and damages brought about by insufficient protection given, not otherwise.

The *Nanfangpao* says that according to the report of H.E. Chao Erh-hsün, the number of inhabitants of the Three Eastern Provinces killed during the war is estimated at 20,000, while the damage to Chinese property is put at Tls. 24,000,000 by the Mukden fighting, and Tls. 45,000,000 by other engagements.

#### THE RETURNING TROOPS.

From the time when the Japanese troops began to return from Manchuria, Korea and Saghalien at the end of October until the end of December, a period of about 2 months, the total numbers that passed the various medical-inspection stations were:—

Ninoshima .....	158,664
Dairi .....	75,282
Wada-no-misaki .....	58,999
	292,945

In this total some non-combatants are included. If we take the combatants only, the figures become:—

Ninoshima .....	141,130
Dairi .....	70,281
Wada-no-misaki .....	58,569
Total .....	270,980

The ships in which these were carried were 197 in the case of Ninoshima, 126 in that of Dairi, and 88 in that of Wada-no-misaki. This is very rapid work. If the same rate be maintained, the number of combatants repatriated by the end of March will be 675,000.

As to the sick and wounded, the number in hospital is 14,970, and the number undergoing treatment outside hospital is 1,572, making a total of 16,542. These are distributed as follows:—

Tokyo .....	4,072
Nagoya .....	1,429
Hiroshima .....	2,447
Asahigawa .....	502
Kanazawa .....	1,527
Zentsuji .....	1,144
Sendai .....	812
Osaka .....	1,117
Kumamoto .....	729
Hiroaki .....	765
Himeji .....	1,052
Kokura .....	946

Another sad record is that of the wounded to whom the Empress has furnished artificial limbs and artificial eyes. The number of the former is 1,713, including 130 Russians; and the number of the latter 977, including 23 Russians.

It is officially said that the Japanese representative in New York on Jan. 14th received \$495,950 from the American syndicate as the second instalment of the new loan.



## POLITICAL NOTES.

\* There is reported to be considerable controversy in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* with reference to the choice of a new President of the Lower House in succession to Mr. Matsuda Masahisa. One powerful section of the Party is in favour of leaving the matter in the hands of Marquis Saionji, but another advocates a general election by all the members and the latter suggestion seems likely to be adopted. The candidates are Messrs Ebara Soroku, Sugita Teiichi and Haseba Jun. There was at one moment an idea of choosing one of the Progressist leaders to fill this much prized position, but it appears to have been finally decided that the post shall be given to a *Seiyu-kai* man, and that a Progressist member shall be appointed Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

The Budget is now beginning to attract attention. It is said that among the influential members of the *Seiyu-kai* there is a party who favour certain changes in the policy informing the Budget as now drafted. The principal of these changes is the substitution of domestic borrowings for foreign and the abolition of the Three Capital Funds created in 1896. These funds have been entirely expended in connexion with the war, and the question is one of replacing them. There is, however, no idea of meddling with the taxation system proposed by the Katsura Cabinet.

All this is somewhat vague and we should be disposed to imagine, for our own part, that Mr. Sakatani did not accept the portfolio of Finance without an engagement that the Budget, which he must have acted a principal part in drafting, was not to undergo any radical change. The general indications are that the Saionji Cabinet will not make a marked departure of any kind from the policy of the Katsura Cabinet in either finance or foreign affairs.

Mr. Haseba Junko has definitely declined to be a candidate for the post of President of the Lower House. He appears to be influenced in this decision by a most laudible desire not to be create dissensions in the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* and thus shorten the life of the Cabinet. There thus remain only Mr. Ebara Soroku and Mr. Sugita Teiichi as probable candidates, and the *Seiyu-kai* leaders have decided that the choice between these two shall be made by the Party in full conclave. Mr. Ebara is thought to be the most likely candidate.

\* Japanese newspapers allege that General Terauchi's consent to remain in the Cabinet was not unqualified. He agreed to hold his portfolio only until all the arrangements connected with the war were completed, and inasmuch as the last of the troops will have returned by May, and the railway guards in Manchuria will all have been organized before that time, the General will go out of office before mid-summer. The journals publishing this report add that the retiring Minister will probably be raised to the rank of full General, which honour will be conferred on Lieut.-General Oshima also.

+ It would seem that a very important Cabinet meeting was held on the 16th instant, and that the topics discussed and decided were the administration of the finances, the empire's foreign policy and the attitude of the Ministry towards the Diet. It is alleged that Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata attended, and that they addressed

the Cabinet, Marquis Ito taking for his subject the future of Japan and of Korea, and Marquis Yamagata speaking on military questions. The remarks of the two elder statesmen were of course intended merely for purposes of reference, but they are said to have elicited the hearty approval of the Cabinet. The programme appears to have been that Marquis Saionji should immediately convey to the Diet a statement of the Cabinet's views. For that purpose he is said to have invited 29 members of the Upper House and 30 of the Lower to visit him at his official residence on the 17th instant, the former in the forenoon and the latter in the afternoon. No hint has yet been published as to the decision arrived at by the Cabinet. The *Asahi* says that Marquis Saionji will take pains to address to the Diet when it re-assembles on the 20th a clear and comprehensive statement of the Ministerial policy, but experience has shown that all such declarations are couched in general terms, and that the information they convey is never explicit.

The public had watched with much interest the meeting between the Premier and a selected number of the Upper House, which took place on the 17th instant at 11 a.m. in the Nagatacho official residence. It was understood that Marquis Saionji would make a declaration of financial policy and, in effect, he did so, for he let it be understood that the Ministry intended to adopt the budget of its predecessor. There was, in fact, no alternative, for it would obviously have been quite impossible for the new Cabinet to compile a budget of their own in the interval of less than three weeks that separated their access to power from the re-assembly of the Diet after the New Year's recess. Thus the main purpose of the meeting on the 17th instant was to furnish the opportunity which the Katsura Cabinet had lacked, namely, an opportunity of explaining the budget in detail. Its general features were already known to both Houses through the medium of documents submitted by the Katsura Ministry, but the details remained to be filled in. This task would have been performed by the various Ministers, each for his own Department, but as they were obliged to attend the ceremony of welcoming General Nozu on his return from the war, the duty of explanation had to be undertaken by junior officials. The members of the Upper House subsequently lunched with the Premier.

A deputation from the Lower House was received by the Marquis at 3 p.m. on the same day, and after the Premier had briefly expressed his hope that he might count on the harmonious assistance of the House in carrying out the arduous duties connected with post-bellum undertakings, Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, addressed the deputation. He said, speaking broadly, there would be no serious change in the budget which had already been placed in the members' hands, but that a few details had been altered. The total expenditures contemplated were 1,530 million yen, out of which total 230 millions represented ordinary outlays and 800 millions represented outlays connected with the war. Out of the latter aggregate, again, 170 millions must be regarded as continuing expenditures, namely, 110 millions for the service of the public debt and 60 millions for pensions and annuities.

Mr. Kato Masanosuke, of the Progressist Party, noted that the sum to be raised by domestic loans was put down at 280 million yen. Of that total 250 millions would be

supplied by means of the foreign loan of 500 millions, one half of which the Government proposed to apply to redeeming the domestic high-interest debt. Apparently, then, there would remain only 30 millions to be borrowed in the home market. Would that suffice? To this question Mr. Sakatani replied that Mr. Kato had slightly misapprehended the project. The sum of domestic debt to be redeemed with foreign money was 200 millions, not 250, and the difference, 80 millions, would be obtained from Russia on account of the maintenance of her prisoners. There would consequently be no new domestic loan.

Mr. Kato then enquired as to the sums set apart for the service of the State's debts. Thirty-six millions were allotted for the original debt which had existed prior to the war, and 110 millions for the debt contracted in connection with the war. According to Mr. Kato's calculation 85 millions would suffice for the service of the latter debt. What then did the Cabinet intend to do with the surplus of 25 millions, namely, the difference between 110 millions and 85? Did they intend to accumulate it, or did they intend to use it for paying off the debt? To this Mr. Sakatani replied that they intended to employ it for paying off the debt. If favourable occasion offered, the bonds might even be bought back in the open market. Concerning the cost of bringing back the armies, he said that 68 millions had already been expended and that the Government estimated further outlays aggregating 200 millions.

A question was then put on a subject which is at present attracting wide-spread attention, namely, the State purchase of private railways. It is generally reported on seemingly good authority, that the Cabinet has determined upon introducing a bill for that purpose and there is talk even of the amount which the Diet would be asked to allot for the first transactions, namely, 250 million yen. Mr. Sakatani, being asked for a statement on this matter, said that no decision had been arrived at. He was further asked what the Ministry purposed with regard to improving the country's resources (*kokuhon baiyo*), a very vague formula much affected by a certain class of economists. The Minister replied by saying that such a question might be deferred until the session opened.

Mr. Oishi Masami then made a brief speech. He declared himself satisfied with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and hoped that the country might expect three things: first, no issues of urgency ordinances trampling upon the Constitution; secondly, earnest and courteous treatment of questions submitted in the Diet; and thirdly, cessation of the abuse of supplementary budgets.

Subsequently the deputation dined with the Premier and the Ministers of State.

The Parliamentary members of the *Seiyu-kai* held a meeting on the 17th inst., Mr. Ooka Ikuzo in the chair. It was announced that, Messrs. Hara and Matsuda having resigned their positions as leaders of the Party in the Lower House, Messrs. Haseba Junko and Motoda Hajime had been appointed in their place. Mr. Haseba then stated that they had received an offer of support from the Daido Club. This statement elicited some merriment, the members being evidently disposed to regard such an offer as quite superfluous. Mr. Tada Sakubei said that their previous relations with the Progressists pointed to the advisability of re-opening communications

with that Party, and Mr. Haseba having given an unqualified affirmative, it was decided that the matters should be left in the hands of the committee.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a President of the Lower House in succession to Mr. Matsuda Masahisa. The competition for this much coveted honour had been very strong between Mr. Ebara Soroku and Sugita Teichi, but when a ballot was taken 57 out of 107 present voted for Mr. Sugita and only 47 for Mr. Ebara, the others giving scattered votes. This result was somewhat unexpected, the general forecast having been in Mr. Ebara's favour, but the activity of Mr. Sugita's canvass seems to have turned the tables.

It is evident from the above that the Saionji Cabinet may count on a substantial majority in the Lower House. They will have the whole of the *Seiyun-kai* and the Daido Club at their backs; namely, a following of fully 220 in a house of 379.

The Tokyo Branch of the Progressist Party held a meeting on the 17th instant and passed a number of resolutions which had essentially the quality of uncut cloth, namely, that they might be made to fit any coterie of politicians. It is quite remarkable to observe how blandly some Japanese politicians go on, year after year, enunciating views as innocuous as they are insignificant; views to which no one can take exception and over which no one can "enthuse." One experiences the sensation of being placed in a large empty chamber which has not yet been supplied with doors and windows. However, the members of the *Tokyo Shibu* were approximately explicit on three points; first, the office of the Metropolitan Police in Tokyo should be abolished; secondly, that the constables who killed and wounded unoffending citizens last September must be punished; and, thirdly, that a system of "high-class government" should be introduced in the capital. This last project suggests interesting conjectures. *Kōkyū shisei* is the expression used, and we interpret it to signify some kind of compromise between the present system of "special government" (*tokubetsu shisei*) and the popular system for which many citizens contend.

#### PRINCE BÜLOW AND MARQUIS SAIONJI.

Prince Bülow has telegraphed to Marquis Saionji his hearty congratulations on the latter's assumption of the post of Minister President of State, adding an expression of special satisfaction that a nobleman well versed in the conditions existing in Germany should be at the head of administrative affairs in Japan. Marquis Saionji has, of course replied in the most courteous terms. Doubtless during his sojourn in Berlin as Japan's Representative he became a personal friend of Prince Bülow. It is known to readers of the Japanese press that one of Marquis Saionji's experiences in Germany was to listen on three several occasions to Prince Bismarck expounding with all the glee of a veteran *laudator temporis acti* how he had forced Thiers to accept Germany's terms as victor.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* gives Marquis Saionji's reply to Prince Bülow, which we translate:—

"I am profoundly thankful for your Excellency's gracious message. I desire by every means to still further strengthen the friendship between the two countries, and I deem it specially fortunate that I am able in

this matter to coöperate with a statesman whom I know to be imbued with that sentiment."

#### DEAFNESS.

✱We gather from home journals that French laryngologists have made a great stride in the treatment of deafness. Their investigations have taught them that only in cases of absence or total destruction of the essential organs can a case be pronounced hopeless, and such cases, they say, are extremely rare. ✱Their plan is rational treatment; that is to say, they seek, by means of suitable gymnastic exercises, to obtain a natural regeneration of the organs affected. This method demands two processes. One is to determine exactly the cause of the infirmity; the other is to adapt the treatment precisely to this cause. The chief instrument employed is the tonometre. This is nothing more than a collection of tuning forks and cylindrical resonators, said to be of marvellous precision. By their aid the physician discovers precisely which vibrations are audible to the patient and which are inaudible. He determines, in short, what gaps exist in the organ of hearing. "This analysis of deafness by means of the simple sounds of various tuning forks proves that a rupture of the drum of the ear does not cause, as is generally believed, total deafness, but it makes the sounds appear uniform and less distinct. The drum of the ear is in reality a kind of resonator, or instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds, and it forms together with the chain of vesicles and the stapes acting on the liquid of the inner ear an apparatus like the visual apparatus which adapts itself so admirably to the difference in nature and intensity of the luminous vibrations." The acoustic examination having been made and an accurate diagnosis thus obtained, then commences a regular course of treatment having for its objects to stimulate the muscle and arouse the nerve which have been found defective. Here the tonometre acts the principal part. It is the invention of Koenig, a renowned savant of German extraction but French nationality, who is said to have devoted the best part of his life to elaborating the instrument. A written description of the various processes would be tedious, but we may note that the results obtained hitherto by Dr. Marcel Natier and the Abbe Rousselot at the Institute of Laryngology and Orthophony in Paris are said to be most encouraging and that the City of Paris and the Council of the Seine have granted an annual subsidy towards the expenses of the place. Among the theories long believed but now wholly denied by the heads of the Institute reference should be made to one which, unless we greatly mistake, finds many supporters in Japan at present—the theory that in certain cases the air imprisoned in the middle chamber of the ear is not at the same pressure as the atmospheric air and deafness is thus caused. To correct this imaginary defect the patient is instructed to blow air into his nose, and in some instances the drum of the ear is ruined by the supposed cure.

#### AMBASSADORS.

It has been officially announced that the Japanese Legation in Washington is raised to an Embassy. A further announcement is to the effect that the salary of the Japanese Ambassador in Paris will be 30,000 yen, apart from allowances.

#### BARON SUYEMATSU AND SUPERFICIES.

It is quite beyond the range of ordinary intelligence to comprehend the purpose of such writing as that of the *Japan Herald* on the subject of superficies, as expounded by Baron Suyematsu. The latter says:—"Foreigners may acquire possession of lands on a long lease for any number of years, which practically, therefore, is almost the same as real ownership." Commenting upon this the *Japan Herald* says:—

This, of course, is the usual argument adopted by the defenders of the Japanese law in this matter, but a thing that is almost the same as another may in reality be separated from it by thousands of miles. What do you want with the real diamonds? asks Baron Suyematsu. Here is a piece of glass which is just as good and is practically the same. The idea that the piece of glass will one day be put to the test and prove worthless never occurs to these exponents of the value of superficies. A foreigner remembering the Smithers Case, where a superficies,—recognised as such by the Court—has her land purchased over her head by a Japanese, will not be inclined to agree with Baron Suyematsu that superficies is "practically . . . almost the same as real ownership."

This line of reasoning is so very misleading that one finds it hard to believe in the sincerity of the writer. He must know perfectly well that in the Smithers' case there was no question whatever of superficies as such. The whole question was whether the holder of a certain superficies had acquired the title in conformity with prescribed legal procedure. What the court had to determine was, not whether superficies itself is a good title in general but whether the particular superficies under discussion had been acquired in such a manner as to be entitled to legal protection. Ownership of land can not be obtained without satisfying the forms prescribed by law, and the same is true of superficies, as it is of every other kind of title in a country where laws are operative. Scores of foreigners hold superficies in Japan, and having acquired them by due process of law, stand in just as safe a position, so far as concerns undisturbable tenure, as they would be had they acquired the fee-simple. The *Japan Herald* must be fully sensible of all this, yet it adduces the Smithers case by way of evidence that the statement of Baron Suyematsu is incorrect. Nothing could be more disingenuous and deceptive. What is the use of it? Are the interests of the foreign community furthered in any way by creating false impressions about the facilities accessible to foreigners in Japan? Plainly not. Plainly the effect of such deceitful writing is to create a general feeling of insecurity and thus check the development of enterprise. As a means of promoting the removal of the ownership distinction, too, the writing we have quoted can do mischief only, for every intelligent Japanese must appreciate that it is dictated by prejudice so profound as to be blinding.

#### OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The following appointments are gazetted:

Mr. Yoshiwara Samuro (Chief of the Local Affairs Bureau in the Department) to be Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

Mr. Anraku Kanemichi to be Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Yukatsugu Takejiro (Prefect of Akita) to be Chief of the Bureau of Local Affairs in the Home Office.

Mr. Koga Renzo (Judge of the Court of Cassation) to be Chief of the Criminal Law Bureau in the Home Department.

Mr. Kiyono Chotaro (Secretary of the Home Department) to be Prefect of Akita.

Mr. Koba Sadanaga resigns the post of Vice-Minister of Education and is nominated a member of the House of Peers.

Mr. Seki Kiyohide resigns the post of Chief of the Metropolitan Police.

## KOREA

Sunday, January 14.

The agitation against the Il Chung-hoi is reported to have broken out with considerable violence in Kanghwa island. There has been an attack on the administrative offices and affairs are said to be very unsettled.

Prince Li Chai-won and his suite are to leave Seoul on the 17th instant for Japan. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Li Hwa-yong, formerly Korean Representative in Tokyo, is to be one of the party. This is the mission which comes to Japan in acknowledgement of Marquis Ito's recent visit to Korea.

The tremendous rain which visited Tokyo on the night of the 10th and 11th seems to have its counterpart on the preceding night at Fusan. The settlement was flooded and some injury is reported.

Steps are about to be taken to largely increase the landing facilities at Chemulpo. The backbone of the plan is to reclaim about 15 acres of land and build break-waters and jetties. On the completion of the work of reclamation the railway will be extended to the place and the customs buildings will be transferred thither.

Monday, January 15.

It is stated that the number of persons drawing salaries from the Household Department in Korea is some five thousand. To reduce this army of parasites is evidently a financial necessity, and steps are now being elaborated to that end. Mr. Megata has already done much to cut down the superfluous establishment, civil and military, in Korea, but apparently his hand has not yet reached the Court. It is not at all wonderful that, in view of such changes, there should be many complaints against Japan's reforms in Korea. Every one whose pocket is touched, or likely to be touched, becomes at once a hostile critic, and the foreign enemies of Japan, whose antipathy is not always due to the purest motives, fail to discriminate between these essentially selfish recalcitrants and the genuinely patriotic conservatives of whom there must be many in the peninsular empire.

It is reported that a mob of Koreans, private and official, have attacked the Il Chin-hoi in two places in Chiholludo and that there were some casualties. The Il Chin-hoi are in bad odour among some classes of the Koreans, who choose to regard them as "slaves of the Japanese."

The threatened disturbance on the island of Kanghwa seems to have "petered out" without involving any collision. The Japanese gendarmes and policemen sent to deal with the trouble have returned.

The Japanese Consulates in Korea are to become residencies from the 1st February, and the present Consuls will be nominated Residents.

It is expected that Marquis Ito will set out for Korea at the beginning of February. Some members of the Residency General—Messrs. Kanayama and Tsurubara—will precede the Marquis, leaving Tokyo on the 25th. His Excellency has been suffering from gastric trouble but his condition has improved of late.

Tuesday, January 16.

The Foreign Office in Seoul is to be handed over to the Japanese on the 18th instant, and arrangements will then be made for converting it into the Residency-General where work will begin from February 1st. Some time ago it was stated that in consequence of the closing of the Foreign Office,

the services of Mr. D. W. Stevens in the capacity of Adviser would no longer be required, but the latest intelligence from Seoul alleges that he is to remain attached to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, which will be organized in the Foreign Department.

Professor Kochibe, who is now investigating the mines of Korea, is said to have reported very favourably on the deposits of smokeless coal at Pyongyang. He is represented as assigning to the mineral remarkable freedom from ash and high calorific quality. The quantity in sight is estimated by him at about ten million tons, and making all necessary deductions eight million tons should be easily procurable. It is certainly tantalizing that with all this news of coal at Fushun, coal at Pyongyang, and coal at new places in Hokkaido, folks in Tokyo and Yokohama should be paying almost famine prices for their fuel. The two great causes are said to be growing activity of manufacturing industries and dislocation of transport facilities owing to the war. The former is likely to be a permanent factor but the latter can not remain operative much longer.

Tokyo journals say that a project is on foot in official quarters to establish a customs alliance between Japan and Korea. The idea is said to have been entertained for some time, but owing to the special circumstances connected with the Korean service—chief among which special circumstances Mr. McLeavy Brown doubtless figured—the plan did not mature. It has now been brought into the field of practical politics. A serious difficulty presents itself, however. The Korean import tariff being considerably lower than the Japanese, goods franked by passing through the Korean customs could be introduced into Japan at a great advantage compared with goods coming direct through Japanese ports. In other words, a merchant might import articles into Japan via Korea, securing entry to the former country by paying the dues charged in the latter. The only way to meet that point would be to make the rates uniform; that is, to raise the Korean customs dues to the same level as the Japanese. It is not thought that any serious objection would be made by foreign Powers—England, China, America and Russia—since they do only 25 per cent. of the business against Japan's 75 per cent.

One feature of the scheme would be that Korean products and manufactures should have entry into Japan free of import duties, and reciprocal advantage should be extended to Japanese manufactures and products entering Korea. It remains to be seen how foreign States would be disposed towards such an innovation. They would probably object to it as a violation of the principle of equal opportunities.

Wednesday, January 17.

Pirates have made their appearance in some force along the coast from Mokpho to Kunsan. They are said to be in possession of arms and ammunition. Two Japanese torpedo boats have been despatched to deal with them.

The Warehouse Company in Seoul has begun to advance money against warehoused goods, and the result is reported to be a distinct revival of trade in the Korean capital.

Thursday, January 18.

The inhabitants of the Heung-hai region on the northern frontier of Korea are reported to be profoundly grateful for the altered conditions resulting from the effi-

ciency of the Japanese guards. These people used formerly to live in terror of the Hung-hutsh who raided them at will or subjected them to a system of onerous black-mail. But in the presence of Japanese guards such incidents never occur, and there is corresponding gratitude.

We mentioned yesterday that two Japanese torpedo-boats had been sent to repress Korean pirates along the coast from Mokpo to Kunsan. It appears from intelligence collected by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the craft referred to are not torpedo-boats but destroyers—the *Shirakumo* and the *Asagiri*. Our contemporary says that some time ago two Japanese gendarmes and a police-constable proceeded by boat to Mokpo and effected the arrest of two pirates, whom they carried off in a boat manned by three Japanese. Enroute the boat put ashore and the police constable landed to procure provisions. During his absence the pirates attacked the gendarmes, killed one of them and severely wounded the other, after which exploit they succeeded in carrying away the boat with the sailors. It is a strange recital. One can scarcely suppose that two Koreans managed to overcome an equal number of Japanese gendarmes assisted by three boat-men. Such, however, is the story, and it is given as the proximate cause of the despatch of two destroyers.

## THE NAVY.

According to the *Asahi's* calculation the ships now under construction, or to be immediately laid down, as additions to the Japanese Navy, aggregate some 97,000 tons. They are as follow:—

First-class battle-ship	.....	<i>Aki</i> , to be laid down this month in the berth hitherto occupied by <i>The Tsukuba</i> at Kure, 19,000 tons.
"	"	..... <i>Satsuma</i> , already under construction at Yokosuka, 19,000 tons.
First-class armoured cruiser	.....	<i>Tsukuba</i> , launched recently at Kure, 13,000 tons.
"	"	..... <i>Ikoma</i> , to be launched during March at Kure, 13,000 tons.
"	"	..... <i>Ibuki</i> , to be launched in August at Yokosuka, 13,000 tons.
"	"	..... <i>Kurama</i> , under construction at Yokosuka, 13,000 tons.
Third-class cruiser	.....	<i>Tone</i> , under construction at the Kawasaki Yard, 2,500 tons.
"	"	..... <i>Yodo</i> , under construction at the Kawasaki Yard, 2,500 tons.
"	"	..... <i>Miyami</i> , under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Yard, Nagasaki, 2,500 tons.

Total, 2 battle ships, 4 first-class armoured cruisers and 4 third-class cruisers, aggregating 97,500 tons.

The United Fleet having now been broken up and its personnel dispersed or re-drafted, it is interesting to note the condition of the Japanese Navy as it emerged from the war, observing that it has been divided into the First Squadron, the Second Squadron, the South-China Squadron, the Training Squadron and the Reserve Squadron. We have prepared a table to give the necessary information, and we preface it by the statement that the ships are thus classified by the Admiralty, namely:—

- (1) Battle-ships.
- (2) Cruisers, of which there are three classes; namely, First Class (from 7,000 tons upwards); Second Class (from 3,500 tons to 7,000 tons); and Third Class (everything below 3,500 tons).
- (3) Coast-defence ships, of which there are three classes; namely First Class (7,000 tons and



- upwards); Second Class (from 3,500 to 7,000 tons); and Third Class (everything under 3,500 tons).
- (4) Gunboats, of which there are two Classes; namely, First Class (1,000 tons and upwards) and Second Class (under 1,000 tons),
- (5) Despatch-boats.
- (6) Torpedo-depot-ships.
- (7) Destroyers.
- (8) Torpedo-boats, of which there are four classes; namely, First Class (120 tons and upwards), Second Class (70 tons to 120 tons), Third Class (20 tons to 80 tons), and Fourth Class (under 20 tons).
- (9) Submarines.
- In the following table the squadron to which a vessel belongs is shown by the prefixed number, the reserve ships being distinguished by a cipher (O) the training squadron by a (T), and the South-China Squadron by (S.C.):—

## BATTLE-SHIPS.

O <i>Fuji</i> .....	12,649 Tons.
O <i>Shikishima</i> ..	15,088 "
O <i>Asahi</i> .....	15,443 "
O <i>Mikasa</i> .....	15,362 "
(The <i>Mikasa</i> is duly entered in the list, from which fact it may be inferred that her re-floating is considered certain.)	
O <i>Iwami</i> .....	13,516 Tons.
(Formerly the <i>Orel</i> .)	
O <i>Sagami</i> .....	12,674 Tons.
(Formerly the <i>Peresviet</i> .)	
O <i>Tango</i> .....	10,960 Tons.
(Formerly the <i>Pollava</i> .)	
O <i>Suruo</i> .....	12,674 Tons.
(Formerly the <i>Pobieda</i> .)	
O <i>Hizen</i> .....	12,902 Tons.
(Formerly the <i>Retvisan</i> ; not yet actually added to the Navy but to be added very soon.)	

O <i>Kashima</i> .....	16,500 Tons.
(To be added in a few months.)	
O <i>Katori</i> .....	16,500 Tons.
(To be added in a few months.)	
Total 11 ships aggregating 154,268 tons.	

## CRUISERS (FIRST CLASS).

(I) <i>Asama</i> .....	9,855 Tons.
(I) <i>Tokura</i> .....	9,855 "
(I) <i>Yakumo</i> .....	9,800 "
(I) <i>Azuma</i> .....	9,456 "
(I) <i>Iwate</i> .....	9,906 "
(I) <i>Izumo</i> .....	9,906 "
O <i>Kasuga</i> .....	7,700 "
O <i>Nishin</i> .....	7,700 "
O <i>Aso</i> .....	7,726 "
(Formerly the <i>Bayan</i> .)	
O <i>Tsukuba</i> .....	14,000 "
(To be added in a few months.)	
Total 10 ships aggregating 95,904 tons.	

## CRUISERS (SECOND CLASS).

O <i>Naniwa</i> .....	3,709 Tons.
(S.C.) <i>Takachiho</i> ..	3,709 "
(T) <i>Tsukushima</i> ..	4,278 "
(T) <i>Matsushima</i> ..	4,278 "
(T) <i>Hishidate</i> .....	4,278 "
O <i>Kasagi</i> .....	4,978 "
(S.C.) <i>Chitose</i> .....	4,836 "
O <i>Tsugaru</i> .....	6,733 "
(Formerly the <i>Pallada</i> .)	
O <i>Soya</i> .....	6,500 Tons.
(Formerly the <i>Varyag</i> .)	
Total 9 ships aggregating 43,297 tons.	

## CRUISERS (THIRD CLASS).

(II.) <i>Izumi</i> .....	2,967 Tons.
(II.) <i>Chiyoda</i> .....	2,438 "
O <i>Akitsuushima</i> ..	3,172 "
(II.) <i>Suma</i> .....	2,800 "
O <i>Akashi</i> .....	2,807 "
(II.) <i>Niitaka</i> .....	3,420 "
(I.) <i>Tsushima</i> .....	3,420 "
(I.) <i>Olowa</i> .....	3,048 "
Total 8 ships aggregating 94,073 Tons.	
Grand total of cruisers, 28 ships aggregating 249,274 tons.	

## COAST-DEFENCE SHIPS.

O <i>Chinyen</i> .....	7,335 Tons.
(II) <i>Iki</i> .....	9,594 "
(formerly the <i>Nicholai I</i> .)	
O <i>Fuso</i> .....	3,777 "
(II) <i>Okinoshima</i> ..	4,126 "
(formerly the <i>Apraxin</i> .)	
O <i>Mishima</i> .....	4,960 Tons.
(formerly the <i>Seniavine</i> .)	
O <i>Kongo</i> .....	2,284 Tons.
O <i>Hiyei</i> .....	2,284 "
O <i>Tenryu</i> .....	1,547 "
O <i>Katsuragi</i> .....	1,502 "
O <i>Yamato</i> .....	1,502 "
O <i>Musashi</i> .....	1,502 "
O <i>Takawo</i> .....	1,778 "
Total 12 ships aggregating 42,191 tons.	

## GUNBOATS.

O <i>Tsukushi</i> .....	1,380 Tons.
O <i>Iwaki</i> .....	667 "
O <i>Miya</i> .....	622 "
O <i>Chokai</i> .....	622 "
O <i>Akagi</i> .....	622 "
(S.C.) <i>Uji</i> .....	640 "
(S.C.) <i>Sumida</i> .....	126 "
Total 7 ships aggregating 3,299 tons.	

## DESPATCH-BOATS.

O <i>Yayeyama</i> .....	1,609 Tons.
(II.) <i>Tatsuta</i> .....	860 "
(I.) <i>Chikaya</i> .....	1,250 "
Total 3 ships aggregating 3,719 tons.	

## TORPEDO-DEPOT SHIP.

<i>Toyohashi</i> .....	4,120 Tons.
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## DESTROYERS.

(I) <i>Arare</i>	
<i>Satsuki</i>	
<i>Ushiro</i> (Byedora)	
<i>Hatsushimo</i>	
<i>Kamikaze</i>	
(I) <i>Yayoi</i>	
<i>Nenohi</i>	
<i>Fumizuki</i>	
<i>Kisaragi</i> (Silni)	
<i>Yamahiko</i>	
<i>Shikunani</i> (Reshitelni)	
(II.) <i>Shirakumo</i>	
(II.) <i>Asashio</i>	
<i>Asakaze</i> (Vsadnik)	
<i>Kasumi</i>	
<i>Harusame</i>	
(II.) <i>Murasame</i>	
(II.) <i>Asagiri</i>	
(I.) <i>Ariake</i>	
(I.) <i>Fubuki</i>	
Total 34 ships, (N. B. The destroyer fleet numbered 19 when the war broke out).	

## TORPEDO-BOATS.

## Vessels.

First Class	18
Second	35
Third	25
Fourth	7 (These are carried on war-ships).

Total.....85 boats.

Further, the *Anegawa Maru* (formerly *Angara*) and the *Manshu Maru* (formerly *Manchuria*) have been added to the fleet of auxiliary cruisers.

The grand total of the above is:—

	Tons.
Battle-ships .....	11 Aggregating... 154,268
Cruisers .....	28 " ... 149,274
Coast-defence Ships .....	12 " ... 42,191
Gun-boats .....	7 " ... 3,299
Despatch-boats .....	3 " ... 3,719
Torpedo Depot-ship .....	1 " ... 4,120
Grand Total .....	62 " ... 356,871

## THE BEER TRUST.

The talk heard last year about amalgamating the three beer companies, the Osaka, the Nippon and the Sapporo, seems to have matured. It is stated (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) that a draft of agreement has been made by the promoters of the union and that it will be submitted to general meetings of the three companies on the 29th instant, when its adoption without dissent is confidently anticipated. The arrangement contemplated is that a share of the Osaka Company shall be taken as the unit and shall be equivalent to 1½ shares of the Sapporo and 2 shares of the Nippon. The capital of the united concern will be 5,600,000 yen; it will be called "Dai-Nippon Beer Jōzō Kaisha," and so far from offering any obstacle to the subsequent entry of any other company, it will welcome such an event. Our contemporary quotes Mr. Uye-mura, principal manager of the Sapporo Company, as saying that the first object of the union is to put an end to competition in the domestic market and to further exportation abroad, while the second is to develop the production of materials in Japan. It is only 20 years since the business of beer-brewing commenced in this country, and the development has been

very remarkable, the production having risen to about 100,000 *koku*. The companies chiefly engaged in the enterprise are the Osaka, the Sapporo, the Kabuto, the Tokyo, and the Nippon, together with the Asada, the Meiji and the Iso-gai, 9 in all, to which have to be added 7 or 8 minor companies. It will be observed that the Kirin Company is not specified in this list for reasons which we do not understand. Since 1894 the production has increased at the rapid rate of 30 or 40 per cent. annually, but in 1901 a heavy tax of 7 yen per *koku* was imposed, and this gave a temporary check to the manufacture. It soon recovered, however, and in spite of the increased customs duties imposed on materials during the Russo-Japanese war, the rate of production rose so rapidly that the total for 1905 is expected to have reached 120,000 *koku*. The growth of production is shown in the following officially compiled return:—

	<i>koku</i> .
1897 .....	65,717
1898 .....	81,331
1899 .....	87,256
1900 .....	120,371
1901 .....	121,430
1902 .....	91,046
1903 .....	93,252
1904 .....	95,243

On the other hand, the import of foreign beer has steadily declined and with the exception of some which comes in to meet a special demand at the hotels, this branch of business is virtually extinct. The following return of export and import is interesting:—

	Export.	Import.
	Yen.	Yen.
1897 .....	57,021	2,038
1898 .....	143,806	1,576
1899 .....	175,665	647
1900 .....	553,295	826
1901 .....	863,502	613
1902 .....	505,831	478
1903 .....	679,737	269
1904 .....	695,214	292
1905 (11 months) ..	1,303,716	—

The *Nichi Nichi* gives also a table showing the production of the Nippon and Sapporo Companies:—

	Nippon Company.	Sapporo Company.
	Koku.	Koku.
1897 .....	15,102	5,927
1898 .....	20,775	6,140
1899 .....	27,976	11,251
1900 .....	37,452	14,300
1901 .....	37,954	13,591
1902 .....	27,099	16,796
1903 .....	18,648	20,449
1904 .....	21,701	24,048

In 1905 the two companies developed a great access of activity. The Nippon is believed to have produced 41,000 *koku*, and the Sapporo's production for the first half of the year was 22,753 *koku*, so that, when the latter's figures for the whole year are known, they will probably exceed 40,000. Finally, the production within the Osaka and Yokohama districts respectively stood thus:—

	Osaka.	Yokohama.
	<i>koku</i> .	<i>koku</i> .
1902 .....	23,052	20,389
1903 .....	23,978	22,650
1904 .....	25,018	19,711

The Osaka beer is chiefly the Asahi, and the Yokohama is the Kirin. It is thus seen that when the Osaka (Asahi), the Yebisu (Nippon) and the Sapporo combine, they will stand for at least 100,000 *koku*, which means fully 70 or 80 per cent. of all the beer brewed in Japan. Such a combination would be obviously very powerful.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS IN JAPAN.

The question of postal savings banks in Japan is attracting some attention. It has been a favourite object of every Japanese Minister of Finance during recent years, nobably of Baron Sone, to contrive some means of encouraging the spirit of effective economy among their nationals. They resorted to the postal savings bank system among other devices, but its success was not at first very signal. The deposits crept up slowly prior to the war with China, and some expectation was entertained that, after the restoration of peace, a considerable portion of the large sums which had been scattered among the people during the campaign would find their way into these savings banks. Events did not justify the hope. The total deposits, then aggregating a paltry sum of about 28 millions of *yen*, actually fell to 22 millions in 1898. There may have been many recondite causes for this retardation of growth but the most apparent were three; namely, first, that the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise had been roused to a high pitch by the Empire's victories and that men were unwilling to invest money in bank deposits at a low rate of interest; secondly, that the methods of Japanese officialdom entailed a great delay of delay and red tape which deterred all but very zealous hoarders; and, thirdly, that the rate of interest offered by the Post Office did not tempt depositors. The last two objections have been largely remedied of late. As to the question of official pragmatism, it has been mended to a great extent by multiplying the number of post-office agents and appointing private business firms to discharge functions previously undertaken at offices only. A result of this system is that people who have any mind to save money find at their very doors a trustworthy agent to take charge of it and find that all correlated business can be transacted with men entirely free from official "starch." Of late, too, there has been an innovation, namely, the organization of the *furi-kaye* system, which will immensely facilitate the transmission of money from place to place and the handling of parcels. This new plan, however, does not become operative until the beginning of March, so that it can not yet have produced any practical effect, and we refer to it here merely as evidence of the progressive spirit that animates officialdom. Concerning the financially tempting character of such investments, there has been an improvement in the rate of interest offered. It is now 5.4 per cent., a rate which ought to tempt depositors. How far these influences have been effective it is not possible to say positively, but certainly a very remarkable increase in deposits is recorded. At the end of 1904 the total sum held by the postal savings banks was 33,300,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 1,830,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1903; but at the close of 1905 the aggregate had grown to 52,220,000 *yen*, being an increase of 18,910,000 *yen* in one year, an altogether unprecedented event. Of course, looked at from a European stand-point the total is still quite petty, but it would soon become respectable if the recent rate of increment, or anything like it, were maintained. In order still further to win public favour the Government has announced that the deposits in the postal savings banks will be used to promote local enterprise; that is to say, they will be placed at the disposal of the *Kōkyō Dantai* (coöperate associations). Money

deposited at 5.4 per cent. interest can not be loaned to these associations at very advantageous terms, but it can certainly be loaned much more cheaply than it could be obtained from the ordinary banks, which charge a minimum of 8 per cent. These banks, especially the smaller ones, will evidently be much affected by the postal system, for the latter, with its recent addition of *furi-kaye* organization, will furnish facilities belonging to the normal functions of banks and appreciably superior as well as cheaper. No banks can organize for purposes of money transmission machinery so thorough, so reasonable and so ubiquitous as the postal savings banks provide. This, however, seems to be a perfectly legitimate extension of official business whatever may be said of certain other projects attributed to the Government.

## THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

Japanese newspapers publish returns furnished by the police authorities and showing the state of affairs in the three famine-stricken prefectures. The figures are these:—

Prefecture.	Number of Households.	Number of people.	Number of households.	Number of distressed people.
Miyagi .....	134,421	899,782	46,766	284,865
Fukushima .....	165,129	1,170,598	69,084	483,588
Iwate .....	113,420	749,927	34,038	190,422
Totals .....	412,970	2,820,307	149,888	958,875

These figures are very shocking. The fact that nearly a million of people are actually suffering from want of food in the depth of winter shows that the appeals hitherto made for charity have been only too well founded. It is difficult to understand why this terrible calamity should have awakened so little sympathy hitherto. No one can doubt any longer that the occasion is one calling for the fullest possible exercise of benevolence.

According to official statements the losses suffered by the four northern prefectures owing to crop failure have been:—

Miyagi, a crop of 12 per cent. of the average; loss 1,000,000 <i>koku</i> .
Fukushima, a crop of 25 per cent. of the average; loss 990,000 <i>koku</i> .
Iwate, a crop of 33 per cent. of the average; loss 370,000 <i>koku</i> .
Gumma, a crop of 37 per cent. of the average; loss 290,000 <i>koku</i> .

As we have already explained, the policy pursued by the Authorities is to avoid the distribution of unearned alms and to make the people self-supporting as far as possible. To that end public works of various kinds have been inaugurated and will have the effect not only of relieving present distress but also of averting future famines. The sums appropriated for this purpose are:—

	Yen.
Miyagi .....	780,000
Fukushima .....	670,000
Iwate .....	120,000
Gumma .....	79,000

But it is plain that this system of relief must leave thousands unprovided for, and that, consequently, the occasion invites private charity in the most urgent manner.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following sums on behalf of the Famine Sufferers in the North of Japan:—

	Yen.
H., Tokyo .....	5.00
Mr. Irwin Laughlin (2nd Secretary, American Legation) .....	100.00
Mission of the Holy Comforter, Tokyo, per J. Scott Jefferys .....	2.00
Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd. ....	1,000.00
Sarah and Philip .....	50.00
"A. A." .....	5.00

The following amounts have been received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

	Yen.
Paid in by Union Church Organ Recital ..	172.00
Jardine Matheson & Co. ....	250.00
H. Irving Bell, Esq. ....	50.00
Children of Mr. Wong Kai Kah. ....	50.00
Pollak Bros. ....	150.00
Miss A. T. Mayne .....	10.00
Collected by "Japan Gazette" .....	1,981.61
"Deutsche Japan Post" .....	597.60
"Japan Mail" (1st list) .....	1,266.17
"Advertiser" Publishing Co. ....	145.00
	4,672.38

The money received at the office of the *Jiji Shimpō* on behalf of famine sufferers in the north now amounts to *yen* 10,794.985. It includes £55 10.0 recently transferred from the *Daily Telegraph* of London.

On January 18th the Manager of the *Japan Mail* transferred to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Yokohama the sum of *yen* 1,457.05, being the amount of contributions sent into this office towards the relief of the famine sufferers since January 4th, the date of his first cheque in favour of the Sendai famine fund.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am pleased to inform you that the net proceeds of the recent performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Van Schaick Hall in aid of the Famine Fund amounted to \$238.26, which has been handed into the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Famine Fund account. The total receipts were \$263.12, and the only expenses incurred were *yen* 10 for hire of the hall, *yen* 4.95 for printing programmes and tickets (at reduced rates) and *yen* 9.91 for hire and removal of properties, coolie hire, etc.

I take this opportunity of thanking the local press for kindly inserting advertisements without charge, Mr. Inouye for gratuitously installing the extra electric light, and all those who so willingly assisted to make the entertainment a success.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

H. DOROTHY KILBY.

January 14th, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In view of the facts published in your issue of date showing the urgent necessity for relief in the famine districts, we have pleasure in enclosing herewith our cheque for *yen* 1,000.00.

Yours faithfully,

For SALE and FRAZAR, Limited,

CHARLES V. SALE,

Managing Director.

Yokohama, January 17th, 1906.

## ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTIES IN KOREA.

We read in Tokyo newspapers that it has been virtually decided to abolish export duties in Korea. They simply impede the development of trade and bring no appreciable revenue to the Government. The Korean Authorities, doubtless influenced by considerations of revenue alone, deemed it necessary to impose a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on all the manufactures and products of their country, but under this tariff the export trade of the peninsula has shown no vitality and has tended to shrink rather than to swell. This is felt especially by Japan to which nearly the whole of Korea's products and manufactures are sent. Hence the advisability of abolishing the export duties has received speedy recognition. It may be mentioned here that the revenue derived by Korea from her import duties is very trifling: it averages only some 320,000 *yen*, as the following table shows:—

	Yen.
1900 .....	384,525
1901 .....	387,181
1902 .....	354,969
1903 .....	413,215
1904 .....	292,010

## JAPANESE SURGERY IN THE WAR.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writing in the "World's Work," makes interesting reference to facts already noted by Sir Frederick Treves, namely, that the per-centage of deaths from wounds in cases treated by Japanese surgeons during the recent war was only a small fraction of any previous record, 99½ per cent. having been the per-centage of recoveries. Dr. Saleeby observes that this remarkable result was not obtained solely in the operating theatre. "Does the reader know," he asks, "how these amazing people prepared themselves for their naval engagements—how the sailors took an antiseptic bath, and donned freshly boiled and washed underclothing, so that when they were wounded their wounds were, as a rule, antiseptic from the first, just 'for all the world as if they had been made by a clean, if clumsy, modern surgeon? When these cases came up for operation, they thus offered a problem entirely different from that which the Russian surgeons had to face. Does the reader know that boracic acid was served round to every gunner, that all gunners' eyes were periodically examined, and that no one was allowed to serve a gun whose eyes were not beyond criticism?" He also notes that whereas in the South African war typhoid cost us more than mauser bullets did, the Japanese operations, "conducted over enormous areas under great commissariat difficulties and with huge masses of men, were free from anything like serious epidemics. This was due, of course, to the extraordinary sanitary precautions adopted and to the discipline which ensured strict obedience to hygienic rules. We should like to hear from the Japanese themselves to which of their surgeons belongs the chief credit of having elaborated systems which contributed so materially to their success in the great war, but thus far they have been silent on the subject.

One paragraph from Dr. Saleeby's paper may be here quoted, though it contains nothing which has not already been recorded in our own columns:—

It is commonly said that the Japanese are imitators—a rather amusing assertion concerning a section of the race which invented, amongst other little matters, reading and writing; but let us note that they have done much more than imitate the Western applications of Western bacteriology. It was Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist, who discovered the bacillus of lockjaw, or tetanus—a discovery which has already gone far to give us control of this disease; it was he, also, who, with Von Behring, gave us the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria. Another Japanese, Doctor Shiga, discovered the bacillus which is responsible for probably the greater number of cases of dysentery, and has subsequently prepared an antitoxin which has already given excellent results in the treatment of this disease. Yet another Japanese—and I am merely quoting the most striking instances—the physician and chemist, Dr. Takamine, has isolated from a pair of glands of which few of us have ever heard, but which, nevertheless, are essential to life—as the stomach, for instance, is not—their active principle, which is known as *adrenalin*, and which is the most potent agent hitherto known in the arrest of bleeding. I daresay this may have saved not a few Russian and Japanese lives in the late war.

## DEATH OF MRS. N. F. SMITH.

It is with regret that we announce this morning the death of Mrs. Nathaniel Ferdinand Smith, wife of the greatly respected President of the American Asiatic Association. A long illness patiently borne terminated at 12-18 o'clock on Monday morning, her husband, only son, and the medical attendant, Dr. W. E. G. Davis, being with her at the end. Mrs. Smith had passed over a quarter of a century in Yokohama and during all that time took an active part in

the social, intellectual, and charitable life of the community. Her removal will leave a sensible blank and to her bereaved husband, son and daughter we extend our sincerest condolences.

The ceremonies attending the funeral of Mrs. N. F. Smith, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, were participated in by a very large company of mourners, including many ladies and a considerable representation of Japanese. The hearse left the residence at No. 1 Bluff about 1.45 p.m. and proceeded to Christ Church where the first part of the funeral service took place, Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., officiating, and Mrs. Field playing the organ music for a large choir. The hymn "Abide with me," was sung, and then the coffin was conveyed to the Cemetery where the last rites were performed and the last mark of respect rendered.

The chief mourners were Mr. N. F. Smith, and Mr. K. Van Smith, husband and son respectively of the deceased lady, and the pall-bearers were Messrs. N. W. McIvor, James Walter, C. S. Averill, R. M. Varnum, J. Archer, C. M. Gibbens, Dr. Munro and Dr. Davis.

Many beautiful floral tributes were sent by sorrowing and sympathetic friends.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Telegrams received in Tokyo say that the Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia has issued a million sterling of Tanko Railway five-per-cent. bonds at 96½.

It is stated that the gist of the bill which will be submitted to the Diet for the re-assessment of Urban Lands is that the present rent of the land (*Chintai-kakaku*) will be taken as basis, and being multiplied by 25, the product will be regarded as the assessed value, and on it a tax of 2½ per cent. will be levied. The custom in Japan, as a general rule, is to charge 12 per cent. by way of rent for building land. Thus land valued at 20 *yen* per *tsubo* lets for 20 *sen* per month, and land valued at 10 *yen* fetches a rent of 10 *sen*. No doubt this system of re-assessment would add largely to the tax collected on urban lands. It would, according to some authorities, be an intolerable burden in the case of Hokkaido.

As to the report that the Crown Prince of Siam contemplates a visit to Japan at an early date, Mr. Inagaki, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* at Nagasaki, where the former arrived on the 12th, says that he has not heard of any such intention. He himself has been entrusted with the duty of conducting to Japan eleven Siamese students, two of whom are nephews of the King and one is a son of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They are to study military science. Mr. Inagaki speaks strongly of the rapid development of Japan's trade with Siam, and expresses a hope that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will soon establish a direct line of steamers to Bangkok from Yokohama and Kobe, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore.

Professor Ichiki has been relieved of all his posts, notably that of Chief of the Legislative Bureau, and his place has been given to Professor Okano Keijiro. The reason of this change is obscure, and it will probably be associated by the public with Professor Ichiki's recent action in the Imperial University on the occasion of the promulgation of special legislation with regard to the press.

There is said to be 1½ feet of ice at Vladivostock, but a fair-way for ships is still preserved by the ice-breakers. Communications across the harbour are made over the

frozen surface. Considerable scarcity of supplies exists. One of the Russian destroyers, the *Grossouki*, has come from Vladivostock to Nagasaki, and will be docked at the latter place for repairs, so Japan is now beginning to repair the damages she inflicted on her recent enemy.

It appears that the principal Japanese banks were very successful in the second half-year of 1905. The following figures illustrate this:—

## NETT PROFITS.

	Second half. 1905. Yen.	First half. 1905. Yen.
Mitsui Bank .....	763,877	257,910
Mitsubishi Bank .....	470,659	246,152
Yasuda Bank .....	241,202	187,388
Sumitomo Bank .....	322,710	222,594
Konoike Bank .....	145,473	142,067

It will be perceived that the record of the Konoike Bank is the least favourable. This fact is attributed to an error said to have been committed by the Manager, Mr. Shimamura, which involved a heavy loss.

The condition of Lt.-General Matsunaga is said to be again precarious. Previous reports had represented him as improving and it was hoped that all immediate cause of anxiety had disappeared, but the latest bulletins seem to indicate a serious relapse. The General is lying in hospital at Mukden.

It is expected that the whole of the Russian prisoners will have been handed over by the end of the first ten days in February. The original expectation had been that January would suffice for the purpose, but various causes have operated to produce delay. The section of prisoners destined to embark at Yokohama will all have left the shores of Japan by the close of the current month. Presumably the question of expenses will then be immediately taken up.

It is stated, apparently on good authority that Mr. Kurino will be the new Japanese Ambassador at Paris, and that Mr. Motono will proceed to St. Petersburg. Mr. Makino's successor at Vienna appears to be still unsettled, but there is talk of Mr. Hayashi, hitherto Japan's Representative in Seoul, being sent to Rome. Viscount Aoki is expected to leave for Washington in the middle of March.

Mr. D. C. Greene, in response to a request, has telegraphed to the United States Legation the following message, which has kindly been placed at our disposal:—

The port is open. Ships steer true north for Askold Light Signal Station. Pilots are obtained in Naездnik Bay.

On the 16th the operation of pumping out the *Mikasa* was commenced, but it having been discovered that a hitherto unsuspected injury existed, the pumping had to be stopped.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A bad accident occurred at 11.30 p.m. on Jan. 16th on the Tokaido Railway between Sano and Gotenbama. A Shidzuoka telegram reports that the locomotive of a passenger train from Shimabashi from Shidzuoka broke down while running past Kamiyama. The train commenced to run back as the place is on an ascent, but through the efforts of the conductors, the carriages were stopped and the passengers removed in safety. The engineer and a fireman were severely scalded. It is said that a slight defect arose in the inner part of the boiler causing a leakage of steam.



## BRIDGE.

BRIDGE, like football, is beginning to provoke much hostile criticism. It is tolerably clearly proved that football, played as it is played in the United States, must be called a brutal and a brutalizing game, though happily these features are foreign to it as played in England. So too of bridge, it is beginning to be plain that the game threatens to become a passion, extending to nearly all classes of society. It is curious to reflect how radically different is the range of taste for bridge as compared with the taste that used to exist for whist. In point of play the games are very similar. Indeed bridge is almost identical with dummy whist. Yet whereas comparatively few men played whist, and almost no ladies for whom society had any other attractions, the general rule now is that among men the non-players are exceptional and among ladies the proportion of players is about as large as was formerly the proportion of male votaries of whist. The result of this great vogue acquired by bridge is an immense extension of gambling. Whether in this latter respect the state of affairs is more wholesome at the beginning of the 20th century than it was at the beginning of the 19th, it is not easy to determine. The pictures drawn by CHARLES LEVER of the drinking, eating and gambling that went on at the time of which he wrote, introduce us to a state of society which in modern estimation seems very degraded. Yet one must hesitate to affirm that any game of cards played in former times exercised the wide-spread fascination of bridge. It really seems that if a true analysis could be made to-day, the vice of gambling would be found more prevalent than it ever was in any previous era of civilized society. For, whatever may be alleged to the contrary, bridge is gambling. Few men will admit that they play for money, and their disavowal is true in a sense, for if bridge did not possess engrossing features of its own, if it were merely a struggle to win coin as is roulette or faro, then its devotees would surely be comparatively few. Yet bridge will not for a moment endure the test which alone conclusively proves the character of a game. Substitute valueless counters for valuable coins and bridge would disappear incontinently from salon and mess-room. Without a money stake, small or large, it would not be played. That is indisputable, and there is thus no escaping the conclusion that bridge is gambling. What excuse then is to found for the game, if there be any excuse? The matter is forced upon our attention by reading two sermons recently preached by the Bishop of LAHORE, very stirring and beautiful sermons which give evidence of profound thought and wide sympathy. We shall not attempt to epitomise or analyse them, but there is much interest in two views advanced by the Bishop, first, that bridge is anti-social "because my gain must be nakedly and

purely your loss, and conversely your gain is my loss;" and, secondly, it is anti-social "in what may perhaps be called a smaller way, because in the absorption which it produces, manners are in some cases lost sight of; other engagements are in danger of being put aside and neglected; and guests who are not willing to take their place at the table for the recognised stakes, may not perhaps be as welcome as they would otherwise be." The former of these arguments is incomparably more forcible than the latter. Every player of bridge, at least every player ranking above a professional gambler, must be familiar with the feeling of extreme reluctance that one experiences in winning a friend's money. Often the feat is insufferably unpleasant, and the necessary inference is that bridge does not tend to strengthen bonds of friendship and is better adapted to the comparatively cold intercourse of mere acquaintance. But even here a plea may be advanced which does not appear to have suggested itself to the Bishop. It is not quite accurate to say that "my gain is nakedly and purely your loss." Of all games where skill enters nearly as largely as chance one may truly say that the next best thing to winning is losing. In other words, the pastime is so entertaining that a pleasurable impression survives even the chagrin of being beaten. And this brings us to an argument not recognised apparently by the Bishop of Lahore and his fellow-thinkers, or at any rate not accorded any place in their discussions though it is perhaps the only argument possessing any defensive force. Man must have some recreation. One need not elaborate that proposition: the world has recognised it immemorably. Is there any less objectionable recreation than bridge when played for low stakes—stakes so low as barely to contribute the element of interest which would otherwise be wanting? Has not bridge, when thus limited, the great advantage of being an essentially domestic pastime; and has it not the further advantage of bringing in the fair sex, whose inability to take a hand in the majority of other pastimes creates a division between the sexes or drives men to absent themselves from their homes? If these questions can be honestly answered in the affirmative, then what we have to condemn is the abuses of bridge not the game itself, and what we have to admit is that it has its potential uses and that it may be made a comparatively innocent pastime. The frank truth is, one is bound to admit, that the abuses too often predominate. Five-*sen* points, for example, the common stake among foreigners residing in Japan, is quite out of proportion to the pockets of many who nevertheless play these points, partly because they shrink from making themselves singular, and mainly because of an essentially false shame which induces them to prefer unwarrantable extravagance to open confession of impecuniosity, as though it were not incomparably more respectable to be poor and honest than to be

poor and insincere. It is not the fault of bridge, however, that such abuses often disfigure it, nor can the game be radically condemned until the balance of injury is clearly proved against it.

## WEIHAIWEI.

[It is reported (*Asahi's* telegrams) that whereas England desires to continue in occupation of Weihaiwei, the Chinese have conceived a strong wish to recover the place for naval purposes. This wish is said to have suggested itself in connexion with the facts that Japan has undertaken the training of a large number of Chinese naval students, and that the project of becoming a naval power has thus commended itself once more to the notice of the Chinese. In the days when this project took practical shape in the form of the Pehyang Squadron, which, during the brief but proud period of its existence, excited a great deal of admiring comment and occupied an important place in international esteem, no one thought it beyond China's immediate capacity to realize her dream. The writer of these words well remembers a conversation he had with a distinguished English naval officer on the very eve of the China-Japan War. Having just returned from inspecting the Pehyang Squadron at Taku, a ceremony conducted for his special behoof, the officer gave it as his unchallengeable opinion that whatever the Japanese might accomplish on shore, a domain of warfare of which he did not profess any knowledge, he could affirm with confidence that at sea the victory would undoubtedly be with China. That statement was made scarcely ten years after the experience of the "State of Reprisals" when Admiral FOURNIER had been suffered to ravage the coasts of China and Formosa at will while the Pehyang squadron lay hidden in this very Weihaiwei, its Admiral and his superiors labouring under the strange impression that the great object to be accomplished in handling a navy was to keep it safely out of harm's way. The Chinese pursued a similar policy in 1894. They kept out of the path of the Japanese, persuaded, apparently, that the menace of a fleet *in esse* was more useful than any blow it might strike in action, and, so far as we can judge, they would never have given battle had not Admiral ITO succeeded in waylaying them as they returned from convoy duty at the mouth of the Yalu. If China means to have a navy once more, she will have to begin by unlearning the traditions of those times, and that she can unlearn them is amply proved by the gallant manner in which her officers and men fought at the Yalu and subsequently at Wei-hai-wei. Nor can any one deny that if China is ever to enjoy a feeling of security against aggression from without, she must have a powerful fleet, capable of protecting her shores not only against naval attacks but also against the invasion of armies coming over-sea. It is equally

undeniable that to have a fleet she must have naval bases, and since Port Arthur and Weihaiwei are the two best in her dominions, it is natural that she should be anxious to recover one or the other of them. Port Arthur is evidently out of the question, but there seems to be a prevalent idea that England holds Weihaiwei by a very slight tenure, and that a little pressure might loosen her grasp of it. Many people have spoken of Russia's expulsion from Port Arthur as a proper occasion for Great Britain's evacuation of Weihaiwei, and have represented the one as a reasonable corollary of the other. It is very difficult to endorse such a view. That the original occupation of Weihaiwei by Great Britain was a pendant, an acknowledged pendant, of the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia, everybody knows. But it is necessary to look back a little farther. It is necessary to consider what was the proximate cause of Russia seating herself in Liaotung. She wanted to get there all along. That we know well, and we also shrewdly suspect that she would have found a pretext for getting there sooner or later even though some waiting had been necessary. But dealing with events as they actually occurred, it is found that Russia stepped into Port Arthur because Germany had preceded her by stepping into Kiaochow. It was Germany that began the "game of grab." If, then, evacuation is to be seriously contemplated, it is for Germany to take the lead in setting the good example as she formerly took the lead in inaugurating the vicious policy.

#### THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

THE report of the Government Railways for 1904 is, as usual, a very bulky volume. Formerly the Railway Bureau used to have these reports translated into English and published in that form as well as in Japanese, but the work of translation has been given up for some years and the reports are consequently little accessible to foreigners. We proceed to extract the main facts from the report for 1904.

The number of miles open for passenger traffic at the close of the year was 1,172.9, being an increase of 70 miles as compared with 1903, and the number open for goods traffic was 1,174.9. The car mileage was as follows:—

	Miles.	Compared with 1903.	Difference, miles, per cent.
Mileage of passenger cars .....	2,447,212	—1,015,076	—29.3
Mileage of goods waggons .....	3,116,006	+258,291	+9
Mileage of mixed trains .....	3,543,471	+126,867	+3.7
Totals .....	9,106,749*	—629,918	—6.4

The following table shows the number of passengers and the quantity of goods carried:

	Compared with 1903.	Difference, per cent.
Number of passengers .....	28,217,193	—5,261,002 —15
Tons of Merchandise, etc. ....	3,326,048	+ 82,282 +2.5

\* This total does not tally but we reproduce it as it stands.—Ed. J.M.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.			
	Yen.	Compared with 1903.	Difference, per cent.
Receipts from passengers.....	12,447,356	— 677,348	—5.1
.. .. Goods. 7,115,381		+1,002,682	+16.4
Various Receipts. 358,532		+ 138,005	+62.5
Totals .....	19,921,269	+ 463,339	+ 2.3

As to these figures, the obvious general explanation is that the effects of the war made themselves felt throughout the year, especially in its first 10 months. The people naturally travelled comparatively little and large inroads had to be made on the regular service for purposes of military transport, a service which of course brought no remuneration to State railways. In October, the victories won by Japan's arms began to exercise an inspiring effect and the traffic returns showed a slight improvement. By that time, also, there was some relaxation of the demand for military transport. On the whole, the fact that no diminution of total receipts is recorded in spite of such a seriously disturbing cause, must be noted with satisfaction and certainly implies good management on the part of the officials of the *Tetsudo Sakugyo-kyoku*.

The following table shows the total receipts from all sources and the total outlays:—

	Yen.	Compared with 1903.	Yen.
Total Receipts .....	24,915,254	+1,205,274	
Total Outlays .....	13,445,326	+ 13,959	
Nett Results .....	11,468,928	+1,191,324	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
	Yen.	Compared with 1903.	Yen.
Traffic Receipts.....	20,367,767	+1,006,024	
Working Expenses ...	8,439,187	— 596,240	
Nett Results .....	11,928,580	+1,602,264	

It is noticeable that the working expenses were only 41.4 per cent. of the traffic receipts, whereas in 1903 the figure had been 53 per cent. This good result was not due solely to economical management: something must be attributed to the increase in goods traffic and the diminution in the number of passengers.

#### PURCHASES OF ROLLING STOCK AND OTHER NECESSARIES.

	Yen.	Compared with 1903.	Yen.
Purchases in Japan ...	2,601,345	—5,270,671	
Purchases abroad ...	2,262,503	+ 428,928	
Total .....	4,863,848		

The amount of capital sunk in building these railways from the beginning of the construction period until the close of 1903 was 150,926,870 yen. During 1904 there was an addition of 5,183,667 yen.

	Yen.
Fixed Capital .....	156,110,537
Floating Capital .....	220,000
Fund for Necessaries .....	2,050,000
Total .....	158,260,537

On this basis it is seen that the nett profit was 7.5 per cent. of all the capital invested.

The policy of the Government during this year was to desist from all new public works and to postpone as far as possible the completion of those already commenced. Some of the lines, however, could not be abandoned. Thus the estimates included a sum of 12,183,399 yen for construction purposes,

but of that total only 4,504,331 yen was spent, the remaining 7,679,068 yen being carried over.

#### THE "STANDARD" & COUNT HIROSAWA.

THE London *Standard* has given prominence and importance to some utterances which it claims to have extracted from Count HIROSAWA during the latter's recent visit to England. Count HIROSAWA is represented by the well-known London daily as a "true friend" of England, and his statements are described as "the back of the Japanese mind." As to the former point, we can only recall the old query, "If you loved me so much, why did you kick me downstairs?" and as to the latter, we venture to allege that Count HIROSAWA himself never claimed to set forth "the back of the Japanese mind." A man that has no good thing to say of England will not be classed by the robust common sense of Englishmen as one of their "lovers," and sentiments which embody only condemnation and depreciation are not the sentiments that have induced the Japanese nation to clasp hands with Great Britain and to acclaim the union with unparalleled enthusiasm. Count HIROSAWA speaks after an absence of 11 years from England. Eleven years is a long time. The changes that such a lapse of years produces in the mental standpoint of any individual are very great, especially when, as in the case of Count HIROSAWA, the period separates youth from the threshold of middle age. It is to this change of standpoint that we attribute Count HIROSAWA's changed views about England. We all undergo that experience. So long as we are ourselves a part and parcel of the events among which we live, so long as glorious youth inspires us with longing interest in everything that surrounds us, we have no time to moralize: we have only time to live. What has happened to "the back of the Japanese mind," so far as Count HIROSAWA is concerned, is that it has become subjective and that it finds differences of fact where there are only differences of discernment. Many evidences of this misconception present themselves. For instance, Count HIROSAWA declares that "Japan is certainly alive to the changes for the worse in the administration and character of the English," and his first illustration is this:—"I am struck with the absence from your educational system, at all events of the lower middle and working classes, of any provision for teaching them their duties to the State." That, be it observed, is adduced as a "change for the worse," and Count HIROSAWA caps it by noting that "there is apparently not a word or a line in any of the text books, or in the spirit of the educational code, which teaches sacrifice for the country as a condition of national life," and that "in Japan and Germany it is different." But this supposed deficiency, now discovered for the first time, has always existed. To call it a "change for the worse" is confusion of terms. And why does it exist? Simply

because the necessity of teaching patriotism to a young Englishman has never occurred to English educators. They would as soon think of teaching a hungry child how to eat. If it be thought essential elsewhere to inculcate this elementary virtue, Englishmen are not blameworthy because they can afford to dispense with such instruction in their own case. They read their country's history; they learn from its pages what things have been achieved by the patriotism and bravery of their ancestors, and if they do not burn to emulate these noble examples, they are a kind of Englishmen not found in England. Count HIROSAWA is careful to tell us that he "does not speak of music-hall patriotism, but of self-surrender, such as we know it in Japan and such as the Germans know it." Would it be too much to entreat a descent from airy generalities to the firm ground of fact? Would it be too much to inquire on what occasions the English have shown themselves wanting in the spirit of self-surrender and on what occasions the Germans have, shown themselves comparatively rich in it? Were the English volunteers who fought so stoutly in the Transvaal inferior in patriotism to the German conscripts who marched to Paris? These are the latest tests: the German test, applied 35 years ago; the English, 6 years. We know of nothing later, and on the evidence of these tests to affirm that Englishmen are deficient in patriotism and that Germans abound in it, is as inconsequential as it is impertinent. Of course the *Standard's* access to "the back of the Japanese mind" reveals that "the Boer war and the failure to organize an efficient military force have made a painful impression in Japan." Perhaps they have among some classes, but we credit the Japanese with more discernment than Count HIROSAWA assigns to them. We credit them with recognising that no country in the world except England could have fought and won the Boer war; that such a war was absolutely unique in military annals; that never before were arms of precision used as the Boers used them; that never before had the field been taken by an army consisting wholly of mounted infantry; and that never before had a country's forces been required to invade a land whose topography was almost unknown to them. Germany bulks largely at "the back of the Japanese mind," but we would ask in all frankness whether the Germans are conducting their paltry skirmish with the Hereros in such a manner as to suggest that they would have made short work of the South-African campaign. If there be any painful lesson taught by the Boer war it is that life has come to be over-valued in the Occident. Christianity has done that; Christianity whose influence Count HIROSAWA nevertheless finds to be "waning" in England. It is one of the strange inconsistencies of Christian practice, for in what can life be called valuable if, as the followers of the NAZARENE teach, it be but

a "dome of many-coloured glass staining the bright radiance of eternity"? How much nobler and more consistent is General Nogi's description of his officers and soldiers, who passed away with smiling faces, believing that death for the sake of country meant merely to be re-born into a higher and a better existence! All are agreed that strategy and tactics should aim at winning battles with a minimum loss of life, but where victory can not be won except by sacrifices, these have to be unhesitatingly made. That, we venture to think, is the one lesson of the Transvaal war. It did not show in any respect that Englishmen fight less stoutly or endure privations and fatigue less gallantly than they have always fought and always endured in the long process of building up the grandest edifice of empire the world has ever seen.

However, since we experience a feeling of natural repugnance to writing on behalf of our country a defence easily mistakable for eulogy, we shall conclude by brief reference to a matter which we take to be the only important part of the *Standard's* interview. Count HIROSAWA is made to say:—

"Do not think that you can buy an alliance that will maintain you in safety. The rejoicings over the Anglo-French alliance strike me as unreal, and indicate rather a love of ease than the strength of national character. I will go even further, and say that the alliance with Japan is a mark of England's decadence, while the suggestion that has been made that Japanese troops might be required for the defence of your Indian frontier is a suggestion that could only come from a nation which knows that its period of decline has begun. The recent festivities over the French fleet were a flare up. It is too sudden to endure, and is a sign of decadence, just as the alliance with Japan is a sign of decadence. Both were clever acts on the part of our Foreign Secretary, but they indicate decay of the old John Bull spirit, which does not extend to the middle and the lower classes.

We can not too strongly protest against the silliness that to cement an alliance with a country having common interests is a sign of decadence. Since Count HIROSAWA admires Germany so profoundly, it should have occurred to him that Germany is the great pioneer of the policy of alliances, and that, in any estimate of guarantees of national safety, the Chancellor of the Empire invariably places the Triple Alliance in the forefront. We do not for an instant suggest that because Germany sets an example, England is disposed to follow it; but we do allege that this is an age of alliances, and that since their object and effect are to maintain peace they deserve the applause of every civilized publicist. Further we would remind the *Standard's* informant that if the possibility of Japanese troops helping to defend the Indian frontier has been spoken of in England, the contingency of the British navy assisting to defend Japan's shores has been freely and approvingly discussed in Japan. It is in the very essence of an alliance between equal Powers that neither should ask for anything it is not prepared to give in turn. Common sense makes these things so palpable that we begin to suspect the *Standard's* accuracy in reproducing Count HIROSAWA. If he has been misrepresented the sooner he corrects the error the better.

#### PLEASED WITH CONDUCT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL.

It may not be generally known to the public that recently quite a large number of former Russian prisoners have been cared for at the Yokohama General Hospital before embarking on the transports. Their satisfaction with their quarters and their treatment finds voice in the following letter from General Daniloff to Dr. Wheeler, the Physician of the Hospital.

The Commission for the Repatriation of Russian Prisoners of War.

Yokohama, December 31st, 1905.

To Dr. EDWIN WHEELER,

Yokohama General Hospital.

DEAR SIR,—Thanks to your kind assistance the Russian Red Cross Society has been enabled to care for, in the admirably arranged General Hospital, some of the unhappy sick from among the Russian prisoners of war, who for more than a year had been suffering in prison in a foreign land, where customs and the ways of life were entirely strange to them.

In the Yokohama General Hospital, lying in the soft beds in its warm, light ward, and noting the care with which they were treated, they found the long desired rest and relief from their sufferings.

Our Medical Staff was impressed by your most kind and attentive treatment, and your readiness at all times to assist them in every possible way. I beg to tender you my profound thanks for all your kindness.

I also desire to convey my thanks, through you, to Dr. Ishiura, Sister Gray, and Sister Peacock, all of whom did much in the way of advice and care of our invalids, especially at a period when our own Staff had not yet arrived.

Very much work for our sick was done by Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellis, who complied with their every wish. Thanks to their care an excellent standard of diet was always maintained. I beg to tender them my thanks for all their trouble.

I am, Dear Doctor Wheeler,  
Your most obedient servant,

VLADIMIR DANILOFF.

#### THE PLAGUE.

The Governor of Osaka-fu reports that a case of bubonic plague appeared on Jan. 12th. The case proved fatal. The victim is the infant child of K. Matsui, a tailor, residing in Kujo machi.

A case was reported on Jan. 12th at the village of Chofu, in Yamaguchi prefecture. It is said that the patient recently arrived there from Shimonoseki.

It may be added that since May last, when the first outbreak was reported, up to the present, the cases in Osaka number 132, including nine which have been reported this year. Of the whole number, a hundred and two were fatal.

The cases in Kobe, since August up to the present, number sixty-eight.

A case of plague was reported on Jan. 14th at Kujo-machi in Osaka.

A Kobe telegram under date of Jan. 16th reports a case of bubonic plague.

On Jan. 15th, a case was reported in Osaka. The patient, a youth, died.

#### CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on Jan. 18th on a protest instituted by Messrs. Carl Rhode, No. 70, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported "Flash Light Bayer" on which the appraisers imposed 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 15 of the tariff and also 15 per cent. war tax. The importers contended that the material should be dealt with under No. 136 of the same tariff. The protest was sustained on the ground that the material is a kind of chemical though it is not a part of a photographic apparatus such as was held by the importers.

On the same day the Customs Director gave three other decisions on the protests instituted by the Taisu Gomei Kaisha, S. Yamaguchi, and J. Hoshino, who imported steel wire to be used as paragon ribs, "polishing compound," and a button-making machine respectively. The protests were all dismissed.



## REVIEWS.

*Shinto* (the Way of the Gods) by W. G. ASTON, C.M.G., D. Lit. (Longmans, Green, & Co.), 1905.

READERS of Mr. Aston's *History of Japanese Literature* in the "Literatures of the World" series will not require much farther commendation for a new work from his pen. In this new treatise he has done for the indigenous religion of Japan what his previous work did for her literature; investing the subject, even for the general reader, with the charm that comes of thorough mastery of his materials united to literary skill.

This by the way only; for the work is not directly meant for the general reader. As the author explains in his preface, it has two objects, being intended "primarily and chiefly as a repertory of the more significant facts of Shinto for the use of scientific students of religion." The second object will be dealt with presently. The main body of the work is done with a fullness and accuracy of statement that give the book the rank of a classic. The explanation of what Shinto is and all about it that is worth knowing occupies ten out of the fourteen chapters, or more than four-fifths of the treatise.

The first chapter enumerates the materials for the study of Shinto. The sources are three, viz: the two first histories of Japan, *Kojiki* and *Nihongi*, written early in the eighth century, and the sacrificial prayers for solemn occasions which were first put on record as part of the Code of the tenth century, the *Yengishiki*. The literature of Shinto is, however, very voluminous; and we dare to express the belief that no foreign scholar except Mr. Aston himself has ever thoroughly explored it. The two chief scriptures of the religion however, have been made accessible to readers of English by Professor Chamberlain's translation of the *Kojiki* and Mr. Aston's of the *Nihongi*; and supplementary to these we have Sir Ernest Satow's and Dr. Florenz's translations of the *Norito*, or ritual invocations. The author's discussion of the materials in the first chapter is condensed, we had almost said dismissed, in the compass of four pages.

The second object of the book is to present "an outline theory of the origin and earlier stages of the development of religion, prepared with special reference to the Shinto evidence. The subject is treated from a positive, not from a negative or agnostic standpoint, Religion being regarded as a normal function, not a disease of humanity." Parts of this original contribution to religious philosophy have a high value, as will presently be pointed out. It occupies Chapters II.-V., or less than a fourth of the volume; but it is to this portion that attention will be mainly directed in this review. For scientific students of religion the importance and opportuneness of Mr. Aston's researches can be explained in a paragraph.

One of the most singular among the intellectual phenomena of our time is the slowness with which the new science of Sociology is winning its way to general recognition. Several causes contribute to this result; but in a large degree it is due to a conflict of opinion on a fundamental question between the two great thinkers who established this latest of the positive sciences. Comte's discovery of the law of mental evolution was to Sociology what Lavoisier's discovery of the true nature of combustion was to Chemistry; it laid the foundation, and made further progress possible. Chemistry, however, is an

experimental science, whilst Sociology is not. Hence, when Herbert Spencer, who, next to Comte, contributed most towards the building up of the science, rejected Comte's fundamental discovery, and set up an opposition theory of his own, enquirers were disconcerted and the general public was left in the perplexity of doubt. As experiment was, from the nature of the case, impossible, there was urgent need for further trustworthy evidence, coming from some new source and carefully sifted. Such new light has now been found in the study of the indigenous religion of Japan. Neither Comte nor Spencer had any accurate knowledge of Japanese mental evolution. Mr. Aston has. He is the foremost authority on the subject amongst foreign investigators; and in this book he brings forward a mass of evidence, carefully weighed and impartially set forth, which virtually decides, for competent enquirers, the controversy between the two protagonists.

Comte's law of intellectual evolution affirms that the mind of the race passes through three states or stages, namely, the Theological or imaginative, the Metaphysical or abstract, and the Positive or real; and that the first stage itself passed through the three phases of Fetishism, Polytheism and Monotheism. Alone amongst thinkers of the first rank, Herbert Spencer undertook to show that this grand generalization was unsound. He rejected it altogether, and endeavoured to prove that Fetishism was neither the primitive state of the human mind nor the first form of religion. His counter theory is that, so far from confounding activity with life, the earliest men drew a clearly apprehended distinction between the animate and inanimate in nature, and that not natural objects and forces but ghosts or the spirits of dead ancestors were the primal objects of worship. The conception of gods, and ultimately of one God, was, he held, based solely on the conception of the spirit or double of deceased men.

Comte, on the other hand, claimed for religion, as for intellectual speculation in general, a much deeper and broader basis. By virtue of a primordial and universal tendency, our first human ancestors explained to themselves external events and nature's operations by supposing objects to be endowed with life and possessed of wills analogous to the human.

Now Spencer did not deny the prevalence, almost universal, of such infantine beliefs. It was impossible for him or any other careful observer to deny the fact that early man did ascribe animation and personality to multitudes of inanimate things. But he denied that this way of thinking was primitive or spontaneous, and he elaborately endeavoured to prove that, for instance, the conception of the sun or the sky as being animated and exercising volition arose at a relatively later stage of social development, in consequence of these great natural powers coming to be identified in thought with the souls of some great chieftain, king or ancestor long ago deceased.

To the question, then:—What was the earliest phase of religion? Comte answers, Fetishism: that is, the worship of inanimate natural objects and forces believed to be endowed with life and wills similar in kind to the human; while Spencer's answer is: Not so: worship of the spirits of the dead ancestors and chiefs came first, and in course of time their spirits became confounded and identified with sky, sun, sea, storm, etc., ghosts thus becoming gradually elevated into gods. Comte's exposition of Fetishism

appeared in 1853; Spencer's Ghost-theory some twenty years later. For now nearly a generation this divergence of theory has been a stumbling-block in the path of sociological progress.

That Mr. Aston's study of Shinto has virtually removed this obstacle we shall now endeavour to show. He is not a partizan of either side; and if he has a bias at all, it is towards the English, not the French philosopher. But one of the most conspicuous of the many sterling qualities of his book is its impartiality. No material fact bearing on the enquiry is ignored or given an exaggerated importance. His impartiality is not that of the judicial bench, for the work holds aloof from controversy, but rather the sobriety of judgement of a scientific student testing an hypothesis of his own.

What, then, is the outcome of Mr. Aston's exploration of the Shinto evidence as regards its bearing upon the earliest stage of religious history? In effect, and stated briefly, it amounts to this: the Ghost-god hypothesis of Spencer is found to be inadequate; and the Fetishistic explanation of the phenomena is applicable and elucidative all along the line.

Mr. Aston, it is true, does not like the term Fetish or Fetishism and would be pleased if it were discarded altogether. He objects to it on two grounds; first, that it implies a stigma; secondly, that it is confusing or, as he says, "blurred by indiscriminate use." There is a complete answer to both these objections. As scientifically defined and used by Comte, it implies no stigma whatever; and, so far from being confusing, its new sociological signification renders it not only comprehensive but precise. As the aim of the Positive philosophy is the regeneration of human conceptions on the basis of reality, it follows that new and truer significations had to be given to old words, especially to such cardinal terms as philosophy, religion, theology, fetishism, psychology and so forth. None of these words have now the same connotation as they had before sociology was founded. So far from condemning the fetishist mode of thought, Comte showed its necessity and value, gives it a higher place than theologism in his historical retrospect, and insists upon the necessity of including it permanently along with the positive spirit in the religious synthesis of the future.

Mr. Aston prefers to use the term personification: but this, surely, indicates a different thing, and a much later stage of thought. It is personification when a poet calls the sun the King of day, or Mont Blanc the Monarch of mountains. It was fetishism when Cyrus delayed for months his conquering march on Babylon in order to punish a river for its impious insolence in drowning one of the sacred white horses that followed in his train, or when Xerxes flagellated the Aegean Sea for smashing up his fleet.

But whichever term be used, the Shinto evidence as here set forth, makes it clear beyond doubt that the worship of the nature gods arose earlier than the worship of ghosts or ancestors. "None of the *Dei Majores* of the more ancient Shinto," says Mr. Aston (p. 177), "are deified individual men, and although it is highly probable that some of the inferior mythical personages were originally human beings, I am unable to point to a case of this kind which rests on anything more than conjecture." And other passages, not less decisive of the issue, might be quoted.

This book, then, challenges and strongly

discredits Spencer's theory that religion had its origin in ancestor-worship and deification of ghosts. Indeed, the author goes further than that; for he maintains that such element of ancestor-worship as is mixed up with Shinto is not only of relatively later date but of foreign origin—imported, like so much else that spelled progress, from China.

Such destructive criticism, however, is merely incidental to the work, its aim being essentially expository and constructive. Rejecting Spencer's hitherto widely accepted theory of religious evolution, the author sets forth a theory of his own. In the main, it is a confirmation, all the more significant from being unintended and unconscious, of Comte's delineation of the course of religious development. Indeed, in one respect it is probably an improvement of it. For whilst Comte distinguishes Fetishism into only two stages, the earlier or spontaneous, and the later or astrolatric, Mr. Aston divides the former into four logical steps: which must be studied in his own pages. It is a passage which workers in the field of primitive religions will find well worthy of examination. It cannot be dealt with here.

A short review such as this can do but scant justice to the manifold merits of the book. It is certain to attract a wide circle of readers, Japanese as well as foreign. It will take its place at once as the standard English authority on its subject, and is likely to hold the field for many a year to come.

J.C.H.

*China and Religion*, by EDWARD HARPER PARKER, M.A.; London, John Murray; Yokohama, Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

THE English-speaking world owes a great and far too little appreciated debt of gratitude to the literary tastes and abilities of the members of the British diplomatic and consular services whose lives have been spent in the countries of the Far East. While not for one moment depreciating the labours of the many eminent French and German investigators in the same fields of research, we still contend that the record of English writers in throwing light into every imaginable corner of the Orient is one of which their fellow-countrymen should feel very proud. There is scarcely a subject connected with China, Japan, Korea, Indo-China and the contiguous countries which has not received attention at their hands at one time or another, and it is certainly not their fault if the English-speaking world remains still crassly ignorant concerning much that has to do with the lands and peoples of the Orient. These men have toiled and delved and then in the fulness of time have given of the fruit of their labours freely. But, as Mr. Parker, the erudite author of the book now under review sadly acknowledges in his introduction, "there is so small a demand for things Chinese of an abstract nature in Great Britain that I have long since found my stock-in-trade a drug upon the market." Still for all that the writer on Far Eastern subjects may draw consolation if he wills. There is a public—though possibly it may seem small in comparison with other literary circles—which gladly receives the output of the pens of Chinese sinologists; and its numbers are increasing, steadily but surely. To such the appearance of "China and Religion" will be very welcome. Mr. Parker brings to the task of compilation and original research many rare qualifications. The experiences garnered during several years passed in active service in China; an acute insight into Chinese ways of thought; an acquaintance with Chinese literature most catholic in its range; a faculty of appreciative observation; and above all a capacity for accumulating and searching for facts which no drudgery or weariness is able to daunt: these are his in rare abundance. As Professor of Chinese at the Victoria University of Manchester Mr. Parker must find his time

fairly well occupied, but he still discovers opportunities for the exercise of his pen, as a glance at the list of his writings found at the end of this book will show. In the present volume he deals entirely with the subject of Religion as it has affected China since the beginning of recorded history. He begins with China's primitive religion when the dual principles of *Yin* and *Yang* first began to occupy the minds of Chinese thinkers, and gives a very clear explanation of *Tao*, or the correct road, which forms the solid foundation of all Chinese philosophy. The opening chapter also tells how first the Taoism of Lao-tze and then Confucianism arose and how both, founded on purely Chinese old texts, sought, one in a radical the other in a conservative manner, to arrest the politico-religious decay of the nation. Neither of these forms of philosophy was piously religious in the western sense; there was no terror of after life or conception of a jealous God. But for all that most modern Chinese virtues, says Mr. Parker, may be traced through Taoism. Humility is its key. Confucius, who did not admire Lao-tze or his methods, died a disappointed reformer, but the political use which China has made of his philosophy has been simply enormous. With the introduction of Buddhism the Chinese at length became acquainted with what we denominate religion. They were first told of the teaching of Gautama, or, as they prefer to call him, Sakyamuni, about the year 2 B.C., by a King of the Indo-Scythians, so we may assume that the Indian religion found access to the Flowery Kingdom by the land route which was followed 1200 years later by Marco Polo and his uncles. An Emperor's brother was converted to the Indian Faith, but the indiscretions of the exalted convert were such as to lead to the discrediting of Buddhism for upwards of a century. Yet quietly it spread over the land and soon Taoism began to borrow from the new-comer in order to compete with it; for its ideas regarding women suited the Chinese temperament, while the new conceptions about the transmigration of souls, continence and abstinence were further attractions. Though sometimes discouraged by the reigning dynasty Buddhism has never been seriously persecuted in China. Its followers have not known "the fire and stake." Its worst set-back was when one of the Ming emperors (1521-1566) "caused to be burnt all the Buddhist sanctuaries in the palace precincts, together with hundreds, and even thousands of gold printed books and images of Buddha. All relics of Buddha in the shape of bones and teeth were thrown away, almost without an exception." In concluding the chapter on Buddhism in China, Mr. Parker says:—

None of the Manchu emperors has ever shown the slightest affection for or belief in Buddhism; the two first might have been Christians if the Jesuits and the Popes had been more cautious; the third was somewhat of a Taoist mystic, but his son Kien-lung got rid of all the alchemists and charlatans who had practised on his father's credulity with their degenerate Taoism the instant he came to the Throne. Since then Buddhism and Taoism (i.e. the corrupt later Taoism) have been contemptuously and goodnaturedly tolerated as popular requirements. Pure Taoism is still revered.

Space will allow but the barest mention of the headings of the next few chapters. These are:—"Fire worship and Manicheism"; "Nestorianism"; "Islam"—the religion which has taken the firmest root but has been the least described of any in China; "The Jews"—those of K'ai-feng Fu being dealt with very minutely; "The Roman Church"; "Protestants"; "The Orthodox Church," and "Shintoism." Mr. Parker treats each religion with the detachment which we should expect from a scholar of his type of mind, thereby reflecting the attitude of the Chinese themselves, who, as he points out, have never "refused hospitality and consideration to any religion recommended to them as such." Mr. Parker, reading from Chinese history, declares that whenever any religion has suffered from hostility at Chinese hands, "it has always sprung up from political and economical causes." These he sets out at length in the different chapters devoted to each branch of religion treated, and after discussing the unsightly quarrels of Domin-

icans, Franciscans and Jesuits in centuries gone by, says:—

And as regards the Protestants of our day, if they can only go about their charitable business without sneering at the Catholics; refrain from harshly criticising subjects dear to Chinese prejudice; and not allow themselves to be made tools of by mercenary natives, there is no apparent reason why they should not for ever enjoy the toleration which the Chinese have always been disposed to extend to religion *qua* religion. The same remarks of course apply to the Roman Catholics of the nineteenth century up to the present time, and to their behaviour towards Protestants.

Mr. Parker devotes a whole chapter to *Shinto* and sees in it but a revival of the old Chinese *Shên-tou* of 3,000 years ago. We need not discuss his views of the subject for since the appearance of his book Mr. Aston has issued to the world a work upon *Shinto* which must take rank as the finest exposition of the belief yet written. Suffice it to say Mr. Parker has a very lofty conception of *Shinto*, holding that it is significant that it "should have produced moral qualities nobler than any Christian Power can show at this moment."

We have noticed few errors in Mr. Parker's work, and these only minor in degree. He will be glad to know that Dr. Hepburn, who came out to China for the American Presbyterian Mission in 1843, but whose work in Japan greatly outdistanced his China record, so far from being dead as he supposes, is still a hale and hearty resident of a New England town. The Greek Orthodox cathedral at Surugadai, Tokyo, too, has long been finished, and it is one of the jewels in Japan's crown that during the recent difference between her and Russia it was entirely unmolested and its congregation were able to carry on their devotions under Bishop Nicolai entirely undisturbed.

In taking leave of this excellent book we quote the closing words of the Introduction:—

Why, then, should the *odium theologicum* be so persistent, except on the hypothesis that no one possesses the least knowledge about either life or soul, and therefore each apostle feels angry at being driven into a corner when pressed for demonstration? Such, at least, is the tolerant view the best rulers of China have always taken of religion. It has always been, and still is held, that the Emperor and his functionaries are alone capable of fully realising the inner meaning of the classics—Taoist or Confucian—and that the sole duty of each of their lieges is to co-operate in the universal harmony, at least until by study he himself forms one of the eclectic; and the door is wide open to all. For this reason emperors of each important dynasty have from time to time, whilst carefully refraining from enslaving the mind with compulsory dogmas, issued paternal homilies to their "children," inculcating the virtues of filial piety, respect for elders and superiors, neighbourliness in villages, severity (with kindness) to children, contentment with one's lot, and abstention from causing pain or evil. If our Western missionaries would conform to these simple principles, which, after all, are Christian in spirit, we should hear little of persecution; and it is back to these simple principles that the Japanese seem to be going with their *Shinto*; perhaps carrying the Chinese with them.

We are in receipt of the *Directory of Protestant Missionaries in China, Japan and Korea* for 1906 which seems to be a very full and complete list of all those engaged in Protestant Missionary work in the countries mentioned. It is issued by the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Mrs. Richardson's book, "In Japanese Hospitals During War Time," will be published by Messrs. Blackwood immediately. Mrs. Richardson was the only foreign lady whose services the Japanese accepted in their military hospitals during the war, and she has written this account of her experiences at the request of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

We acknowledge receipt through the Kanagawa Kencho of the twenty-ninth annual report of the "Banking Business in Japan," published by the Department of Finance. The report refers to banking transactions from April 1st, 1904, to March 31st, 1905. The book includes reports on the conditions of business done by native and foreign banks; money market; the currency; national loan bonds; and the national treasury.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

It is perhaps quite true to say that even the educated section of the Japanese nation takes little interest in philosophic speculation of any kind, and hence no interest in the deeper questions of religion, which are all philosophic. Hence essays like that of Mr. Kuroiwa Shūroku, which appeared in the *Rikugō Zasshi* some months ago, most probably only attract the attention of a few controversialists, who read them for the sake of confuting the errors with which they seem to them to abound. To those who regard Mr. Kuroiwa as a man who is groping after such truth as is to be had on questions on which nobody knows much, his essay on "The Final Stage of Religion" will prove to be of considerable interest. Thinkers on religion either think on the old orthodox lines or they think on modern scientific and philosophic lines. Mr. Kuroiwa is distinctly one of the latter class. That he is earnest and sincere nobody seems to doubt. He realizes to the full the enormous difficulty attending the inquiry into the nature of the abstraction or Being men call God. His essay is too long and too abstract for reproduction here even in an epitomized form. We shall content ourselves with stating the principal conclusions which he has reached. Mr. Kuroiwa begins by informing us that he is one of those who believe that the progress of thought is such that on some questions men before very long will reach a *ne plus ultra* stage. Religion he takes to be one of these. The educated world will some day settle down to the conviction that on this subject there is nothing new to be said and nothing new to be discovered.\* To Mr. Kuroiwa it seems that the greatest of all religious questions concerns the nature and attributes of God, and he tries to show what religion's final decision will be on this subject. The two great explanations of the nature of God, the Christian Monotheistic and the Pantheistic, he discusses at great length. His objection to Christianity is founded on the use it makes of what he conceives to be a thoroughly misleading anthropomorphic symbolism when speaking of the Supreme Being. His views on this subject were briefly stated in our last Summary. But his arguments were only very partially met by the *Koye* in the article from which we quoted. To the contention that the symbolism employed leads to entirely erroneous conceptions of the Divine Being and therefore must be rejected by the honest seeker after truth the *Koye* furnished no satisfactory answer. Mr. Kuroiwa says that symbolism which conveys false impressions as to the nature of God should be unequivocally rejected.†

\* Dr. Anezaki, for one, thinks this stage has been reached already.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† This subject is so lucidly dealt with by Schopenhauer in an essay entitled "Religion, a Dialogue," that, in order to make it quite plain what Mr. Kuroiwa's point of view is, we quote from Saunder's English translation of the essay. *Demophiles* says:—"Religion is truth allegorically and mythically expressed, and so rendered attainable and digestible by mankind in general. Mankind couldn't possibly take it pure and unmixed, just as we can't breathe pure oxygen; we require an addition of four times its bulk in nitrogen. In plain language the profound meaning, the high aim of life, can only be unfolded and presented to the masses symbolically, because they are incapable of grasping it in its true significance. Philosophy, on the other hand, should be like the Eleusinian mysteries, for the few, the elite."

*Philalethes*.—I understand. It comes, in short, to truth wearing the garment of falsehood. But in doing so it enters on a fatal alliance. What a dangerous weapon is put into the hands of those who are authorized to employ falsehood as the vehicle of truth! If it is as you say, I fear the damage caused by the falsehood will be greater than any advantage the truth could ever produce. Of course, if the allegory were admitted to be such, I should raise no

Mr. Kuroiwa discusses adversely the Christian notions in reference to the power of prayer. He says that it is quite impossible for any thoughtful man to suppose that the will of the Supreme Being can be affected by the prayers of supplicants. The notion that the Almighty can be made use of for the supply of personal wants of various kinds, that even the rich man's coffers can be reached by means of prayer and the said rich man be induced to subscribe money for charitable purposes, an idea which is strongly held by so many Christians, Mr. Kuroiwa rejects unequivocally as the product of unworthy conceptions of Deity, as part of the misleading symbolism so much used by Christians. Nothing is more certain, says Mr. Kuroiwa, than that as intelligence advances all explanations of God which represent Him as possessing numerous derogatory human attributes will be rejected. Religion in its final stage will have got rid of the last trace of anthropomorphism.

Dismissing the assumption that everything that is inexplicable or mysterious furnishes a proof of the existence of God, Mr. Kuroiwa passes on to discuss Pantheism. He states with tolerable clearness the insuperable difficulties connected with this theory. It explains nothing. It furnishes no basis for religion, because it throws no light on the character of the Supreme Being whose existence it assumes. To call the world "God" is neither to explain the world nor to explain God. The difficulty is the same whether one says "the world is God, or God is the world." Pantheism presupposes Theism; for only in as far as we start from a god, that is, in as far as we possess him as something with which we are familiar can we end by identifying him with the world. The Pantheist does not start from the world as something which requires explanation, but from God as something given. Not knowing what else to do with Him the Pantheist makes the world take over his rôle. Taking an unprejudiced view of the world as it is, no one would dream of regarding it as a god. No satisfactory deductions as to the character of God can be made from the mixed phenomena of the world; for along with the signs of benevolence in the mind of the designer of the universe, supposing it to be designed, there are clear signs of malevolence that would be condemned if displayed by human beings to-day. Mr. Kuroiwa pronounces Pantheism to be superior to Monotheism, in that it abstains from endowing God with human attributes and thus trying to set limits to His infinity, but adds that as a basis of

objection; but with the admission it would rob itself of all respect, and consequently of all utility. The allegory must, therefore, put in a claim to be true in the proper sense of the word, and maintain the claim; while, at the most, it is true only in an allegorical sense. *Here lies the irreparable mischief, the permanent evil*; and this is why religion has always been and will always be in conflict with the noble endeavour after pure truth." Schopenhauer comes to the conclusion that no such thing as a true religion can exist. *Philalethes* is made to say:—"A true philosophy, then, can always exist, but not a true religion; true, I mean, in the proper understanding of that word, not merely in that flowery or allegorical sense which you have described; a sense in which all religions would be true, only in various degrees. It is quite in keeping with the inextricable mixture of weal and woe, honesty and deceit, good and evil, nobility and baseness, which is the average characteristic of the world everywhere, that the most important, the most lofty, the most sacred truths can make their appearance only in combination with a lie, can even borrow strength from a lie as from something that works more powerfully on mankind; and, as revelation, must be ushered in by a lie. This might, indeed, be regarded as the *cachet* of the moral world. However, we won't give up the hope that mankind will eventually reach a point of maturity and education at which it can on the one side produce, and on the other receive, the true philosophy. *Simplex sigillum veri*: the naked truth must be so simple and intelligible that it can be imparted to all in its true form, without any admixture of myth and fable, without disguising it in the form of religion." To which *Demophiles* replies "You've no notion how stupid most people are." *Philalethes* rejoins: "I am only expressing a hope which I can't give up.....Religion has two faces, one of truth, one of fraud. According as you look at one or the other, you will bear her favour or ill-will."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

religion, as furnishing a suitable object of worship it is wholly unsatisfactory. Religion, then, in its final stage will reject the theory that God is in everything and that everything shows part of His nature, as involving a low conception of God's character.\*

At the close of his essay Mr. Kuroiwa seems to us to swallow his own words and to re-erect what he had taken so much pains to pull down. After telling us that the most philosophic conception of God is one which is devoid of the personality that implies finiteness, which separates Him from the Universe and thinks of Him as the Absolute, the Real Being, the Great Ego, he informs us that such a conception of God is of little use as a basis for religion, as people can't be induced to love or worship an abstract essence that is quite devoid of human attributes. So for religious purposes Christian Monotheism and Buddhist Pantheism have alike attributed to God feelings akin to those we human beings possess, that is, they have made Him a person, who loves, hates, grows angry, pities, takes vengeance on enemies and rewards faithful service. So we find that Mr. Kuroiwa follows Schopenhauer in thinking that the highest philosophy and religion must always part company, because the conclusions reached by the most profound thinkers on the riddle of the universe take away from that abstract essence for convenience sake called God all those limitations and human characteristics on which religious teachers so delight to dwell and on which the whole influence of religion in the world depends. The majority of men, says Mr. Kuroiwa, must by means of imagination form their own conceptions of what God is. Probably no two conceptions are just alike. But men must have an object of worship that they can admire and love. An unintelligible object, a mere abstraction has no attractions for ordinary men and women. Hence religion even in its final stage will keep to its anthropomorphism. Such being Mr. Kuroiwa's conclusion, his essay will perhaps be considered disappointing. His boasted advance of religious thought proves to be no advance at all. The advance of philosophic thought, religion is bound largely to ignore, because this thought cannot be made intelligible to the masses and, what is more important, cannot be used as the basis of such a system of practical morality as every creed is bound to have and every minister to teach.

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In an article on "Education and Crime" a writer in the *Rikugō Zasshi* comes to the conclusion that education can only be utilized as a preventive of crime when schools are conducted with a view of attaining this end; that is a special kind of teaching acts as a preventive of crime, but the effect of general education is indecisive one way or the other. General education increases intelligence and this increased intelligence may be used for good ends or bad ones according to the moral nature of each boy and girl. The moral causes of crime, the writer we are quoting takes to be four in number:—(1) Lack of sympathy with other members of the community to which the criminal belongs; (2) hazy notions on morality, on what is right and what is wrong; (3) unsound views on the moral quality of actions; and (4) weakness of will. He thinks that in Japan to-day home teaching and school teaching are both defective and that the importance of the early years of childhood are seldom realized by those who have the charge of children.

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The *Nichiyōsōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) has an editorial on prayers for the dead. This subject is now brought before the public by the

\* There are those who think that rather than say as Pantheism does that the creative God is the world of infinite torment, and in this little world alone dies every second, and that entirely of his own will, it would be more correct to identify the world with the Devil, as the author of the *Deutsche Theologie* has done, who says, "Wherefore the evil spirit and nature are one, and where nature is not overcome, neither is the evil adversary overcome."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



services that are being held all over the country in memory of deceased warriors. It is often said, observes the *Nichiyōshōshi*, by persons who have only a slight acquaintance with Christianity that Christianity is kind to the living, but unkind to the dead. This may be true to a certain extent, but it needs qualifying. The attitude of Protestants differs considerably from that of the Roman Catholics and Greek Church Christians in reference to prayers for the dead. The teaching of Protestants generally is that such prayers cannot alter anything connected with the state of departed spirits. The *Nichiyōshōshi* thinks that though Protestants may not pray to the dead nor for the dead they may pray *with* the dead, may join them in worship just as they join absent friends who are still living. The dead are not lost or destroyed, says the *Nichiyōshōshi*. They have only passed into a new state of existence. Their identity is known in the other world as well as it was known here when they died (*Shi wa hensen nari. Shisha nanigashi to wa sono henzwa shitaru jōtai no sekai ni arite ikuru nanigashi nari*). We may still keep up our connection with them by prayer. The *Nichiyōshōshi* hesitates to affirm that prayers for the dead which have for their object the amelioration of their condition are entirely unefficacious. It prefers to leave this an open question (*Shikaraba sunawachi shisha no tame no kōto ga shisha no tame ni ita naru onkei mata wa kōryōku wo kekewa suru ka wo towasu, kore wo kakuchi shigataki mono to shite, &c.*). It goes on to say that even prayers for the dead may be justified on account of the link they constitute between people who are separated from each other. Such prayers even if they do not benefit the dead, benefit those who offer them up and are the natural outflow of the affection felt for the departed.

The *Nichiyōshōshi* states that there is a movement on foot for effecting a union between certain Anglican Churches and the Greek Church. It is said to have begun at Portsmouth as a result of the peaceful ending of the Conference. Preparations for this measure, it is asserted, have been in progress for over five years.

Writing in the *Shinkōron*, Mr. G. Sakurai affirms that Japanese capitalists are in every way inferior to Western capitalists. He says that the latter give more money to charity, and that though they have their pleasures, these pleasures are of a more refined type than those in which the majority of Japanese capitalists indulge. Mr. Sakurai asks how many universities, schools or charitable institutions have been founded by Japanese capitalists. The people who do most for charity in this country are usually men and women of small means.\* It is frequently a case of the people who have the will to help the needy not possessing the money wherewith to do it (*kokorozashi atte, kane naku*). So our charities are comparatively ill-supported, says Mr. Sakurai.

The following extracts are taken from the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church), which publishes an interesting summary of religious news every month under the title of *Kyōkai Jiron* (Current Thought in the Religious World). "What is religious sentiment and what is religious faith?" asks Mr. Motoda Sakunoshin in the *Kirisutokyo Shūhō*. He replies to his own question thus:—Strong feeling, pure feeling, æsthetic feeling are not necessarily religious. If we say that these are religious, then patriotism is religion, filial affection is religion, and the love of beauty in nature and art is religion. In belief it is the same. A belief in supernaturalism is not necessarily religious nor is a belief in the soul's immortality so. It is only when belief and feeling are so closely linked to each other that one cannot exist without the other that both can be called religious. To believe in God and Christ and to have the feelings deeply moved by that

\* Undoubtedly the same is the case in Europe and America. One hears more about the large sums given by a few capitalists, but taking charity as a whole, it depends on a large number of small donations rather than on a few very big gifts.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

belief—this is religious belief and religious feeling.

According to information received by the *Fukin Dōmeikai* (Evangelical Alliance) the number of Christian buildings injured during the September Tōkyō riots was large, but in most cases the results have not been very serious. In some instances insurance money has been received and been used for putting up new buildings, in others repairs have been effected without outside help. Some churches were moved to other lots when re-erected and in several cases the buildings put up have been great improvements on the former structures. The rendering of mutual help in the way proposed by the Alliance some months ago has been found to be unnecessary. The residents in the various districts have proved very sympathetic. The District officers naturally feel that their failure to protect Christian property renders it obligatory on their part to do the best they can to help the churches to repair their buildings, and so the trouble has in some ways done good to the cause of religion, and if another such disturbance should ever take place, Christian buildings would be safer than they have ever been. The Japanese Buddhists endeavoured to make use of the Peking Conference just concluded for obtaining certain privileges. They applied through the Japanese Minister in Peking to be allowed to enjoy in China the same privileges as have been granted to European and American Missionaries. Their request was not complied with for two reasons. The Chinese Government affirmed that the subject of religion could not properly be discussed at the Conference, which was called for a separate specific purpose; but if it were to be discussed, Buddhism not being a state religion in Japan, could not stand on the same footing as European State Churches.\*

As a device for increasing the circulation of magazines some ingenious editors endeavour to collect material of a new type. A few months ago the *Shimbukkyō* obtained an augmented sale on account of the opinions on the future life that it took the trouble to collect and publish. It has now started a page of short character sketches. Men's characters are summed up in a few words as follows:—

Dr. Nanjō—a jewel of a man. Dr. Katō Hiroyuki—a ripe scholar; Mr. G. Sakurai—a man who speaks evil of nobody; Dr. J. Takakusu—a faultless man (*nukeme-naki hito*); Mr. S. Kanda—a delightful man; Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō—a man whose character is easily read (*hakiri shita hito*); Dr. Anezaki—a Roman Catholic type of man; Dr. Inoue Enryō—a man who worships the country (country life as distinguished from town life); Mr. Y. Awoyagi—an over-serious man. But some of the descriptions do not refer to character at all. One man is described as possessing a feminine voice, another as a facile writer (*nandens kakuhito*), and another as a born orator. The idea seems to be to mention that which is most striking in the personality of the noted man sketched. Mr. S. Fujioka is put down as an enthusiast about Romanization (*Romaji ni messhin naru hito*), and so on.

Writing on "How best to make evangelistic Work a Success," the *Koye* (Roman Catholic) adopts the following tone:—There is no denying that in some respects the war has hindered mission work. People's feelings have been over excited, and they have not been able in many cases to approach religion in the proper spirit. But the return of peace will by no means remove all the difficulties that confront the preacher of the Gospel in this country. The war of the church militant never ceases. Not only the old enemies but new ones have to be encountered. Not a few of us sigh for the days gone by when converts were made so rapidly and apparently with so much ease, and we ask ourselves whether we shall ever see the like again. We may witness a great revival of interest in religion, but it will not be like what was seen 20 years ago when so many of us be-

\* A very inconclusive argument surely. America has no state Church, yet American Missionaries have as many privileges in China as those belonging to other nationalities.

came converts to Christianity. Although there was much that is worthy of commendation in the way that converts were made in those days, yet there were drawbacks and disadvantages that must not be overlooked. It must never be forgotten that at the time when Christian converts were made most rapidly there was a strong pro-European wave of sentiment passing over the country, and not a few who entered the Church were borne along on the crest of this wave to her very portals; that is to say, they accepted Christianity partly on account of its being the religion of those nations whose civilisation their fellow-countrymen were adopting *en masse*. This we deem to have been a distinct disadvantage. Christianity must stand on its own merits and must not in our eyes gain prestige from the fact that it has been accepted by Western nations. The terms "foreign religion," "the foreigner's creed," and the like, are all objectionable as tending to obscure that universality, that supra-nationalistic character which Christianity bears. The association of Christianity with Western civilisation in men's minds did the religion much harm in this country. For when the reaction against the excessive Europeanization of the nation advocated by some had set in and what was known as the *Kokuseiron* (Nationalism) had taken hold of the public mind, Christianity no longer found so much favour in the country. Men began to say, why not keep to our national religion in a patriotic way, instead of running madly after a foreign creed? To accept Christianity was then represented in many quarters as denationalization; for to be occidentalized so thoroughly as to accept the creed of Europeans could mean, said the nationalists, nothing else. It comes to this then that if Christianity is to succeed in this country, it must be received on its own merits and it must cease to be thought of as a European religion. We must assimilate Christianity as we have assimilated a hundred and one other things that have come from the West. It must form part of our very nationality. This is the sentiment that is being expressed throughout the country by various sects and parties to-day. The Christian Church is suffering from the results of the defective methods of evangelization adopted years ago. . . . But there is no cause for despair. This misunderstanding will not trouble us much longer.

It seems to us, continues the *Koye*, that the times demand more aggression on our part. We must not wait for people to come to us; we must go to them. And in order to reach a large number of people, we must have a larger body of workers than we now possess. The present staff of missionaries and evangelists is inadequate and our preaching places are too few.

The Dec. 10th number of the *Koye* publishes a notice to its readers announcing its enlargement from next month and a slight rise in the price. According to the new scale of prices it will cost one yen a year including postage, a marvel of cheapness, since it appears twice every month. Hitherto some 800 copies only have been struck off. Considering that there are 60,000 Roman Catholic converts, this seems a very small number. The magazine has hitherto been sold at 3 sen a copy. The cost of producing each number is stated to be 30 yen for printing expenses and another 40 or 50 yen for salaries and other expenses. To make the magazine pay, it should be sold at 9 or 10 sen a copy. But the price has been fixed at 5 sen. It is needless to say that hitherto it has been dependent on subscriptions from the foreign Missionaries, who have been helping it to the extent of about one hundred yen a month. Few such magazines can be made to pay. The financial history of magazines in Japan would, we believe, be one long tale of woe. Even the *Taiyō* a few years ago was not paying; though we believe it pays now.

It will be remembered by our readers that among the comments of the Japanese press on Archbishop O'Connell's visit to Japan and reception by the Emperor those of the *Nippon Shimbun* were somewhat severe. A short epitome of the *Nippon's* article appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of Nov. 18th. The *Koye* (No. 348) takes up the various charges brought by the *Nippon* against the Roman Catholic faith and the methods

of Roman Catholic missionaries and replies to them *seriatim*. To the accusation that the missionaries judge of Japanese civilisation by the clothes worn by the general public or by the houses in which Japanese live, and that they then proceed to make use of ridiculous arguments for proving the existence of God: such as the argument showing design based on the structure of a watch, taking advantage of the ignorance of the lower classes, the *Koye* replies that evidently the writer of the *Nippon's* article has never listened to the preaching of Roman Catholic missionaries. It then proceeds to defend the use of simple, commonplace illustrations in preaching on the ground that they convey deep truths. The meaning derived from illustrations made use of by a preacher depends largely on the minds of the hearers, says the *Koye*. The figure of the watch might mean little to a poorly educated man, but to a man like Fenelon, for instance, who himself used it, it had deep philosophic significance. Illustrations and figures of speech which satisfied a Descartes, a Newton, and a Pascal evidently do not satisfy the *Nippon's* leader writer. Modesty and humility are characteristics of great minds. It is not by intellect alone that great spiritual truths are to be learned.

In reference to the charge that Roman Catholicism is superstitious, the *Koye* asks the writer of the article to specify in what respect this is the case. The accusation is too vague to call for a reply. "Does the writer think that our religion consists chiefly of those incantations known as *Kaji-ki*? He evidently knows little of our creed and hence is not qualified to figure as a critic."

"The sympathies of the Japanese are with Anglo-Saxon Protestantism rather than with Roman Catholicism," says the *Nippon*. That the education received by Japanese in this country inclines them to Anglo-Saxondom is an unquestionable fact, observes the *Koye*, but the notion that Protestantism is the creed of Anglo-Saxons is antiquated and no longer held by people who know the real facts of the case. In the United States to-day there are over 10 million Roman Catholics. Archbishop O'Connell is an American. In England Roman Catholicism is growing more and more prosperous and a certain section of the English Church is drawing nearer and nearer to Rome. The *Nippon's* seems to be quite ignorant of these facts.

The *Nippon* persistently speaks of our creed as the *Kyūkyō*, old religion. The title by which we are known to the world and which we observe is now used by a good many Japanese writers, is "Catholics." The use of the title *Kyūkyō* by the *Nippon* was no doubt designed to imply that our religion is out of date and fusty. But in reality we take it as no offence to be known as the representatives of old Christianity, for the old Christianity is the only real Christianity. That which is new is false. To call Protestantism *Shinkyō* is to condemn it; for did not Christ and his apostles live and teach nearly 1900 years ago? Truth never changes. True Christianity is the same everywhere and at all times.

There are two characteristics of the Catholic religion and its converts which the *Nippon* has held up to admiration. It refers to the fact that for over 300 years the light of Christianity has guided the steps of a number of Christian converts near Nagasaki. Though confronted with enormous difficulties, several centuries ago, these converts overcame them all and remained constant to the end and thus showed how great is the power of our religion. Another thing that struck the writer in the *Nippon* is the fact that we manage an extensive empire without the aid of physical force. We use no soldiers, and yet our Papal authority is upheld everywhere. We keep aloof from the world's politics and hence there is no fear of our religion's being used as an instrument of aggression as is done with other denominations. The *Nippon* says, "Though the Roman Catholics are said to have more converts in Japan than any other Christian sect, what they are all doing nobody knows. It is surprising that we should be so ignorant of the places at which their missionaries preach, &c." To this the reply of the *Koye* is beauti-

fully significant. We work without noise. We blow no trumpets and beat no drums when moving from place to place. Of certain Protestant ostentatious, worldly methods we disapprove. (*Aru ha no gotoku, aru mono no gotoku, itaru tokoro ni rappa wo fuki, taiko wo utaku wo konomazaru ga yuyē ni yo ni shiraruru koto sukunaki wa nijitsu nari.*) So our not being known to the world is to a certain extent natural enough. Yet it would seem that not even our most public work is known to many. To quote a case in point. On Nov. 9th the *Mainichi Shimbun* published a paragraph entitled *Kokka no dai ichi mondai*, in which the writer undertook to enumerate the *Leper Hospitals* existing in Japan. He first named Miss Riddle's Kumamoto Kwaishun-in, then Miss Youngman's Gotemba Raibyō-in, and the branch Tōkyō institution situated at Meguro called Ihai-in. These all being Protestant institutions, the writer was aware of their existence. But he did not seem to know that no less than 18 years ago the Roman Catholics founded Japan's first *Leper Hospital* near Gotemba. It bears the name Kōyama Fūkusei Byōin. Then we also have a hospital near Kumamoto at a place called Biwazaki, named Tairō-in. Though these two institutions are not only older than any of the Protestant hospitals but treat more patients and are conducted in a very much superior manner, their very existence was evidently not known to a writer who undertook to enlighten the public on leper hospitals in Japan. There is, then, evidently much truth in what the *Nippon* said about the ignorance that exists among the general public of what we are doing in Japan, and it is a question worthy of our consideration whether we should not take measures for making our work better known. Of course we shall not descend to *hiromeya* (廣目屋) drum and trumpet methods. But by convening large public meetings such as that held by the young men attached to our mission a short time ago, by the use of our pens and by exemplary conduct before men, we can do much to make our existence known to the world. There may be a certain amount of hiding the light under a bushel among us which to a limited extent justified some of the remarks of the *Nippon Shimbun*.

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The Dōshisha has recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of its establishment with considerable *acclat*. The steps which have been taken to set the institution on a permanent satisfactory footing are deemed adequate by those who are in a position to know. Hence congratulations have been pouring in from all quarters. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* publishes a report of the proceedings at the various meetings which have been held in connection with the newly organized institution, but as a full notice of these meetings has already appeared in these columns we do not propose to translate that report. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* has issued a special Christmas number of the paper, with extra reading matter of various sorts.

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"A Weak Point in Christianity" is the title of a very discerning article which appears in a recent number of the *Gokyō*. A very young and inexperienced missionary, we are told, some little time ago in an address to a mixed audience tried to commend Christianity to the attention of his hearers by praising Christian countries and European and American Christians. This, says the *Gokyō*, was a very dangerous line of argument to take, as was shown some years ago when Dr. Imbrie spoke in the same manner. Thinking to favourably impress a number of high class gentlemen assembled by invitation at the Imperial Hotel as to the great superiority of Christianity, Dr. Imbrie observed that the destinies of countries were decided by their attitude to Christianity (*Kokka no Kōbō* (興亡) wa *Kirisutokyō wo ukuru to ina to ni yotte sadamaru*) countries that reject Christianity go to ruin (*Kirisutokyō wo ukazaru hōkoku wa horobubeshi*). Whereupon Mr. Miyake Yujirō sprang to his feet and exclaimed:—If what Dr. Imbrie says is true, why did Poland and Finland lose their independence, and why was Christian Hawaii annexed by the United States? By this remark

the pleasure of the evening was spoiled for the Christians who had got up the affair (*ichiza tame ni shirake-watatte*, &c.). The ground which they thought to occupy had been occupied by Mr. Miyake. To try to prove the superiority of Christianity by reference to Christian countries is bound to end in failure. There is no greater source of weakness to Christianity than the States which profess that religion. They are a millstone hanging about its neck and dragging it to the bottom of the ocean. If instead of preaching Christ men begin to preach Christians, crushing retorts such as that of Mr. Miyake are bound to be forthcoming. It is not only a case of Russian morality and intelligence being far below that of non-Christian Japan. For when we examine the state of America, England, Germany and France, we find that the general standard of morals there is no higher than that maintained here. With all their professions of goodness, immorality and crime of all sorts flourish in Christian lands. And when we come to consider the diplomacy of Christian Governments, it consists of a species of trickery, of plausible speeches that aim at covering up sinister designs. It is not only the people who never attend church or chapel that disgrace the religion they profess, but Christians like the German Emperor, who make loud, open professions of Christianity and then when the occasion serves make speeches that might have proceeded from the mouth of Satan himself.\* It is quite plain that neither Christian countries nor the mass of professing Christians which they contain are capable of being cited as a proof of the superiority of Christianity to other creeds, and preachers of all others should be the first to recognize this.

#### FUNERAL OF MR. JAMES PEACE.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. James Peace were laid away to rest in a quiet, sunny corner of Yokohama cemetery on Tuesday morning. The last sad rites of the Church of England were read in Christ Church and at the graveside by the Incumbent, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., the coffin being followed by the widow, Mrs. Peace, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Grimble, Miss Peace and Mr. Geo. H. Whymark, as mourners; Dr. Bomford-Emerson, Mr. M. Russell, the Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Austen, representatives of various Masopie bodies, of which deceased had been a member, and several old Kobe friends; while the pall-bearers were Mr. J. T. Griffin, Mr. S. E. Unite, Mr. C. Thwaites, Mr. E. J. Cowan, Mr. George W. Brockhurst and Mr. A. Bellamy Brown. A profusion of crosses and wreaths of flowers were sent as expressions of sympathy by sorrowing friends.

#### FIRES.

On the evening of Jan. 13th, fire broke out in the Gifu Prefectural Hospital destroying, the building. All the patients were saved.

Sparks from the locomotive of a train on the Dzusō Railway, while running through the village of Nirayama, in Idzu province, at 2.25 p.m., on Jan. 11th, caused a fire by which twenty-five houses, two godowns and seventeen sheds were destroyed. About the same time, another outbreak occurred at a place near-by, with the result that four houses were burned down.

Early on the morning of Jan. 15th three fires occurred in Tokyo. One broke out at Kawase-kokuchō, destroying three houses. The cause is put down to incendiaryism. Another fire occurred in the Ichimura theatre, Shitaya, destroying the rear part of the building. The last outbreak took place at Imado-machi, Asakusa, burning ten buildings.

\*The reference is to the speech made to the troops sent to suppress the Boxer insurrection. Here are Dr. Takagi's words:—*Waga hai wa kore wo Kirisuto Shinto no kuchi yori idetari to katei suru yori mo, mushiro okuma no kuchi yori idetari to katei suru wo motte harukani yōi nari to shinjazaru wo yezu.*

## RELIEVING THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

The first subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund were made in Sendai. Although none of the Sendai foreigners have large incomes, when the paper was passed around early in December more than seven hundred yen was subscribed and as additions are constantly being made to this it is likely that before the work of the committee is finished approximately a thousand yen will have been contributed by the Sendai foreigners alone.

Many people living in different parts of Japan have sent their gifts directly to members of the Committee and already much more than a thousand yen has been received in this way. Newspapers and individuals kindly opened subscription lists and contributions amounting to more than five thousand yen have been made.

A beginning has been made, and with some seven or eight thousand yen in sight the Committee resolved to get this as quickly as possible into the hands and mouths of the most needy. As some private funds were available and as an additional sum had been sent "for immediate distribution" the work of relief was really begun, although on a small scale, at the end of December. A partial report of this was made two weeks ago.

We are now in consultation with the officials of Miyagi Province as to the best method of relief, and to-day L'Abbe C. Jacquet of Sendai and Rev. William Axling of Morioka are conferring with the Iwate Province officials. As Fukushima Province has the largest population and the official reports state that nearly half a million people are in need of help, Mr. Davison, the Secretary and Treasurer of our Committee, and I went to Fukushima a few days ago and made arrangements there for the distribution of part of the money already received by the Committee.

We met the Governor, Vice-Governor, Counsellor, and President of the Provincial Assembly. These gentlemen, whom we had met on previous occasion and from whom we had gotten information as to the condition of the Province, received us most cordially and spoke in terms of high appreciation of what foreigners are doing to show sympathy with their suffering people. These busy officials altogether gave us more than three hours of their valuable time, and to tell the truth we were almost ashamed to mention our few thousands when they are straining every nerve to raise millions to feed those who are in need.

A few thousand yen means nothing when divided among some hundreds of thousands of famine-stricken people. Few, if any, foreigners wish what they give to be used in the special public works which the authorities have undertaken as measures of relief, but all desire to aid those in deepest distress by giving them food and clothing. Of course these officials know this and as far as possible are quite willing to put us into touch with those in greatest need.

Fukushima Province has one city and seventeen counties but of these only ten of the counties were selected, these being the ones most in need of help. Even among these there are some in greater straits than others and after consultation together the officials agreed upon the following proportion for these ten countries:—Hinobe 110, Date 160, Adachi 120, Asaka 90, Iwase 50, Nishi Shirakawa, 120, Ishikawa 50, Mamura 130, Soha 60, Soma 120. This is on the basis of one thousand yen. If two thousand is distributed these amounts are doubled; if ten thousand, they are multiplied by ten. Our Committee has met and after deliberation resolved to immediately use yen 2500 in Fukushima Province.

Although we are personally acquainted with some of them, official letters of introduction have been given us to the heads of these ten counties, and four members of the Committee, each responsible for two of three counties, will immediately start out with these letters and the proper proportion of this twenty-five hundred yen.

WILLIAM E. LAMPE,

Chairman of the Foreign Committee of Relief.

## GOVERNMENT FAMINE-RELIEF.

What are the provincial authorities doing for the relief of the impoverished people? It is a great and comparatively new problem, to which they are giving serious thought and which they hope to solve not only for the present but largely for the future. Scientific plans cannot be formulated and put into practice in a day. The Indian Government method is doubtless the best, to open such public works for the able bodied as shall tend to fend off a repetition of the calamity; to give seed and manure for the next crops; to distribute free food only in extreme cases and for the shortest possible period.

Besides these methods, the people are encouraged to push for themselves, and aid is granted in selling the products of their labour. This is especially seen in the vast quantities of wood and charcoal that flow towards the railroad where half rates to any place on the line are granted. Cheap food is provided at cost or even under cost, so that villages may buy in bulk and dispose of it among themselves. Taxes are postponed, and in some cases are remitted.

The Government has especially to do with two things, one of which is taxation. It is no simple affair. First comes the large national tax on land alone which for these three provinces is 3,200,472 yen. Of this amount 1,800,000 yen has been postponed, to be gradually paid up in ten years. There is a movement on foot to have this tax wholly remitted, but it will take the passage of a new law by the Diet, the present law of remittance being limited to earthquakes and storm calamities.

Then comes the provincial tax on the same land, this for the three provinces is 214,593 yen. Of this amount 126,750 yen is wholly remitted.

Last of all come the city, county, town, and village taxes which total 1,213,000 yen, nearly half of which goes for education. It is a grave question how to keep the schools open when many children have no lunch and teachers are unable to collect back pay. Probably the Minister of Education will help to solve this grave difficulty.

The next thing the prefectural offices have to do is to open public works. Here I give only the plans for Miyagi-ken, which involve nearly a million of yen:

Engineering Works (Bridges, River banks, &c.)	Yen. 608,911
New mulberry fields	120,000
Making over old rice fields	60,000
Employment of skilled labour	50,000
Total	838,911

Besides these, the city, and seventeen counties have similar works of their own for which loans have already been provided:

Making over old rice fields	Yen. 780,000
Fertilizers for the next crop	400,000
New mulberry fields	419,600
River banks, roads and bridges	150,000
Total	1,749,600

Perhaps the largest single piece of work is the draining of Shinai Lagoon, that extensive marsh seen from the railroad north of Matsushima station, which will make about 5,000 acres of paddy fields. This will take three years and will cost 500,000 yen.

This does not exhaust the list of measures taken. In all the provinces there was, owing to official foresight, an emergency fund, which in Miyagi Ken amounted to over a half a million yen. From this, seed rice for the coming season (226,000 yen) was bought and is now stored in various godowns, to be given without price to the impoverished farmers. Seed potatoes and early wheat (3,736 yen) were bought, and the wheat is now sprouting in the fields: 2,446,300 lbs. of army hard tack was yesterday going into the government godowns; 337,000 lbs. of dried sweet potatoes and 32,000 bushels of rice are already in hand, these three foods costing 151,944 yen. They are for the famine towns and villages, to be paid for at cost where possible, to be given without cost to such as are unable to work, especially to school children.

Thus in this one province, the methods adopted to relieve the present distress and to lessen the probability of future similar famines, involve the expenditure of 3,470,891 yen. The authorities of this province have to meet the loss of 14,000,000 yen with one quarter of that sum, have to guard against starvation among children and the aged, and have so to use this money as to prevent such a heavy loss in the years to come.

"Then why do they not publicly appeal for aid?" He who knows the soul of the Japanese does not have to go far for a reply. *Bushi wa kurawando takai yoji. Even when the samurai has no food he keeps a toothpick in plain sight.* The whole nation is pervaded with this spirit. To ask for aid is a very different thing from receiving aid proffered by sympathetic friends. It was solely in this spirit that foreigners ventured, with hesitation, to place an appeal before the foreign communities. It is our privilege to help soften the sorrows of a few thousand homes, and if done as friends, the act will win the gratitude of all classes.

J. H. DE FOREST, Sendai.

## L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

At the regular meeting of L'Alliance Francaise on Tuesday afternoon in Van Schaick Hall, a paper was read by Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin on "A. de Lamartine: Méditations Poétiques," and a musical programme which caused the audience much enjoyment was presented. Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin was in the chair and there was a large attendance.

Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin said at the outset that his first intention was to give a sketch of the whole of the works of Lamartine, prose as well as poetry, but on consideration he found that the most interesting part was the "Méditations" inasmuch as they more specially showed the characteristic genius of the poet. Lamartine, he went on to say, was not a self-made poet, he was a born singer. His poems resembled more than anything else the outpourings of the nightingale which sang to celebrate the dawn, the scented breeze, the silver moon, the joys and happiness of the loves born on the sprays and their sorrows when they withered away. To study Lamartine in the "Méditations" it was not necessary to go through the whole book; one might open it at hazard and on any page discern what passion had inspired his verses for they were the children of the moment. In one instance the poet and two friends took a fisherman's boat on Lac de Bourget and after a severe storm were driven on the rocks of a small island on the other side of the lake. An old gentleman who lived in an ancient castle on the island gave them shelter and when their boat being repaired, they departed after a few days Lamartine sent by a fisherman to his host a poem—*Le Lac*. Another "Méditation" that seemed to have gone out with tears from the heart of the man, and not from the imagination of the artist, was that evoked by the death of Julie. His friend M. de V., who was present at the death bed of Julie, brought to the poet a crucifix which had lain on the lips of the dying one in her last agony. Lamartine, after a year of silence, sorrow and mourning wrote *Le Crucifix*. It was said that the poet would never read the verses again; it was enough to have written them. On the hills and the forests of high Burgundy Lamartine met an abbé before the Revolution, who at the Revolution became a plain civilian. He had a large estate and when the poet was out of pocket or wished to have rest from his sorrow after the death of Julie he was wont to turn his steps thither. There he wrote *Le Soir*. After reading the verses *A une Fleur*, and *A une Enfant*, Mr. de Cuers proceeded to recall how, as told by Lamartine, the poet and his sisters used as children to play what they called the music of the angels. They bent an osier in the form of a bow or semi-circle and, having fastened the ends together, Lamartine took hairs from his sisters' long tresses and stringing these upon the osier hung the harp so fashioned in the summer breeze which as it slept or waked, was soft



or strong, made music in the strings—drawing out chords soft and sweet like the sounds of the wind in the branches of the pines. Listening to these the children used to say that it was as if the angels sang. For this harp they used the fresh, young silky hair from the tresses of a little girl. But one day they wondered whether the same melody would be played by the angels on hair from another head. An old aunt, watching their occupation, consented to apply the scissors to her own hair, and so another osier bow was strung, this time with long white strands; another harp was fashioned and both were hung out together in the breeze. Whether one harp was strung more tightly than the other or the wind blew more softly in one than in the other did not appear, but the children found that the spirits of the air sang more sadly and plaintively in the white strings than in the blonde hairs of the child. They were equally melodious but the spirit of their music was as different as the ages of those from whose heads their strings were taken. There was an exact representation of the two poesies appropriated to the expression of the two ages of man—dreams and joy in youth, gloom and sadness in the closing years—a salutation and a farewell to life, but an adieu which was also a salutation solemn and sacred to that vision whose rays are most visible on the horizon in the evening of human life.

At the annual general meeting of the Alliance the President hinted that the musical portion of the Society's programmes would be developed under the capable direction of Mr. Rudolph Schmid who had consented to shoulder the onerous task, and if the sample presented the other day can be taken as a criterion of what Mr. Schmid's labours can produce then music-lovers will look forward to these meetings with ever increasing interest. To those who hitherto have only heard M. Saenger as an accompanist either to the violin, cello, or for a vocalist, his playing of *Dvorak's* Slav Dances, in conjunction with Madame Saenger, came as a great surprise; and in the second one especially he carried his audience off their feet. To a masterly technique he brings the breadth of a deep, passionate insight into the soul of the composer whom he is interpreting, and the result falls little short of a revelation. In the concluding trio, in which he had the assistance of Messrs. Poole and Schmid, he was again heard to advantage and the applause that greeted the performers at the close has seldom been equalled in Yokohama. We hope that M. Saenger and his talented wife will figure on many programmes in Yokohama before the cold weather season draws to an end.

Others who contributed materially to the success of the meeting were Mrs. E. C. Irwine, who sang two songs in her own charming manner; Mr. H. A. Poole, who played a clever violin solo; Mr. Ruinat, who sang "Le Lac" and "Le Soir"; and Mr. Jamin who recited "le Crucifix," in illustration of the President's address.

#### Piano:

- a. Dances Slavs No. IV. } ..... *Dvorak*.  
b. Dances Slavs No. VIII. } .....  
Monsieur et Madame Saenger.

Violin Solo.—"Adoration" ..... *Borewski*.  
Mr. H. A. Poole.

- Songs { a. "Nuit de Mai" ..... *G. Thomas*.  
b. "Ninon" ..... *Tosti*.  
Madame E. C. Irwine.

Trio (Piano, Violin and Violoncelle) .....  
Op. 102, Finale ..... *J. Raff*.  
Messieurs Saenger, Poole and Schmid.

These are the days of the young men, and in selecting a successor to the late Mr. Copeland as Astronomer Royal for Scotland, choice has fallen on Mr. F. W. Dyson, who is still well on the right side of forty. Mr. Dyson, who is the son of a Baptist minister, has been Chief Assistant at the Greenwich Observatory for the past 11 years, and his work there has been such as to ensure for him higher position. He is a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1889, and also Isaac Newton scholar. His new appointment carries with it the Professorship of Practical Astronomy in Edinburgh University.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### RAZA V. CHARTERED BANK.

The case instituted by Mr. M. A. Raza against the Chartered Bank claiming delivery of forty bales of sheep skins, came up again on Jan. 12th, in the Yokohama District Court. The Court delivered judgment dismissing the plaintiff's claim and ordering him to bear the costs.

### M.P. PROSECUTED.

It is alleged by Tokyo papers that Mr. J. Ishida (Progressist) a representative for Tochigi Prefecture, has been prosecuted in the Utsunomiya District Court. The allegation is that he forged a private letter bearing the name of K. Akiyama, a member of the Tochigi Prefectural Assembly.

### CLAIM ON SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

The case in which Messrs Mendelson Bros, claim twelve thousand yen from the Ocean Steamship Co., and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., for whom Messrs Butterfield and Swire are the Yokohama agents, came up again on Jan. 18th in the Yokohama District Court.

At the outset of the hearing, the defendants' Counsel produced the power-of-attorney from his clients which had been delayed.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the defendants insisted that Messrs. Mendelson Bros. refused to take delivery of the tin plates when the shipping agents asked them to do so. This request, however, was regarded as unreasonable. The tin plates of 21" by 28" were brought by the *Kaisow*, which fact was explicitly shown by the invoice and by the statement given by K. Yamaguchi at the previous hearing. Goods of the foregoing size are not frequently imported into Japan so that these were easily distinguished. Plates of 21" by 28" were not found among the lots which the defendants requested plaintiffs to take delivery of. As to the difference in size, the plaintiffs' Counsel gave a lengthy explanation, after which he referred to the British Shipping laws. He said that the bill of lading notifies "tin plates" simply but does not give any specification as to size. The invoice gave details. Therefore the defendants should be liable for delivery of the goods nominated by the shipping documents. Plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine an expert as to British shipping laws and also for an examination by the Court of the tin plates left in the bonded warehouse at the Customs.

Defendants' Counsel held that a clause in the bill-of-lading specifies quantity, value, contents, etc., as unknown. In fact, the shipping companies are ignorant of the nature of the material packed in cases. Defendants were merely responsible for the delivery of "tin-plates." This would be regarded as "correct delivery." Consequently there was no necessity to examine the goods left loose in the warehouse at the Customs or to summon experts as to the British shipping laws.

After a consultation, the Court decided to examine the material on February 2nd in the bonded warehouse of the Customs in company with Yamaguchi and Oshima who were examined as witnesses at the previous hearing, they having personally attended to the landing of the goods in dispute.

The Court then rose.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Judge M. Naito, of the Yokohama District Court, has been removed to the Matsuyama District Court.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 7.54 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 15th, the duration being fifty-four seconds.

Rear-Admiral Nakao, Commander of the Second Squadron, has removed his flag from the *Okinoshima* to the *Izumi*.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society send out a neat wall calendar bearing as usual a

fine view of Norwich Cathedral. The local agents are Messrs. Bavier and Co.

The *North-China Daily News* in its new and handy shape should please all its old constituents and win many new ones.

Lieut.-General Iida, Commander of the First Division, will leave Tiehling on Jan. 18th for Dairen on his way home.

General Kawamura, Commander of the Yalu Army, arrived at Shimonoseki on Jan. 15th by the *Tamba Maru* from Dairen.

Baron Komura left Tokyo on Jan. 17th for Hayama in company with his family. They will stay there during the cold season.

The steamer *Beckenham* left Yokohama on Sunday for Yokkaichi, whence she will carry Russian prisoners to Vladivostok.

Mr. M. Inagaki, Minister to Bangkok, arrived in Yokohama on Jan. 17th by the German Mail steamer *Roon*. He left at once for Tokyo.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, the new British Commander-in-Chief on this station, is coming out in the cruiser *King Alfred*, 14,100 tons.

The destroyer *Satsuki* arrived at Yokosuka on Jan. 17th. She was formerly the *Biedov*, on which Admiral Rojestvensky took refuge after the battle of the Japan Sea.

Some Tokyo papers say that the Okura-gumi, Tokyo, has been authorized by the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Association of England to act as its sole agents in Japan.

Since Jan. 9th, ice-floes have been observed on the horizon off Ohashiri, Hokkaido. There is no hindrance to shipping service. This report is eight days earlier than in ordinary years.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange intends to add yen 1,250,000 to the present capital making a total of yen 2,500,000. The directors propose to hold a general meeting in the near future to submit the plan.

Early on the morning of Jan. 16th, three men armed with swords broke into the residence of a merchant in the village of Asahi, Kanagawa. The intruders stole yen 90 and several articles. They were dressed like coolies.

Major-General Hatano on Jan. 15th was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. At the same time, he was removed to the retired-list. Captains Takikawa and Yatushiro of the Navy have been appointed *attachés* to the embassy in Berlin.

It is reported by some vernacular papers that Japan will dispatch a squadron to Great Britain in April or May to return thanks for the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught. There is no definite information as to the organization of the squadron.

General Terauchi, Minister for War, will give a dinner at noon on Jan. 28th in the Koraku-in, Koishikawa, Tokyo, to the commanders of the various armies and their staff officers, the Ministers of various Departments and several hundred other notables.

The *Jiji* says that Mr. Yoshiwara, Director of the Bureau of Provincial Affairs, will be promoted Vice-Minister for Home Affairs. Mr. Koba, Vice-Minister for Education, has tendered his resignation. He will probably be appointed a member of the Upper House.

With regard to a recent London telegram to the effect that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha proposed purchasing four steamers from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the *Jiji* says that when Mr. Harriman was visiting Japan the Japanese shipping firm asked him to sell the *Siberia*, *Korea*, *Mongolia* and *Manchuria*, and at the same time to transfer to them the service on the Pacific line. However, there are not yet any definite

negotiations set on foot between the parties. Mr. Shiraishi, Manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, now in London, is trying to raise a loan there for a certain enterprise.

Lieut.-General Tsuchiya, formerly commander of the Eleventh Division, was released from service on Jan. 12th. This officer sustained wounds at the second general assault upon Port Arthur. Since then he has been treated at Hiroshima and his post has been filled by Lieut.-General Samejima.

We acknowledge receipt of the usual quarterly returns of trade (July—September) issued by the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs; and also from the same source a catalogue (consisting of over 300 pages) of the collection of Chinese exhibits at the Liege Universal and International Exhibition of 1905.

The Russian transport *Tamboff* arrived on Jan. 15th at Nagasaki from Vladivostok on her way to Yokkaichi to take delivery of prisoners. Fifteen officers and 609 men from Fukuoka, two officers and three men from Kumamoto, and eight hundred men from Kokura have embarked on the *Voronej* at Nagasaki for Vladivostok.

The following Russians will arrive in Yokohama from Narashino:—

Jan. 18th .....	534
" 19th .....	1,068
" 20th .....	1,068

They will leave for Vladivostok by a transport which will arrive here about Jan. 18th.

K. Arai, an employee of the Yokohama Tobacco Monopoly Office, attempted to commit suicide on the morning of January 15th by drinking a quantity of morphine in one of the upstairs rooms of the Yamaguchi-ro, Yeirakuchō, Yokohama. He was at once removed to the office of Dr. Y. Nakamura, Ashibikicho. He is in a serious condition.

A Nagasaki telegram says that six sailors of a British steamer while under the influence of liquor on the evening of Jan. 14th made trouble with the proprietor (American) of a grog-shop. The American discharged a revolver and inflicted severe injury in the throat of one of the sailors. The culprit was at once removed to the Nagasaki District.

About thirty representatives of the leading match manufacturers in Japan held a meeting on Jan. 16th in the Atago Hall, Tokyo. They decided to amalgamate and to establish a large factory to promote the industry and to encourage the export of their product. Some officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce were present to offer advice.

Following is the result of the drawing for the subscription China Ponies, which arrived by the *Japan* and were drawn for at Messrs. Durand & Co.'s stables on Saturday afternoon:—

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Capt. Leader.   | 9. J. J. I.             |
| 2. Mr. Island.     | 10. Mr. Koerting.       |
| 3. Mr. Kimura.     | 11. Mr. von Hensenthal. |
| 4. Mr. Sport.      | 12. Mr. Healing.        |
| 5. Mr. Isaacs.     | 13. Mr. Sakuma.         |
| 6. Capt. Leader.   | 14. Mr. Kimura.         |
| 7. Mr. Samuel.     | 15. Mr. Island.         |
| 8. Kobe Syndicate. |                         |

A representative gathering of the foreign community attended a farewell dinner given at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, on Jan. 12th to Mr. Sakurai Tetsutaro, Superintendent of the Kobe Customs, who is leaving for Tokyo to take up the important position of Director of the Taxation Bureau of the Financial Department. The toast of Mr. Sakurai's health was proposed by Mr. A. Woolley and fittingly responded to by the guest of the evening, who also proposed the prosperity of Kobe.

A semi official telegram from London says that the prospectus of the loan, a million sterling, for the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co. which has been accepted by a British firm of Yokohama, at a price of £92.15.0 was issued on Jan. 9th in London. On the following day, the sub-

scription price proposed to the tenderers was £98.10.0. The floatation of the loan was welcomed by the public. On the day of issue the subscription reached double the needed amount.

It is reported by a Hiroshima telegram that on the morning of Jan. 14th, a police officer was murdered and another injured by a highwayman in the enclosure of the Shinto temple, Hakujin-sha. It appears that Constable K. Tachikawa, having suspicions as to a strange man, approached him to make investigations, on which he was shot through the heart with a revolver by the stranger. Death was immediate. Another officer, who was drawn to the scene by the sound of fire-arms, was also shot in the breast by the man who then took to his heels. He was arrested, however, at noon the same day.

On the morning of Jan. 13th, an iron safe of the Fortifications Department, Fujimi-cho, Tokyo, was found broken and twenty-eight hundred yen contained in it were missing. At 1 p.m. the same day, seventeen hundred yen, which is supposed to be a portion of the missing money, was found in the compound of the Meiji-Gijiku Academy adjoining the Department. It was removed to the Kojimachi Police Office. It is said by Tokyo papers that the previous night, four soldiers from the Takebashi regiment of the Imperial Body Guards were watching the Department and that there is no trace of any intruder from the outside. Consequently, these soldiers were examined at the police station as direct witnesses.

A telegram received on Jan. 17th at the Foreign Office from Mr. Uchida, Consul-General in New York says that there was no remarkable change in raw silk business. There is a tendency towards future activity, however. During the week ending Jan. 16th, the cotton planters of New Orleans held a meeting when they decided not to sell their product until the price reaches fifteen cents and to advise small planters to make a reduction in the area planted, this year 26 per cent. below that of two years ago. Consequently the price temporarily advanced, though later it returned to the original point. The closing quotation on Jan. 16th was:—cents 11.77 for March delivery; and cents 11.86 for May delivery. The stock of cotton throughout the country was 162,000 bales.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

"There are 14,000 deserted wives in Chicago, and the American husband is the chief deserter," declared Mr. W. Leater Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education, on Dec. 7. He says his figures are not exaggerated, but can be substantiated in every detail. "Wife desertion exists not only in Chicago, but in other cities," he said. "I believe the estimate of 14,000 deserted women in Chicago is conservative. It is based on the opinions of persons in sociological fields, such as truant officers, probation officers and charity workers. I have been particularly impressed with the fact in the investigation of the causes of children's non-attendance at school."

A bronze tablet was unveiled on the sub treasury building in New York City, November 29, commemorating the passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. The inscription on the tablet contains a prodigious amount of history in a small space. It reads: "On this site the United States in Congress assembled, on the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787 and their sovereignty and independence the twelfth, enacted an ordinance for the Government of the Territory North-west of the River Ohio, by which it was dedicated forever to Freedom. Under another ordinance, passed here by the same body on the 27th day of the same month, Manasseh Cutler, acting for 'The Ohio Company of Associates,' an organization of soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, purchased a portion of the waste and vacant lands of the Territory. On April 7th, 1788, Rufus Putnam, heading a party of forty-eight, began the first settlement at Marietta, and on July 15th, Arthur St. Clair as first Governor established civil government in the Territory.

From these beginnings sprang the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin." A second tablet will be unveiled at Marietta, the first settlement, next April.

The *Chicago Tribune* on Nov. 26 sent the following message to President Roosevelt:—

"The 1905 football season practically closed to-day with two dead on the field of battle. To-day's fatalities bring the total of slain to nineteen and the injured (record only being made of accidents out of the ordinary) to 137. This year's record of deaths is more than double that of the yearly average for the last five years, the total for that period being forty-five. A significant fact is that teams playing an open game have escaped with less than their usual quota of accidents." The *Tribune*, commenting on the subject, says:—Of those slaughtered eleven were high school players and ten of the killed were immature boys of 17 and under. Three hardened, seasoned and presumably physically fit college men were slain. The others were amateurs. Body blows, producing internal injuries, were responsible for four deaths, concussion of the brain claimed six victims, injuries to the spine resulted fatally in three cases, blood poisoning carried off two gridiron warriors, and other injuries caused four deaths. Among the injuries that have not resulted fatally are: Broken collar bones and shoulders, nineteen; broken legs, thirty-one; broken arms, nine; fractures to some portion of the head, nineteen; broken ribs, three; spinal injuries, three; concussion of the brain, three.

#### (CORRESPONDENCE.)

##### MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

MONSIEUR F. N.—Au regard de votre lettre, à l'éditeur du journal j'ai l'honneur de vous répondre que ce qu'a voulu prouver M. le Baron Suyematsu dans les colonnes du *Times* n'est pas un peu; mais suffisant. Si vous êtes un chrétien vous n'avez pas un droit de lui contredire au sujet.

Vous savez; nous n'avons rien de votre religion; savez vous comment les missionnaires en Japon ont propagé le religion de Jests Christ?

Comme je suis un chrétien, je sais bien, que les missionnaires dans Japon sont tres mauvais.

En attendant votre réponse.

Y. OYAMA.

January 12th, 1906.

(We publish this letter for obvious reasons, but we need scarcely repeat the well understood formula that publication does not in any sense mean endorsement.—ED. J.M.)

##### HEATHEN FOREIGNERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Among your church notices I find the spiritual wants of our Japanese and Chinese friends are provided for by afternoon services. What, then, is meant by "7.30 p.m. Preaching to the Heathen?" It will be admitted that in popular usage the word has always a touch of pitying contempt about it, and it is gratifying to note that the writer of the notice is not guilty of such bad taste as to apply the term—epithet almost—to the two great nations of the Far East; he should, however, be more explicit. As the notice is in English and in an English newspaper the "heathen" must refer to English-speaking nations, so that the invitation is extended principally to British subjects and Americans. As the missionary in charge is an American it is soothing to reflect that he was once a "heathen" even as we are.

It is to be hoped the Japanese and Chinese are well off the premises before the heathen foreigner puts in an appearance. Yours truly,

TACT.

##### DEFAULTING STATES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Under the title "Defaulting States" in a recent issue of your paper, you reproduced from the annual report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders "a summary of the principal loans in default." In the appended summary, West Virginia appears as one of the largest defaulters. It may be worth while to state that this item may mislead some of your readers. Both officially and privately, West Virginians would deny that the state has ever defaulted and would say that West Virginia is one of the few

states that has no bonded indebtedness, the last of its bonds having been paid off some five years ago. The facts are briefly these.

The lands of West Virginia were once a part of the territory of Virginia. When, during the Civil War, Virginia was in rebellion against the Federal Government, this part of her territory remained loyal to the Union and was organized as the state of West Virginia. Later Virginia tried to transfer to West Virginia a part of the debt which had existed at the time of the latter's separation from the mother state. West Virginia always refused to take over any portion of the debt or to acknowledge any obligation in the matter. Virginia set aside a part of the debt and declared it to be the debt of West Virginia. Virginia has persistently sought and still seeks to have a joint commission representing the two states adjudicate the matter. Her efforts are continually supported by holders of the disputed bonds, many of which holders have bought the bonds as a speculation. Hence a "lobby" exists at every session of the West Virginia Legislature to urge the appointment of a commission to meet the Virginia commissioners. The West Virginia Legislature always declines to act, on the ground that there is nothing to adjudicate. The debt in question is presumably that ascribed to West Virginia in the list of "Defaulting States." But, since West Virginia never issued or authorized or recognised this debt, it is surely misleading on that basis to classify West Virginia as a "defaulting" state.

As to the equity in the matter, opinions may differ. Virginia claims that West Virginia *ought* to pay a part of the debt based on the ratio of West Virginia's population or area or wealth to those of Virginia at the time of separation. West Virginia replies that most of Virginia's debt had been created to prepare for the Rebellion and to make public improvements in that part of the territory which Virginia retained. As West Virginia *opposed* the Rebellion (separating because of it) and received little benefit from the public improvements thus paid for, she claims that it is neither just nor expedient to assume any part of the debt, and hence denies obligation.

The main facts here stated may interest some of your readers. The details would make a long and tedious history. Faithfully yours,

E. H. VICKERS.

Tokyo, January 13, 1905.

#### BRIDGE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Bridge must not be made responsible for human nature's weaknesses:—

I play tennis for a silver prize.  
I compete at story writing for money.  
I swim for a wager.

I play bridge for 5 *sen* because it amuses me and I can afford it.

I don't play tennis,  
I don't write stories,  
I don't play bridge,  
I don't swim unless

I get something at the end, because it bores me. Many people are in my position.

I refuse to play poker because I disapprove of gambling and I will only back my skill with money not my cards and only as far as I can afford to lose. I won't play bridge for 10 *sen* points, or 20 *sen* on the rubber, because I don't play well enough and cannot afford to lose such stakes. It seems to me all difficulties could be avoided over the bridge tables and human nature circumvented by forming two classes. One may call Class I the 5 *sen* players, and Class II the one *sen* players. Then each person only has to say, I belong to Class I. or II. as is done in all other games. It would result in all good and bad players who can afford to lose being in Class I. and vice versa. Only all must say it openly; the bad player who puts himself in Class I. for the sake of the stake will suffer as much as the good player who classes himself low.

There are so many people that Class I. and II. will settle themselves; only people must say so. The moment one has two classes, inviting is easy. People can then learn to play themselves into Class I. I cannot think that the better players really prefer 1 *sen* points; if they do, then they have no right to play even for 1/2 *sen* as it reduces the game to one's pocket's capacities, whereas the game should be made to be played for. If a man likes bridge for any money then let him get into Class I. If he does not like Class II., being a first class player, it is because they play badly, and he wants to get out. That two classes should come out of Tokyo shows that there can be two stakes—and I think on application it will be found that as a general rule the less good players are the one *sen* players—therefore I think it hard to allow the minority to rule Tokyo. As an hostess I know I can any night get three 5 *sen* tables for a dinner, whereas I can with difficulty get two 1 *sen* tables! I can always ask both to meet it I

know which is which—only they must say Class I., or Class II. Yours etc.,

A MUCH WORRIED 1 AND 5 SEN HOSTESS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR:—The letter in your issue of to-day, signed "A Much Worried 1 and 5 Sen Hostess", brings up a most important question to which few people can give a straightforward definite answer, viz.: Why is gambling wrong?

Of all the sins in the category, perhaps the one most universally condoned by "society" to-day, in fact the one least often recognized as in reality sinful at all, is gambling. Your correspondent, for instance, apparently considers bridge a much maligned game, wrongly condemned because of "human nature's weaknesses" which weaknesses are by inference admitted, but not considered blameworthy, since the attempt is made with specious argument to justify their indulgence.

What is gambling? The Century Dictionary gives the following definition: "To play at a game of hazard for a stake; risk money or anything of value on the issue of a game of chance, by either playing or betting on the play of others; hence, to engage in financial transactions or speculations dependent for success chiefly upon chance or unknown contingencies." It will be seen that the essence of gambling consists in the combination of two elements: a stake, or something the loss of which is willingly left to chance; and an element of uncertainty, the chance upon which the loss of the stake, or the gain of a similar stake of greater or less value, is made to depend. It is *not* so plainly evident, however, that the immorality in gambling consists not in the risk of loss, which one may be willing and able to sustain, nor yet in the wasteful use of one's goods as the consequence of this risk willingly incurred, but in the getting of gain, be it ever so insignificant, which is the fruit of mere chance, and which results in a corresponding and uncompensated loss to another person.

Gambling is condemned by law because it is an injustice and an iniquity. It is immoral, and would be so even were it not illegal, because it involves this acquiring of goods for which no recompense is given, and no amount of willingness on the loser to be mulcted, can justify the winner in the possession of his chance-gotten gains, since final reckoning must leave the one with no equivalent for the property which the other has possessed himself of, without right or title. Had the winner used force or fraud to obtain possession of the loser's goods, his moral right to them would be similar to that right which, in gambling, is the result of chance.

Your correspondent essays the distinction between games of skill and games of chance, but fails lamentably in her attempt. "I refuse to play poker because I disapprove of gambling and will only back my skill with money, not my cards, and only as far as I can afford to lose." No hostess could have made that statement! Is poker then wholly a game of chance? Some of her "gambling" friends might enlighten the lady. And does the success of the game of Bridge depend *wholly* on skill, or does the distribution of the cards contribute something to the victory? If so our acquisitive hostess, who can not enjoy the game for the game's sake but must "get something at the end", is as much of a gambler at a game for a *sen* a point as she would be for "20 *sen* on the rubber", with the saving grace that she gambles within her means!

The real point at issue must not be obscured by false analogies with games of skill at which prizes are offered, or even with a game of chance to the winner of which a prize is given gratis, or from a subscription to which all competitors have subscribed alike. (The latter may be disapproved of by some, but it does not constitute gambling in the strict sense of the word.)

Barring the question of "swimming for a wager," the instances cited as similar to playing bridge for money are all fundamentally different, and in no sense to be classed with a game of cards, since in no one of them does the element of chance appreciably influence the result unequally. Neither do those who compete suffer any loss as a result of the gain by the winner. The case of a wager, particularly when one "backs his own skill" falls into another classification, dating back to almost prehistoric times, and can not here be discussed. Suffice it to quote an eminent authority which says: "A bet or wager was, however, at common law as valid as any other kind of contract, and the distinction between bets depending on gaming and bets depending on other contingencies was long retained, and has, in fact, not yet entirely disappeared."

One may enter a contest or trial of skill for which a prize is offered without incurring blame, but one may not play cards for money and escape the charge of guilt for an immoral act.

Let no self-respecting member of the community "openly" declare himself or herself a candidate for the "Class I." or any other class which our "hos-

tes" may advocate, but in the name of social morality let the community honestly face the danger which this insidious "Bridge habit" is creating, and exert itself to avert such a catastrophe as a Society after the model of the "House of Mirth."

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

A TOKYO HOST.

#### MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

MONSIEUR,—Monsieur Y. Oyama, dans votre No. du 15 Janvier, accuse les missionnaires d'être *bes-mauvais*, et les provoque à une joute.....pacifique. Je ne puis m'expliquer cette animosité d'un *Chretien* contre nous. A moins qu'il ne doive à quelque missionnaire ce style inimitable qui fait le charme de sa lettre. Sa provocation me remet en memoire une anecdote, dont le héros fut Paul de Cassagnac qui vient de mourir. C'était à la fin du second Empire: le celebre journaliste avait reçu d'un fougueux demagogue une provocation en duel remplie d'incorrections grammaticales. Il répondit: vous me provoquez en duel; comme offensé, j'ai le choix des armes, je prends l'Orthographe. Vous êtes mort.

Moi aussi j'accepte le défi de Monsieur Oyama: comme offensé ayant le choix des armes, je prends la grammaire française. M. Oyama n'est pas mort, car je desire seulement sa conversion et non sa mort, mais il est bien malade.

UN MISSIONNAIRE.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN.

Before a meeting of the Society of Arts on Dec. 13th, over which Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, presided, a paper on "The Commerce and Industries of Japan" was read by Mr. W. F. Mitchell. The paper was accompanied by a number of slides giving views in Japan, opening with a coloured representation of Fuji-san. Mr. Mitchell, who spoke from a 16 years' residence in Japan, during which time he has seen many changes, said in the course of his remarks:—

A book which has recently been published in this country, but which came out some years ago in the United States, entitled "Bushido, or the Soul of Japan," by Dr. Nitobe, gave me an insight into Japanese character which I had hitherto only partially understood, and I should strongly recommend any of my hearers that have not read it to do so. Bushido has been strongly exemplified in the recent war, and has brought to notice qualities in this people that have staggered Europe, and led Japan to a glorious victory over a foe which other nations considered by no means despicable. I may add that Japan's friends have been astonished, not so much with their victories, but rather with the wonderful organisation, self-sacrifices, and unity of the people that have brought it about. I mention this incidentally, because the same weapons have been, and are, being used in a peaceful way for the expansion of Japan's trade, which has advanced with phenomenal strides. Now that the combat with Russia is over, the country will devote itself with precisely the same energy to the development of trade in their own country, as well as Manchuria and Korea. If the British Empire is to hold its own in the commercial centres of the East, it behoves us as a nation to take a lesson from Japan's preparedness for war, and see that we equip ourselves with the latest and newest weapons of commerce, in order that we may not have to drop out when it becomes a question of the survival of the fittest. Personally I do not believe in the "Yellow Peril" bogie, but that we may encounter our allies on the commercial field of battle is more than probable.

Mr. Mitchell then gave a brief sketch of Britain's connection with Japan and of the opening of the Treaty ports, and the re-inauguration of foreign trade. He went on to state that to trade you require merchants or dealers who are prepared to buy or sell, barter, or exchange. From the year 1624 everything foreign was prohibited, with the exception of an apology for trade with the Dutch at Nagasaki. Consequently, Japanese merchants who had, up to that time, been a power in the land very soon ceased to exist as their *raison d'être* had gone. This state of affairs lasted for over two centuries owing to the strong military spirit, tempered with the aristocratic bearing of the Daimios and their retainers and their contempt of a trader. The restrictions placed upon trade prevented any expansion, and the condition of the merchant became merely that of a shopkeeper. There were, of course, exceptions, and the existence of some few powerful firms, who were more or less directly associated with the governing powers, might be traced back for a long period, but it was not with such establishments that the foreigner came into contact when the country was again opened to foreign intercourse, but rather a set of irresponsible adventurers, who sometimes gained for their country an unenviable notoriety, due to the lack of an intelligent merchant class of the standing which any trader may



now acquire. A better class of merchants and, in many cases, wealthy firms are taking the place of the old type. I hope the day is not far distant when the integrity of all merchants will be equal to that of the Government. I do not say that Japan has the monopoly of dishonest traders, as they, unfortunately exist in every country, but I refer to it because one frequently hears that there is a lamentable lack of commercial morality in Japan. I do claim that the class of the average dealer (but not really a merchant) which came into contact with foreigners left much to be desired, and that as a consequence their foreign *conféres* were looked upon by the better class Japanese as belonging to the same category. All that is changing, and in many respects has changed. The Government and official classes no longer despise trade, but recognise that it is the backbone of the prosperity of the country. Traders have been ennobled, and hold high positions, while the Government has taken a fatherly interest in commercial enterprise, even to the extent of heavy subsidies and loans from the public exchequer. My own experience is, that by carefully selecting your traders, as you would do elsewhere, the better class merchant is reliable, but foreigners are so often misled by Bantos, or go-betweens, who, for their own ends, introduce dealers of doubtful character, who have nothing to lose and everything to gain, and these are the people who repudiate their contracts if it suits them. The remedy is to study the language and get into closer contact with the right people.

Some remarks on the banking facilities that now existed, on statistics of trade, and on the products of Japan were then given. Passing on to shipping, Mr. Mitchell referred to the creation of the Mitsu Bishi, the forerunner of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and so to the shipbuilding industry, so well represented by the Iwasaki yard at Nagasaki, and others, and the docking facilities that now existed. Railways and manufacturing followed, including a sketch of the capacities of the Wakamatsu foundry. After a few words on monopolies and industries Mr. Mitchell concluded as follows:—It is sometimes said that the Japanese are splendid at imitation, but not initiative. There I beg to differ. They certainly have the faculty of grasping how a thing is done and copying it to perfection, even improving upon it, but they are at the same time inventive, and have produced quite a number of valuable ideas. The nation has been carefully assimilating for years the knowledge of Western ideas, and making use of the best of them. I remember some years ago being invited by the authorities to visit a prison newly built in Tokyo. It was in every respect, both from a sanitary and humanitarian point of view, a model prison, and very much in advance of any goal then in the country. What struck me most about it was that it was built after visiting prisons in almost every country, the Japanese having selected what they considered the most advanced system from each and made it a harmonious whole. And so it is with everything that Japan takes in hand, there is a thoroughness as regards research that merits the highest approbation. Mistakes must inevitably be made, as no mortals are infallible, while much still remains to be done. Japan has been learning from the West, and will continue to do so, as long as there is anything worth knowing. We must not on our part lose sight of the fact that she can teach us some lessons that might be of value, both in the fields of peaceful commerce and war. Let us, therefore take full advantage of the alliance, which should bring the people (and I may say has already done so) of both countries into closer relationship, and in closing I shall express a hope that the treaty, which has secured an open door to all countries in the markets of the East, may prove to be a strong and lasting bond between this country and Japan.

Sir Marcus Samuel gave several instances of the thoroughness of the Japanese Government. He said Japan had done a great benefit to the world by rescuing a large portion of the fertile land of Manchuria. He believed that Manchuria would become the granary of the East. There were enormous possibilities of wheat-growing there. Sir Marcus also mentioned that in sending orders to England for the manufacture of war clothing, the North Country manufacturers were astonished at the completeness of the specifications sent, and the chemical and other tests the goods had to pass. It was a great revelation and he wished the Government of this country would take an example from it, and learn that the best was the cheapest in the end. The speaker also mentioned that there was undoubtedly a great field in Europe for finding money for the development of Japanese enterprises. He had not the slightest fear that the Japanese would misuse money lent for use in these directions, because the Government with its paternal solicitude, saw for what purpose it was borrowed and how it was to be utilised (Applause).

Another speaker instanced, how, thirty years ago, he invested his small savings in a Japanese loan bearing 9 per cent. The other day so much money was offered at 4 per cent. that even the most nimble

stag had difficulty in securing an allotment. He trusted China would progress, though with that country manufacturing from its own raw products, instead of sending them to Japan to be converted and then returned to her, Japan would be a heavy loser. He thought, however, that Japan would know how to trade with a rich and well-developed neighbour, just as profitably as with a backward one that now gave her great profits.

Mr. J. H. Longford commented on the changes generally in Japan, and especially in the commercial world, since the days of the first treaty. A very great change in methods and ways was now apparent. He would venture on dangerous ground and prophesy that the gratitude now felt for Japan in having rescued China, and maintained the open door, would not be so great a few years hence. Japan was perfectly well able to take care of herself, and with the advantages she possessed would be able to secure that, though the door might be wide open, no one but herself would be able to go through it.—*L. and C. Express.*

#### LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

COMMITTEE:—President—Mrs. Eldridge. Vice-President—Mrs. Caesar Hawkins. Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. C. V. Sale. Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Carey Hall. Managers—Mrs. Abegg, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. James, Mrs. Orth, Hon. Secretary for Tokyo—Baroness d'Anethan.

Your Committee has much pleasure in laying before you the 23rd Annual Report of the Association. The amount of money received during the year 1905 with balance brought forward from 1904 is *Yen* 2,882.92. The amount expended in relieving cases of necessity is *Yen* 1580.19 which leaves a balance of *Yen* 1,302.73 to be carried forward.

In a cosmopolitan community such as this is, where all in want, irrespective of creed or nationality are helped, large and sudden calls are frequently made on the funds of the Association. It is therefore earnestly hoped that subscribers will continue to give their valuable support. Any pecuniary donations will be gratefully accepted. Contributions of clothing will be received by Mrs. Field. All cases requiring assistance are thoroughly investigated by members of the Committee, and assistance is given to the extent judged sufficient.

The sincere thanks of the Ladies Benevolent Association is tendered to all friends who have sent donations, to Madame Illies, a former subscriber visiting Japan, to Madame Gielen and to the King's Daughters' Circle for kind contributions towards defraying expense of the education of three little boys, also to the executors of the late Mr. Witkowski for a hand-some donation, and to all those who have assisted in carrying out the work of the Association. An account showing the receipts and expenditure for the work done by the Ladies Benevolent Association during the past year will be seen by the Honorary Treasurer's Report on the next page.

AGNES HALL,

Hon. Sec. L.B.A.

Yokohama, January, 1906.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1905.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

DR.

	Yen.
To assist an Englishman for one year ...	240.00
Education of three American boys for one year .....	500.00
Schooling for part of year for English boy .....	134.29
Board and lodging part of year for deserted English boy .....	188.00
Board and lodging for one year for French child .....	123.00
Funerals fare for poor man .....	1.75
Postage, printing and stationery .....	24.65
Salvation Army for board and lodging for Belgian sailor .....	2.00
To assist a Belgian woman three months (Tokyo) .....	60.00
Salvation Army board and lodging for a Chilean man .....	3.00
Passage to Seattle for Hawaiian woman ...	80.00
To assist a Hawaiian woman .....	10.00
Passage to Shanghai of a British woman ...	20.00
For medicine for poor woman .....	1.00
Schooling for one year for three English girls .....	132.00
Schooling for one year for a poor girl .....	60.00
Cheque Book .....	.50
Balance in hand .....	1,580.19
Cash in hand .....	1,290.73
	12.00
	2,882.92

CR.

Yen.

By Balance 31st December, 1904 .....	820.35
By Subscription received during 1905 .....	1,412.00
Donations received during 1905 .....	575.00
By Interest 30th June, 1905 .....	35.47
" 31st December, 1905 .....	40.10

2,882.92

LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION "G" FUND.

DR.

Yen.

To Board and Tuition Fees for P. & A. Gorman for twelve months .....	1,303.10
To Fare to England for N. Gorman .....	452.95
	1,756.05
Balance in Bank .....	904.01
	2,660.06

CR.

Yen.

By Balance 31st December, 1904 .....	2,580.34
By Interest 30th June, 1905 .....	51.14
By Interest 31st December, 1905 .....	28.58
	2,660.06

M. R. SALE,

Hon. Treasurer, L.B.A.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

London, January 12.

Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, sails for Japan at the end of March on leave of absence.

#### CONSUL DAVIDSON IN HOTEL FIRE

Eleven persons were killed and many injured in a hotel fire at Minneapolis. Mr. J. W. Davidson, late American Consul-General at Shanghai, was rescued, but his condition is critical.

#### THE BRITISH TEA DUTY.

The agitation against the present tea-duty in Great Britain will be continued until the Budget is presented.

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

The electoral campaign throughout the British Isles continues to be conducted in the most acute and heated form.

#### ITALY AND GERMANY.

A section of the Italian Press is markedly anti-German on the subject of Morocco. The *Secolo* declares that Germany, despite paper alliances, is isolated and can no longer dictate its despotic will to other chancelleries.

#### "C.-B.'s" SEAT SAFE.

Later.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier, will be returned to the new Parliament for the Stirling District of Scotland unopposed, his opponent withdrawing on account of illness.

(NOTE.—At the last election Sir Henry defeated Lt.-Col. Duke by 630 votes.—*Ed. J.M.*)

#### M. FALLIERES RE-ELECTED.

M. Fallières has been re-elected President of the French Senate.

#### JOHN BURNS DENOUNCED.

The Social-Democratic Federation has issued a manifesto to the electors of Battersea (which seat Mr. John Burns held in the last British parliament) denouncing him as traitor to his class.

(NOTE.—This step has doubtless been taken because Mr. John Burns has accepted office in the new Liberal Ministry. In his unofficial days this Labour leader used to declare that no man could possibly earn more than £500 a year honestly: as a Cabinet Minister his salary is £2,000 a year, and his retiring pension will be half that amount.—*Ed. J.M.*)

**PRINCE ARTHUR.**

Prince Arthur of Connaught has started for Japan. He takes with him three Orders of Merit for Field-Marshal Oyama, Admiral Togo and Field-Marshal Yamagata.

**FRANCE LENDS MONEY TO RUSSIA.**

London, January 12.  
*Le Temps* announces that the French banks have decided to advance to Russia 266 millions of francs at 5½ per cent. per annum. This does not involve any export of gold, for the capital will remain in the banks against Russian drafts.

**RESTORING PEACE.**

Later.  
The pacification of the Baltic provinces of Russia is proceeding steadily.

**FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

The presidential election in France is fixed for January 17th.

**JOHN BURNS.**

The London Trades Council has decided to support the candidature of Mr. John Burns in Battersea.

**FRANCO-VENEZUELAN RUPTURE.**

London, January 13.  
Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela have been broken off. The cable between New York and Venezuela is interrupted.

**THE BANK OF FRANCE.**

January 14.  
A circular issued by the Bank of France says that, its notes having reached the maximum, the Government has introduced a bill raising the circulation by 800 million francs in order to avert depreciation of the metal reserve.

**THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.**

The elections hitherto show 45 Liberals and 12 Unionists elected. The Liberal gain is 22. A special telegram dated the 13th says that Mr. Balfour has been defeated.

**MR. BALFOUR'S DEFEAT.**

London, January 14.  
Mr. A. J. Balfour has been defeated for Manchester (E). The Liberals polled 6,403 votes against the Unionist 4,423. The defeat was received with the wildest enthusiasm in London. It is believed that a safe seat has been found for Mr. Balfour at Eccles. The Unionists recognise that the flowing tide is with the Liberals and are preparing for the worst. Even their strong candidates are beginning to quake. The Liberal Headquarters are jubilant, being confident of a big independent majority.

**SOCIALISTIC AND LABOUR SUCCESSES.**

London, January 16.  
An analysis of the voting shows a remarkable increase in the Socialistic and Labour vote, namely 63,692, compared with 20,631 in the same constituencies in 1900. The nett Liberal turn-over is 64,970.

**FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.**

America has assumed charge of French interests in Venezuela.

Later.

A French squadron has left Guadaloupe for Venezuela.

**LIBERAL SUCCESSES SIGNIFICANT.**

The election at West Newington has resulted: Captain C. W. Norton, (Liberal) 4,446; Belilios, Hongkong (Unionist) 2,425. *The Times* and *Standard* consider the Liberal successes most significant.

**THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.**

London, January 17.

The elections so far show 99 Liberals, 29 Unionists and 14 Labour representatives returned. The Ministerial gains are 50, and the Labour gains 11. At South Bristol W. Howell Davies, Liberal, (who contested the seat at the last election) received 8,964, and the Rt. Hon. W. Hume Long, Unionist, (returned at last election), 5,272 votes.

**THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.**

The Morocco Conference opens to-day. The press regards the prospects optimistically.

**A NEW IRISH PARTY.**

*The Times* says a new Irish organization will spring up uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. J. Redmond's parliamentary policy, proclaiming a boycott on British imports, prohibiting enlistment in the British Army and Navy and discouraging the use of the English language.

**BARON SUYEMATSU AND HIS TREATMENT ON SHIPBOARD.**

Later.

Baron Suyematsu, writing to the newspapers from Port Said, complains most bitterly of the treatment to which he and other Japanese were subjected on board the German mail steamer *Zieten*. They were condemned throughout the voyage to occupy the lowest and worst places at table.

**JAPAN AND CHILE.**

The Japanese Minister at Santiago is devoting attention to the exchange of Japanese manufactures for Chilean saltpetre.

**UNIONIST APPREHENSIONS.**

The Unionists apprehend the loss of two seats in Birmingham and a substantial substantial reduction of Chamberlain's majority.

**THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.**

London, January 17.

The latest returns show 134 Liberal, 23 Labour and 52 Unionists elected. The Liberal gains are 65 and Labour 21.

**THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.**

A meeting of the Deputies and Senators of the Left have selected M. de Fallieres as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, 416 voting for de Fallieres and 191 for Doumer.

**BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AT THE CONFERENCE.**

The London *Standard* says that Britain and Russia have agreed to act in concert at the Morocco Conference.

**M. DE FALLIERES ELECTED.**

London, January 18.

M. de Fallieres has been elected President of the French Republic by 449 votes against 371 cast for M. Doumer.

**THE SUYEMATSU AFFAIR.**

The newspapers discuss Baron Suyematsu's letter in most sympathetic terms. The Managers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd have cabled to Colombo asking for an explanation. They had given strict instructions that the utmost courtesy should be shown to Baron Suyematsu, as well as to the outgoing Chinese Minister from Great Britain.

**CHINESE LABOUR AND THE PANAMA CANAL.**

The Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal reports that Chinese labour alone can be used effectually there.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

**THE NEW PRESIDENT.**

M. de Fallieres was elected President of the French Republic and the ceremonies of installation will take place on Feb. 18th.

**ATTACK ON A KOREAN IN ST. PETERSBURG.**

The *Novoye Vremya* says that an attempt was made to assassinate Li Yong Ik, (formerly Korean Minister of War) at the Hotel de France. He received 11 wounds. His assailant was his interpreter and has been arrested.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

**THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.**

London, January 12.

Some of the St. Petersburg papers say that the Russian Government has abandoned its liberal policy.

Count Witte believes that the Manchurian army will be able to crush the revolutionaries.

London, January 14.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Budget shows a deficit of 48 million roubles. There is a bread famine at Tiflis.

St. Petersburg, January 15.

The majority of the newspapers predict the continuance of the revolution. The bureaucrats are still masters of the situation.

**GERMANY AND THE CONFERENCE.**

Paris, January 15.

The German delegates to the Morocco Conference declare that Germany desires an agreement with France and her attitude is conciliatory.

**MR. BALFOUR.**

London, January 15.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, has delivered another speech at Manchester. Obstinate opposition was shown and the meeting was interrupted. In connexion with the circulation of a statement that one of his ancestors acted dishonourably while a contractor in India, which was issued by his opponent, Mr. Balfour characterized it as a despicable political act.

**DE FALLIERES PROBABLE PRESIDENT.**

London, January 16.

Telegrams from Paris says that there is every indication that M. de Fallieres will be elected President of the French Republic.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.**

London, January 16.

The British Ambassador in Berlin delivered an important speech at a meeting called to consider the best means for cultivating friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany. While desiderating the closest friendship between the two nations he said those relations must not be of such a nature as to cause differences between Great Britain and another Power.

**THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.**

*The Times* says that the Morocco Conference is an opportunity for ascertaining the views of Germany *vis-a-vis* Great Britain and France.

Count von Tattenbach, German Minister to the Morocco Conference, said that the proposed Conference will last for about two months. Probably it will be concluded amicably.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	F. Jan. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. Jan. 20
Tacoma	B. T.	Hyades 2	M. Jan. 23
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleiades	W. Jan. 24
America	O. & O.	Coptic 3	Sa. Jan. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar 4	Sa. Jan. 27
Europe	N. L. D.	Preussen	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Jan. 28
Europe	M. M.	Salazie	W. Jan. 31
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Feb. 2
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Feb. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 5
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Feb. 8
America	P. M.	Siberia	F. Feb. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 15
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Feb. 15
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Feb. 16

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 17th inst.
- 2 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 8th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Roon	Sa. Jan. 20
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. Jan. 23
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Tu. Jan. 23
Hongkong	B. T.	Hyades	W. Jan. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. Jan. 24
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleiades	Th. Jan. 25
Portland	P. & A.	Nunantia	Th. Jan. 25
Europe	M. M.	Caledonien	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Jan. 29
Europe	P. & O.	Japan	Tu. Jan. 30
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. Feb. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	M. Feb. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Tu. Feb. 6
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. Feb. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Feb. 10
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. Feb. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Su. Feb. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Feb. 16
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Sa. Feb. 17
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	M. Feb. 19
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Feb. 21

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 12th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, and Shanghai, 7th Jan., Mails and General.—C. M. S. Co.

*Benarty*, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 12th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th Jan., General.—C. M. S. Co.

*Tijpanas*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 12th Jan.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.

*Labuan*, British steamer, 2,293, J. S. Gardner, 12th Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, via Muroran, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,706, K. Suzuki, 12th Jan.,—Kobe, 10th Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 13th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Alesia*, German steamer, 3,312, Luening, 13th Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 7th Jan., General.—C. M. S. Co.

*Japan*, British steamer, 2,796, E. P. Martin, 13th Jan.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 13th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bechuana*, British steamer, 2,659, P. J. Greggans, 14th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 12th Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 14th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 14th Jan.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cardiner, 15th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benarlich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 15th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 13th Jan., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Pyrrhus*, British steamer, 2,282, F. W. Davies, 15th Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 15th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Fiume*, German steamer, 838, P. Bergeest, 14th Jan.,—Shanghai, General.—Becker & Co.

*Greenwich*, British steamer, 1,839, B. Cobb, 15th Jan.,—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Sandown*, British steamer, 2,467, Alf. L. Paterson, 15th Jan.,—Yokosuka, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

*Monmouthshire*, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warren, 16th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 14th Jan., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Norden*, Norwegian steamer, 1,493, Wilhelmssen, 16th Jan.,—Annam via Kobe, Salt.—Taylor, Cooper & Co.

*Taiyuan*, British steamer, 1,458, L. Dawson, 16th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 9th Jan., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 16th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 31st Dec., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Takeshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,199, G. Nomura, 16th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Deramore*, Norwegian steamer, 1,496, Olaf Schudig, 17th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Chinese.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 749, J. Lorentzen, 17th Jan.,—Kamaishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Roon*, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 17th Jan.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 16th Jan., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 18th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th Jan., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Clam*, British tank steamer, 2,311, G. Bramston, 18th Jan.,—Balik Pappan, Fuel Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Rhenania*, German steamer, 4,056, Foerck, 18th Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. M. S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Pleiades*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 12th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 12th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 14th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Baird, 13th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 19th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 13th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—C. M. S. Co.

*Polynesien*, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 13th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

*Tijpanas*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 13th Jan.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Meridian*, German barque, 1,385, J. Traulsen, 13th Jan.,—Kobe, Nitre.—C. M. S. Co.

*Uruijo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 833, T. Arakawa, 13th Jan.,—Kobe and Jinsen, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Beckenham*, British steamer, 2,988, Craggs, 14th Jan.,—Vladivostok via Yokkaichi, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Spithead*, British steamer, 2,993, J. Stewart, 14th Jan.,—Singapore, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,706, K. Suzuki, 14th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Brigovira*, German steamer, 4,166, Russ, 16th Jan.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. M. S. Co.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 16th Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Telemachus*, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 16th Jan.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Stentor*, British steamer, 4,038, Chas. Jackson, 16th Jan.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Malacca*, British steamer, 2,616, C. J. Benton, 16th Jan.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,754, A. Cordiner, 16th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Alesia*, German steamer, 3,312, Luening, 16th Jan.,—Hamburg and Stettin via ports, General.—C. M. S. Co.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 16th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 16th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benarlich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 17th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 17th Jan.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 18th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 18th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Labuan*, British steamer, 2,293, J. S. Gardiner, 18th Jan.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Drabble & Co.

*Twickenham*, British steamer, 2,736, J. E. Parker, 18th Jan.,—Vladivostok via Muroran and Hakodate, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. M. S. Bulteel, Capt. Boubnoff, Miss L. Constable, Miss S. Leslie, Lieut. W. Rodzianko, Lieut. Nikanoff, and Mr. J. A. Walker, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Com. N. A. Anderson, Mr. E. W. Bonnafon, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Miss A. Donaldson, Mr. W. R. Dorsey, Mr. J. Focke, Lt. E. Gustavson, Mr. E. Goddard, Mr. W. Hancock, Mr. T. F. Jones, Mr. J. A. Keeney, Mr. F. Latimer, Dr. R. M. Powers, Mr. F. D. Phillips, Dr. S. W. Rivenburg, Mrs. S. W. Rivenburg, Mr. J. A. B. Smith, Jr., Mr. D. L. Topping, Lieut. Taube, Capt. E. H. Fillman, Mr. W. H. Witterdink, and Lieut. Vsevaloski, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. O. G. Benton, Mr. E. C. Baugher, Mrs. Z. C. B. Coryell, Mr. Arthur Davey, Mrs. C. Haffner, Mr. E. von Hoffman, Rev. F. W. Heckelman, Mrs. F. W. Heckelman and 3 children, Mr. T. Inomata, Mr. J. A. M. Johnson, Mrs. J. A. M. Johnson and child, Mr. E. H. Kinnee, Mr. C. H. Logan, Mrs. C. H. Logan and child, Mrs. A. L. Logan, Mr. F. L. Murray, Mr. P. E. Mack, Mr. A. Mackillop, Mr. T. Okazaki, Mr. K. Katayama, Mr. A. W. Richards, Mrs. A. W. Richards, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, Mr. Wilhelm Sand, Mrs. A. Simpson, Miss A. Simpson, Com. Isamu Takeshita, I. J. N., Mr. E. E. Teschmacher, and Mr. W. G. Walker, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Mak Che Yee, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. L. Anderson, Rev. H. R. Caldwell, Mrs. H. R. Caldwell and child, Miss G. Elliott, Rev. J. C. Garritt, Mrs. J. C. Garritt and 2 children, Mr. C. R. Morling, Mr. J. Steensen, Miss E. W. Stevens, Rev. Carl Vingren, and Mrs. Carl Vingren and child, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. H. Ankrum, Mr. El Hagg Abdullah-Eli, Miss E. Bolton, Mr. Chong Chan, Mr. A. Falter, Mrs. S. Falter, Mr. Edward Hartley, Mrs. H. E. Heacock, Miss A. Heacock, Mr. T. H. Jones, Mr. W. Kauffmann, Mr. Harry E. Laughlin, Miss S. K. Marks, Miss H. A. Read, Mr. F. J. Montgomery, Mr. J. S. Nichol, Miss Maud E. Olsen, Miss Clara Taite, Mr. A. Tarpinian, Mrs. F. P. Whittell, Miss Florence Whittell, Mr. E. P. Whitten, and Mr. W. E. Wilson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Roon*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. V. Blad, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. Wilh. Traun, Mr. S. Ogawa, Mr. Fritz Ellow, Mr. Victor H. Bourgeois, Lieut.-Col. Kojima, Mr. C. Westphal, Mr. P. Kummel, Mr. and Mrs. Inagaki and servant, Mr. T. Sukha Chow, Mr. Nai Tschang, Mr. Nai Pratip, Mr. Nai Pan, Mr. Nai Daeng, Mr. Nai Mong, Mr. Nai Nat, Mr. Nai Bomoat, Mr. Nai Prom, Mr. Mom Chow Sepsumanot, Mr. C. A. V. Kroenig, Mr. Baum, Mr. McLean, Dr. Freyer, Mr. Maurice Nicault, Mr. and Mrs. Jaedicke, Miss Nellie Harrington, Miss Nellie Rabbits, Mrs. Frank Gengl, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Neil and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Miss and Master Ernest Morris, Mr. P. H. Green, Miss Frances Callum, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Evans, Miss Nellie Evans, Miss Katherine Evans, Miss Dolly Evans, Miss Mary Evans, Mr. R. Gardner, Mr. W. Sewell, Mr. R. S. Dougall, Mr. Nai Charoem, Mr. Chan Ying Chee, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schaeztchan, Mr. C. Duce, Mr. and Mrs. Misses and Master Filipek, Mr. Y. Luigi Gentile, Mr. Margaret Cleophas, Mr. K. Purnell, Mr. A. Sun, Mr. A. Chin, Mrs. and Misses Fung, Mr. Chow, Mr. F. S. Supon, Mr. R. B. Daryanani, Mr. G. Detoran, and Mr. Trost, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. W. R. Ward, Mr. A. H. Harrison, Mr. W. Stableford, Mr. R. M. Ker, Mr. E. Ruppert, Mr. J. Darroch, Mr. H. W. Lea, Capt. and Miss Ekstrand, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watson, Mr. J. Briggs, Mr. G. A. Johnson, Mr. A. H. Dare, Mr. L. Russell, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Com. P. Hankin, R.N., Eng. Capt. J. H. Adams, R.N., Mrs. S. Banoojee, Mr. P. B. Biswas, Mr. D. A. Sherley, Mr. J. G. Lay, Mrs. M. Heckert, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Simmers and child, Mr. N. T. Saunders, Mr. E. H. Morris, Mr. D. Wilkinson, Mr. R. O. Rutherford, Mr. W. J. Harrison, Mr. H. J. Muhlensteth, Mr. E. J. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kerr, and Mrs. Adams, in cabin; 12, in intermediate; 78, in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Polynesien*, for Marseilles via



ports:—Mrs. P. Sothorn, Mrs. F. Allen, Mrs. M. Cudenet, Mrs. William Styles, Rev. H. Janing, Mr. H. Correll, Mr. F. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nyfeneegger and infant, Comte A. de Flerieu, Mr. G. Brodigan, Rev. F. E. Brown, Mr. Zing Loh Zeng, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stratton, Mr. Giure Fevre, Mr. Chuck Chan Poo, Mr. Mark Tang Wa, Mr. Pohoomull Khamull, Miss F. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Maille and 3 infants, and Chinese, in cabin; 1 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Com. N. A. Anderson, Mr. Theo. Bauer, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. E. W. Bonafon, Capt. M. Boubhoff, Miss A. Donaldson, Mr. C. Cottrell, Mr. C. V. Guterres, Mr. J. Focke, Mr. E. Goddard, Lieut. E. Gustavson, Mr. W. Hancock, Mr. T. F. Jones, Com. H. G. Leopold, U.S.N., Mrs. H. G. Leopold, Mr. P. Muhlen, Lieut. T. Nikonoff, Mr. K. Okazaki, Dr. R. M. Powers, Mr. F. D. Phillips, Mr. A. Moore Radford and valet, Dr. S. W. Rivenburg, Mrs. S. W. Rivenburg, Lieut. Rodzianko, Mr. James Rolph, Mr. R. T. Rolph, Mr. J. A. B. Smith, Jr., Lieut. Taube, Capt. E. H. Tillman, Mr. D. L. Topping, Mr. W. H. Wilterdink, Lieut. Wsevaloski, and Mrs. T. Yamada, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. El Hagg Abdullah-Eli, Mr. L. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Ankrum, Rev. H. R. Caldwell, Mrs. H. R. Caldwell and child, Miss C. Elliott, Mr. A. Falter, Mrs. A. Falter, Rev. J. C. Garritt and 2 children, Mr. Edward Hartley, Mrs. H. E. Heacock, Miss A. Heacock, Mr. T. H. Jones, Mr. W. Kauffmann, Mr. Harry E. Laughlin, Mr. Mak Che Yee, Miss S. K. Marks, Miss H. A. Mead, Mr. F. J. Montgomery, Mr. C. R. Morling, Mr. J. S. Nichol, Miss Maud E. Olson, Mr. J. Steensen, Miss E. M. Stevens, Miss Clara Taite, Mr. A. Tarpinian, Rev. Carl Vingren, Mrs. Carl Vingren and child, Mrs. A. P. Whittell, Mr. E. P. Whitten, Mr. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. Axlene, Mr. Th. de Benigny, Mr. H. Cochran, Mr. G. T. Harris, Mr. G. V. Hayes, Mrs. G. V. Henson, Mr. P. D. Khan, Miss S. Mitchell, Miss L. Oldham, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. S. P. Solomon, Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and Mr. S. Uchi-gaki, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, January 19.

The Yarn market is quiet, there are no fresh transactions and quotations are unchanged. There is a little more activity in Grey Shirtings since the beginning of the year and some contracts have been made for autumn arrival. Nothing doing in White shirtings.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—40 yds. 36 in. ... 0.10 to 0.16  
50 yds. 36 in. ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.05

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... 0.50 to 0.65  
Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 0.90 to 1.20

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 375.00 to 385.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00

Indian Broach... 28.50 to 29.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

The market is unchanged. No sales are reported.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square... 4.30 to 4.50

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (½" to 1½")... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 2.00

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.80 to 7.00

Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.35

## KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is very dull.

American... \$3.37

Russian... 3.16

Tongkat... 3.14

## SUGAR.

The market has been somewhat weaker partly in consequence of the small demand from the interior and partly owing to the heavy arrival of German Beet, about 35,000. The Tokyo Refinery sold at the opening on Jan. 6th, 8,000 bags at a decline of 5 to 16 sen per bag.

Brown Takao ...	7.50 to 7.90
Brown Manila... ..	8.30 to 9.30
Brown China ... ..	7.20 to 12.00
White Java and Penang ...	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined... ..	14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

There has been no business passing or any change in prices.

Java, Medium to best... ..	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best ...	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

There has been a moderate business during the week and it looks as though Japanese shippers were getting tired of supporting the market. Foreign houses are buying very little, and on some grades of Filature there is a reduction in quotations. Consuming markets still talk of lower prices and it may be that we shall see further concessions made here during the next week.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... ..	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... ..	1,035 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... ..	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... ..	980 to 995
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... ..	1,030 to 1,070
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... ..	960 to 965
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... ..	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... ..	940 to 950
Common—Coarse ... ..	—
Re-reels—Extra ... ..	Nominal
Re-reels—No. 1 ... ..	1,010 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 1½ ... ..	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2 ... ..	940 to 950
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ..	Nom 980 to 985
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... ..	945 to 950
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ...	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2 ... ..	905 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2½ ... ..	Nom. 895 to 900

## WASTE SILK.

The good business continues. Buyers complain of the quality not being up to standard and such inferior parcels can be had at a reduction in price. But for grades fully up to standard our quotations stand unchanged.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ..	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ..	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... ..	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... ..	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... ..	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... ..	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... ..	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good... ..	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium ... ..	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... ..	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... ..	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... ..	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... ..	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... ..	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... ..	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair ... ..	40 to 45

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 18.

London silver ¼ lower and China sterling quotation ¼ to ½ lower have caused local rates on China to advance accordingly, other rates being unaltered and closing as under:—

London Bank T. T. ... ..	2/6 ½ @ 2 ½
— Bills on demand ... ..	2/0 ½ @ 2 ½
— 4 months' sight ... ..	2/1 ½ @ 2 ½
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	2/0 ½ @ 2 ½
— 6 months' sight ... ..	2/1 @ 2 ½
Asia & Europe Bank sight ... ..	255 ½ @ 6
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	260 ½ @ 1
— 6 months' sight ... ..	262 @ 2 ½
Hongkong Bank sight ... ..	101 ¾ @ 101 ¾
— Private to days' sight do. ...	99 ¾
Shanghai Bank sight ... ..	70 ¾
— Private to days' sight ... ..	72 ¾
India Bank sight ... ..	151 @ 2
— Private 30 days' sight ... ..	153 @ 3 ½
America Bank sight ... ..	49 ½ @ ½
— Private 30 days' sight ... ..	50 @ ½
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	50 ¾ @ ¾
Germany Bank sight ... ..	208
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	213 @ ½
Bar Silver (London) ... ..	30
* Nominal.	

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, January 17th, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been an increased demand for almost all stocks during the week and a fairly large business has resulted. Grand Hotels can be placed at yen 225. Club Hotels are enquired for at yen 55. Kinn Breweries, sellers at yen 130. Engine and Iron Works are obtainable at yen 120. Raub Mines have again been largely dealt in at \$5.10. Oriental Consolidated Gold Mines, a few are offered at G. \$20. Shanghai Lands, buyers at Tls. 120.

Yokohama Electric Tramways shares have been the medium of a fair line of business at yen 64, 64½ and 65. Osaka Electric Lights at yen 113. Kawasaki Shipyards at yen 90.80. Osaka Harbour Bonds at yen 94.20. Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd issue at yen 96.50.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$900 sellers. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 66½ sales. China Traders, \$90 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs at \$108 sellers. Hongkong Lands, \$125 sellers. Humphreys Estates, \$13 sellers. Green Island Cements, \$29 sellers. Farnhams, Tls. 126½ sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 120 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A't or Carried Forward.	Date.	Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	100	100			30.6.03	6%	Year for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	55 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 2,608.34	30.6.05	6%	" ½	225 B.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17½%	" 1	77½ Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 30,174.81	30.6.05		" ½	35 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25		10,572.91	31.10.04	16%	" 1	32½ S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	170,000	4,781.87	31.12.04		" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 5,935.35	31.5.05	20% 1st y.r.	" 1	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25			31.8.05	12%	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H. L. old ord.		1490	50	50					" 1	75 N.
" " new "	251,000	1510	50	25						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 Sa.
" " new "		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12½	12½					Y. 37	500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.						
Mining Co., Ltd.	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10		G. \$672,093	31.12.04	50cents.	" 1905	G. \$20
Raub Australian Gold	£	150,000	£1	18/10		Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	40cents.	" 1901	\$5.10 Sa
Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	£1	£1						

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
Share and General Broker.

# FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

## Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., **THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.**

Warm baths with **CUTICURA SOAP**, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with **CUTICURA OINTMENT**, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of **CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

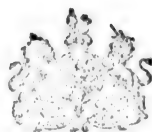
## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by **CUTICURA OINTMENT**, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, anti-septic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humoral cures yet compounded.

**CUTICURA REMEDIES** are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-33, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Davo and Chas. Coor, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.



"Here's to the health of every  
man, woman, and child in the  
land."  
**BOVRIL**

# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

## IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,  
Glandular Swellings,  
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,  
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 553, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR"—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Jan. 20th, at 9 a.m., the "ROON"—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Jan. 20th, the "TAIYUAN"—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Jan. 22nd, at Daylight, the "RHENANIA"—C. Illies & Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 23rd, the "NIPPON MARU"—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Jan. 23rd, at 2 p.m., the "SHINANO MARU"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 24th, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Jan. 24th, the "HYADES"—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Jan. 24th, the "PAUL SIGISMUND"—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

At 112-B Bluff, Yokohama, on the 20th Jan., to EDWARD and EVELYN COURTS, a Daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

At Kobe, on the 25th inst., H. A. STEWART, Russo-Chinese Bank, Yokohama, to DOROTHY, second daughter of James Ellerton, Esq., Kobe. (No cards.)

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**NOTE**—With this issue of the *Japan Weekly Mail* is included the Index for the Vol. July-December, 1905.

**THE Japanese Diet** has settled done to work.

**SURGEON-ADMIRAL M. KAGAMI** has been appointed a Councillor of the Palace.

**HEAVY** falls of snow are reported from nearly every province of Japan this week.

**THE Brazilian battleship *Aquidaban*** has been blown up with the loss of nearly 200 lives.

**K. ISHIBASHI** and another employee of the **Osaka branch of the Nippon Commercial Bank**, have been arrested on a charge of having embez-

zled about ten thousand *yen* belonging to the bank.

**MR. FUJINAMI**, Superintendent of the Imperial Stables, has received a decoration from the Kaiser.

A RUSSIAN mine was washed ashore on Jan. 23rd at Otabe; in the district of Kawakita near Kanazawa.

OWING to the recent heavy snow, traffic on the Hokkaido Railway and the Hokuyetsu Railway is interrupted.

TWO destroyers arrived at Mokpo on January 19th to deal with the pirates who are now active in Korean waters.

THE ice-crusher *Tairei Maru*, now under repairs at Yokosuka, will leave on January 28th for Saghalien via Aomori.

ACCORDING to the *Jiji*, Count Katsura, the late Premier, and Baron Kawamura will shortly leave for America and Europe.

JUDGE Esaki, of the Yokohama District and Local Courts, has been removed to the Kofu District Court, Yamanashi prefecture.

ADMIRAL SAITO, Minister for the Navy, and Mr. Y. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, have been promoted to Senior Class of the Fourth Rank.

MR. SUNAGA, proprietor of the *Fukui Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, has been arrested and the office of the paper has been searched by the authorities.

WHEN the O. & O. steamer *Doric* was entering Hongkong, during a dense fog, on January 10th, a coolie boat got across her bows and one man was drowned.

THE French Minister in Seoul will leave Korea by the French man-of-war *Kersaint* which is expected to arrive in Korea from Shanghai at the end of this month.

THE 100th Bank held a general meeting on Jan. 21st in Tokyo. An interim dividend for the last half of 1905 was declared at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum.

ON the night of Jan. 21st, two passenger trains collided on the Kyushu Railway between Karatsu and Mihara, the result being that one person was killed and four were injured.

DURING the late war, the Nippon Red Cross Society received as donations from the public *yen* 1,258,001.34 from Japanese and *yen* 359,814.13 from foreigners.

THE net profit of Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshta, for the last half year of 1905 was *yen* 9,986.45. It may be remembered that the capital of the hotel is a hundred thousand *yen*.

Two coal coolies and a number of sendoes had a fight on Tuesday evening near Ishikawa-Nakamura, Yokohama, the coolies being severely hurt. They were treated by a doctor.

THE Yokohama City Office will enforce sanitary measures from the beginning of February in connection with the plague, which is still prevalent in Osaka and other western places.

S. OKU, the adopted son of the late Mr. Oku Saburobei, a well-known merchant of Tokyo, committed suicide on board a steamer while on his way from Matsushima to Sendai.

THE *Jiji* has a telegram from Osaka to the effect that Mr. R. Iwamura, one of the auditors of the Kwansei Railway Co., and Mr. K. Yabuta, President of the 68th Bank, Nara, were arrested on Jan. 22nd in Osaka, and removed to the Osaka

District Court. It is alleged, adds the Japanese paper, that they are implicated with T. Kawamoto, a contractor, who is undergoing examination in the same Court on a charge of fraud.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram, the Hamburg-Amerika Line's steamer *Servia* has gone ashore off the Holland coast while on her way home from Yokohama. The crew were all saved.

C. SEKIDA, student of the Imperial University, committed suicide on the morning of Jan. 21st by throwing himself into the canal near Misaki-cho, Tokyo. He had been suffering from brain complaint for some months past.

AN official telegram says that Mr. Griscom, formerly American Minister in Tokyo, has been appointed Ambassador to Brazil, and that Mr. Luke Wright, late Governor of the Philippines, has been appointed Ambassador to Tokyo.

A DEPUTATION of the foreign residents in Manchuria on New Year's Day presented to Lieut.-Colonel Yokura, Japanese Administrator of Newchwang, a gold watch bearing an inscription showing the gift to be a token of their friendship and esteem.

A TELEGRAM from Morioka, Iwate prefecture, says that on the morning of Jan. 22nd, a wealthy merchant residing in Kawara-machi was found murdered on the Tsunaki road outside the city. Money known to be in his possession was stolen. The culprit is still at large.

A SERIOUS accident took place on the evening of Jan. 21st on the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Tramway near Kanagawa. No. 1 and No. 4 carriages collided with the result that both sustained severe damage. Five passengers were severely and six slightly injured.

MR. WONG KAI KOH, who was temporarily residing at the foot of Camp Hill, Yokohama, accidentally fell across a charcoal brazier in the lavatory and received such injuries that notwithstanding his removal to the General Hospital he died on Thursday from the shock.

It is reported by Japanese papers that Admiral Viscount Ito, Councillor of the Supreme Military Council, formerly Chief of the Naval Staff Office, will be promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, and General Count Nodzu, Commander of the Central Army, to the rank of Field-Marshal.

AN Osaka telegram says that the sailing vessel *Futoku Maru* (158 tons) on her way from Hirato to Osaka, collided with a foreign steamer about 9 a.m. on January 17th off the district of Onsen, Ehime prefecture, sustained severe damage aft, and sank in a few minutes. The steamer made no effort to rescue the crew, consisting of eight men, and passed out of sight. After drifting for about an hour three of the crew were saved by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Anlo Maru*. One of the three, however, died after being rescued. The *Anlo Maru* arrived on January 19th at Kobe and handed the survivors over to the Harbour Office.

THE Ruori Coal Co., which was lately established at Ishikari, Hokkaido, by prominent capitalists of Tokyo and Yokohama with a proposed capital of *yen* 7,500,000, intends to raise a loan of the same amount in London, with a view to which the promoters are now said to be conducting negotiations with a London syndicate through a leading British firm in Yokohama. The contract agreed upon between the parties is reported to provide that debentures are to be issued at *yen* 102 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum; no guarantee is required for the debt; and the loan is to be redeemed by installments extending over seventeen years but redemption to begin only after three years have elapsed.



## CHINA.

Saturday, January 20.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that quite a wave of anti-Japan sentiment is springing up in China. It had its origin, he says, in a manifesto prepared by some Cantonese literati who insist that the real menace to China's integrity comes from Japan, and it has been swelled by the voices of the recalcitrant students who recently returned from Tokyo to Shanghai, as well as by politicians who profess to detect in this country's action towards Korea the germs of a policy of extensive aggression. The *Hochi* correspondent writes in a very emphatic strain, but it would be unwise, we think, to attach much importance to his news. The Japanese stand between two camps: the camp of the Manchu Dynasty and the camp of its enemies. What rankled most in the minds of the Chinese students who recently created such a commotion in Tokyo, was that they imagined some collusion between Peking and Tokyo to subject them to restraints. Therefore their ill-judged conduct was addressed to their own authorities as much as to the Japanese.

The Chinese Minister in Tokyo has telegraphed to the returned students that all their comrades having rejoined the schools and colleges in Tokyo, a fixed time is now allowed for the returned youths to take the same step. If they remain obstinate, all allowances made to them by the State or by local governments will be stopped.

It appears that there is no truth in the rumour recently wired to Tokyo that the Vice-Minister of Education had memorialized the Throne urging abandonment of the study of the Confucian and Mencian Classics as mere waste of time. What the memorial really contained was a suggestion that, these books being beyond the comprehension of very young students, it would be better to confine the study of them to higher educational institutions and to dispense with their use in junior schools. Viceroy Yuan is alleged to be in favour of this recommendation.

Monday, January 22.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Peking quotes a trustworthy diplomatic authority as saying that a conference will soon be opened between China and Russia, when the latter Power will submit the following proposals:—

1. That Russia shall respect China's autonomy, and that friendship shall be cemented between the two Powers.
2. That China, when opening Manchuria, shall confer with the Representatives of all the Powers on an equal footing and shall avoid all display of partiality.
3. That mining privileges shall be granted to Russia in Mongolia.
4. That Russia shall have special trade privileges in Chinese Turkestan.
5. That if China contemplates opening Changkiakow or Kulung to foreign trade, she shall confer first with Russia on the subject.
6. That the Treaty of 1881 shall be revised.
7. That Russia shall be granted the same privileges of communications as Japan in Shantung (?).
8. That all railways communicating with the Amur River shall be constructed by China and Russia in combination.

The correspondent adds to this that Russia claims as her own a tract of land 70 miles wide along the southern bank of the Amur, and that she is requiring all Chinese residents to remove from that district. He further states that Russian local officials are congregating in Peking with a view to the impending conference, and that the business of the Russia-Chinese Bank is in a very unprosperous condition.

A telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from Peking says that the Chinese Authorities have nearly completed their investigations preparatory to establishing an opium monopoly and that they have made application to the British Representative in the sense that the Government desires to buy up all the opium coming from India.

Tuesday, January 23.

M. Pokotiloff is credited (*Hochi's* correspondence) with some views not unlikely to cause trouble. He claims, in the first place, that the opening of Harbin, as provided by the Peking convention, will be injurious to Russian interests, though the reason of such an estimate is not stated. He further alleges that whereas China has consented to the exploitation of the Yalu forests by a syndicate of Chinese and Japanese subjects, she is finding in the expiration of the charter's term a pretext for putting an end to the life of the Russo-Chinese Syndicate which is operating the Amur forests. And he finally insists that if Japan is to have a railway from Antung to Mukden, Russia must be granted concessions for branch lines in the Amur region.

The correspondents of the *Kokumin* and the *Hochi* report that M. Pokotiloff, having complained to the Waiwupu about outrages committed by Chinese bandits against Russian merchants in Shinkiang, received for answer a retort that the fault seems to be on the side of the Russian merchants, who form themselves into bodies and commit lawless acts which naturally draw down on them the resentment of the inhabitants. Steps have been taken, the Waiwupu adds, to ascertain the facts, and after due investigation a decision will be taken.

The Chinese Minister in Washington is said to have telegraphed to his Government that a bill of 12 articles has been prepared in connexion with the question of Chinese immigrants into the United States. It places merchants, students and tourists on the same footing with similar classes of Occidentals and it materially mitigates the restrictions upon labourers.

Wednesday, January 24.

The Chinese Governor of the Amur region is reported to have addressed to his Government a despatch complaining that the Russians are inciting the local bandits to raid the country and that if he sends troops to quell this disturbance they are likely to come into collision with the Russians. He therefore asks the Peking Authorities to make representations in the proper quarter. As to the motive of the Russians in thus acting, the Governor assigns to them a design of postponing the time for the withdrawal of their forces. In consequence of the receipt of this intelligence Mr. Na Tung addressed a despatch to M. Pokotiloff, saying that after the withdrawal of the Russians China intends to employ in important positions such of her subjects in Manchuria as were in the Russian service, and warning M. Pokotiloff that his countrymen are said to be acting in a manner detrimental to the preservation of good order, a course not at all conducive to Russian interests. M. Pokotiloff, if the telegrams from which we obtain this intelligence be trustworthy, made a somewhat defiant reply. He said that it did not all concern Russia what steps the Chinese might take towards their own nationals in Manchuria after the evacuation, but he declared that the reports sent in by Chinese officials were inspired by a desire to clear themselves of responsibility for out-

rages committed against Russian life and property, and that the Central Government in Peking would not be suffered to act the part of an idle spectator in such a matter. M. Pokotiloff's attitude is doubtless inspired by reports reaching him from his own officials, but nevertheless the tone of his reply suggests that he has little inclination to conciliate the Waiwupu.

The officials bearing the ratified copy of the China-Japan Convention reached Peking on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and it is said that in order to avoid delays likely to be caused by the Chinese New Year, the officials of the Waiwupu made arrangements for the exchange of ratifications on the 23rd. Such celerity is very unusual, especially in China.

Thursday, January 25.

Mr. Leung, Chinese Representative in Washington, having served his time, says the Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*, would be replaced in the ordinary course of events, but he is considered to have shown so much ability in handling the questions of the railways and of the immigration of labourers that the Government has decided to keep him at his post.

There are now 1600 Japanese residents in Tientsin but the Japanese Consulate remains in its old place at a remote corner of the British settlement and considerable inconvenience is thus entailed. The Japanese have consequently held a meeting and passed a resolution that the Government be asked to arrange for the transfer of the Consulate to a more convenient position.

There appears to be some serious discontent in Canton. The Viceroy Tsen Chun-huan having conceived a plan for building the Yeh-Han Railway with funds obtained by increased taxation, much murmuring has made itself heard, and the gentry and literati have memorialized the Peking Government urging the withdrawal of the Viceroy. In consequence of this memorial Peking has ordered Viceroy Chou to investigate the administrative methods of his colleague Tsen. Meanwhile there has been sent to the United States Consul in Canton a warning that a plot is on foot to assassinate him, and thereafter to take advantage of the confusion which would ensue for assassinating the Viceroy himself. The conspirators reckon that were the United States Consul killed, foreign men-of-war would certainly be sent to Canton and great commotion would result. This, however, sounds like a mere canard. If, as rumour alleges, Viceroy Tsen's doings are objectionable chiefly on the score of wanting to tax the people for railway purposes, the Cantonese must be well aware that the assassination of an American Consul and the sending of men-of-war up the river would result in a tax from which there would be no escape.

The exchange of ratifications in the case of the new China-Japan Convention took place in Peking on the 23rd instant.

Rumour says that Viceroy Chang has memorialized the Throne in favour of opening Wuchang to foreign trade. His Excellency's reasons are that the business of the place is growing rapidly and that after the opening of the Yeh-Han Railway it will become a great commercial emporium.

Of the six divisions which are to form the Peh-yang Army of Viceroy Yuan, three have been duly organized, equipped and trained, namely, the Second Division with its head-quarters at Yungping; the Third with its head-quarters at Paoting; and the Fourth with its head-quarters at

Machang. The Viceroy, in view of the fact that troops are now required in Manchuria, is said to have decided that the Paoting Division shall be sent thither, and that it shall be followed, later on, by the Machang men who require some further training. We have as yet no information as to the exact strength of a Peh-yang division.

The Chinese Government has resolved, it is said, to despatch a force of a thousand picked men forthwith to some point between Kulung and Kiaakta. This resolve is inspired by the repeated receipt of intelligence pointing to Russian activity in that quarter of China's dominions.

Friday, January 26.

It is stated that after frequent representations from the Chinese Government Russia has at length agreed to open negotiations with reference to the Portsmouth treaty. She will not, however, appoint any special plenipotentiary but will leave the business in the hands of M. Pokotiloff. She has certainly not shown any expedition in this matter, regarding it probably as one of form in the main. Naturally it was not expected that she would take any step to approach China until the nature of the Japanese negotiations in Peking was clearly known, but even granting that cause of delay she has not hurried herself. China's game, we think, would have been to "sit tight." It is quite on the cards that M. Pokotiloff may make her pay for the anxiety she has shown. By way of preface to this forecast we notice that the Russian Representative is stated to have severely criticised the China-Japan Convention in conversation with Mr. Tang Shou-i. M. Pokotiloff is said to have remarked that whereas Viceroy Yuan had announced his intention of conducting the negotiations in such a manner as to assert China's sovereignty to the full, his Excellency did not appear to have very successful in that respect. One does not require any very profound knowledge of Russian diplomacy to understand the character of such a prelude to the negotiations now pending. M. Pokotiloff is preparing his *vis-à-vis* to find that her sovereignty does not receive much respect at Russian hands.

The opening of Manchuria does not appear likely to be quite as rapid a process as might have been anticipated from the terms of the Peking Convention. It is alleged that Mukden, Harbin and Tsitsihar alone are to be opened immediately, and that an interval of 3 years will probably elapse before the other places named in the Convention are accessible to foreign traders. Active steps are now in progress, it is said, with regard to the first three places, but the procedure with regard to the others will be more leisurely. After all, there are some important preparations to be made; primarily the complete dispersal of the Hunghtuts.

A telegram to the *Hochi* says that China is demanding from Russia a payment of a million taels in connexion with the transfer of the railway south of Changchun to Japan. As to how this claim is made up, no particulars are given, but formal negotiations are said to have been commenced.

More or less detailed rumours are wired by the *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent with reference to the recently received statement that an anti-Japanese feeling was growing up in China. Lien Fang and Tang Shou-i are said to entertain such a sentiment, but Na Tung considers that the influx of Japanese subjects into Kulung, Mongolia, Shinkiang and Kangsi should be read as an

indication of Japan's desire to keep the peace. Ku Fung-ki, on the other hand—and his view is understood to be shared by all the other leading members of the Government—contends that neither of the above two views is correct and that China, avoiding the growth of any feeling of reliance on Japan, should adopt the policy of depending on her own strength. The statement here made incidentally that many Japanese subjects have entered the northern and north-western extra-mural regions of China is novel.

The Governor-General of Mukden is represented as being very anxious about the opening of Mukden and the establishment of the timber company contemplated by the Peking Convention. He wishes to use all expedition in these matters in order not to be forestalled by the Japanese, but the question of funds perplexes him, inasmuch as a sum of 4 million taels will be needed according to his calculation. He suggests that this money should be obtained from abroad; in other words, that China should follow Japan's example in introducing foreign capital, and he urges that Viceroy Yuan should be consulted on the subject.

Projects for re-constructing the Chinese navy are said to be earnestly mooted in Peking. In considering this problem it has appeared to Chinese statesmen that a great impetus is given to the Japanese navy by the fact that Princes of the Blood serve on board men-of-war, and the idea is that a similar course should be adopted in China. A prince—whose name is not mentioned—has memorialized the Throne on the subject, urging that fifteen youths of noble lineage should be selected and despatched to Europe for the purpose of studying naval matters. This would indeed be a new departure in a country where for many centuries the profession of arms has been despised as ignoble and unworthy of a gentleman's attention.

Mr. Wang Wen-shao is stated to be dangerously ill.

A strange report comes from Changsha, the capital of Hunan. A man named Kelly, and described as the chief police constable there, is said to have attempted to arrest two Greeks—or two members of the Greek Church, we can not discover which is the correct version—but the attempt ended in an attack upon the constable who died on the following day from the effects of his injuries. He is said to have been hung. A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the officer was shot by a foreigner.

#### THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

The *Toyo Kyokai* held its regular meeting in the Sanyentei on the 24th instant, Mr. Kato Takaaki, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presiding. Among those present were Mr. Inagaki, Japanese Representative in Siam, and Mr. Megata, Financial Adviser to the Korean Government. Mr. Inagaki spoke interestingly of the foreign relations of Siam. He said, in effect, that the *entente* between France and Great Britain had secured the maintenance of Siamese independence and that the country was now flourishing, its relations with Japan growing daily closer. Mr. Megata described the course of financial reform in Korea. He said that 5½ million *yen* worth of nickels had been examined up to the present and only from 2 to 5 per cent. had been found spurious. The standard currency might be said to be notes of the First Bank, some 8 million *yen* worth of which had already gone into circulation. There still remained in the people's hands

a great quantity of cash, but the amount could not be ascertained. It appeared that the Korean nation needed about 13 million *yen* in the form of circulating media, a reasonable sum if the population be put at 12 millions. He proceeded to describe the various other steps taken for reforming the financial system, but as these have already been noted in our columns, we need not repeat them here. It is to be observed, however, that Mr. Megata spoke hopefully of the success hitherto attending the various changes made. He referred also to the budget, and related how great had been the difficulties with this essential part of financial control. A deficit of 2 million *yen* on the side of revenue had presented itself, but happily equilibrium had been secured. Korea had now a debt of 5½ million *yen*. Speaking of the revenue he alluded to the flagrant differences between actualities and the condition indicated by law. Immense sums were levied by officials over and above the legal amounts; large deductions were made from the Treasury's receipts on account of bogus expenses, and considerable sums remained uncollected. It was hoped that all these abuses would be remedied in time. Korean administrative officials had no manner of practical training. They could talk glibly enough, but when it came to a question of accounts they were helpless. Education was an imperative necessity and the fact had received recognition in the new programme. He believed that when the new agricultural improvements were introduced—mainly the growing of cotton—when industry was encouraged; when proper forestry laws were enforced; when rice-culture was reformed; when the extortions of officialdom were corrected, and when the administration of justice could be relied on, the 12 millions of Korean people would bless the new regimen. Mr. Megata's speech seems to have attracted much interest.

#### THE INCOME TAX.

As there seems to be still some misunderstanding about the income tax and the manner of its collection, a word of explanation may be useful. Up to the close of 1904 the tax was collected half-yearly, the year being computed from January to December, not as the fiscal year from April to March. But the Authorities found that this method of semi-annual payment was embarrassing after the tax had been increased by war rates, and they therefore decided to make the collections quarterly, which system came into force from January 1st, 1905. Thus the method assumed the following form:—

First quarter, January to March, collected on September 30th, following.  
Second quarter, April to June, collected on November 30th, following.  
Third quarter, July to September, collected on January 31st, following.  
Fourth quarter, from October to December, collected on March 31st, following.

It will thus be seen that although the payments are on account of quarters of a year, the collections are actually made every two months between September and March, and no collection takes place during the period of six months from April to September. Within the past few days, notices have been issued calling for a quarterly payment on or before the 31st instant. This payment is for the quarter ended September 30th of last year. It will be followed by another collection on the 31st of March, and there will then be no further collection until the 30th of next September.

## THE "SEIYU-KAI."

Our readers will have observed that at the meeting of the *Seiyu-kai* on the 16th instant, an announcement that the *Daido Club* had applied to join forces with the *Seiyu-kai* for parliamentary purposes evoked some derision, but there was no evidence of a serious desire to reject the overture. Collating the various reports published by the Tokyo press, we gather that the incident was part of an interesting negotiation which may be said to have assumed practical shape on the occasion of the meeting of members of the Diet held in the house of the Prime Minister on the 17th inst. The leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* and of the Progressists remained behind on the occasion after the minor members had dispersed, their object being to discuss arrangements for coöperation between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists. The principal men in both parties were anxious to walk hand in hand as they had hitherto done, their object being to avert party disputes pending the final settlement of all questions arising out of the war. To understand what this involves it is necessary to note that the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists have hitherto combined to elect from their own ranks solely all the members of the standing committees in the Lower House—the Budget Committee, the Petitions Committee, the Punishments Committee and the Settled Accounts Committee. Such a system of election meant, of course, that all other parties were virtually excluded from interference in any of the subjects entrusted to these important committees for discussion. It is alleged that in a conversation between Marquis Saionji and Mr. Oishi Masami (a Progressist leader), on a date which is not mentioned, the Marquis agreed to renew this system for the purposes of the present session of the Diet. But subsequently the *Daido Club* came forward with an offer of coöperation, which naturally involved admission of the *Daido* members also to the ranks of the standing committees. The *Daido Club's* hope was that the *Seiyu-kai* would join hands with it to the exclusion of the Progressists, and the hope of the Progressists was that the *Seiyu-kai* would join hands with them to the exclusion of the *Daido Club*. The *Seiyu-kai* were thus placed in an embarrassing situation. No such dilemma of choice had previously presented itself, for outside the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists there had not existed any organization worthy of serious consideration. But the *Daido Club* is a formidable body. It commands in the Lower House votes variously estimated at from 76 to 85, being thus a very tangible force. To exclude such a body altogether from the standing committees would have been obviously unjust as well as impolitic: to admit the *Daido Club* as well as the *Seiyu-kai* would mean what the Japanese call a "flower-all-round policy," which does not count among the most dignified kinds of procedure. The *Seiyu-kai* finally decided, however, that the *Daido Club* must be admitted, but that the old relation should be, at the same time, preserved with the Progressists. It would seem that this obviously fair decision has not greatly pleased either the Progressists or the *Daido Club*, for it is plain that by the presence of both parties in the *Seiyu-kai* camp they neutralize one another's influence, the *Seiyu-kai* being thus in the happy position of having competence to be "happy with either were 'tother sweet charmer away." At all events, matters have been thus

arranged. The three parties will be represented on the standing committees, the number taken from each being decided by working out a sum in compound proportion. The *Seiyu-kai* have also extended this rule of justice to the other sections of the House, namely, the Seiko Club (the coterie of Messrs. Shinada Saburo and Kono Hironaka) and the Independents. Thus for the first time all parties will have fair representation on these Committees. But, as we have said, this result is not very pleasing to either the Progressists or the *Daido Club*, and it is said to have weakened the already fragile tie which binds together the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Kensei-honto*.

Meanwhile the local sections of the *Seiyu-kai* have been formulating resolutions which sound somewhat superfluous. Thus the Tokyo and Kwanto sections, numbering some 200, met in Tokyo on the 18th instant and adopted the following resolution:—"Having accepted administrative responsibility in consequence of the former Cabinet's mistakes in foreign policy, our party recognises that the formation of a Ministry by our leader is a movement of constitutional progress. Our Party will cause the present Cabinet to follow a constitutional line of conduct and, while perfecting the *post-bellum* enterprises, to place the national finances on a firm basis." The *To-hoku* (north-eastern) section has also held a meeting and adopted the following manifesto and resolution:—"Our Party recognises that the formation of a Ministry by our leader in the difficult *post-bellum* situation is fortunate for the nation and is a step of constitutional progress. Therefore our Party hopes that the present Cabinet will improve the constitutional lines" (this is somewhat vague), "will accomplish real reform in the administration and finance, and will thus carry out a great policy conducive to the fortunes of the State." The resolution was:—"(1) Steps must be immediately taken to relieve the distress resulting from crop failure in the three north-eastern prefectures. (2) Railways must be built in the north-east so as provide such facilities of communication as are essential to the development of production. (3) The colonization of Saghalien must be proceeded with without delay. (4) The section's general meeting shall be held this year in Sapporo.

Various other sections of the Party met in Tokyo and passed resolutions presumably similar in general tone.

The *Seiyu-kai* held its general meeting on the 20th instant in Tokyo. There were present 230 members of whom 120 had seats in the Lower House. Marquis Saionji, being unwell, did not appear, and Mr. Matsuda Masahisa read an address from him. After expressing his satisfaction at meeting his trusted political friends on the eve of the Diet's session, the Marquis briefly reviewed the events of the past two years; the war with Russia which had brought victory after victory to Japan and had raised her to a place among the leading nations of the world, and the union of the people at home as well as of all politicians which had greatly contributed to the happy result. The *Seiyu-kai*, which had earned no small credit in connection with these events, was now entrusted with a duty scarcely less important than had been that of conducting the war, namely the duty of adjusting the *post-bellum* finances and carrying out the *post-bellum* enterprises. He himself was very sensible of his incompetence to undertake the great functions now devolving on him as Minister President, but, having been honoured with the Imperial commands, he felt that he had no choice,

and he had resolved to accept the post in reliance on the sympathy and assistance of the *Seiyu-kai*. He had experience of the invaluable support they had rendered him since, in succession to Marquis Ito, he had taken up the duties of their President, and he did not doubt that that support would be continued to him in his new position as head of the Cabinet. With reference to the *post-bellum* work devolving on the country's statesmen there was, first, the regulation of the finances; secondly, the encouragement of commerce, industry and agriculture; thirdly, the extension of education, and, fourthly, the leading of the nation to a higher plane of aspirations. Further all official business would be much heavier in the period upon which they were now entering than it had been before the war, and in proportion as the Empire's intercourse with foreign States grew more intimate causes of rivalry and possible friction could scarcely fail to arise, while, on the other hand, they had to remember that the eyes of the world were fixed on Japan with redoubled intensity in the new position to which she had ascended. The most pressing duties of the country's diplomats were to give full effect to the protectorate over Korea and so to treat the Korean nation as to win its confidence and esteem; while, at the same time, cultivating friendly relations with China, convincing her of Japan's sincerity, and thus inducing her to walk hand in hand with this country along the path of progress. Such responsibilities and such duties were of the heaviest character: it was unnecessary to remind his hearers of that fact. But what had to be carefully noted was that success in carrying out this programme depended largely upon financial measures, and that unless the nation was determined to face its financial burdens stoutly and liberally, great results tending to the permanent glory of the Empire could not be obtained. He earnestly hoped that all classes would unite to carry out this great task, and he reminded his political friends that it depended largely upon their efforts whether the people could be educated to a full sense of the responsibilities devolving on the country. He earnestly called on them to unite their strength for this purpose and by their assiduity and sincerity to awaken a corresponding spirit among their countrymen. He reminded them that when, at the close of the last session of the Diet, he had used in addressing them the four words, "an absolutely united country," he did not refer to union for warlike purposes alone, but also to union in times of peace when the fruits of the war had to be gathered. The moment had now come to show the value of union in this latter sense, and it was essential that all parochial and party differences should be laid aside and that men should march hand in hand towards the achievement of national aims, not allowing themselves to be deflected from this course by any paltry issues. It was not the first time that he had addressed them in this sense, and he trusted that they would leave nothing undone to accomplish the duties now placed in their charge. It had been the great purpose of the Restoration to place the counsels of the State on a broad basis, and by pursuing that policy steadily for 40 years the country had attained the position in which it now stood. To-day was the time to place the Constitution on a firm basis and to leave to posterity a model of its working. He called on them to bring to the accomplishment of this work the utmost sincerity, liberality and zeal, and he promised that, for his own part, he would not be found want-



ing in anything that lay within the compass of his strength.

After some formal remarks from Mr. Matsuda Masahisa and Mr. Hara Kei, the manifesto of the Party was then read and unanimously adopted. It said:—

"Having been compelled to enter into hostilities with Russia for the sake of preserving the peace of the Far East, His Imperial Majesty's arms were everywhere successful and the troops and sailors of the Empire won renown throughout the world. For this glorious result the virtues of our Sovereign were chiefly responsible, but such achievements would have been impossible had not the whole of the people recognised their duty to the State and discharged it with the utmost loyal and zeal.

"Our Party deems it a great honour that, in spite of its defective strength it has been called on at this moment to carry out the wishes of the nation. The war has been brought to a close, and the business of the hour is to form plans such as, while reaping the benefits of the past, shall firmly establish the constitutional system and be adapted to the Empire's fortunes. These duties are multifarious and in carrying them out large financial outlays are inevitable. The task is altogether more formidable even than was that of conducting the war. Its successful achievement is quite impossible unless the nation unites as one man, and, divesting itself of all selfish considerations, fully recognises and discharges its public duties. Our Party will make the unification of public opinion its object; will work with all the diligence it can command; will endeavour to discriminate carefully between urgency and deliberation; will practise the utmost economy, and, seeking to promote development in every direction, will strive to discharge the great duties demanded by the State."

Various messages of congratulation were then read, after which the members repaired to the Maple Club at the invitation of Marquis Saionji. The Marquis, being unfortunately unable to be present, was represented by Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, who, in welcoming the guests, expressed on behalf of Marquis Saionji the satisfaction he felt at the reception given to his address by the general meeting. Speaking as an individual Mr. Matsuda eulogized the courage and devotion displayed by Marquis Saionji in accepting office at a time of such great difficulty, in spite of his weak state of health. He observed that there should now be no question of the length of the Ministry's life, but that the one object kept in view should be sincerity. A Chinese proverb said that where two united their strength even metal could be cut. If such a party as theirs worked with real union, it could move mountains.

Baron Okouchi replied on behalf of the guests, who numbered some 250.

#### THE MEETING OF THE PROGRESSISTS.

The Progressists held their general meeting on the 20th instant in Tokyo. The feature of the meeting was an address by Count Okuma. We can not produce it in full, nor indeed is any verbatim report immediately available, but the gist was as follows:—

In consideration of the occasion the Count deemed it of much importance to express his views to the general meeting. The great war had ended in an honourable peace, but one of its results would inevitably be to produce a marked change in the sentiments of the nation. That was not the case in Japan alone: the experience of all countries showed that such a result was to be expected. Every victorious state received an access of power

and underwent a development of civilization. But such results did not come of themselves. They depended largely upon the mood of the people and their resolution. Only 50 years had elapsed since the emergence of Japan from isolation, and throughout that period she had followed a basic policy. To its unswerving pursuit must be attributed all the successes she had achieved, all the honour she had won. It was the policy of resistance to the aggressions of foreign states, and that resistance had taken the form, not of armed opposition, but of the adoption of progressive ideals and civilized improvements such as should place the country on the level of enlightened Powers. This policy had been clearly outlined in the Imperial Oath taken at the time of the Restoration, when the abuse of caste had been abolished and the whole of the people had been placed on an equal footing for the advancement of the country, so that the best talent available at home had been procured for the service of the Empire and the Councils of State had been entrusted to the direction of its wisest men. The strength flowing from this system was irresistible, and by its exercise Japan had reached the place where she stood to-day. If they examined the direct sources of this success they would find, first, the fact that every able-bodied subject was a soldier; secondly, the fact that the whole of the people were knit into an indissoluble union; and, thirdly, the fact that education was universal. Now when in the sequel of a great war the national sentiment was about to undergo a change, three points of vital importance presented themselves. These were, first, the extension of common education so that it should be absolutely universal; secondly, the reduction of the period of service with the colours from three years to two years so as to increase the number of trained men available at any moment and to produce on as wide a scale as possible the respect for discipline and the spirit of self-sacrifice which are elementary essentials of military proficiency; and, thirdly, the extension of the franchise. England owed much of her greatness to the liberality of her election laws. It was unreasonable to suppose that men who had fought for their country during two years on foreign soil were unqualified to vote for popular representatives, and it was only a degree less unreasonable to exclude from that privilege persons who were fully educated. The exact limits of the extension might be matter for discussion, but the principle could not be questioned. Unfortunately a great abuse of the electoral system had arisen in Japan. Men of moderate means could not bear the expense of elections and even men of good means were crippled by it. The origin of this abuse was to be sought in official interference. This had been frequent, and now it had taken the form of secret purchase of votes. The only way to correct this was to abolish the system of large constituencies and the system of unsigned ballots. The Japanese people had made great progress in ability and knowledge but they were still very defective in a sense of public morality. To educate the latter signed ballots would be a partially effective instrument. Considering the whole *post-bellum* situation there were many causes for rejoicing but there were also causes for lamentation. For example, the budget now elaborated showed that the national finance was on a very unstable basis. It was a question whether with such a system the *post-bellum* enterprises could be carried out. The budget abounded in continuing expenditures but did not show any definite totals. It would be the business of the House of Representatives to ascertain if possible what were the limits of the responsibilities to which the State thus committed itself. It appeared that there was a deficit of 80 million *yen* on the side of revenue in spite of continuing the war taxes. Germany with a debt of only 1,700 million *yen* was much perturbed by finding a deficiency of 20 or 30 million *yen* in her revenue, but Japan with a debt verging on 2,400 millions and a revenue not even half of that of Germany, seemed quite complacent in the face of a deficit of 80 millions. The fact was that the people had become accustomed during the war to talk and think in hundreds of millions, and to take an over liberal view of financial questions gene-

rally. The speaker did not intend these remarks to be interpreted in the sense of insisting on a reduction of the budget. He merely desired to suggest that room for retrenchment existed. The war taxes would have to be continued, and therefore the methods of taxation became a question of prime importance. This concerned the people's means of livelihood. The Government expressed apprehension of the growth of socialism, but all experience showed that socialism had its origin in heavy taxes. It was from that source that discontent sprang. Criticisms of this kind had been silenced during the war since they would have suggested false impressions to the enemy, but the time had now come to lay aside reticence and to consider seriously what taxes were to be permanent. The policy must be to increase the revenue on the one hand and to abolish injurious taxes on the other. There was no reason to attach any moment to pessimistic predictions that in a few years the country would be bankrupt and that by 1909 the era of inconvertible currency would re-open. But they could not close their eyes to the fact that the prices of commodities were rising and the purchasing power of money declining. It might very well be that the country would see its first socialists arise not in the ranks of the common people but in those of petty officials and other persons with fixed incomes who found their revenues quite inadequate to defray the present cost of living. If it were asked why this appreciation of commodities had taken place, he would have no hesitation in replying "because of defective finance." One serious mistake in financial policy might throw the country into a panic. They had an example of that in the case of even such a country as England where, in the sequel of a great war, the central bank had suspended the issue of notes. One effect of a war was to scatter great quantities of money among the people and so long as this unusual store of cash lasted, the naturally impoverishing consequences of war were not felt. But time must remove this alleviating factor and then trouble became inevitable. The people, it was true, did not actually utter any complaints, but it might be alleged with assurance that they looked confidently to the Diet to do something for them this session. They would soon have an opportunity of seeing an official version of the budget. Doubtless the first question to arise would have reference to the appropriation of 110 million *yen* for the service of the national debt. The actual interest on the war debt did not exceed 50 or 60 millions. What then was to be done with the surplus—the difference between 110 millions and 60 millions? It appeared that some 80 millions were to be obtained under another heading by domestic loans, and thus they had this strange method of financing that debts were defrayed with one hand and incurred with the other. If, on the contrary, the surplus was to accumulate for the purpose of forming a reserve to increase the country's credit, a grave and dangerous blunder would be committed. Fifty or sixty million *yen* would suffice to dispense with many obnoxious taxes, or would reduce by more than one half the 80 millions that had to be raised, and further, out of a budget of 500 million *yen*, it should not be impossible to make a reduction of 10 or 20 millions. He greatly regretted that the Saionji Cabinet seemed disposed to follow in the footsteps of its predecessor. Probably the truth was that the new Ministry had not time to re-draft the budget. The investigation committee of the *Seiyu-kai* had pronounced against this excessive appropriation of 110 millions, and therefore if the question were raised in the Diet, the *Seiyu-kai* would probably support the policy of alteration. It was a question that concerned all, irrespective of parties. Passing to the problem of administrative reform, the Count noted that it was dictated not merely by financial considerations but also by administrative expediency. A domestic debt of 480 millions had been incurred during the war and something like 100 millions were now to be added to it. No principle of justice was consulted when the people alone were burdened without the Government bearing its share. The *Seiyu-kai* themselves had always advocated reform of the

present system of bloated bureaucracies and doubtless they would now do something conclusive. Referring to the formula so often on men's lips, "a united nation," the Count denounced it as meaningless from an official point of view. A united nation meant merely a patriotic and loyal nation. It had nothing to do with the Government, whose sole duty was to adopt methods of increasing the people's prosperity. What they had to consider was the real character of those methods quite apart from any deceptive euphemisms. Already voices of disappointment had been raised against the Saionji Cabinet, but Count Okuma was not disappointed. The Cabinet was still on trial, and Marquis Saionji was a man of progressive ideas who respected virtue, did not pay court to power and had ample administrative talents. Marquis Saionji and the Count were of the same way of thinking in political matters and the speaker did not doubt that the Marquis would act up to his convictions. There would be time enough to oppose him when he departed from them. Some people alleged that the Progressists had been deceived by the *Seiyu-kai*. It was for the *Seiyu-kai* to consider whether deception paid or did not pay. The Progressists would pursue their path sincerely and unflinchingly.

The manifesto of the Party, which was adopted unanimously by the meeting, sets out by recognizing the enlargement that the country's arms have undergone in consequence of victory in war, alludes to the undertakings at home and abroad that await the nation, and declares that the Progressists, confronted by this new situation, will, with due regard to the state of foreign Powers and with careful consideration for the country's resources, regulate the rate of procedure and seize the fitting occasions, so as to place the Empire on a basis of perennial prosperity. Having made this general exordium, the document proceeds to particularize as follows:—

1.—In addition to incurring the heavy responsibility of preserving the peace of the Far East in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and of maintaining the integrity of distant China and India, the Empire has extended its protection to Korea, has obtained the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and other matters in Manchuria. To consummate these rights and privileges it is necessary that the policy should be adopted, abroad, of placing Manchuria and Korea in a state of defence, and, at home, of regulating the Army and Navy and increasing them in proportion to the nation's resources.

2.—The expenses connected with the defences of Manchuria and Korea as well as with various other undertakings have greatly augmented the burdens that the people have to bear. It is therefore necessary that business enterprises should be encouraged so as to assist the national economy. Especially must the administration of Korea be reformed, its finances adjusted, and plans adopted for meeting the outlays needed in connexion with the functions of protection, to the mutual advantage of both sides.

3.—A result of the war has been to suddenly increase the national debt and double the taxes, thus disturbing the finances and the economy. Steps of adjustment should be quickly taken, the system of taxation should be amended and the balance of incomes and outgoings should be restored, so that the Empire's financial credit at home and abroad may be strengthened. Above all, accompanying and in accordance with the development of the country's prestige, every device for encouraging domestic production must be perfected, and all suitable methods for increasing foreign trade must be adopted, so as to promote the growth of the national economy.

4.—Administrative reform has been a standing problem for many years, but no signs of its accomplishment are yet visible. Complication of laws has become a disease of the Empire's administration, alike in the localities and at the centre, and there is no limit to the multiplicity and confusion of regulations. Nothing is more pressing than to accomplish unifications of official procedure and utilization of the services of officials, such a reform being needed not only for its own sake but also because it greatly affects the adjustment of the finances and the development of economy. Administrative reform must therefore be enforced by all means.

5.—The chivalrous service of a united nation has been a principal cause of the great achievement of crushing a powerful enemy and to this gift of the constitutional system we owe it that every individual of the nation recognises his responsibility to assist the State in its time of stress. Therefore in order to promote the future large development of the Empire, the franchise must be extended.

6.—With the object of pensioning or succouring men rendered cripples by the war or the families of those killed in battle or who died of disease, the present system must be amended so as duly to recognise their services.

7.—Simultaneously with extending education and promoting learning there is need of reforming the existing system of instruction. Especially must choice be made of essential branches of learning; the period of study should be shortened and the courses in practical specialities extended so as to conform with actual needs.

8.—To establish the security of the individual's rights conferred by the Constitution the responsibility of administrative officials and their control must be strictly enforced so as to prevent all display of arbitrariness.

The manifesto concludes with a declaration that the time calls urgently for these reforms and that the Progressists intend to labour earnestly for their accomplishment.

#### GENERAL KAWAMURA.

It is now evident that the Army of General Kawamura, which attacked the extreme Russian left in the Battle of Mukden consisted of two Divisions, the Kwanto Kobi (second reserves of the Tokyo region) and the Eleventh. This is a very interesting feature. General Kawamura—then a Lieut-General—landed originally at Takushan in command of the Tenth (Himeji) Division. His function was evidently limited to preserving communications between the First Army under General Kuroki, which was marching northward on the right, and the Second Army under General Oku which was advancing on the left. This function was successfully discharged and presently the Fifth Division was added to the Tenth, so as to form the Fourth Army of which General Nozu took command. This disposition of forces continued until the fall of Port Arthur, Lieutenant-General Kawamura remaining in command of the Tenth Division at the battle of Liaoyang and in subsequent operations until the month of January, 1905.

Then suddenly Kawamura disappeared from the field and nothing was heard of him for some time, until, on the very eve of the Battle of Mukden, he was found operating against the Russian left. Even then the general public knew nothing of the manner in which Kawamura's army had been placed in such a position or of its composition. These points are made clear now for the first time. Kawamura's Army consisted—as stated above—of two Divisions, the Eleventh and the Kwanto Reserves. The Eleventh had been engaged in the siege of Port Arthur, but immediately after the fall of that fortress the Division was marched up the Liaotung Peninsula and then deflected eastward across southern Manchuria so that it finally emerged on the extreme right of the Japanese line. Meanwhile the Kwanto Reserves had been landed in northern Korea and moved up the left bank of the Yalu.

Crossing that river's upper waters, the Division headed north-west through the mountains and finally joined hands with the Eleventh which had approached by crossing southern Manchuria. These movements seem to have completely bewildered Kuropatkin. He calculated that the Port Arthur Army would be brought into the field of action in central Manchuria without delay, and since the natural line of operations for that Army would have been to advance up the railway and manœuvre on the Russian right, Kuropatkin anticipated that it would adopt the opposite course and that, moving eastward from the Liaotung Peninsula, it would be thrown against his own left. This anticipation was confirmed when his spies brought him news that a large Japanese

force was crossing Manchuria from Liaotung in a north-easterly direction. He immediately identified this force as the Port Arthur Army and made his own dispositions to repel the turning assault which thus appeared about to be delivered from the Fushun direction. But in fact the Eleventh Division was on its way to join the Kwanto Reserves, and to form with the latter a new Army, strong enough to seriously menace the Russian left, but quite independent of the Port Arthur Army which, under Nogi, was held in the leash to be slipped against Kuropatkin's right at the psychological moment. It sounds almost incredible that these big bodies of troops should be manœuvred so as to deceive the enemy as to their purpose, but the feat was performed by the Japanese in Manchuria, and it certainly proved the means of winning one of the greatest fights in the history of the world, the Battle of Mukden. General Kawamura made his official entry into Tokyo on the morning of the 20th. He was received in the usual manner, and the crowds which assembled to welcome him showed as much enthusiasm as they had evinced on any previous occasion. General Kawamura is the youngest among the full Generals, and his career is expected to carry him far.

#### SENDAI FAMINE FUND.

Terrible telegrams come from Fukushima Prefecture describing the effects of the famine there. Various public works have been started to relieve the distress, but of course this method of aid does not reach all sections of the population, and people are said to be dying of cold and starvation. Recent snow-falls have greatly augmented the distress. At the elementary schools little children fight fiercely for one another's food, and many men are resorting to robbery in preference to dying helplessly. These messages indicate a shocking state of affairs. They show that while many among us have been doubting the trustworthiness of evidence collected and laid before us assiduously by charitable missionaries, the unhappy people are perishing miserably.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following sums on behalf of the Famine Sufferers in the North of Japan:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged .....	2,778.22
Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, Nagano .....	10.00
Margaret and Raymond (aged 7 and 5: their own earnings) .....	.80
Members of the Twaotia Foreign Club .....	250.00
Mrs. Kidder, Englewood, New Jersey ..	50.00
T. L. Bogert (£5) .....	48.73
Capt. and Mrs. Rennie Tipple .....	25.00
A Christmas Present from St. John's, Newfoundland, per E. G. T. (10s.) ...	4.86

The following amounts have been received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—

	Yen.
Already Subscribed .....	4,672.38
Paid in by Bluff High School .....	238.26
Mr. W. F. Acton-Adams .....	5.00
Collected .....	21.00
Collected by Japan Mail (second list) .....	1,457.05
	6,393.69

A telegram to the *Yorozu* says that owing to the insufficient rice crop, the villagers of Nikawa, in Toyama prefecture, are suffering from a famine and are in a distressing state. There was no crop over an area of 350 *cho* r (*cho*, about acres  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) in the district of Kami-Niikawa, and over an area of 260 *cho* in the district of Naka-Niikawa.

## POLITICAL PARTIES.

The House of Representatives meets on the 22nd but it will not proceed at once to any legislative business as certain steps of organization have to be taken, namely, the elections of a President and of the Standing Committees. We explained in our last issue that the composition of the Standing Committees had been a topic of indirect discussion, and that it would depend on the attitude of the parties towards each other. If the *Seiyu-kai* and Progressists combined as in recent sessions, then the Standing Committees would be nominated solely from their ranks; if the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido Club* combined to the exclusion of the Progressists, then these last would find no place on the Committees. And if, finally, all three combined, then the Committees would be composed of representatives from all, the numbers being proportionate to the respective strengths of the parties. This last method has been taken and we learn incidentally that the forces which the various parties can muster in the House are as follows:—

<i>Seiyu-kai</i> .....	145
Progressists .....	98
<i>Daido Club</i> .....	75
<i>Seiko Club</i> .....	36
Unattached .....	25

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Still another question has arisen, namely, whether any representation shall be extended to the Unattached. If they be regarded as a distinct section of the House, entitled to the same consideration as that extended to a duly constituted party, the following will be the composition of the Committees:—

	<i>Seiyu-kai</i>	Progressists	<i>Daido</i>	<i>Seiko</i>	Unattached	Totals
Budget Committee .....	24	16	13	6	4	63
Settled Accounts .....	17	12	9	4	3	45
Disciplinary .....	10	7	5	3	2	27
Petitions .....	17	12	9	4	3	45

If, on the other hand no recognition be extended to the Unattached, then the figures will stand thus:—

	<i>Seiyu-kai</i>	Progressists	<i>Daido</i>	<i>Seiko</i>	Totals
Budget .....	26	18	13	6	63
Settled Accounts .....	18	13	10	4	45
Disciplinary .....	11	7	6	3	27
Petitions .....	18	13	10	4	45

It is evident that in neither case do the *Seiyu-kai* possess a working majority in any of the Committees: they must depend upon the support of either the *Daido Club* or the Progressists, and if these two latter are from the outset disposed to disagree with one another they may at any moment be found in different camps with regard to special issues. The *Seiyu-kai*, however, and therefore, the Ministry, seem safe in any case, for the only contingency that could embarrass them would be the extremely unlikely one of a coalition between the Progressists and the *Daido Club* for purposes of opposition.

The *Kokumin* writes as though the outcome of these arrangements had been a definite split between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists, the latter's view having been that the former should have made a definite choice between the Progressists and the *Daido Club* instead of opening its arms to both. That is certainly a not unnatural view, but although it is attributed to Mr. Oishi Masami, his associate in the leadership of the Progressists, namely, Mr. Inukai Ki, is credited with much gentler opinions and

with having declared that the entente between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists will continue as before. These doubts will probably be dispelled at the meetings which the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists are to hold on the 20th by way of preface to the opening of the Diet on Monday. Meanwhile we notice that the *Jiji Shimpō* attributes pacific intentions to the Progressists during the present session at all events. As time goes by, however, causes of dissension will doubtless arise and they will find the Progressists not unwilling to take advantage of them. That, it seems to us, is a foregone conclusion. The Progressists are not destined merely to play in a *Seiyu-kai* orchestra: they must perform a tune of their own sooner or later. The party which has made most substantial use of the situation is the *Daido Club*. It evidently holds the balance of power. Whether the *Seiyu-kai* or the Progressists be in power, they must secure the *Daido* alliance in order to command a majority in the Lower House.

Although Count Okuma's remarkable speech at the general meeting of his Party embodied remarks which suggested a disposition to fall out with the *Seiyu-kai*, there are as yet no public evidences of such a division. The newspapers which might have been expected to echo the feeling if it existed adopt a tone of obvious circumspection, and it seems safe to infer that although some special measure may at any moment create friction if not an actual collision, the general endeavour at first will be to work smoothly and harmoniously. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a powerful article on the importance of the four ideographs *kyo-koku-it-chi*, which, according to our contemporary, have not yet fulfilled their functions by any means, being just as necessary in this post-bellum period as they were during the war. The *Nichi Nichi*, we may mention *en passant*, is the subject of an amusing cartoon in the *Tokyo Puck*. The picture represents the editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun* in the form of a dog returning to his box and finding, to his consternation, that it has been occupied in his absence by the editor of the *Nichi Nichi*. This illustrates the quaint shibboleth of a certain class of publicists, namely, that to support the views of the statesmen in power is servile, to oppose them heroic.

The *Kokumin Club* (People's Club) held a meeting on the 21st under the auspices of Messrs. Kono Hironaka, Otake Kanichi, Yamada Kinosuke and others, one of whose distinctions is that the greater part of them are undergoing trial on a charge of having incited the riots of last September. A very strongly worded manifesto and a comprehensive resolution were unanimously passed, heaping reproaches on the head of the Katsura Cabinet and constituting the *Kokumin Club* overseer of the doings of the present Ministry.

## THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Prince Tsai and his party arrived in Tokyo on the 22nd by the 9.30 a.m. train. The *Nichi Nichi* welcomed them with an article which, while rejoicing that China seems to have awaked to the value of Western civilization and to the importance of friendship with her eastern neighbour, notes that the conflict between the new and the old is at its height just now in China and that any precipitate attempt to force theories of European administration upon the people of the Middle Kingdom would

probably result in disaster. The China of to-day may be said to be much in the position that Japan occupied when the Iwakura Mission sailed for Europe more than thirty years ago, and if Prince Tsai can learn what factors operated to produce in Japan the results we now see, and can put those factors into activity in his own country, he will have achieved a memorable feat without counselling any heroic measures. The *Nippon*, however, is disposed to doubt whether the Embassy can accomplish much in the brief time at its disposal. At all events the fact that China must introduce reforms is unquestionable, and the fact that she is about to do so just at the time when Russia has turned her face in the same direction, is a remarkable coincidence. As between the two countries the *Nippon* thinks that China's task is much the easier, for her people from time immemorial have busied themselves with problems of statesmanship and administration, so that the mind of the nation is already prepared and the machinery of constitutional government can readily be organized.

The *Yomiuri*, however, takes a very pessimistic view of China's future. She is totally wanting in the first essential of national reform, a fixed policy. Her people are divided into numerous parties each swayed by its own wind of doctrine, and her statesmen are undetermined whether to rely on Russia, or on Japan, or on the mutual rivalry of Western States, but as to relying on themselves and their country, that elementary principle of strong independence does not seem to be familiar to them.

Admiral Togo went to Shinbashi to meet Prince Tsai, who arrived at 9.45 a.m. on the 22nd instant. Mr. Yang, the Chinese Representative in Tokyo, introduced the illustrious Admiral to Prince Tsai, who seemed much impressed by the meeting and declared himself fully sensible of the honour of being welcomed by such a distinguished officer. The Prince repaired immediately to the Shiba Detached Palace where he and his immediate suite will be accommodated during their sojourn in Tokyo. It is stated that the Emperor will receive Prince Tsai on the 25th instant at noon.

## RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Saturday, January 20.

A dangerous state of affairs exists at Nagasaki. Seventeen hundred Russian prisoners were carried thither from Kokura, Fukuoka and other places, but on arrival it was found that the Russian authorities had not yet provided transports. The men had to be distributed among some thirty private houses in Inasa, where they are guarded by a detachment of 90 Japanese soldiers and some police and gendarmes. Every effort is made to prevent them from obtaining supplies of liquor, but how long this restriction will prove effective no one can tell, and there are said to be serious apprehensions that trouble may occur.

Sunday, January 21.

It appears that the unexpected detention of some 1,700 Russian prisoners at Nagasaki is due to the desire of the Russian Authorities to segregate the naval and the military men. Then while the embarkation of the naval prisoners is proceeding without interruption, these 1,700 soldiers are left in charge of the Japanese on shore. The *Asahi Shimbun* justly observes that the Russian prisoners are a troublesome lot.



## SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENCE IN "THE TIMES."

Telegraphing under date of December 10th, that is to say, before the Mixed-Court riot occurred, the Shanghai correspondence of *The Times* gave a long and interesting account of the manifestations of a new spirit in China and appended an analysis of its causes. Among these causes one is said to be "the influence throughout the provinces of large numbers of half-educated students, who have returned from Tokyo imbued with the idea that China is capable forthwith of following the example of Japan. These students, proclaiming crude ideas of China's sovereign rights, and urging the abolition of extra-territoriality, impose their views on the ignorant officials and gentry. Their influence, moreover, obtains additional weight from the presence in the provincial *yamens* of numerous Japanese advisers and instructors." The last part of the statement is somewhat obscure, but it unquestionably reads as an allegation that the numerous Japanese advisers and instructors in the provincial *yamens* lend weight to the anti-foreign propaganda of the returned students, and a casual reader of the passage would at once conclude that the Japanese are accused of being sympathetic towards such a propaganda. We can not think that such was the correspondent's intention in drafting the telegram. His meaning, as we interpret it, is that the average Chinaman, observing the important positions assigned to many Japanese subjects in his country, attaches vicarious credit to the doctrines enunciated by Chinese students who have received instruction in Japan. The correspondent's object was probably to draw attention to the special responsibility attaching to Japan, in his opinion, on account of her special influence in China. This is a sufficiently legitimate line of reasoning, whereas it would have been at once unreasonable and untrue to hint that the Japanese employees of China lend themselves directly or indirectly to promote an anti-foreign spirit.

There are one or two points to which it may be profitable to draw attention in this context. The first is that whatever may have been the Shanghai correspondent's intention he certainly succeeded in conveying the impression that Japanese residents in Shanghai took an active part in the riots resulting from the Mixed-Court affair. But we have not been able to gather that he possessed any evidence warranting such an accusation. His information appears to have been that in some cases Japanese were seen fraternizing with the mob, which is an altogether different thing from joining in the mob's riotous proceedings. Several foreigners fraternized with the Japanese mob in the Tokyo riots of last September but they took no part in the disturbance, and inasmuch as in nearly all riots the mob comprises a majority of peaceful, law-abiding citizens, the fact that a man is seen mingling freely with the mob has little if any significance. Such an incident, even though it were proved, which in this case seems doubtful, does not constitute any valid ground for an accusation of criminal participation.

The second point is that the Shanghai correspondent, in his telegram of December 10th to *The Times*, wired:—"Other causes contributing to the confidence with which this (anti-foreign) spirit is manifested lie, first, in the Peking Government's assumption that the Anglo-Japanese alliance guarantees the integrity of Chinese territory, come what may." In other words, China, believing

in British benevolent tutelage as guaranteeing her against the effects of misconduct, proceeds to make Great Britain the *corpus vile* of such misconduct. That is what it comes to, for Great Britain's interests in the Middle Kingdom outweigh the interests of all other Powers, and therefore she would be the principal sufferer by any insurrection against foreigners. Of that fact China is perfectly cognizant; she has had it engraven upon her mind by many drastic lessons. Relying, then, on Great Britain's protection the Chinese assail this same Great Britain. Such is the paradox presented to us. Besides, if the Peking Government attach such credit to one part of the alliance, it must necessarily attach credit to every part. Therefore it must believe that Great Britain and Japan intend to maintain in China the open door and equal opportunities. But if that be credited in Peking, how can it possibly be imagined that a revolt having for object the expulsion of foreigners, or, at any rate, their deprivation of all privileges, would be condoned by Great Britain and Japan? We are not arguing against the growth of a very troublesome and dangerous spirit in China. That is only too evident. But we do contend that the Anglo-Japanese alliance can not possibly be assigned as a cause of it.

*The Times*, commenting on the telegram referred to above, says:—

That the defeat of the European Power, which had so long overawed China, at the hands of an Oriental nation numerically very inferior to the Chinese would necessarily exercise a powerful influence over the minds of the latter has, of course, been foreseen. It has led to all sorts of hasty generalizations in Europe not all of which have been untainted by political considerations, and amongst them to the bold prophecy that our old friend the "Yellow Peril" would presently appear to an astonished world in the garb of a regenerate and militant Middle Kingdom. Some of the prophets may perhaps imagine that they discern the first steps to fulfilment of their foreboding in the movement which our Correspondent describes. We shall believe it, when we perceive any tangible proofs that the Chinese possess the qualities of mind, and still more the features of character, to which alone must be attributed the unparalleled revolution by which Japan has risen to her proud place amongst the nations. So far there is not much evidence which points in that direction. Of a truer appreciation of China's military and material weakness, of a new consciousness of ignorance, and of a new readiness to learn, some signs, it is said, have been visible for the last two or three years even in high official circles at Peking. But of the moral revolution, without which all other changes are futile, we have not yet heard that many symptoms exist. Until they become abundant, the notion that China is ready and willing to walk in the footsteps of Japan, may be left to the half-educated students, who have returned from Tokyo, and who, it seems, are propagating this view with the confidence of youth and of half-education combined. A test of their common sense is afforded by the demand which they make for the abolition of extra-territoriality in China. When Chinese jurisprudence and Chinese Judges have risen to the level which was attained in Japan when first she demanded that right, the Powers will no doubt be ready to extend it to China. That happy day seems at present to be sufficiently remote. The reform movement itself, though it may command the support of some genuine patriots, is mixed up already with pecuniary projects of the usual Chinese pattern. The local gentry and the provincial officials have laid their heads together and have decided that, when they have got rid of the foreign *concessionnaires*, they will take in hand all manner of wild schemes themselves. They are already deep in plans for the exploitation of railways—to be built on the Chinese model—and of mining enterprises—under purely native control. By way of preliminary the promoters are busy organizing bureaux, which our Correspondent tersely characterizes as "of the usual corrupt type"—but that, of course, is not peculiar to China.

But the triumph of Japan is not, according to our Correspondent, the sole cause of this curious movement. There are subsidiary causes of different degrees of importance. The conciliatory spirit in which the Government of the United States has met the recent "boycott" is said to have been misunderstood and to have fostered the natural

arrogance of an ignorant Oriental race. The presence of Japanese advisers and instructors in many provincial *yamens* is stated to have been another cause, and the withdrawal of the China squadron a fourth. The Chinese are still in that stage of civilization when a menace ceases to be formidable once it is out of sight. There is yet one reason more for the new attitude of the Central Government. It boldly assumes that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement guarantees the integrity of the Chinese Empire in all circumstances and conditions, and it takes courage from this assumption to treat foreigners in a fashion in which it has not ventured to indulge for many years gone by. The action of the Shanghai Taotai in defying the order of the British assessor in the Mixed Court last Friday, and in inciting his runners to rescue the prisoners from the municipal police, is a significant instance of how far this spirit has gone and to what dangerous complications it may lead, if not promptly and firmly dealt with. Happily the Anglo-Japanese Treaty appears to provide very completely for the situation. One of its objects, as stated in the preamble, is the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China, not only by ensuring the integrity and independence of that empire, but also by preserving the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations. Its first article lays down that whenever any of the rights and interests named in the preamble are in jeopardy, the two signatory Powers will communicate with each other fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken. We do not know that much in the shape of measures is necessary in the present case. But it seems desirable that England and Japan should join in watching and discussing the development of this new spirit in China, and in keeping it within bounds.

## PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The committee appointed to receive H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught are Admiral Togo, General Kuroki, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Mr. Nagasaki Seigo, Major-General Fukushima, Captain Takarabe (of the Navy), Colonel Utsunomiya (of the Army), and Messrs. Watanabe and Asano of the Imperial Chamberlains' Department.

The leading Japanese business-men of Tokyo held a meeting in the Bankers Club on the 23rd instant to discuss what steps should be taken by the city for the purpose of welcoming Prince Arthur of Connaught. A final decision was not reached on that day and another meeting was set for the 24th.

In connexion with this subject the time seems to have come when the British non-official residents of Tokyo should discuss their plans for welcoming the Royal visitor. An entertainment in the form of a banquet or a ball appears to be out of the question, not only because of the very limited number of the community, but also because the Prince's programme during his short stay in Tokyo will not afford any latitude for such a purpose. Nothing seems possible except the presentation of an address, and perhaps it may be thought that one ceremony of that kind would suffice; in other words, that the Tokyo residents should associate with their Yokohama fellow-countrymen in assembling on the wharf to receive the Prince. Whatever course be deemed best, it would appear that some steps should be taken to discuss the matter while there is yet time to give effect to any independent resolve.

Mr. Takahira, Japanese representative in Washington, who is now on a visit to Tokyo, and Count Terashima, Private Secretary of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, have been appointed members of the Committee for the reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The net profit of the Yokohama Electric Light Co. for the last half of 1905 is yen 68,779.57, and the interim dividend is fixed at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum.

## KOREA.

Saturday, January 20.

A Korean official of Chinju seems to have conceived a large plan of plunder. He organized a party to waylay the Government tax-collectors who were conveying a sum of half a million *yen* to Seoul. This official, Hin Yong-son, had arranged to escape with his plunder to China, but he was captured *flagrante delictis*.

The *Il Chung-hoi* appear to be losing caste, though whether the fact is due to their own misdeeds or to the lawlessness of men who pretend to be affiliated with them, it is not clear. Complaints are said to be coming from many districts that they are robbing and assaulting freely.

A Seoul telegram says that the Government is resorting to extreme measures for the purpose of enforcing the sumptuary law recently issued against the wearing of white garments. Any one found to be thus habited is seized, and the police inscribe upon his snow-white coat in large black letters the legend "blue colour." This process is said to have converted into consternation and mourning the rejoicings usual at the New Year season.

Sunday, January 21.

The French Representative closed his Legation and left Seoul on the 20th instant.

General Hasegawa is to discharge the functions of Resident-General from the 1st of next month, pending the arrival of Marquis Ito.

Friday, January 26.

The Minister of the Household in Seoul has resigned his post, alleging for reason that the funds available for meeting the expenses of the Department at the New Year are quite inadequate, and that the Finance Department, having already lent money in anticipation of incoming revenue, refuses to entertain any further appeals. It is stated that the real source of difficulty is to be sought in the enormous personnel of the Household Department. No less than 5,600 officials or parasites of various kinds have to be provided for, and the privy purse's capacities have not kept pace with the growth of this flagrant abuse.

The leading Japanese residents of Seoul, to the number of 84, gave a farewell banquet on the 23rd instant in honour of Mr. Hayashi, who leaves his Korean post with the highest reputation. Mr. Hayashi has presided over the Japanese Legation in Seoul throughout a long period marked almost continuously by grave diplomatic perplexities, and not a single mistake is known to disfigure his record. That is a signal achievement, and it will doubtless receive due recognition at the hands of his Government.

It is stated that in consequence of the new sumptuary regulations a great demand for coloured *kanakin* has sprung up in Seoul, and the Korean women are taking largely to wearing goods of Japanese manufacture.

The man who threw a stone at Marquis Ito and struck him in the face, has been released from confinement at the expiration of the lenient sentence pronounced on him by the desire of the Marquis. We may mention that the so-called "stone" would be more accurately described as a chunk of granite. Several other persons connected with recent demonstrations, including the editor of the *Kojo Shimpō*, have also been set at liberty.

Mr. Maruyama, the Japanese adviser of

the Police Department in Korea, has just inspected three prisons under the Chemulpo jurisdiction. He reports that the 25 prisoners detained in these places have only one garment, in spite of the bitter cold; that they have no sleeping furniture, and that they receive but one meal a day. Mr. Maruyama describes their condition as most pitiable. He adds that among these prisoners there are some who have been 10 years in confinement without judgment being definitely pronounced on them, their offense being that they sold land to Japanese subjects. Mr. Maruyama obtained the immediate release of 3 men, and has drawn up a very strongly-worded report.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

Some alarm appears to be felt about the probable effects of the Government's scheme for redeeming 100 million *yen* worth of 6 per cent. domestic loan bonds between May 16th and August 25th, a period of only a little over 3 months. Already the market is said to be overstocked with money for which there is no demand, and the apprehension is that if a further sum of 100 millions be suddenly added there may spring up a feverish desire to find investments, with the result that reckless enterprises will be floated and perilous speculations encouraged. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is evidently disposed to take that view, and it accordingly advises the Treasury to change the order of its procedure in the sense of postponing the redemption of these six-per cent. bonds until the domestic loan which forms part of the new financial programme has been subscribed. On the other hand, the Treasury doubtless reckons that its loan will command better terms if it is issued subsequently to the redemption operation as the market should then be eminently favourable. It is too late now to raise this question for the scheme of redemption has been officially announced with Imperial sanction and the first drawing of bonds to be redeemed takes place in less than a month. But later on there will be another operation of redemption involving a like amount, and the Government may be disposed to put off the latter until the final installment of the war loans has been floated. A small per-centage becomes important when the principal is counted by tens of millions, and consequently the terms likely to be obtained when the domestic loan is floated may be a matter of much consideration to the Minister of Finance. But for our own part we do not see either that the order of procedure in this case is of great moment or that the redemption of the six-per-cent. bonds is likely to surfeit the market. It has to be remembered that the progress of loading up the domestic money market may be said to have been going on almost continuously ever since the spring of 1904. The 480 millions of *yen* borrowed at home and expended on account of the war did not all leave the country by any means. The calculations are that not more than 30 per cent. went abroad; namely a total of about 145 to 150 millions. At the same time 820 millions were borrowed in the Occident, and of that total some 70 per cent., or 575 millions came to Japan. Thus the nett result was that the domestic money market received an amount of from 425 to 430 million *yen*. It is still carrying that sum and we can not wonder that money is easy. The Government now contemplates two operations: one is to redeem, within the next 14 or 15 months, 200 million *yen* worth

of six per cent domestic bonds and to float 230 millions of new five-per-cent. bonds. Will there be any appreciable difference so far as the market is concerned whether the former transaction precedes or succeeds the latter? And if the addition of over 400 millions of *yen* to the nation's stock of floating capital has not caused any tendency to engage in speculative enterprises, is that evil result likely to be precipitated by operations which, in the course of the next fiscal year, will end in the nett withdrawal of 30 millions from the market?

## THE LOSS OF THE "AQUIDABAN."

The old Brazilian turret-ship *Aquidaban* has gone to the bottom in a sensational fashion and this time there seems no hope of resurrection. In 1894 this vessel, during one of the Brazilian revolutions, was attacked in St. Catherine's Bay by the sea-going torpedo-boat *Gustave Sempao* which, after missing with three torpedoes, hit the iron-clad on the port bow with a fourth causing such damage that the *Aquidaban* was at once abandoned by her crew. In the hands of her captors, however, she was able to reach Rio de Janeiro with her two forward compartments full of water. There her name was changed to the *24 de Maio*, and having been temporarily patched up she was sent to Stettin for reconstruction. This work was completed in 1896 and the vessel resumed her place in the navy list under her original name.

The *Aquidaban*, built at Poplar in 1885, was of steel, sheathed and coppered; she had two screws, two turrets in echelon, one funnel and two military masts. Her length was 280 feet, her beam 52 feet and her maximum draught 20½ feet. She displaced 4,950 tons and had a paper speed of over 15 knots though really steaming only 10. Her engines were 3-cylinder, compound, by Humphrys and Tennant. She had a compound belt of armour 7 feet wide and 7 to 11 inches thick, had 10 inches protection on her turrets and 2 inch deck-plating. As to her armament Brassey retains her four 9.4 and four 5.5-in. batteries while Jane gives her four 8-in. and four 4.7-in., both calibres quick-firers.

## GENERAL NOGI AND THE STAFF OF THE THIRD ARMY.

On the 20th instant the official dispersal of the Staff of the Third Army took place. General Nogi, in addressing the officers whom he had commanded for 19 months, alluded to the great hardships they had undergone; thanked them heartily for the gallant and loyal assistance they had rendered, which had enabled him to discharge duties all too heavy for his inferior capacity, and expressed the earnest hope that although they were now to part and although they were each to resign their special functions, they would always remember the events of their united service and would hold themselves in readiness to stand forth at any moment in behalf of their country.

Major-General Ichinohe, speaking on behalf of the officers and men, alluded to the qualities which had won for General Nogi the respect and affection of every one serving under him, and had been chiefly responsible for the successes in which his staff had enjoyed the honour of participating.

## THE SEOUL STORIES.

We take the following from an American exchange:—

Washington, December 28.

In a private letter to a friend in this city Durham White Stevens, diplomatic adviser to the Korean Government, comments as follows upon recent reports that the treaty establishing a Japanese protectorate was extorted by force. He says many false reports have been circulated, and then says:

"Marquis Ito came from Tokyo with an autograph letter to the Emperor of Korea from the Emperor of Japan. This letter inclosed a hope for a closer union between the two countries. Its tone and purport were well calculated to demonstrate Japan's friendly intentions and to soothe Korean susceptibilities. The choice of an envoy, moreover, was decidedly happy, as Marquis Ito is especially persona grata to the Emperor of Korea. He came here on a somewhat similar mission at the beginning of the war, and several times since to my personal knowledge has been urgently requested by the Emperor to repeat the visit. His reputation for fair dealing and considerate regard for Korean rights had earned him a high place in the Emperor's estimation.

On this occasion he presented the autograph letter at a formal audience, and several days later had a private audience of over four hours' duration. He explained the situation and Japan's wishes fully to the Emperor, and the latter agreed in principle to the propositions which the Marquis stated would be formally submitted later on by the Japanese Minister. The Emperor stated that the decision regarding the details of the new arrangement would be left to his Cabinet, and gave orders that the latter should consult with the Japanese Minister.

"Conferences then ensued between the Minister and the Cabinet, the last one by mutual agreement and in accordance with the Emperor's order taking place at the Palace. All of the Cabinet Ministers came to this meeting, in accordance with the prearranged plan, and there were no soldiers present except Korean soldiers forming the Palace Guard. The Japanese Minister, with his secretaries and interpreters, attended, and there was a full and frank discussion of all of the details of the proposed treaty. Ultimately Marquis Ito was asked to attend, and he came, accompanied by General Hasegawa, but unattended by any soldiers save the small bodyguard of a half dozen gendarmes who go about with him everywhere in Seoul.

"The discussion then proceeded for several hours; amendments were proposed by the Korean Cabinet and accepted, and finally the amended form was agreed to by a majority of six out of eight members of the Cabinet. Thereupon the treaty was signed and sealed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in conformity with the direct order of the Emperor. During all these proceedings there was no show of force and no unseemly exhibition of any kind whatever. The Emperor was not personally present during the conference, but, as is the custom, remained in his private rooms, whence he communicated his wishes through the Minister of the Household or by one or another of the Ministers summoned to his presence from time to time.

"Perhaps the fact that at Marquis Ito's farewell audience this afternoon the Emperor earnestly requested him to defer his departure, which the Marquis has consented to do, somewhat against his own wishes, as I happen to know, is the best commentary one could make upon these alleged outrages upon the Emperor and his Cabinet.

"The alleged rape of the seal belongs to the same mythical category as the other stories. It was brought to the palace from the Foreign Office, where it is kept by the clerk who has custody of it, in obedience to the order given personally by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"I have inflicted a much longer letter upon you than I intended, but only because I desired you to know my views regarding what seems to me a deliberate attempt to put Japan in a false position. Of course, there was opposition in Korea to the treaty; it would be foolish to deny that fact. But there is no such thing as popular opposition in the sense in which we understand the word in America. There is opposition among the official classes, a great deal of it; honest opposition, with which we can sympathize, although we know them to be mistaken.

"From the Japanese standpoint some greater measure of control over Korean affairs was imperatively necessary. Hers is the responsibility of introducing and enforcing reforms and of doing all those things for Korea's good which her own rulers have seemed unable to accomplish. It is not a task which Japan has undertaken willingly, but solely because she has been forced to it. But having undertaken it, and having assumed the responsibility, it seems to me that of right, as well as of necessity, she is

entitled to possess the means for doing those things which the world expects her to do in Korea."

This disposes finally of the falsehoods assiduously circulated by a Seoul newspaper and reproduced with marked display of credence by one of its Yokohama contemporaries. The two main points of the slanderous count were that the celebrated Convention was wrenched from the Koreans by an open display of armed force, and that the seal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was taken by violence from his office and affixed to the document contrary to his wishes. It was observed in these columns at the time that such charges were a public insult to Marquis Ito, who had presided over and directed the whole proceedings, and who must necessarily be assumed to have been cognizant of, as he certainly was responsible for, the methods pursued in negotiating and concluding the Convention. This consideration did not at all deter the sensation-mongers, nor did they apparently attach any importance to the obvious suggestion that Marquis Ito would never have agreed to assume the direction of Japan's new relations with Korea under the Convention had they been founded on a display of force and fraud. It will be curious now to observe the attitude taken by the slanderers when confronted by this unimpeachable testimony coming from one who had direct personal cognizance of everything that occurred officially in the Korean capital on those memorable days. Will they frankly admit that they were misled by rumour, an accident which may happen to the most conscientious men; or will they endeavour to discredit this new evidence and to re-affirm their own version? It is not difficult to foretell.

A noteworthy point in Mr. Stevens' narrative is that two out of the Cabinet Ministers were objecting parties to the conclusion of the Convention. It was doubtless from these statesmen that the rumours of an exhibition of force emanated. From their point of view the arrangement, having been made in spite of their protests and resistance, became invested with a certain character of *force majeure*, but to endorse such an estimate would be to admit that the minority in all divisions are coerced. The Korean Cabinet were not unanimous. That is all that can be said truthfully and all that need be said. But as for the whole procedure connected with the discussion and conclusion of the Convention, it was perfectly regular and free from every feature inviting criticism of the kind indulged in by the Seoul newspaper and its Yokohama echo.

## "TOKYO PUCK."

It is really a pity that the English editor of *Tokyo Puck* does not have his compositions supervised. Very frequently his ideas are distinctly clever and he never fails to express his meaning, but we doubt whether there are a score of Japanese in Japan who could compose grammatically faultless ideomatic English text for a comic paper, and the English Editor of *Puck* is not one of this band of *rari aves*. To say this is not to depreciate Japanese ability as compared with foreign, for if there be not a score of Japanese thus qualified, there is not, we are confident, so much as one solitary European or American competent to act as Japanese editor of a Japanese *Puck*. What we mean is that if the proprietors of the *Tokyo* journal think it worth while to have an English text at all, then it should be worth their while not to impose an impossible task on the editor but to provide him with adequate assistance. Here are a few specimens of the

English that adorns the pages of the latest *Puck*:—

"Ugly Man (thinking this beauty have fancy on him)":—

"Oh, there the ditch! Stop, stop!"

"A couple of young man and girl standing by:— 'What a fool to come to shrine for saying prayer on such cold day; to be sure a lunatic.'"

"Mr. Cholly:—'No! will be enough if you don't like me. No need of treat of such kind.'"

"On my! You rude! You mustn't take it."

"The would-be professors returned home from a study in abroad."

Considering the remarkably low price at which the *Tokyo Puck* offers itself to subscribers we are aware that too much can not be expected of it, but such English as the above makes the periodical ridiculous.

## THE "ROMAJI-KAI."

On the 23rd instant a farewell banquet was given to Mr. Sawayanagi of the Education Department, who goes to England to lecture on the Japanese system of education. Advantage was taken of the occasion to advertise the *Romaji-kai*, which has Mr. Sawayanagi's earnest support. A letter was read from Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London. The Viscount forwarded a contribution of 100 yen to the funds of the Society and dwelt upon the enormous difference in facilities that would result when the Japanese language could be transcribed by a type-writer. He mentioned also that, with the present system of caligraphy, the proper pronunciation of personal names is often uncertain. For example, when there was question recently of an English Order for Marquis Yamagata, some trouble was caused by perplexity as to whether the Marquis' second name is "Aritomo" or "Ariyoshi." Lieut-General Okura, who was among those present, capped this story by telling of a case where the Spanish Government, misled by different readings of the same ideographs, duplicated a decoration.

## PROLONGED EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake of great duration was experienced on Sunday night in Tokyo, Yokohama and the adjacent parts. Beginning at 10.51 p.m. the earth movements lasted for eight minutes and forty-two seconds, both horizontal and vertical motions being involved. The preliminary tremors continued for thirteen seconds; the vibration then became violent reaching on the earth level two and three millimetres and lasting for forty-one seconds; slight motions ensued for thirteen seconds and these were succeeded by severe horizontal and vertical motions, becoming gradually gentle till the close. The Yokohama Meteorological office observations are as follows: Maximum amplitude of horizontal motion 6.8 millimetres per 1.6 second; maximum amplitude of vertical motion 0.07 millimetre per 1 second. Direction N. E. to S. S. W. Origin of earthquake, Tokyo Bay. The shocks were felt over a wide area but the severe motions were limited in extent.

No damage has to be reported in Yokohama.

The Tokyo seismologists say that the earthquake of the 21st instant seems to have had its origin on the coast of Fukushima and Miyagi. It was felt in Tokyo at 10h. 55m. 29 sec. p.m. and the seismographs of the Imperial University show that the shocks lasted for nearly two hours. There were 40 light shocks before the disturbance developed alarming dimensions. Many people left their houses and took refuge in the streets. The earthquake was felt most severely in Utsunomiya and Sendai, and the area affected by it was very extensive—16,000 square *ri*—but no damage was done.



## RE-OPENING OF THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.

M. Kosakoff, Secretary of the Russian Legation in Peking, arrived in Tokyo on the 19th instant, and announced his desire of taking up the duties of Russian Representative pending the arrival of the newly appointed Minister. Thus diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have been once more restored.

Mr. Kosakoff was accompanied by two student interpreters. He was formerly a student interpreter at the Russian Legation in Tokyo, and subsequently served as Consul in Masampo. The re-opening of the Russian Legation is hailed with universal satisfaction.

## THE KOREAN ENVOY.

Prince Li Chai-on, the Korean delegate to Japan, who comes to return Marquis Ito's visit, arrived at Shimbashi on the 23rd instant. His suite numbered twelve. They proceeded at once to the Imperial Hotel.

The Korean Envoy Prince Li Chai-on, who arrived at Shimbashi on Tuesday morning, was received on the platform of the railway by about a hundred persons, among whom were Mr. Furuya, representing Marquis Ito, Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Major-General Murata and all the Koreans resident in Tokyo. The Prince and his suite proceeded to the Imperial Hotel in carriages sent by the Household Department. His Highness is to have audience of the Emperor on the 27th instant.

## VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo announces the receipt of a notice from the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, dated the 21st instant, saying that as the Vladivostock Medical Inspection Station is not now officiating, ships will not be allowed to enter that port unless they are provided with health certificates granted to them at their last port of call.

The following telegram has been very kindly placed at our disposal by the United States Legation:—

Vladivostock, January 23.

There was no loss of foreign life and property in the riots yesterday. Quiet is now restored.

## SNOW.

Four inches of snow fell in Tokyo on the afternoon and during the night of the 24th instant. That is a somewhat unusually heavy fall but it is welcomed by the people as indicating a good season. We shall probably have two or three further visitations of the same nature before spring sets in.

According to observations by the Yokohama Meteorological Office, snow fell in Yokohama on Wednesday to a depth of four inches and a half.

10 a.m.—2 p.m.	1.6
2 p.m.—6 "	1.3
6 "—10 "	—2
10 "—2 a.m., (the 25th)	—7
2 a.m.—6 "	—4

Telegrams from the interior report the snow fall to be heavier than has been experienced for many years past.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Last session the Diet passed a law which was subsequently promulgated, providing for the hypothecation of railways as security for loans, but this measure did not extend to electric railways, the latter being controlled by a special system of regulations and presenting special features which demanded careful consideration before any system of mortgage could be applied to them. On the other hand, it was obviously unjust that this important class of communications should be excluded from the benefit of being able to borrow capital at cheap rates. Hence a bill to meet the position has been drafted and is now about to be submitted to the Diet. The Tokyo Denki Tetsudo stands alone among Japanese enterprises of that nature in so far as it has obtained considerable assistance from foreign capitalists, but in that case the capital came simply through the sale of shares, British investors having been found sufficiently liberal to invest money in a purely Japanese enterprise and without any special security.

On the evening of the 19th instant their Excellencies Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald gave their first Ambassadorial reception at the British Embassy. The rooms were crowded with distinguished personages, and as all officers and officials appeared in full uniform the brilliancy of the spectacle was very marked. At one moment in the evening a group standing in the principal salon included Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Admiral Togo, General Kuroki, General Oku and Vice-Admiral Kamimura, and in their immediate vicinity were Marquis Ito and Count Inouye. The band of the Imperial Household performed during the evening and refreshments were served from ten o'clock.

It is officially announced that the redemption of 100 million yen worth of six per cent. bonds will commence from the middle of March. The dates of the various transactions and the amounts are given as follow:—

First drawing—March 15th; redemption period, May 16th to 25th; amount 10 millions.  
Second drawing—March 15th; redemption period, June 16th to 25th; amount, 32 millions.  
Third drawing—March 15th; redemption period, July 16th to 25th; amount, 23 millions.  
Remainder, redemption period, August 16th to 25th.  
These amounts are liable to more or less variation in accordance with purchases in the open market and convenience of drawing.

At the recent meeting between the Minister President of State and a number of Members of the House of Representatives, Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, was reported as having stated, in reply to Mr. M. Kato, that a sum of 80 million yen was expected from Russia by way of compensation for the keep of her prisoners. We reproduced the statement but with considerable doubt, inasmuch as no such figure had previously been estimated, and moreover the Minister's reference to the matter of domestic loans, in the context of which this assertion occurred, seemed confused and greatly wanting in explicitness. On inquiry we learn that what His Excellency did say was this:—A total sum of 430 million yen is to be raised by means of loans. But of that amount 150 millions will be subscribed by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department, the sum to be actually floated in the shape of a public loan being thus reduced to 280 millions. Inasmuch, however, as a considerable interval must elapse before the war-notes put into circulation in

Manchuria by the Japanese troops are presented for redemption, and inasmuch as their redemption constitutes one of the charges to be met by the proceeds of the loan, there will be no immediate occasion to issue more than 200 million yen worth of bonds. Finally this last figure will be substantially diminished by the payment obtained from Russia for the maintenance of her prisoners, though as to the exact dimensions of that payment no calculation has yet been made for publication.

The first dock at Maizuru was completed recently but since last year the construction of another dock of very large dimensions has been going on. We read in Japanese papers that it will be the largest dock in the empire and that its building will occupy 8 years.

Thirty-two Japanese soldiers who had been made prisoners by the Russians in Manchuria arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostock on the 22nd instant. No intimation of the despatch of these men had been given by the Russians and thus their arrival took the Japanese completely by surprise. They were all wounded, some having lost limbs and seven being unable to walk. Among them were ten out of the company which, having been surrounded by a Russian brigade shortly before the declaration of an armistice, was virtually annihilated. These prisoners report that they received the kindest treatment from the Russians. They were treated in the hospital at Harbin, and they say that the food given to them was better than that provided for Russian privates, while in the matter of clothes they were excellently provided. Despatched by railway to Vladivostock they had to remain for two days extra in the train, owing to the disturbed state of that place, and on arrival they were again placed in hospital and kept there for nearly two weeks.

It is stated that the second celebration in Tokyo for welcoming the victorious troops will take place between the 13th and the 20th of February. The date has been chosen in consideration of the fact that the last troops of the First Division will not reach the capital before the 10th of next month. General Kuroki, having been included in the first celebration, will not take part in the second, but the four Generals, Nogi, Nozu, Oku and Kawamura, will be present.

At a somewhat belated date the Tokyo newspapers publish the text of the Imperial Message addressed to Baron Komura and Mr. Uchida on the 1st instant when they repaired to the Palace. His Majesty uses the words:—"You showed circumspection, accomplished your duty well and have given me profound satisfaction."

A telegram received in Tokyo on the 18th instant announced that Dr. Rutherford Harris, who is now in Japan, had been re-elected by his constituency, Dulwich. Dr. Harris is a Unionist in politics. The Liberal and Free Trade candidate was Mr. D. Williamson, a prominent local Nonconformist, and the Education Act was one of the principal issues.

The sixty students from Korea hitherto studying in the Tokyo Middle School have been expelled *en bloc*. These youths went on strike when they learned of the conclusion of the new convention between Japan and Korea. Earnest endeavours were made to explain the true situation to them, and in deference to a request from the Korean

Representative who, on his return to Seoul, promised to make some arrangement, the Japanese Authorities refrained from taking any final step. Subsequently a telegram is said to have been received from Mr. Hayashi in Seoul asking that one more attempt be made to bring the lads to reason, but this too having failed, the whole sixty have now been expelled from school. The youths doubtless imagined that they were obeying the dictates of patriotism, but it is to be feared that they have sacrificed their careers on a very useless altar.

The following interesting letter appears in *The Times* :—

Sir,—As chairman *pro tem.* of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee, I am desired to draw your attention to the extraordinary mis-statement contained in the report of Mr. Bonar Law's speech at Wolverhampton.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade is reported to have said :—"We have not a large market. Germany has a market of 60 millions of people from which we are excluded."

So far from this being the case, in the Board of Trade Statistical Abstract [1905, Cd. 2566] the imports into Germany from Great Britain are given as 594,000,000 marks, or in round numbers £29,700,000.

In fact, not only does Germany not exclude our productions, but she actually takes more of them than any country in the world, except India.

In the interests of a good understanding between the two countries it is important that the real state of the case should be made clear.

I am yours faithfully,

AVEBURY.

6, St. James's-square, S.W., Dec. 9.

That is certainly a very notable fact, notable for many reasons.

News from Hokkaido says that the snow has accumulated to a depth of 8 feet, and northern Echigo wires that it has 5 feet. These figures are not unusual at this time of year.

Telegrams state that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Amur* reached Saseho from Port Arthur on the 23rd instant by means of her own steam. The *Amur* is now called the *Anakusa*. She was sunk, it will be remembered, while lying in dock at Port Arthur, and her presence—she is a ship of 2,590 tons—in such a place caused much inconvenience. On the 25th of last October she was raised, but nothing had been publicly stated as to her condition or her change of name prior to this news of her arrival at Saseho.

Captains Sakamoto and Ijichi, who are to bring out from England the new battle-ships *Katori* and *Kashima*, left Tokyo by the 11 a.m. train on the 23rd instant. There were about 40 officers in all. A great number of naval men assembled to see them off, including Vice-Admirals Saito, Ijuin, Dewa, Misu, Ito, Yamanouchi and Arai, and several Rear-Admirals.

The former Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Matsuda Hideo, died suddenly on the night of the 24th. The deceased gentleman enjoyed the highest reputation in the capital. He was the city's first mayor, a post which he held for five years.

#### THE PLAGUE IN OSAKA.

Another case of plague was reported on Jan. 20th in Kobe.

A plague patient died at Kobe on Jan. 22nd. The Osaka City Office has decided to encourage the catching of rats.

A case of bubonic plague was reported in Kobe on January 23rd.

A new case of bubonic plague was reported on Jan. 23rd in Osaka, the patient being a woman residing in Namba-machi.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening when a varied programme was presented to members and their friends.

The paper read by Mr. Karl Lewis was descriptive of a visit paid to Rotorua, the centre of the New Zealand thermal spring district, and of a bicycle ride thence to Napier, in the Hawkes Bay Province, 160 miles away. Mr. Lewis's contribution consisted chiefly of extracts from a journal that he kept at the time and was illustrated by some extremely beautiful limelight views which greatly enhanced its interest.

The North Island of New Zealand, he said, is traversed by a line of volcanic activity, the extreme known points of which are White Island in the Bay of Plenty (east) and the famous mountain of Ruapehu, over 9000 feet in height, situated 150 miles to the south-west. Rotorua is on this line; and by consequence is a dreary, desolate hole, the soil being mostly pumice and sand on which the *ti* tree alone can maintain life, but the boiling springs, fumaroles, solfataras and mud-geysers afford the necessary distraction to sightseers. Moreover, it is the railway terminus and attractions are provided in the shape of a hospital and sanatorium, while for those who are not ardently fascinated by such objects, the small park and garden, fountains, tennis-lawn, arbours and pleasant shady walks offer a pleasant contrast to the desolation that too largely prevails. The place is 990 feet above the sea and the air is more dry and bracing than that of the coast, from which it is 40 miles distant. The mean temperature in winter is 45° and the most agreeable months are February, March and April. But of course it is the baths that make Rotorua so favoured a resort—and this despite the mosquitoes, which bite through one's clothes. Having referred to the artificial geyser in the Park, Mr. Lewis proceeded to describe the baths which are apparently good for, among other ailments, rheumatism and cutaneous diseases, and almost any conceivable temperature may be obtained from 80 to 180 Fahr.

Ohinemutu, a mile distant, teems with streams and springs, holes, jets mud-pits, pools, and so on—all, or nearly all, on the boil. Some are used for washing clothes, and others as boilers by the native community. Some of the latter springs are large enough to accommodate a bullock; there are also small fissures where eggs may be boiled without undue waste of caloric; and some moderately sized orifices are used as steam baking ovens. In the adjacent lake there is an island, attached to which is the romantic story of Hinemoa, who, from the mainland opposite, swam across one night to her lover and afterwards took the chill from her body by laving herself in Waikimihia, the hot spring of the island, hence known to this day as Hinemoa's bath. Her sweetheart does not seem to have been a person of much spirit or he would not have allowed the lady to risk her life; probably he could not swim, and at any rate his name was Tutanekei. This place was formerly the island home of the fathers of the tribe and the seat of the religious ceremonies, where the priests kept sacred the emblems brought from their ancestral home. All the natives, men, women and children, smoke, and between soaking themselves in hot water and baking themselves in the sunshine their lives flit lazily and pleasantly by. If they have plenty of *riwai* (potatoes) and tobacco all is well; if they have plenty of rum all is better. If rest be happiness these people are filled up with happiness for they rest mostly all the time, everything is so easy for them. After a few days' stay at Rotorua Mr. Lewis and a friend started on bicycles for Napier, the capital of the province of Hawkes Bay, which they reached on Christmas Day. The road passes through country in which every prominent rock seems to have a name derived from legend, and special notice was taken of the wonderful Te Huka falls on the Waikato river near Lake Taupo, and of the mountain Tongairoro. The lecturer related many of the old Maori legends which cling to these famous spots. Though the going was very bad in places, owing to the pumice-sand,

until they got out of the volcanic region, the trip was evidently much enjoyed by the bicyclists.

Mr. Lewis having been warmly thanked, the musical programme was proceeded with. In Mr. Kenneth Young, the Society found a capital entertainer and his songs and patter proved most acceptable to his audience.

Pianoforte Solo ... "Fantaisie Impromptu" ... Chopin.

Mrs. R. J. Ward,

Humorous Musical Sketch ... "Singers and Songs"

Mr. Kenneth Young.

Violin Solo ... "La Serenata" ... Tosti.

Mr. C. H. Thorn.

Humorous Song ... "Advertisements" ...

Mr. Kenneth Young.

At the next meeting, on February 2nd, the well known authoress, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, will speak, her address being entitled "The days of my youth in old Rome." This address will be illustrated.

#### JAMES WATT ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

Steam users and others interested in engineering matters held, on the 19th instant—the birthday of James Watt—a 5th annual dinner in honour of the memory of the great inventor. The function took place in the Imperial Hotel, and was attended by some 50 Japanese, and 10 foreign guests.

Among the guests were Mr. K. Inouye, President of the Tanko Railway Co., Mr. T. Miura, Director of the Koku Railway Co., Dr. Shimose, President of the Oji Gunpowder Factory, Mr. Ota, Director of the Patent Office, Dr. Arisaka and Captain Kondo of the Navy Department, Mr. K. Kishi of the Shibaura Co., Professors Inokutsu, Terano, C. D. West, Shiba, F. P. Purvis of the Imperial University; Messrs. Tejima, Sakata, Hirata, Lefroy, Eddison, Thurn, Michel, Webb, Hatfield, Kroto. The Chair was taken by Dr. Nakahara, Professor of Engineering in the Tokyo Higher-Technical School (at Asakusa).

Speeches were made in memory of James Watt, and in connection with toasts given to "Progress of Engineering in Japan," and "Progress of Engineering in other countries."

Just in time for the dinner, a cablegram was received from Glasgow, at which place a similar dinner, of very large proportions, is held annually on the Saturday nearest to the birthday. The Chairman of the Glasgow meeting, Mr. James Gilchrist, of the Engineering and Shipbuilding firm of Barclay and Curle, and the Secretary, Mr. E. H. Parker, cabled the greetings of their gathering. To this message a suitable answer from the meeting in Tokyo was drafted and despatched in time to be read at the Glasgow dinner.

A fukubiki followed the dinner, at which some very amusing and some valuable presents were drawn by the various guests.

#### FOOTBALL.

Owing to the lateness of the notice the game of Association football played on Saturday afternoon at the Cricket Ground did not attract many lookers-on and the weather was far from enticing. The teams were :—

Born in Japan.		The Rest.	
E. Powis	Goal	F. J. Lias	Backs
W. S. Moss		A. W. Cooper	
D. Drummond		W. B. White	
W. B. Mason	Half	H. Cartwright	Half
W. J. White		E. J. Frageley	
D. Weed		S. R. Ford	
J. Drummond	For-	B. C. Lambert	wards.
J. E. Moss		S. Clarke	
O. Strome		J. W. Dixon	
H. W. Kilby	Referee:	McDougall	Mr. C. T. Mayes.
J. M. Mollison		E. N. Lambert	

The first point in the game was scored by Lambert for The Rest, but Kilby soon equalized and scored again before half-time. In the second half "Born in Japan" maintained the aggressive; a third goal was scored by J. E. Moss, and Kilby got a fourth, the "native-born" thus easily maintaining their unchallenged supremacy. The play was spirited and the form shown on both sides was good.

### THE PROGRESS OF CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN JAPAN.

DURING the past fifteen years students of constitutional history have been watching intently the development of representative government in Japan, and some of them complain that they can not yet discover any signs of finality. Two interesting articles on the subject have just appeared in the columns of the *Japan Times*, but the impression they produce is not as definite as could be wished. Briefly summarized our contemporary's view seems to be that the time is not yet ripe for party government, and that its unripeness is due mainly to two causes, namely, the influence of the Elder Statesmen, who may be said to command the situation while standing aloof from party affiliations; and the obstruction of the House of Peers, which is a conservative force steadily opposed to government by the people in its radical form. Without questioning the correctness of such an analysis, we may be permitted to say that a mistaken view seems to be commonly taken of the place held by the Elder Statesmen in the Japanese body politic. The trend of the comments frequently penned with reference to them is that they constitute a sort of moribund excrescence which ought to be lopped off, which is distinctly anomalous and which nevertheless retains an inconvenient measure of vitality. But what would be the position of these Elder Statesmen in any constitutional State of the Occident? Would they not be the very backbone of the Administration? They have not retired from public life. On the contrary, every one of the four—we do not include Count OKUMA since he is a party leader, or Count ITAGAKI, who no longer takes any share in politics—every one of the four might become at any moment the head of a Cabinet. Neither the Japanese nation nor foreigners would have expressed or felt any astonishment had Count KATSURA's place been taken by Marquis ITO, or Marquis YAMAGATA, or Count INOUE, or Count MATSUKATA. These men are all at a time of life when, so far from being put on the shelf, they would be counted the natural and proper administrative heads of any Occidental nation. There is consequently neither anomaly nor impropriety in the place they occupy in Japan. The anomaly and impropriety are all on the part of those who, for the sake of working out an academical theory, would thrust aside a band of veteran statesmen proved by achievements such as can scarcely be claimed for any other group of administrators in any other country. Naturally one is prompted to enquire whether the sacrifice of these men is an essential preliminary to party government in Japan, and if so, why such should be the case. We are disposed to answer that at one period the sacrifice seemed likely to be demanded, but that the period is past. The opening of the Diet meant, in effect, the opening of an

arena where for the first time in the history of Japan a number of popular agitators obtained the privilege of crossing lances with the statesmen in power. During ten years a prefatory contest had been going on, and throughout nearly the whole of that decade the agitators, baffled, checked and, according to their own conviction, tyrannized over, were steadily laying up a store of indignation and wrath. Thus when the collision took place on the floor of the House of Representatives, it developed at once its maximum calorific. The members sent up by the constituencies spoke and acted in such a manner as to suggest that the contest lay between liberty and despotism, they themselves standing for the former and the so called "clan statesmen" for the latter. Then, if ever, administrative power should have fallen into the possession of these agitators, for their cause glowed with a fervour of zeal and conviction which must inevitably cool with the lapse of time. But they failed—failed when their opportunities for success were brightest. It is not impossible that had they refrained from all semblance of attack and proved themselves anxious for the welfare of the State rather than for the vindication of their own cause, they would have drawn the statesmen into their ranks and party cabinets would have become an accomplished fact by a gentle and scarcely discernible process. But since they indulged from the outset in a vehement attack there was created between them and the statesmen a gulf not likely to be bridged until the memory of all this artificial animosity had died out or been obliterated by some larger issue. That is what both sides are now awaiting. Marquis ITO tried to expedite the result when he organized the *Seiyun-kai*. It has been said that he acted prematurely but certainly without his preparatory step the present Ministry could never have been formed. For the present Ministry is precisely what Marquis ITO must have had in view as the solution of the dead-lock, a ministry composed partly of party politicians and partly of young statesmen, who, having been reared at the feet of the *Genro*, bring to the coalition the influence and goodwill of the latter without their actual personality. It is, in fact, one of those graceful compromises in which the Japanese delight.

### COUNT OKUMA ON THE SITUATION.

IT is at once interesting and unexpected to find that Count OKUMA advocates a return to the old system of small election districts and closed ballots. Such a system was tried in Japan during the early years of constitutional government, and the results were so unsatisfactory that Marquis ITO interested himself actively in legislation for greatly enlarging the election districts and abolishing signed ballots. The contentions of the two statesmen are analogous, but their arguments follow exactly opposite lines. Marquis ITO holds that small districts and

signed ballots create facilities for swaying elections in party interests; Count OKUMA holds that large districts and unsigned ballots create facilities for governmental interference. As a matter of theory it is impossible not to endorse Marquis ITO's view. Quite obviously the smaller a constituency is and the more effective the scrutiny to which voters can be subjected, the greater are the opportunities for bribery and corruption. A candidate who has to deal with only a few scores of voters can bring influence to bear on them much more easily than if he has to deal with as many hundreds, and, having manipulated them to his satisfaction, the result is rendered incomparably safer if the vote cast by each can be distinctly traced. These truths are elementary. But Count OKUMA looks at the matter from another standpoint. He sets aside altogether the question of undue influence and corruption under party auspices and contends, in effect, that the present constituencies are too large to be manipulated by non-official hands, and that in unsigned ballots men find an opportunity to evade their obligations to the party whose principles they profess. It is evidently a question of degree. Here are two evils, undue party influence and undue official interference. Which is the lesser? We should expect that a statesman like Count OKUMA who believes in the consummation of party cabinets in Japan and who has always advocated political purity, would support an arrangement of constituencies founded on the former prospect and calculated to promote the latter purpose. If party cabinets are to become an accomplished fact in this country and if the integrity of electoral methods be a desideratum under such a system, then official interference is a merely transient incident, and to recast the constituencies for the sake of checking that abuse seems an exaggerated caution.

It is also very interesting to find that Count OKUMA in his speech and the Progressists in their manifesto attribute Japan's success in arms largely to the influence of the Constitution. The blessing of a constitution—so their argument runs—inspires men with a feeling that they are part and parcel of the State and thus begets a nationalistic sentiment which redoubles patriotism and renders self-sacrifice easy. Such a proposition appeals to reason, but what we doubt is whether Japan's case is a well chosen example of its application, especially when the choice is made by politicians whose habitual complaint is that the reality of constitutional government has not yet been attained in this country, and when we observe that probably not one soldier out of every thousand who fought in Manchuria Korea and Saghalien possessed the franchise. Count OKUMA himself has told us—and indeed we knew it well already—that foreign pressure supplied the influence which launched Japan on her wonderful career of modern progress and impelled her people to make sacrifices unparalleled in history. Her



very exceptional insight showed her that no effective resistance could ever be made to the menace of the White Peril unless she centralized her administration, abandoned her old fashions and equipped herself with all the implements and appliances devised by Western intelligence. The unflinching patience she evinced in obeying this conviction, the unflagging assiduity and the quiet self-confidence, constitute a remarkable record. What was the impulse underlying it all? Was it the possession of a constitution? Scarcely, for the Constitution was not granted until the *Meiji* era was nearly a quarter of century old, and we can ourselves remember in 1868, before the Imperial Oath had been sworn and before constitutional institutions had entered even the realm of Japanese dreamland, that on the lips of every *Samurai* one heard the very formula now employed by Count OKUMA himself, "place the country on the same plane with Western States." Besides, are we to forget *bushido*? If the Constitution be chiefly responsible for the *giyū hōkō*, the chivalrous service, justly admired and eulogized by the framers of the Progressists' manifesto, what becomes of *bushido* to which so much has been attributed; *bushido*, a heritage bequeathed from centuries long antecedent to even the term "constitution"? And after all if constitutional government be the basis of patriotism, it is difficult to account for the splendid exhibitions of that quality with which the histories of so many other unconstitutional nations abound. We are not attempting to belittle the value of a constitution as a moral force, but it appears to us that patriotism is an instinct largely independent of administrative systems.

#### CHINESE NEWSPAPERS AND JAPANESE EXPERIENCES.

FROM an article in the *North-China Daily News* we gather that the tone of the Chinese newspapers has completely changed of late, and that whereas they formerly devoted their columns to pointing out the abuses of Chinese law and its administration, they now devote them to vilipending foreigners. What lends piquancy to this metamorphosis is that these papers could not have existed without foreign protection. They made themselves so obnoxious to the Chinese authorities a few years ago—that is to say in the early days of their journalistic career—that steps were taken to rule them out of existence. On the 8th of October, 1898, the EMPRESS DOWAGER promulgated a decree declaring that, "As newspapers serve only to excite the masses to subvert the present order of things, and as the editors concerned are composed of the dregs of the literary classes, no good can be served by the continuance of such dangerous instruments, and we hereby command the entire suppression and sealing up of all newspapers published within the Empire, while the editors connected with them are to be

punished with the utmost rigour of the laws." Such a pronouncement would have abruptly terminated the career of all the newspapers then appearing in Chinese dress had there not been a resource: the proprietors had merely to establish their printing offices within the limits of a foreign settlement where the writ of the Chinese authorities does not run. And if that precaution did not seem sufficient, they had the further device of constituting foreigners their nominal or real proprietors. This they proceeded to do, thus acquiring absolute immunity from all processes of Chinese law. The thing worked well enough—that is to say well enough from the foreign point of view—so long as these journals applied themselves to the propagandism of Western civilization in China. Of course they became all the more obnoxious in the eyes of their own officials, and indeed the latter must have been endowed with more than a human share of magnanimous patience had they felt anything but aversion towards countrymen of their own who, under the ægis of foreign protection, attacked and abused native institutions. But it did not matter to the editors what amount of Chinese resentment their writings provoked: their own properties and persons were safe. There does not appear, however, to have been any considerable degree of sincerity in this pro-Occidental crusade, for the papers have now made a thorough *volte-face*, and are leading the anti-foreign outcry. They have, in fact, fallen in with the temper of the time, and their conversion is said to have reconciled them with the native officials who no longer regard editors as the dregs of the literary classes or the journals themselves as instruments for inciting rebellion. The writer in our Shanghai contemporary seems to be struck chiefly by the inconsistency which this flagrant change of principles betrays, but to us another aspect of the case presents itself. Was it right that these journals should have been allowed to elude the laws of the land by flying to the sanctuary of the foreign settlement? This is precisely the question that Sir HARRY PARKES had to ask himself 35 years ago in Tokyo. He had to consider whether the immunity from native jurisdiction enjoyed by foreign residents was ever intended to protect Japanese borrowers of foreign names, and whether when the treaties secured to foreigners the right of carrying on trade and industry within the settlements, such an occupation as the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language was contemplated. Sir HARRY decided in the negative. He issued an ordinance vetoing such publications, and declaring that no journal composed and printed in the Japanese language in Japan was entitled to foreign protection under any circumstances. His action provoked a great deal of criticism at the time. Some clamoured that it represented a retrograde policy, a flagrant interference with the sacred right of free speech; and others contended that it was *ultra vires*, and that the Orders in Council

did not and could not invest any British Minister with such power. Yet it would be impossible now-a-days, we opine, to find many persons prepared to deny the wisdom and the propriety of Sir HARRY PARKES' decision. The Japanese press has fought its battle stoutly in the open and has emancipated itself from virtually all restrictions. It is now a recognised and flourishing power in the land. What would it have grown to had it been condemned from the first to the hole-and-corner existence of a *prolegi* of aliens and an excrescence on an obnoxious system? Bound to support a system beyond whose ægis there would have been no safety, these hybrid journals would have incurred all the animosity attaching to the system, and would further have greatly accentuated that animosity by offering themselves as flagrant examples of the abuses to which extra-territoriality is liable. Those that cried out against Sir HARRY PARKES as an enemy of free speech should rather have recognised in him its far-seeing friend. And what was true of Japan five-and-thirty years ago, is true of China to-day. If China is ever to have a robust newspaper press the pioneer journals must cease to take refuge under the wing of foreigners. It is an invidious act on their part to turn and bite the hand which has hitherto protected them, but if by alliance with the spirit of the time they can obtain for themselves an officially recognised lease of life, their present anti-foreign attitude will be as nothing compared with the permanent gain to their country.

#### MISS RIDDELL.

Miss Riddell, whose name is associated with a remarkable work of charity on behalf of the lepers of Japan, has been decorated by the Emperor with the *Ranju Hōshō*. Miss Riddell is the first foreign lady who has been thus distinguished.

*Apropos* of the decoration of Miss Riddell of Kumamoto with a special medal in appreciation of her services in connection with the Leprosy Hospital which she established at her own expense, it is stated that according to official investigations, the estimated number of lepers throughout the Empire is as follows:—

Cities.		Prefectures.	
	Patients.		Patients.
Tokyo	35	Aomori	60
Kyoto	21	Yamagata	36
Osaka	59	Akita	49
Prefectures.		Fukui	7
Kanagawa	22	Ishikawa	16
Hyogo	82	Toyama	5
Nagasaki	49	Tottori	14
Niigata	30	Shimane	26
Saitama	56	Okayama	45
Gumma	43	Hiroshima	30
Chiba	39	Yamaguchi	80
Tochigi	37	Wakayama	30
Nara	26	Tokushima	57
Miye	35	Kagawa	43
Aichi	103	Ihime	73
Shizuoka	79	Koichi	52
Yamanashi	24	Fukushima	89
Shiga	31	Saga	46
Gifu	44	Kumamoto	169
Nagano	28	Miyazaki	102
Miyagi	41	Kagoshima	121
Fukushima	42	Okinawa	50
Iwate	63	Hokkaido	30

## THE IMPERIAL DIEL.

Representatives of the various parties met in the Library of the Lower House on the 21st instant and decided that the membership of the Standing Committees should be distributed as follows:—

	Budget.	Settled Account.	Petitions.	Discipli- nary.	Totals
Seiyu-kai .....	25	18	18	11	72
Progressists .....	16	12	12	7	47
Daigo Club .....	13	9	9	5	36
Seiko Club .....	6	4	4	3	17
Unattached .....	3	2	2	1	8

Totals ... 63..... 45..... 45..... 27..... 180

As to the names of the committee-men, these were left to be fixed by the voting in the House on the 22nd.

It was further decided at this combined meeting that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole should be elected from the Progressists, and that the Chairman of the Budget Committee should be a member of the *Seiyu-kai*.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.07 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The Vice-President, Mr. Minoura, was in the chair.

Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, the former President, announced that, having received the Emperor's command to form one of the Cabinet, he had to resign his position as President. He thanked the House for the assistance it had rendered him during his term of office, assistance which had enabled him to discharge his duties without serious blunder, and he said that he should always deem it one of the greatest honours of his life to have shared the House's patriotic attitude during the war. He concluded with these words which were loudly cheered:—"Though entering the Cabinet I shall never cease to labour for the consummation of perfect constitutional government, and this I swear before heaven."

Mr. Iwamoto Haruaki, the oldest member of the House, then expressed briefly the Representatives' appreciation of Mr. Matsuda's services and their regrets that he was obliged to leave the presidential chair.

The next business was the election of a President in succession to Mr. Matsuda. The first ballot resulted thus:—Mr. Sugita Teichi 288; Mr. Ebara Soroku 90; Dr. Hatoyama Kazuo 30; Mr. Sasa Tomofusa 18; and Mr. Kono Hironaka 16. As each of the three names submitted to the Throne for nomination must have received more than one half of the votes of those present (328), a second ballot had to be taken to decide the second and third names. It resulted thus:—

Dr. Hatoyama.....	176 votes.
Mr. Ebara Soroku .....	187 "
Mr. Sasa Tomofusa.....	72 "
Mr. Kono Hironaka .....	62 "

Thus the three names submitted for the Emperor's nomination were:—Mr. Sugita, Dr. Hatoyama and Mr. Ebara.

The House then proceeded to elect a Chairman of the Whole, and the result of the ballot was as follows:—

Mr. Seki Naohiko .....	229 votes.
Mr. Arakawa .....	7 "
Mr. Shimada Saburo .....	5 "

Mr. Seki was thus elected. He belongs to the Progressists Party. The members of the Standing Committees having been elected the House rose.

On the 23rd instant the House of Representatives elected the Chairmen of its Standing Committees. The four posts all fell to *Seiyu-kai* members; namely, Mr. Kuribara Ryoichi (Budget Committee), Mr. Kurizuka Seigo (Settled Account Committee), Mr. Takenouchi Yasaburo (Petitions Committee) and Mr. Isobe Shiro (Disciplinary Committee).

The Emperor has nominated Mr. Sugita Teichi to be President of the Lower House, in accordance with the result of the members' voting.

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.16 a.m. The principal business on the Order of the Day consisted of three Government bills. They were:—

(1) Bill for amending the Law of the Industrial Bank in the sense of increasing its capital and developing its machinery so as to adapt it to various economic undertakings. The main points are that the Bank's capital is to be raised from 10 million *yen* to 17½ millions; that the face-value of its shares is to be 50 *yen* instead of 100; that a Vice-President is to be appointed; that within 3 months after the date of this Law's operation, the Bank must call up at least one-fourth of the face value of one half of its unpaid shares; and that when the issue of shares reaches 150,000, the whole of their face value must be paid up.

(2) Bill for amending the Law of the Bank of Formosa. (This presents no feature of special importance.)

(3) Bill for amending Law No. 39 of the 35th year of Meiji (1902). This measure extends the same protection to female constables at women's prisons as is given to male constables and wardens at men's prisons.

After various reports had been read by the President and some applications for leave had been disposed of, the Minister President of State, Marquis Saionji, ascended the rostrum and spoke as follows:—

"I deem it a great honour that, having accepted a heavy responsibility in reverent obedience to the Imperial Commands, I am now enabled to make in this House a brief statement of views with regard to the situation. Two years ago war had to be opened against Russia and in its course the Empire's belligerent undertakings and various dispositions at home and abroad were all successful; no error was committed in dealing with the exigencies of the time, and by signal victories the prestige of the country was enhanced. We owe these things to the virtues of our Sovereign, above, and to the valour of our soldiers, below, but such results could not have been achieved had not the people responded to the Imperial purpose with chivalrous service and exhibited the verity of a united nation. So soon as the President of United States showed his respect for peace by offering friendly suggestions to this Empire and to Russia, our Sovereign, deeply sensible of this friendliness, concluded a treaty of reconciliation with Russia and thus we witnessed the restoration of peace. I join with you, my Lords and Gentlemen, in hearty congratulations that our nationals, living in this era of glory, have been enabled to unite as one man in contributing their share to this unprecedentedly great achievement.

"The renewed treaty of alliance concluded with England was well suited to the time and its good results have been conspicuous. By its agency the guarantees of peace in the East have become securer than ever. Hereafter it will be our business still further to strengthen these guarantees, thereby permanently accomplishing the object of the alliance.

"With regard to Korea the relations of this Empire have been rendered more intimate by means of repeated Conventions and we have been able to define our position clearly.

Our country, by just and impartial conduct during the war, won the deep sympathy of foreign States, and it is a source of great rejoicing that since the re-establishment of peace our relations with them have grown in friendship.

"In order to consummate the results of the country's victories in war and to promote its fortunes still further, there is not less need of a united nation now than there was throughout the conflict. We are immediately confronted by the task of carrying on undertakings in Manchuria and of discharging the duties of a protectorate in Korea, so that not a day may be lost in developing the national resources. At home we have to make the finances firm; to restore the Army and Navy; to contrive the growth of industry, and to provide for the extension of education and the progress of learning. These are things which admit of no delay, and it is therefore essential that all administrative duties connected with their consummation should be discharged earnestly and fully. Abroad, we have to put into practical operation the rights and

privileges acquired in Manchuria, and in order to achieve our protectorate over Korea in accordance with treaty, we are imperatively called on to lose no time in endeavouring to lead her without error into the path of enlightenment. Another equally pressing duty of our foreign policy is to deepen our friendship with China, to make her fully understand this Empire's sincerity and to urge her to accompany us along the high-road of civilization.

"In addition to the above there are very many other measures essential for preserving the honour and the rights won in our victorious war and for extending them still further. In sum, the duties that have now to be discharged at home and abroad are multifarious; every one of them is urgent, and it is inevitable that they should involve increased expenditures. Unless the nation again displays the same zeal that marked it during the war and unless it makes up its mind to bear these heavy responsibilities, the honour of the Empire can not be handed down intact and the rights of the Empire can not be asserted. This is the time for all classes, with one heart, to face the great problem of the *post-bellum* undertakings. I myself am profoundly sensible of the great responsibility I have incurred in taking office, but I am determined to discharge it to the utmost limit of my capacity. My Lords and Gentlemen, I sincerely trust that for the country's sake you will endeavour at this juncture to promote national unity and to consolidate popular opinion."

The Prime Minister added a brief reference to the Bills that would be submitted for the House's consideration and expressed the hope that they would obtain approval.

The Order of the Day was then taken. Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, explained the Bill relating to the Industrial Bank, and said that the additional capital was to be raised in London. Arrangements had virtually been made, and the issue would take place during the present month, so it was most desirable that the Bill should be passed quickly. It was entrusted to a Special Committee, as was also the Bill relating to the Bank of Formosa, after brief explanation by Mr. Sakatani. Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs, introduced the Bill for amending Law No. 29 of 1902, which was handed to a Committee, and the House rose at 10.40 a.m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met 1.10 at p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

(1) Government Bill relating to the payment of Extraordinary Events Expenses. This measure is based on the necessity of having recourse to public loans to defray outlays connected with the repatriation of the troops and the rewarding and pensioning of officers and men. It empowers the Government to obtain temporary accommodation, to transfer and employ the Capital Funds belonging to the Special Accounts and to issue public loans, the total amount of such transactions not to exceed 363 million *yen*. Further, for the purpose of military and naval restorations, and military preparations in Manchuria and Korea, the Bill allots 70 millions. Altogether this measure confers large powers on the Government in case of necessity.

(2) Government Bill relating to a Capital Fund for adjusting the National Debts. The preamble declares the necessity of creating a capital fund to adjust the National Debts as a point of *post-bellum* undertaking and the advisability of making this fund a matter of special account. It provides that a sum of not less than 110 million *yen* shall be carried annually from the general accounts to this Special Adjustment Fund, and it empowers the Government to employ the Fund for conversions, for redemptions by purchase and in other profitable and safe methods.

(3) Government Bill for amending the Extraordinary Special Tax Law. The preamble says that large funds will be needed during a number of years for the service of the national debts, and for pensions and rewards, and that it is necessary to apply to these payments the proceeds of the Extraordinary Special Taxes. Therefore these taxes are to be deprived of their extraordinary and special character and are to become permanently continuing.

(4) Government Bill relating to Appropriations for the Naval Maintenance Fund. In this measure it is explained that financial necessity exists for abandoning from the 39th fiscal year (1906-7) the appropriations to the Naval Maintenance Fund, and the House is asked to abolish this particular item of special accounts.

(5) Government Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law. This measure provides for completing the connexions of the Sanin and Sanyo as well as of the Hokuriku and Hokuyetsu roads, which are included in the First-Period lines, and also for amending, as a matter of financial necessity, the annual appropriation for railway construction.

(6) Government Bill for rescinding Law No. 3 of 1898. This Law of 1898 makes the State Railways Account applicable to the Hokkaido lines, but as these latter will be operated from 1906 under the State Railways Special Account, the Law of 1898 becomes no longer necessary.

(7) Government Bill relating to Expenses of Experiments and Instruction in the matter of Productive Enterprises. The preamble of this Bill declares that the system of state assistance now pursued with regard to Agricultural Experimental Stations is incomplete and must be supplemented. It is proposed that the Treasury shall grant a sum of not more than 200,000 yen annually during 5 years, by way of assistance to experimental stations and places of instruction in agriculture, industry and marine products.

(8) Bill relating to silk-conditioning. Hitherto the conditioning of silk at the various *kensa-jo* has been conducted without charge, in the hope of encouraging the trade. But it is believed that the time has come when conditioning fees may fairly be charged. Further it is thought advisable in the interests of the silk industry that some special system of restraining the export of inferior or adulterated goods shall be devised. Therefore the Bill empowers the Minister concerned to order, should he think it necessary, that application be made for the inspection of silk intended for export, and if, after receiving such an order, the silk is exported or if an attempt be made to export it, without submitting it for inspection, a fine of from 50 to 1000 yen may be imposed. It is proposed that the new law shall go into force from April 1st, 1906, and that the present Law shall then cease to be valid.

(9) A Government Bill seeking *post-facto* assent to Imperial Ordinance No. 194 of 1905. (i.e. an urgent Ordinance empowering the Treasury to raise a loan of 300 million yen).

(10) A private Bill for amending the Law of Finance. This is a measure based upon complaints that the Treasury is disposed to abuse its power of granting assistance to private individuals or firms, (the assistance granted by the Katsura Cabinet to the 130th Bank is adduced as a case in point), and to delay unduly in presenting the settled accounts to the Diet, (the failure of the Katsura Cabinet to present the Settled Accounts until four years after the year to which they referred is mentioned). The presenter of the Bill is Mr. Ozawa Heikichi.

Mr. Sugita Teiichi took his seat as President and was welcomed by Mr. Iwamoto, the oldest member of the House.

After various reports had been read, Marquis Saionji ascended the rostrum and delivered the same speech as that made by him in the forenoon in the Upper Chamber.

Mr. Oishi Masami then rose and said that from the tone of the Minister President's speech His Excellency seemed to approve the issue of the peace negotiations. But it was owing to the bad result of those negotiations that the nation had to bear a heavy burden. He desired to inquire whether the Minister President approved or disapproved of the peace negotiations.

Marquis Saionji replied that his speech had not contained any expression of praise for the negotiations.

Mr. Hadano Denzaburo remarked that the Prime Minister had spoken of the results of the war having been perfected; a phrase which implied approval of the peace negotiations.

Marquis Saionji answered that he had made no reference to the negotiations.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, then ascended the rostrum and spoke as follows:—

"I have now the honour to submit to you, Gentlemen, the Budget for the 39th fiscal year, together with various special budgets, a supplementary budget for the 38th year (1905) and a supplementary budget of extraordinary war expenditures. With regard to extraordinary war expenditures, considerable sums are required on account of deficiencies resulting from the development of operations, on account of the withdrawal of the troops, and on account of rewards. These sums have been embodied in a supplementary budget. They amount to 500 million yen, but since certain outlays were pressing so that the assembly of the Diet could not be

awaited, recourse was had to an Imperial order in December and 60 millions were paid out. It results that the supplementary budget now submitted to you covers only some 450 millions. We propose to obtain this money entirely by means of loans. About 88 millions have already been collected, and thus the sum to be hereafter floated is 362 millions.

"The amount of the fixed reserve for War outlays in 1905 was 80 million yen, but owing to the developments of the situation and the payment of interest on loans, there arose here a deficit of 36 millions. Out of that amount 28,800,000 yen had to be paid out immediately without waiting for the assembly of the Diet, and it was consequently disbursed in December under the authority of the Sovereign. Hence the supplementary budget for 1905 now presented to you covers an amount of 7,200,000 yen only. The funds called for under this heading will all be obtained from surplus revenue.

"Another supplementary budget is submitted which provides a sum of 46,700,000 yen for the purpose of redeeming debts. This will be defrayed by the sale of consolidated bonds and from surpluses in the Treasury.

"The expenditures and revenues in the Budget for the 39th year are 492 million yen respectively. We have included in the enterprises to be carried out during the next fiscal year only such works as, though temporarily postponed or stopped during the war, have an essential relation to the development of commerce and industry, for example, the completion of land and sea communications at Yokohama and Kobe, the building of customs premises, the construction and improvement of railways, the supply of telephones, and additions to the Iron Foundry. It results that in next year's budget the outlays for purposes not connected with the war, namely, those for railways, telephones and the Iron Foundry, to meet which recourse is to be had to loans, aggregate some 235 millions.

"In the Budget for next year the expenditures necessitated in the sequel of the war are some 257 million yen, of which those belonging to ordinary outlays total 172 millions. Against this figure we have the proceeds of the war taxes—160 millions—, which are to be continued, and to these we propose to add 13 million yen from the surplus of the Ordinary Revenue. The extraordinary outlays arising out of the war amount to 84 millions, which belong to the General Accounts, and have been placed in the Treasury's Budget under the general heading of "War Reserves." The funds to meet these outlays are to be partly obtained by the sale of unneeded articles in the possession of the Army and Navy—giving 16 millions—and by floating loans (68 millions).

"The greater part of the outlays connected with the Russo-Japanese War were met by means of loans, which, up to-day, have been issued to the total amount of 1,280 yen. A further sum of about 362 millions will have to be issued to meet the expenditures shown in the supplementary budgets of extraordinary war outlays, and a further sum of 68 millions must also be issued, as explained above, so that the grand total is calculated to reach the large figure of about 1,710 millions. To adjust and redeem this a fixed policy must be adopted and we must endeavour to place our finances on a sound basis. This part of the problem has received our special attention and a scheme is now submitted to you.

"I have now explained the broad features of the Budget for next year, and I hope that, after due deliberation, you will give your consent.

Mr. Hayami remarked that the Minister of Finance attached great importance to the question of adjusting the national debts. Did he attach importance to the problem of adjusting the taxes.

Mr. Sakatani replied that the latter subject also had received full attention, but he had spoken chiefly of the debts as the more pressing.

The bills enumerated above were then handed to committees after those relating to finance had been explained by Mr. Sakatani; that relating to vessels of war by Mr. Wakatsuki; those relating to trade and industry by Mr. Matsuoaka. The last bill on the Order was postponed and the House rose at 2.10 p.m.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### CLAIM OF A DRESS-MAKER.

In the Yokohama Local Court, a case filed by K. Ono, a dress-maker, claiming twenty yen against Mrs. Eisenberg, came up on Jan. 19th before Judge Iyeyri.

Plaintiff stated that in December last, Mrs. Eisenberg ordered him to make a dress, giving him some *kenchu* silk. It was made up on Dec. 20th after the usual necessary trying-on by the plaintiff. The same day plaintiff handed the dress over to defendant and asked for twenty yen, that being the charge agreed upon between the parties. The defendant, however, would not pay this amount.

Defendant contended that the dress-maker did not make the dress in accordance with instructions. She refused to pay for the work, and as counter-claim asked for the return of the *kenchu* silk.

At this stage, the plaintiff asked the Court for leave to examine a Chinese dressmaker, Ah Chin, as a witness. Plaintiff said that the Chinaman took part in the work.

The Court, giving consent to the plaintiff's request, adjourned the case till Jan. 26th.

### CLAIM AGAINST THE DIRECTOR OF THE RAILWAY BUREAU.

T. Iidzuka, formerly an employee of the Okazaki Station on the Tokaido Railway, has filed a case in the Tokyo District Court claiming a hundred and twelve thousand yen from Mr. S. Hirai, Director of the Railway Bureau. According to the petition, the plaintiff resigned his position in December last intending to find a post in a government office. The defendant, however, impeded his efforts, and plaintiff and his family are now in an embarrassing condition. The first hearing will take place on Feb. 8th.

### FOREIGNER SENTENCED.

A foreigner, whose name is given as Mr. Alfred Hume (45), was sentenced on Jan. 25th in the Tokyo District Court to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of four yen, and six months' police surveillance. It was alleged that he dined on Jan. 10th at the restaurant Kumada, in Tsukiji, Tokyo, and went off without paying his bill, which amounted to yen 4.04. Some Tokyo papers report that he was a teacher of English in a Japanese school.

### OLD AGE.

As one ascending some vast minster steps,  
Sunlit from western skies,  
Might turn and watch the heav'nly pageant fade  
With half-reluctant eyes;  
Might pause—while through the little swinging door  
Singly the crowds go in—  
Content to listen just a moment more  
To all the stir and din:  
So at the portal of my House of Rest  
I wait, full willingly;  
My sunset light, my comrades at their work,  
Still claim me smilingly.  
But by and by the punctual hour will strike,  
It cannot now be long,  
And the staid bells I hear insistently  
Shall stop for evensong.

HESBA D. WEBB.

### SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Tanagawa Maru* went ashore in Hirado Strait at 6 a.m. on Jan. 24th on her way from Nagasaki to Fusan, Korea. The steamer *Kouwa Maru* left Nagasaki the same morning to assist her. The passengers, crew and cargo of the *Tanagawa* are safe.

The sailing vessel *Asahi Maru*, which was reported to have gone amissing in the neighbourhood of Iki island, was found on Jan. 24th by a steamer drifting in a snow storm. The *Asahi Maru* was brought to Nagasaki.



## THE BOOKSHELF.

"Some Chinese Painters of the Present Dynasty," by Professor FRIEDRICH HIRTH, Professor of Chinese, Columbia University, in the city of New York.

A SHORT time ago Professor Giles, of the Cambridge University, gave to the world a book entitled "An Introduction to the History of Chinese Pictorial Art." It was an admirable work. In reviewing we particularly welcomed it as a volume which must help materially to correct a false impression prevalent in Europe, the impression that Chinese painting is an insignificant art, scarcely worthy of study. In truth Chinese pictorial art is one of the greatest achievements of human genius. It is the basis of Japanese pictorial art, and no Japanese painter has ever succeeded in rising to an appreciably higher level than that reached by his Chinese prototypes. Professor Giles' collaborator, the curator of the British Museum, gives it as his opinion that the Chinese school of landscape painting was the greatest the world has produced, and though we may hesitate to endorse such a wholesale verdict, we are certainly prepared to accept it with reservations. Mr. Giles made two omissions, one scarcely pardonable, the other easily explained. The first was that he failed altogether to notice the work done in this field by the late Dr. W. Anderson. The very first to draw Western attention in a worthy manner to the beauties of Chinese art was Dr. Anderson and for fully twenty years his excellent analysis with its accompanying list of artists stood quite alone and unchallenged. It is inexplicable that Professor Giles should have had no knowledge of Dr. Anderson's great work. One other omission made by the eminent Cambridge Sino-logue is that he gives no account of the artists of the present dynasty, his alleged reason being "lack of materials." Professor Hirth corrects both of these omissions. He does justice to Dr. Anderson's memory and he meets Professor Giles' denial of the existence of any authoritative work on art under the Manchu Tartars by giving a list of 6 books, 85 volumes in all, devoted chiefly to the artists of the present dynasty. From this library, which Professor Hirth has carefully consulted, he selects the names of 67 among the greatest masters of the dynasty and gives a list of them, appending in each case an appreciative statement. There are also two appendices; the first containing copious "biographical notes" on 45 of the greatest masters who flourished prior to the present dynasty; and the second, notes on 25 of China's old art-publishers and historians. There are several well executed reproductions of illustrative paintings. They show, we think, what Professor Hirth very frankly acknowledges, namely, the great difficulties besetting any Occidental who endeavours to procure really fine specimens of Chinese paintings. After China itself Japan is undoubtedly the richest repository of these treasures, and it was because Dr. Anderson studied in Japan at a time when foreign collectors enjoyed an unprecedented and unrepeatable opportunity, that he was enabled to obtain some examples worthy to form a basis of judgment. Professor Hirth does not appear to have been equally fortunate, if we may draw an inference from the illustrations in his book, and Giles, Anderson and Hirth must all give place in this respect to the authors of the beautiful volumes recently published in Japan under the auspices of the Shimbi-Shoin. Apart from its illustrations, however, the work of Professor Hirth is a highly valuable

contribution to the Occident's knowledge of China's pictorial art. It will not greatly interest the general reader since the author refrains from any discussion of the characteristics of the art. But for collectors and historians it is indispensable.

*Philippine Life in Town and Country*, by JAMES A LE ROY: New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS volume forms one of the series which Messrs Putnam are issuing under the generic title of "Our Asiatic Neighbours," and is uniform in format with Dr. Knox's well-known "Japanese Life in Town and Country." The publishers in their announcement concerning the book declare that "Mr. Le Roy is eminently fitted to write on life in the Philippines. He was for several years connected with the Department of the Interior in the Philippine Government, when he made a special investigation of conditions in the Islands. Since his return he has continued his studies and is already known as an authority on the Philippines." As a matter of fact our author spent but two years in the island. We have one objection to urge at the outset: it is that the title of the volume is rather misleading. From it one would infer that the reader is to be given glimpses of the Filipinos as they pursue the easy tenor of their way in town or country, while what one finds is an elaborate argument on the social medium of the Philippine Islands at the present moment. The author attempts to convey some idea of the difficulties attending the task of the Americans in their new possessions; the reasons why some projects are foredoomed to failure; the possibilities which lie before others; the hopes which may reasonably be formed concerning the future of the Filipinos, and the ideals which some of the Insular government departments,—particularly the Educational,—have set before them. But he suffers from a too facile pen: the best of his work is submerged beneath a torrent of words, mere words. He would have achieved a greater success had he said what he has to say in half the space which he has covered with printer's ink. The book bears the stamp of a precocious sophomore essay rather than the well-reasoned, duly proportioned work of a man of the world who has weighed his words in the balance before putting them into sober print. There are too many loose-ended arguments, while a sentence starting out firm and strong limps to a distressingly weak-kneed end. Still, for all that, the book conveys a good deal of information concerning a very interesting quarter of the globe. Mr. Le Roy takes a sympathetic view of the Filipino. He has worked with him and seen what he is capable of, and like David P. Barrows, late chief of the Philippine Ethnological Survey, he thinks that rich returns will be forthcoming if the present educational policy is carried to its logical conclusion. The book is divided into ten chapters. In the first is set forth the Point of View, and the author's attitude can be gathered from one sentence: "The best Filipinos are optimistic as to their race and its future. We ourselves can at least be decent enough to give them the benefit of the doubt, if not to encourage that optimism." In Chapter II. he discusses Racial Origins and Blends, and comes to the conclusion that, despite the great variety of dialects, there is a practical homogeneity running through all the tribes of the archipelago, whether they be Christians, Mahomedans or pagans. Chapter III. describes a typical Filipino Community; Chapter IV., Manila and other city dwellers; Chapter V. is devoted to religion and the religious question, and is a model of fair statement. Chapter VI. deals with Caciquism (the local name from bossism, borrowing a Spanish term transplanted from Hispaniola) and local self-government; while Chapter VII. discusses education and public opinion. This leads on to a chapter treating of the question of Tribal and Geographical Influences towards Disunion; while Chapter IX. is devoted to Trade and Internal Development, the final chapter discussing the Filipino in his relation to the Orient. Our author scouts the idea that Manila and the Philippines will ever swing back into the position they occupied as a trade and distributing centre

before Spain had lost Mexico and the South Americas. Trade has cut for itself new channels since those days, and the supremacy of Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin will never be seriously challenged by Manila, despite all the prophecies of enthusiasts. We have space for but one quotation. It deals with the subject of the Press. Says Mr. Le Roy:—

The Filipino press is only a part of the press of the Philippines, though to-day the larger part; but we have not to do here with the survivals of the Spanish journalism that was once so intolerantly domineering in the islands, nor with the American newspapers which have sprung up since the invasion of American soldiers, most of them highly discreditable to the name American, reeking of the cheapest of cheap race prejudice, and the manners and gossip of the saloons which are the rendezvous of the type of Americans who are mostly concerned in publishing and reading them, viz., adventurers and riff-raff. There have been two or three honourable exceptions to this general description of American publications but, with reference particularly to Manila, the American journalism of 1899 to 1905 has been a disgrace and an injury to the nation's interests.

Since 1898 and the beginning of the Filipino revolutionary publications, Filipino journalism has gradually been coming into its own. It is a very serious, and sometimes a very humorously serious, institution; but it gives promise, and has indeed already borne fruits of a sort not to be expected from the soil from which it sprang, and the atmosphere in which it was at first nourished. \* \* \* Sometimes the criticisms are petty and puerile, or based on the worst of bad information or a deficient knowledge of public affairs \* \* \* Generally it is the manner, rather than the matter, that one finds either amusing or distasteful, it being a bad imitation of Spanish journalistic style which is quite too often simply bombast.

*The Princess Priscilla's Fortnight*, by the Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." London, Fisher Unwin.

WE must own to a feeling of deep disappointment in closing this book. "Elizabeth and her German Garden" was a volume, which, though it set the vogue for writings that eventually proved rather tiresome and twaddly, was itself of such merit as to make one look forward to later production from the same pen. But that first book evidently marked the flowering-time, was the supreme effort, for none of its successors can compare with it. "The Princess Priscilla's Fortnight" tells of the adventures of Her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Priscilla of Lothen-Kunitz, the daughter of an English Princess of uncomfortable and unexpected originality, who, tiring of the etiquette of Court life, flees to England with an aged tutor and her maid and sets up house-keeping in an English village. Most of the book is taken up with descriptions of the muddles which the Princess tumbled into and scrambled out of as Princesses in such a position are expected to do—but we must own that the humour of the various scenes is rather thin. In the end, of course, the Princess returns to her own people, a little disillusioned maybe, but certainly quite ready to marry the Prince whom before the memorable fortnight she had pretended to despise.

*What Foods Feed Us*, by EUSTACE MILLS:—London, George Newnes, Ltd. Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

THIS book is dedicated "to all who are seeking better food as a help to better health." The author deserves a wide circulation for his brochure for it is capably written, and though dealing with a scientific subject dispenses with scientific terminology and descriptions wherever possible. He thoroughly endorses Sir Michael Foster's dictum, "Proteid matter we must always have," and shows how we can obtain it by the use of the plainest, commonest, most easily obtained of foods. We can heartily recommend the book to every house-keeper in Japan, and certainly to every mother.

*The Royal Collection of Paintings at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle*: London, Wm. HEINEMANN, 2 volumes; price to subscribers 20 guineas, net.

ENCOURAGED by the notable and well-deserved success which attended the "Great Masters"

series of photogravures, Mr. William Heinemann, of 21 Bedford-st., London, has launched another superb fine-art production and lays the picture-loving world under a great debt of obligation. To dwellers in distant possessions of the British Crown as well as to residents of foreign countries generally such a publication as this comes as a great and priceless boon. To them, in fact, such a collection of photogravures will appeal even more strongly than to the King's subjects who have not strayed beyond the four corners of the home-land, for the home-stayers have the opportunity, which the overseas men and women certainly have not, of seeing the King's treasures at first hand whenever they will.

The two volumes of the Royal Collections of Paintings are imperial folio in size and comprise 100 photogravures of pictures in Buckingham Palace and 80 from Windsor Castle. The Buckingham Palace pictures were ready on October 16th of last year, but the Windsor Castle pictures cannot be delivered to subscribers until May 15th, 1906. These photogravures are charming specimens of artistic craftsmanship, surpassing even the "Great Masters" series in point of effective treatment, and they are printed on pure rag paper, thus ensuring permanency. The introduction and descriptive text which accompanies each picture are by Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, and it goes without saying that he has done his portion of the work excellently well. We quote the following from his introduction:

The Royal Collection of Pictures dates back to the reign of King Henry VIII., some of the early portraits still existing being mentioned in the inventory of that King's collection as early as 1542. During the reigns of his three children and successors many important paintings were added to the Royal Collection, so that at the accession of James I. there were already many paintings of great value belonging to the Crown, by Holbein, Antonio Moro, Lucas d'Heere, Pourbus, Marcus Gheeraerts, and others, many of which have survived to the present day, chiefly portraits, but including some historical paintings of the greatest value. Under James I. a series of portraits were added by the Court-painters of the day, Paul Van Somer, Daniel Mytens, Miereveldt, Gerard Honthorst, and others. The first art collector and connoisseur in the Royal Family was Henry, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of James I., who in his short life formed the nucleus of an important collection of paintings. After his death this collection became the property of his younger brother, Charles, who was to succeed his father as Charles I.

Charles, as Prince of Wales, had already acquired a remarkable collection of paintings and statuary before he succeeded to the throne. Even at this early age he was a worthy rival to the great collector of his day, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and he found a rival and imitator himself in his favourite, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. From all parts of Europe the treasures of art were brought to swell the collections of Charles I., Arundel, and Buckingham. When Charles and Buckingham went on their celebrated journey to Spain, they returned laden with works of Art, which Spanish hospitality deemed it incumbent to bestow upon them. In 1629 Charles I. made his most important acquisitions, by purchasing the whole collection of the Duke of Mantua, including the great series of "The Triumph of Julius Caesar," by Mantegna. In 1630 the King acquired the famous "Seven Cartoons" of Raphael.

Charles I. has a high reputation in the history of art, not only as a collector, but also as an expert, and many stories are told which testify to his skill as a connoisseur. In 1639 a catalogue was prepared of the pictures and statuary in the Royal Collections by Abraham Vanderdoort, the keeper of the collections, which catalogue, subsequently printed by Vertue, remains as one of the landmarks in the history of picture-collecting.

Charles I. was also indebted for much of the splendour of his collection to the genius of his Court-painter, Anthony Van Dyck, whose principal paintings still remain in the King's possession. This golden age of picture-collecting was, however, brought to an end by the outbreak of the Civil War. After the execution of the King, the Parliamentary Government found themselves confronted with financial difficulties of a very serious nature, to meet which it was resolved that the personal estates of the late King and his family should be inventoried, appraised and sold, except where the State thought fit to reserve them. The dispersion of the collection took about four years to accomplish, and from the proceeds the debts of the Royal Family and household were discharged, either in cash or in batches of pictures and works of art.

So great, however, was the reputation of the collection, that foreign monarchs and amateurs sent their agents to compete for the pictures. Philip IV., the Archduke Leopold (Regent of the Netherlands), Queen Christina of Sweden, and Cardinal Mazarin all sent agents to the sale. The banker, Jabach, bought many pictures, which eventually were acquired by Louis XIV. of France, and a Dutch amateur, Van Reynst, was also a large purchaser. In this way many priceless works by Titian, Raphael, Mantegna, Correggio, and others have become the pride of such great collections as the Louvre, in Paris, and the Imperial and Royal Galleries at Vienna, Munich, Madrid and elsewhere, though they once belonged to the Crown of England.

At the Restoration an attempt was made to reconstitute, as far as possible, the collection of pictures. Many were found still in the possession of the late King's retainers, and were recovered by persuasion or by compulsion. The States General of Holland purchased the collection formed by Van Reynst, and presented them to Charles II. In this way the great bulk of the collection was recovered, but some of the more priceless gems had passed away beyond recovery. Charles II. and his successor, James II., did little to add to the Royal Collection, except in the matter of portraits by Lely, but the catalogue of the pictures in the collection of Charles II., drawn up by William Chiffinch after his death, shows how valuable were the remains of Charles I.'s collection, which had been recovered for the Crown. William III., who transferred the royal residence from Whitehall, which had been devastated by a fire, in which some valuable works of art perished, to Kensington Palace and Hampton Court, like a good Dutchman, added some valuable Dutch paintings to the Royal Collection, but he more than compensated for these additions by removing some valuable paintings to Holland, which his successor, Queen Anne, was unable to recover from the States General. The first two Georges were no lovers of art, but a new royal connoisseur appeared in Frederick, Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II., who purchased some very important paintings. It is possible that it was to this Prince, whose life was prematurely cut short, that the negotiations were due, which resulted in the purchase by George III. of the extensive collection of paintings by Venetian artists of the 18th century, Canaletto, Zuccarelli, and others, which was the largest accession to the collections since the day of Charles I. Though no connoisseur himself, George III. was a steady patron of English art, which is well represented by fine examples of the great portrait-painters of this date.

George IV. combined with a love of display and extravagant tendencies, the taste and feeling of a true connoisseur. He was a liberal patron of Gainsborough, Hoppner, Lawrence, and other native artists, and he had the good sense and the good luck to follow the prevailing inclination for the Dutch School of painting, and with the advice of the best amateurs and professionals to form a collection of Dutch paintings, which is now perhaps without a rival. As an art collector George IV. will always be famous, not only for the extent and cost of his acquisitions, but for the fortunate prescience which enabled these works of art to be acquired at what would now be considered very reasonable prices.

The short reign of the sailor-king—William IV.—left no mark on the Royal Collections; but the accession of Queen Victoria and the Queen's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha marks another epoch in the history of art. In the early days of their married life the Queen and Prince Albert devoted much of their time to the cultivation and encouragement of the arts. They rearranged the collections in the Royal palaces. Prince Albert formed a select and, as events have shown, very important collection of early Italian paintings at Osborne, and also acquired *en bloc* the important collection of early German and Netherlandish paintings formed by Prince Ludwig von Oettingen-Wallerstein. The Queen extended her patronage to many painters—Edwin Landseer, John Phillip, Frederic Leighton, and others; and it was only due to the low standard of painting in England and on the Continent at this date that so many of the paintings acquired by the Queen and Prince Albert have so little value in the eyes of modern critics. The lamented death of Prince Albert in 1861 put an end to these artistic enterprises, and for the remainder of her long and useful life Queen Victoria preferred to cherish the memory of what Prince Albert had achieved, and as far as possible refrain from disturbing what his hands had put in order.

It thus came about that the accession of King Edward VII. proved a favourable opportunity for a complete revision and re-arrangement of the Royal collection of works of art, to which some important additions were now made from His Majesty's own private collection. The paintings were re-arranged in the Royal palaces and classified, numerous pictures being brought to light which had long been lost to view. Through this re-arrangement, the extent and value of the collection of paintings came

perhaps for the first time to be fully appreciated. Nearly every great painter of note is represented—Holbein, Titian, Velasquez, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Leighton, Millais, Wilkie, Landseer, Meissonier, and countless others of note.

It is a section of these paintings that the present work is destined to exhibit to the public, many of them being practically unknown and for the most part inaccessible to students and connoisseurs.

Our readers will gather from this Introduction that King Edward has thrown open a lordly treasure house, and art-lovers throughout the world should show their appreciation of his generosity by giving their heartiest support to this magnificent *édition de luxe*.

### THE PRESS LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Newspaper League was held at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo, on Friday, Jan. 19th, at 6 p.m. instead of at 4 p.m. as announced. About seventy representatives of Tokyo and Yokohama newspapers were represented, including the *Deutsche Japan Post*, *Japan Gazette*, *Japan Advertiser* and *Japan Mail*. After a two hours' wait the meeting was opened with an address by Mr. T. Yokoi, M.P., of the *Nichi Nichi*, who referred to the Imperial Edicts proclaimed on the occasion of the Tokyo disturbances for the restriction of the newspapers and for the administration of Tokyo by martial law. He spoke strongly against the Katsura Cabinet in this connection. On the motion of the speaker and by consent by all present, Mr. K. Minoura, M.P., proprietor of the *Hochi*, then took the chair. Mr. K. Yenoji of the *Yorozu Choho*, representing the standing committee of the Press League, made a report with reference to the steps the committee had taken as regards the Imperial edicts. Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, M.P., President of the Jiyu News Agency, read a draft of a resolution denouncing the Katsura Cabinet for its recent action against the press, which was declared to be unconstitutional. This was adopted, and as it was considered that the objects which had led to the formation of the League were now attained, it was agreed to dissolve it but that when necessary circulars should be issued by the Standing Committee, which was elected to consist of representatives of the *Nichi Nichi*, *Jiji*, *Asahi* and other journals and news agencies.

### FIRES.

Fire broke out on the night of Jan. 17th in the well-known Buddhist temple Hoshō, at Hatogaya near Urawa, destroying the building. A man was killed while struggling to remove some property.

At 5 a.m. on Jan. 19th, fire broke out in the district of Awa, Chiba prefecture, destroying seventy-two houses.

A Matsuzawa telegram says that on the night of Jan. 20th, fire broke out at Niihama, destroying sixty houses.

At 2 p.m. on Jan. 23rd, fire broke out in Aioi-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, destroying fourteen houses.

On the evening of Jan. 24th, fire broke out in one of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co.'s lighters in the canal near Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo. One man was killed.

An outbreak of fire occurred early on the morning of Jan. 24th in Kamiya-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, destroying twenty-two houses, and one godown. An old woman was killed and a man severely injured.

On the morning of Jan. 22nd, B. Kamiya (64) a wealthy merchant in Abura-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, murdered his second son, Gennosuke (31) by stabbing him in the throat with a short sword. It appears that the victim was guilty of dissolute conduct and committed dishonest acts for which he had been punished seven times with imprisonment. Lately he had often demanded money from his father and used threats. On the occasion of the tragedy, he assaulted his father with a sword. The father, however, took the weapon and attacked the son with it. He gave himself up at the Nihonbashi Police Office.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

We had no space in our last Summary for an epitome of an excellent essay which appeared in the December *Taiyō* from the pen of Dr. H. Otsuka. Dr. Otsuka writes as a psychologist and his observations bearing on the working of the Japanese national mind during the war and after the declaration of peace merit the attention of thoughtful people. The title of his article is "The Nation's Mental Depression." He traces the causes of the bitter disappointment felt by the whole nation for some time after the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. The attitude of the national mind to the war in its early stages Dr. Otsuka describes as characterized by determination and expectancy combined with a certain amount of anxiety. When on land and on the sea Japan won victory after victory, the nation reached a state of jubilation which had never before been experienced in the same degree. Self-confidence that was quite new was the natural mental product of the unparalleled success. Then we began to say to ourselves, observes Dr. Otsuka, "If we have shown ourselves capable of doing such great things in war, there can be no task in time of peace that is too difficult for us." Our young men saw visions and our old men dreamed dreams concerning the nation's future greatness. One of the conditions of peace, we thought, would be the payment to us of a huge indemnity that would enable us to occupy an unrivalled financial position in the Far East. In international politics as far as this quarter of the world is concerned we were to take the lead. In civilization, instead of continuing to borrow from the West, we were to figure as the pioneers of the new type of civilisation we Japanese have evolved, a type which has blended the best elements of the Oriental and Occidental systems. The yellow peril indeed! We felt that we had it in us to show that we could prove a yellow blessing to the world. Prior to the Portsmouth peace as a nation we were up in the seventh heaven of delight. When the terms of peace were made known our spirits dropped to zero. The feeling throughout the country was one and the same. We felt that we went to the Portsmouth Conference as conquerors, that we stated our terms as conquerors, but that when pressure was brought to bear on us we gradually receded from the position we had taken up and accepted the most unfavourable terms. There is no doubt an explanation or there may be several explanations, of how this came about. But unfortunately these explanations do not help much to remove existing national dissatisfaction. Whether it is true that foreign pressure was brought to bear on us, or whether peace was forced on us by the state of our finances or by military exigencies which could not be overcome we are unable to determine. In either case the national disappointment is the same. The theory that our diplomacy was unduly influenced by a spirit of generosity, in my opinion, says Dr. Otsuka, may be dismissed as untenable. We went into the Conference with strictly business notions. Our first demands showed no desire to forego the rights for which we had fought. Our action in the later days of the Conference was certainly not the result of a sudden fit of generosity, as some people seem to imagine. On the necessity of accepting the terms of peace offered the Government and the general public disagree. The Government maintains that the circumstances were such that they were obliged to make peace, and they accuse the general public of ignorance of the real state of affairs and of entertaining ambitious ideas which could never be realized by a country like Japan. The Katsura Government did its best to allay the general feeling of hostility to the Portsmouth peace terms, but it succeeded only very partially. The feeling exists as strong to-day as it ever did. The notion that the results obtained by the war are not worth the enormous sacrifice of life and treasure involved prevails very widely. And there are not a few who are beginning to say that the war was a foolish affair, and that if patriot-

\* In Japanese the antithetical terms used here are *kōsai* and *kōjuku*. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

ism commands only such mean notice as it has received it had better not be encouraged.\* In future, say the malcontents, we shall beg to be excused from making big sacrifices for the State. No Government can afford to treat with contempt such sentiments as these when held by a large section of the nation. Already the effect of the general dissatisfaction with the Government's action is seen in the withholding of money needed for such enterprises as the building of a volunteer fleet. There is one thing that the semi-feudal Katsura Government failed to realize, and that is that the old feudal form of patriotism are in this country giving place to the modern European and American type of patriotism. In Japan it has been always the custom to expect people to fight loyally for those in power without regard to the policy rulers may adopt or the rewards they may bestow. There are no doubt hundreds and thousands of Japanese who still hold to the feudal type of patriotism and who are prepared to fight and make big sacrifices from a mere sense of duty. But there is also an ever growing section of the nation which is only ready to serve the Government when it approves of its policy and thinks it is to its interest to do so. After what has happened it would be very impolitic for any Government in this country to rely solely on the old type of blind patriotism, for the carrying out of a great national enterprise (*Nan demo dajji ga okotta naraba, Kimi ni chi, mata kuni ni hōko save sureba yoi no de aru to iu yō na keppaku na dōtokushin wo motte oru hito mo arimashō. Zuibun takusan arimashō, shikashi sō in kokoromochi ga itsu made mo Nihon kokumin ippan no kokoro de aru to omotte, sore wo ate ni shite, Seifu ga mata mata taijiyō wo kuwadate yō to suru koto ōi ni meate ga hazurete, yōdai (恨恨) suru toki ga aru to wa takushi wa osoreru no desu*). There are no doubt a good many people who accept the Government's explanation of the acceptance of unfavourable peace terms. "We got as much as with our resources it was possible for us to obtain," says the Government. "Those Japanese who say we ought to have got more ignore the fact that neither our armies nor our finances could have stood the strain put upon them by further protracted campaigns." But in as far as this theory has been accepted national self-confidence has, as a natural consequence, declined. The history of the war seemed to show that we had nothing to fear from the Russians. Victory followed victory, and there was no great repulse. But according to the Katsura Government had the war been continued longer the tables might have been reversed. They said in effect we have accomplished about as much as we are capable of accomplishing. This conclusion, if accepted, must damp national ardour and shake the unbounded confidence which during the war we placed in our troops. Whether the view of the Government is right or wrong, the effect of the wide acceptance of their theory cannot but prove a set-back to national enterprise. The feeling among many is, "We are not the nation we took ourselves to be. We have over-estimated our powers." The resignation of the Katsura Government and the assumption of power by statesmen who hold different views will do little towards restoring the self-confidence which existed prior to the publication of the terms of the Portsmouth peace. There are many indications that the stubbornness with which the Government have maintained that they got as good terms as the power at their disposal allowed of has bought over a crowd of waverers to their side, who now are very sceptical as to Japan's possessing the strength she was supposed to have had.†

To sum up, the way in which the nation was treated by the Katsura Government during the negotiations for peace has created such hostility in the minds of the Japanese people as a whole that should there come another great crisis in

\* We ourselves heard two soldiers expressing these sentiments in the train on their return from the war. We believe them to be very common. — (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† *Kokumin no jitsuryoku wo kokumin mizukara utagatte kitaru to iu kekkuwa ni naru no de aru. Jitsuryoku wo utagau to iu wa nan de aru ka, dai ichi heiryoku ni utagai wo okosu.*

which the Government had to ask for support beyond the power of Law to demand and contrary to the interests of the people to voluntarily give, if it had to call upon the nation to make a great sacrifice, the sacrifice would not be made. The men in power would then perceive how dire are the consequences of contempt for public opinion at such a crisis as that through which we have passed. . . . There are those who maintain that the discontent of the people concerning the results of the war has been worked up by the newspapers and by stump orators and that hence it is not worth serious discussion. But this is not the case. The sentiments to which I have drawn attention are universally held, and it will be found to be no easy matter to uproot them. The Portsmouth Conference entirely changed the nation's outlook. The rapid expansion, the vastly augmented prestige that we had anticipated to be the result of the war were shown to be unattainable, and so to-day we find ourselves still in the position of a small island country far removed from the big Western world. Our commerce and industry will doubtless go on increasing; our art and literature and our religion will undergo further development, but in the record of the great events of the world there will, I fear, be little about Japan.

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The subject of the independence of the Imperial University has been discussed in newspapers and magazines almost *ad nauseam*. The question at issue may be stated in a very few words. It is this: Can an institution that is financially dependent on the Department of Education claim the right to administer its affairs just as it pleases without consulting the Mombushō? In the Character Sketch contributed to the January number of the *Taiyō*, under the heading, "The sacrificed Mr. Yamakawa Kenjiro," Mr. Toyabe Shunkō discusses the relation of the University to the Department of Education in a very sensible way. He says in effect that there are a good many people in the world who prefer to spend money supplied by another in their own way without consulting the donor, but that few donors are prepared to permit this, and if the right be not willingly granted by the donor, the recipient of the money has really no cause for complaint at all. It is universally admitted that at present the Imperial Universities cannot be rendered financially independent. The Department of Education might, were it so disposed, supply the two great institutions with ample funds and leave the administration to the teaching faculty of each establishment. But it is not so disposed for various reasons. So each President in turn from Mr. Watanabe Kōki to Mr. Yamakawa has been subject to the control of the Minister of Education. Numerous objections to the arrangement have been plausibly stated, but no Cabinet has seen fit to take them into serious consideration. Public sentiment is doubtless in favour of allowing professors at the University to teach as they please and even to publicly oppose the Government when they consider it to be acting unwisely. But for such a radical change as this would involve hitherto no Cabinet has been prepared. But as to Mr. Yamakawa's action it has throughout been very noble. He had the sympathy of the whole teaching faculty with him. No less than a hundred odd professors protested against the steps taken by Mr. Kubota, the Ex-Minister of Education, to remove him from the Presidency. . . . It is difficult to see that the commotion made by the professors has effected anything beyond compelling Mr. Kubota to resign. It certainly has not helped forward the cause of the independence of the University very much; though Mr. Yamakawa resigned in the hopes of effecting this desirable end. As far as one can see the incident will not materially change the attitude of the Government to Tokyo's great seat of learning.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō writes in the *Taiyō* at some length on "The Tōkyō Imperial University," giving a history of the development of the institution and urging the importance of making it independent of politics. He says that the interference of Ministers of Education who know little about higher education with the affairs of



the University has been an habitual cause of friction between the Department of Education and the Tōkyō Imperial University. The selection of men to act as Ministers has, as a rule, been marked by an utter disregard of the qualifications required in an official whose will is to be obeyed in the University. Hence disturbances like that concerning Dr. Tomizu's suspension. There is hardly any limit to the harm which an ill-informed, headstrong, blundering official may effect in a short time when at the head of the Education Department. The Imperial University faculty certainly has far higher ideals than are to be found in a Government department like the Mombushō. That the men whose ideals are low should govern those whose ideals are high is a calamity that calls for speedy remedy. This is the gist of what Dr. Inoue has to say and this too is the gist of an article on the same subject by Dr. Tomii.

Mr. Shimada Saburō, in a concise article on "Three Great Duties," published in the January *Taiyō*, insists on the necessity of (1) extending the franchise; (2) of abolishing the practice of granting exemption from military service to certain schools only and denying it to others; (3) and of shortening the term of military service. On the last subject Mr. Shimada says that in most cases a year and a half's drill is quite sufficient to turn out efficient soldiers, and that it is a waste of time and labour to insist on the 3 years' service, as is now done. In respect of the partiality shown to certain schools arbitrarily selected by the Mombushō, Mr. Shimada's remarks are much to the point. Excellent private schools are handicapped by not being able to secure for their students the privilege of exemption from military service. Mr. Shimada advocates equality of treatment in education and military service alike and the abolition of the pernicious practice of favouring state schools as such apart altogether from their merits as educational agencies.

Count Okuma contributes a somewhat racy article to the January *Taiyō* on "Japan's policy in Korea." Here is his introduction:—In defining man's nature certain learned men have called him "A laughing being." The horse may be defined as a "runner." As in the year cycle this is the "Horse Year," we have laughing and running combined. But there are many ways of laughing and many ways of running. There is the innocent, joyful, natural laughter of childhood and youth, there is the laugh of anger, the smile of contempt and the grin of pain. So there are many kinds of running; some of which compare very unfavourably with the graceful, rapid movements of the horse. In Korea we have laughed and we have run. But our laughter has expressed contempt and anger rather than delight and our running has resembled that of the most awkward class of animals. The motion of a horse is regular, and in running his destination is fixed. But in Korea we have been floundering along aimlessly in a verugly fashion. People say glibly, continues Count Okuma, that our policy in Korea has now been determined, so there is not much cause for concern. It may have been determined on paper, but the carrying out of any satisfactory policy in a country like Korea must prove to be a work of enormous difficulty. We have taken from the Korean Emperor and the Korean Government all the power they have hitherto wielded, and so we have rendered ourselves entirely responsible for the administration of public affairs throughout the country. Failure henceforth, in the eyes of the world, will be no longer Korean failure, but Japanese failure. Many of our politicians do not realize what a big thing we have undertaken. We shall start to work with an ideal, but shall at once discover that we are working in conjunction with a set of officials who care not a straw for our ideal; who will only seek to enrich themselves at our expense and who are not to be weaned from their corrupt ways in a short time. There is a danger that in our eagerness to reform the country we shall act too despotically. It is most undesirable that we should rob the Emperor of all dignity and make him a mere puppet. He should be encouraged to

keep up the state becoming to a King, and money should be furnished to him for this purpose. He should be allowed to confer rank and honour on favourites of who are not connected with politics. The Korean nobility too should not be permitted to sink into poverty and obscurity under the new regime. Let us not be too sure that we shall succeed in this novel experiment of ours. To preserve the golden mean between excessive liberality and excessive despotism will be no easy matter. Local administration will be found to bristle with difficulties owing to the traditions, customs and want of education among the peasantry. To try and follow Japanese methods straightaway will certainly end in failure. The preparation of railways, the opening of mines, the starting of new industries, the development of trade—these and many other undertakings will all demand our attention. The profits accruing from our administration will come gradually. Our aim must be to benefit the Koreans directly and ourselves only indirectly. But the peninsula is tolerably rich in resources, and so in time it ought to become a source of wealth to us.

Writing in the *Shigakkai* (Historical World) Mr. M. Endō points out that the term *Yamato-damashi* (Japanese national spirit), has been used in different senses from time to time. His article on this subject is founded on a paper read before the members of the Gakushikaiin by Dr. S. Kurokawa 21 years ago (published in No. 2, Vol. IX of the Society's Transactions). The term *Yamato-damashi*, according to this authority does not occur in ancient literature at all. But in the middle ages it began to be used in quite a peculiar sense. One of the results of the study of Chinese literature was a large amount of isolation from the world and unfamiliarity with political and social affairs. The term *Yamato-damashi* hence got to be used in the sense of worldly-wise. It was applied to the men who instead of, or in addition to, giving most of their time to the study of a foreign literature, devoted attention to the affairs of Japan, were practical in spirit instead of being academic. The word has in recent times only come to bear the meanings, national temperament, national spirit and chauvinism.

"The Views of Viscount Akimoto on the Genroku period" (1688—1704) is the title of a short article in the *Shigakkai*. After calling attention to the famous Genroku pattern, which for centuries was highly prized by Japanese drapers and no less appreciated by foreign traders, the Viscount passes on to discuss the general characteristics of this period. It has been denounced, says the Viscount, as an age of luxury and licentiousness. Undoubtedly compared with the early part of the 17th century the last three decades were marked by dissolute habits especially among the higher classes. But art, literature and philosophy were perhaps never more prosperous than at that time. The art of the Genroku period possesses charms of its own.

In an article on love and marriage among the Esquimaux published in the *Shigakkai* No 8, Vol. VII we are told that the Esquimaux do not believe it possible for twins to be born. They think it a great dishonour to have no children; their families are usually small. The births of Male children cause much more pleasure than those of females.

The *Chūokōron* has been somewhat enlarged and the price has been raised. In addition to a few fairly good articles in the January number there is the usual supply of translated articles. A Mr. K. Shimoda and Mr. Ebina Danjō write on that perplexing subject, as far as this country is concerned, the social intercourse of young men and young women. Mr. Shimoda maintains that until the respect for women felt in Western countries is felt here, it will be necessary to place many restrictions on social intercourse between the sexes. In this matter the times move very slowly and imitation of foreign ways is held to be dangerous by many enlightened men and women. But by degrees the foreign system with some few

modifications will doubtless be practised here, says Mr. Shimoda.

Mr. Ebina Danjō's article shows that he is in favour of radical changes. He strongly disapproves of the practice of making women sit apart from men at public assemblies. In this way a family is broken up and half the enjoyment of attending entertainments is lost. Just as men and women sit side by side in the tram car and the railway train, so should they in the lecture hall. Even in Japan the notion that men can get on without the society of women is incorrect. It is because men desire female society that the *geisha* are used. If it became the general fashion for men to meet and converse with educated, superior women the practice of summoning *geisha* to public entertainments would die out. In the case of school girls in their teens and students nearing 20 years of age, they can only be allowed to meet each other in the presence of older people. The practice of sending young girls up from country villages to reside in lodging-houses in the capital quite alone cannot be too strongly condemned. While still at school neither young boys nor young girls have much time for social intercourse, and during that period it may be better that the sexes should keep apart as much as possible. The newspapers are very fond of running down the modern school girl, says Mr. Ebina. But taken as a whole the female students of Japan to-day are in all respects well behaved. At the beginning of the Meiji era most school girls were immoral. Now only a very few are. Education has had the effect of raising the standard of morals among school girls and to-day there are not many girls to be found who are careless about their reputation. Newspaper comments on this subject are too often cruel slanders.

As a general business organ and a magazine that specially devotes itself to the discussion of new Japanese industrial and commercial enterprises the *Taiheiyo* (The Pacific Ocean) has long occupied an unrivalled position. It has just entered on the fifth year of its existence. It commands the services of several well known business men. During the past two years it has undergone enlargement several times. As a supplement to the New Year's number a very useful map has been published giving all the industries of Manchuria, which should prove of great value to business men. It bears the title of *Manishu Jitsugyō Chizu*, and doubtless can be purchased separately. Much of the information given has been supplied by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which for a long time past has been collecting statistics bearing on Manchurian enterprises. The mining information is specially valuable. The number of places that produce coal is very large. Gold dust is found at numerous places and the province is shown to be rich in almost every kind of agricultural product.

Dr. Soeda Jūichi contributes to this month's *Taiheiyo* an article entitled *Komponenteki Keizai Mondai* (Fundamental Economic Questions), of which the following is the substance. A country's financial condition fundamentally depends on five things:—(1) Population; (2) the Supply of Raw Material; (3) The Cost of Production; (4) Capital and Co-operation; and (5) The General Industrial Policy. Let us consider Japan's situation to-day in regard to these particulars.

(1) *Population*.—The present population of Japan is about 46,732,000 and the increase is at the rate of about 500,000 per year. The increase is gratifying from one point of view. It means more labour. But there is a risk that we shall have more mouths to feed than we have food for, and that on this account the Malthusian creed, which has been adopted in some parts of Europe and in America, will perforce have to be accepted here. If we can cultivate new land and open up a number of new industries we need not fear the growth of population. We have Formosa and the Hokkaidō lying practically undeveloped, and Korea will yield us much. The question of the supply of food has lately been discussed very seriously in England as a life or death question. Islanders as we are, we cannot afford to ignore it here. It is possible that in time of war we

might be entirely dependent on the home supply of food.\*

(2) *The Question of Raw Material.*—The area of Japan is not large compared to the growing population and taking into consideration only productive land. It is quite evident that eventually we shall have to depend on industry rather than agriculture for maintenance. Industry depends on a good supply of cheap raw material. The cotton used in our factories is largely imported from India, China or America. This might in time of war be very awkward. England even is talking about growing her own cotton instead of importing it principally from a country with which she might have to go to war. We ought to take steps for doing the same. We might grow cotton in abundance in Formosa. Our silk production is still imperfectly developed. Our mulberry plantations are insufficient.

(3) *—The Cost of Production.* It is not enough for us to manufacture sufficient articles for home use. We must be in a position to export manufactured articles to foreign markets, where they will come into competition with manufactured articles from other countries. At present our things are so roughly made that, considering the price asked for them they compare unfavourably with English, American and German goods. In order to reduce the price of production, we must economize labour, make transport by sea and by land cheaper and employ more water-power for driving mills and factories. In reference to labour, though wages are cheaper here than in the West, the results of the work done by our workmen are not so satisfactory as those shown in Europe and America. The Japanese employer gets less for his money than the foreign employer. There is more skill, more perseverance and more conscientious work where European or American workmen are employed. More than this, in many cases men engaged in running small factories in Japan have little capital and little knowledge of proper business methods and organization. Moreover, they are often lacking in integrity, intelligence and zeal. Unless in all these things there are the most radical reforms, the future of our industries will cause great anxiety (*Itsu dai-kakushin kaizen wo danko suru ni arasubaba, hōpō sangyō no sento wa jitsu ni yūryo ni taye-saru nari.*)

(4) *Capital and Co-operation.* For the improvement of our manufactures capital is needed, and in the main it must be locally supplied. The taking up of foreign loans should only be encouraged for some very big and exceptional enterprise. The amount of capital in the possession of a people depends on their general habits and ways of living to a large extent. If extravagance is avoided, economy practised and saving becomes a regular practice, wealth gradually accumulates. Unfortunately in this country we are still suffering from the effects of feudalism, which in many ways encouraged idleness and want of thrift. The number of people who loaf around and do next to nothing is still very large. The reckless spending of money is still admired a good deal, and the old contempt for money-making as such is cherished by thousands of educated people. Hence it is that compared to the size of the population the amount of capital available for business purposes is small. There is far too much jealousy and pettiness among our business men. Co-operation such as is now witnessed in all progressive Western countries is practically unknown here. Our railways are a case in point. They are badly worked and uneconomically managed, because there are owned by different companies or by the Government. But in other businesses the same thing is to be seen. There are cement companies and paper-factories that cannot be got to co-operate with each other. Consequently it sometimes happens that a large foreign order cannot be executed owing to the rivalry of the companies. In America the trust system is doing wonders in the matter of supplying the world with cheap goods. There is only one way of turning out

\* A most unlikely contingency; almost inconceivable. With a long coast line such as Japan has, no blockade could be effectual against the importation of food-stuffs.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

first-class articles at low prices, and that is by running business on a big scale.

(5) *The Industrial policy to be adopted.* (a) We must pay far more attention to industrial education, making it universal. It is not a thing that can be done in any country in a day, but that it can be accomplished in a most effective way has been more than demonstrated by what Germany has effected. (b) We must cultivate among ourselves greater respect for labour. Our people must be taught to feel that work is divine. Till this comes industrial progress will be slow. (c) The Government must do more than it has done to promote the growth of industry. Laws that impede its development should be abrogated. Let the Government put a stop to waste and extravagance as much as possible while affording all the facilities they can for the development of industry. The war has brought with it new responsibilities. The burdens of the nation can only be met by opening up fresh sources of wealth.

Baron Kaneko has a very optimistic article in the *Taiyōhei* on "The place Japan occupies in the Pacific and measures for developing her national strength." He thinks that one result of the war will be to enable Japan eventually to hold the same position in the Pacific Ocean as England does in the Atlantic as regards the carrying trade and general commerce. He thinks that the present time affords to Japan a unique opportunity for showing the world that she is a country that can excel in times of peace as well as in war. Baron Kaneko purposes continuing the discussion of the development of commerce in his next article. Among the things he advocates as necessary are the encouragement of shipbuilding, the extension of industrial education, the retention of the Chinese ideographs reforms in industry, and an economic alliance with America (*Nichi-Bei Keizai Dōmei*).

#### YOKOHAMA SEAMEN'S MISSION.

We have received from Rev. W. T. Austen, the report and accounts of the Yokohama Seamen's Mission, from which it will be seen that this most valuable and deserving institution continues to do good work in its special field. The following is the report to Dec. 31st, 1905:—

The Chaplain has great pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and friends of the Mission, his report and financial statement for the year 1905.

The year under revision was one of much anxiety. One of the chief difficulties was caused by the Mission launch *Gleaner* being ordered by the local marine bureau to be docked for extensive repairs, which meant not only that she would not be available for use for more than two months, but also added a large item to the expenses for the current year. Thanks, however, to the many friends of the Mission, not the least among whom were nearly fifty shipmasters, who contributed about six hundred yen, and ships' officers and crews six hundred and fifty yen more, to the Launch fund, a sufficient amount was received to meet all the liabilities and to carry over a good balance to begin the New Year.

The amount of over 1,000 yen given to the work by captains, officers and seamen of the merchant ships visiting the port, is a sufficient reply to one or two critics, that "the Mission does nothing for merchant seamen."

The foreign merchant shipping in the harbour has been regularly visited by the Chaplain, and the Japanese by Mr. Kanaiwa, his assistant, day by day throughout the year. A friendly welcome has been extended to one and all, and personal invitations given to attend the regular services, meetings, and social entertainments held at the Seamen's Institute.

Officers and seamen in the General, U. S. Naval, and R. N. Hospitals have also been regularly visited. The seamen's free reading and recreation rooms at the Institute in French Hatoba Street have been open daily from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., to seamen of all nations. Also the Institute at No. 20, Kaigan Dori, to Japanese seamen. The privileges and benefits of these institutions have been enjoyed by a large number of seamen, mostly from the merchant ships, as the war ships have been absent for the greater part of the year. For two weeks in October the British Fleet were in port, and during that time upwards of 200 of their crews slept at the Institute. The crews of the six torpedo boat destroyers attended the services at the Seamen's Institute Church, on the two Sunday mornings they were in port. Admiral Noel also kindly called and went

over the Institute, and was very pleased to leave fifty yen in aid of the working expenses.

The American battleship *Wisconsin* was also here in October, and divine service was conducted on board by the Chaplain.

Three religious services, and one social entertainment have weekly been held in the Institute during the year, with very good attendances. On Christmas Day, and at Watch Night, the attendances at the services were very large, and the offertory at the former amounted to 68.11 yen, which was given to the Famine Fund. On Christmas Day gifts and cards were given to forty sailor patients in the various hospitals, and on Boxing Day a Christmas entertainment was provided at the Institute at which nearly fifty seamen were present. A great many captains, officers, and apprentices have been entertained at the Chaplain's private residence, No. 60-c, Bluff, by Mrs. Austen and her three daughters, and numerous letters have been received from distant ports in grateful remembrance of the happy times spent at Yokohama.

The Chaplain avails himself of the present opportunity to thank most heartily all the subscribers to and friends of the Mission, (many of whom have subscribed to the work for upwards of thirty years), for their continued support, to the local press for free copies of the daily papers, and other kind favours, and to all others who have contributed books, magazines and newspapers, and cast off clothing. Also Mrs. W. K. Wilson, the honorary organist, and to Mr. W. K. Wilson for auditing the accounts. And last, but not least, to the Rev. A. R. Morris, the honorary treasurer of the Mission.

The Statistics for 1905 are:—

2,419 Visits to Merchant Ships, 41 to Men of War, 787 to Sailors' Homes and Boarding Houses, 394 to Hospitals. 77 Services afloat, 161 in Institute, 160 in Hospitals. Holy Communion, afloat 1, on shore 26. Held Bible Readings in Boarding Houses 19. Temperance Meetings 11, Magic Lantern Entertainments, Concerts, etc., 65. 1,012 Attendances of Seamen at Services afloat, 2,294 at Services in Institute, 902 at Services in Hospitals, 94 at Readings in Boarding Houses, 4 at the Holy Communion afloat, 176 at the Holy Communion on shore, 214 at Temperance Meetings, 1,022 at Entertainments and Concerts. 8,106 Frequenting the Institute. Sold 13 Bibles, Enrolled 22 Temperance Seamen, 1 Mission Helper. Issued 2 Service Boxes. Offertories in Seamen's Church £18.16.10.

The Financial Statement shows that the receipts on account of the Seamen's Free Reading Room Fund amounted to yen 1,935.18 and that the expenditure left a balance of yen 66.75. For the Steam Launch Fund there were receipts of yen 1,747.19 and the expenditure (which included yen 743.58 for repairs) left a balance of yen 88.72. The Seamen's Institute Church Account shows that income and expenditure balanced at a total of yen 183.77.

#### G. NICKEL AND CO.

At the third annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. C. Nickel & Co. Ltd., at Kobe, Mr. A. Woolley presiding, the directors' report and the accounts for the year to Oct. 31st, 1905, were adopted. They showed that the balance brought down to Profit and Loss Account from Working Account, as showing the Gross Profit in the latter's account, is yen 46,665.50, to which adding the balance of yen 10,572.91, brought down from previous year, leaves available yen 57,238.41. It will be observed on reference to the Accounts, added the report, that, after deducting yen 11,632.00, there remains a net profit for the year amounting to yen 45,606.41. An interim dividend of yen 1 per share (equal to 4 per cent.) on ordinary shares was distributed to shareholders on July 20, 1905, absorbing yen 5,000, thus leaving a balance of profit available of yen 40,606.41. From this the directors recommended a further payment to shareholders of yen 2 per share (equal to 8 per cent.) making yen 3 per share or 12 per cent. for the year, absorbing yen 10,000, leaving the balance to be dealt with as follows:

Amount written off for depreciation	Yen
of property .....	20,500.00
Transfer to Marine Insurance Fund...	5,000.00
Balance carried forward.....	5,106.41

The property of the Company, afloat and ashore, has been maintained in an efficient way, and is in first class order and condition,

## THE CAMPAIGN WITH KUROPATKIN.

There was a very good attendance at the Public Hall on Monday evening to listen to Mr. Douglas Story's description of his experiences on the Russian side during the late war, and to look at and to admire—as they certainly deserved to be admired—the views which he exhibited in illustration of the campaign. The evening was very cold so that overcoats and wrappings were quite in order even within the Public Hall, but his hearers paid the deepest attention to the lecturer and had by no means tired of him when the time came for him to dismiss them. Mr. Story's address consisted for the most part of a running commentary on the pictures, with anecdotes interspersed.

By way of introduction, Mr. Story having declared his intention to dissociate himself from the politics of the war, told of the news of the outbreak of hostilities being received in Hongkong, and of the state of affairs in Shanghai which, he said, was such that his brain reeled and he hurried away to Nagasaki. There he found that he had passed out of the realm of the spectator and had entered that of the worker. In one short week the Japanese had laid down two miles of railway with platforms and had put down turn-tables, so that the troops and stores were carried straight to the wharves and put on board the steamers. Then he came to Yokohama. Here there was absolutely no sign of the war and when he went to Tokyo and found that it was represented by a large board on which the General Staff moved pegs to represent the various units, he realized that that was not a war for the war correspondent or the military attaché. He retraced his steps, therefore, to Shanghai and thence proceeded north to Newchwang, where there were three gunboats for the protection of the foreign residents, and a battery and a half of Russian guns which were magnified picturesquely in their journals by erudite correspondents. He described the sensation caused by a pilot boat which, signalling by flash-lights the depth of water on the bar, was fired upon by the Russian artillerymen, who hit nothing, but were more successful when the junks in mid-stream attracted their attention—subsequent events in the North Sea casting apparently a somewhat dark shadow over this affair in Newchwang. Among the views displayed in connexion with Newchwang were photographs of Siberian troops, and these led him to say that the fortunes of the war were due to Japan's knowledge of the physical conditions of the country and her acquaintance with the psychological conditions of her enemy. Until the battle of Liaoyang Russia was outnumbered in guns, her troops were untrained and they consisted mostly of Siberian forces. He asked his audience to consider the unsuitability of men accustomed to the wide horizons of the far north to fight in the steep and narrow passes shown in some of his photographs. In such country Gordon or Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders would have rendered a different account of themselves. He commented upon the great disproportion between the generally supposed military strength of Russia east of Lake Baikal and the force actually at her disposal, which it was due to Kuropatkin to state did not at the outbreak of war exceed thirty to forty thousand available for active operations. It was not surprising, therefore, that Kuropatkin should say to him; "At the end of the first month they will say I am inactive; at the end of the second month incapable; at the end of the third month a traitor and at the end of six months—*nous verrons!*" Mr. Story paid a cordial tribute to the qualities of the Russian soldier, and spoke of Louis Etzel who during the expedition to Peking saved many Chinese women from a fate worse than death, yet was shot by Chinese. He explained the various photographs that he had taken in and about Liaoyang and Mukden, in some of which the officers of the censorate were shown. *Apropos* of war correspondence he said he did not believe it was at an end as had been said in many quarters. He did not believe that war correspondence would

cease so long as war unhappily continued to be waged. It seemed to him that they would always have wise war correspondence concerning itself with the local circumstances of war and not with details as to guns, men, and ammunition which really were only intelligible to the expert few but made war correspondence unintelligible to the general public. If war correspondence was kept within its limits it would maintain its position as one of the higher branches of journalism. Mr. Story was turned back on his way to the Yalu and went to Mukden. Photographs of priestly ceremonial evoked from him the remark that it struck him as very like our own High Church ritual, which called forth some laughter and applause, though he said he did not suggest that the particular picture on view was to be taken as illustrative of the resemblance. A photograph of two or three shapeless objects lying on the plain reminded him that there were usually three to five executions a day, with special matings on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Obtaining permission at last to go to the front he went to Liaoyang and there found that Kuropatkin had made many changes, but, as he pointed out, in many cases the defences were rendered useless by the alteration in the configuration of the country when the *kiaolang* grew. He commented on the wretched condition of the Russian troops in the months of June and July and the difficulties of transport as the result of the rains, the men being unsufficiently clothed and cut off from their supplies. They always had their soup, however, as a stand-by and this with the ever-present tea served largely no doubt to ameliorate their lot. The battle of Wapang-ho, which he declared to have been the critical fight of the war for upon it depended the fortunes of the Russians for the rest of the campaign, was described by the aid of a plan and reference was made to the small part taken by the Russian cavalry in this and other engagements. In the earlier stages the Japanese kept in the hills while the plains were practicable for cavalry, and later, as at the Battle of Liaoyang, the *kiaolang* was so high that this expensive arm of the Russian force could not be used. But he protested against the idea that the Cossack had proved his ineptitude in this war. He was one of the finest horse soldiers in the world, and if ever he was encountered on ground suitable for his work he would recover his position in the eyes of his critics. Mr. Story told of the death of his comrade Middleton and spoke highly of the conduct of the doctors and nurses who tended him, and dwelt at some length on the share taken in the campaign by General Keller, rendering a tribute of admiration and esteem to the memory of that distinguished officer. He also took the opportunity of saying that among the Japanese generals lately returned from Manchuria the officer (General Kawamura) who landed at Takushan did as much as any other towards the attainment of the ends of the war. The fighting in and about the Motiening pass was described, and the battle of Tashichiao also had its share of attention. The leading officers of the Russian armies were referred to with sketches of their particular characteristics—Kuropatkin, Rennenkampf and so forth, the Viceroy, Alexieff, being also the subject of a brief description. Finally he said a few words in favour of the Russian medical service. He had heard and read a great deal in criticism of the Russian doctors in the war, but he pointed out that there never had been a medical organization in the world so perfect as to take charge of 60,000 casualties in one week. In London, New York or Berlin a great number out of such a total must be unattended to. It was extremely unfair to attack the doctors and nurses who were working at the front to save life, whereas the responsibility for the conditions there should lie with the statesmen at home who had provoked the war. The men who did their utmost at the front should, he thought, be relieved as far as possible from criticism after the war had ended.—(Applause).

Rev. Dr. Dearing intimated that by the kindness of Mr. Story the proceeds of the lecture would be devoted to the purposes of the Men's Reading Room Association, and called for a vote of thanks to the lecturer which was very cordially rendered.

## YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LD.

The half yearly meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon at the office of the company. Mr. B. C. Howard, Chairman, presided and there were also present Messrs. C. K. M. Martin, F. J. Abbott, F. S. James, C. B. Bernard, E. W. Frazar, J. Rosenthal, W. K. Tresize (Manager), J. W. Weaver (Foreman), and R. T. Bell (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—The Directors have the pleasure to lay before you the accounts for the half year ending November 30th last, from which you will note that with the balance carried forward from last year, after providing for depreciation of buildings, plants and machinery, Directors' and Auditors' fees, we have an available balance of yen 33,149.17. Since our meeting in July last the war with Russia, as you all know, has been brought to a close, and renewed activity in the shipping trade is being felt and this has kept the works busy and the result shows itself in the accounts now presented, which your Directors consider most satisfactory. They recommend a payment of an interim dividend of 5.00 yen per share to be declared at this meeting, which will absorb yen 13,000, leaving a balance of yen 20,149.17 to be carried forward.

The declaration of the dividend having been proposed from the Chair, Mr. C. B. BERNARD seconded and the proposal was adopted.

This was all the business and the CHAIRMAN was about to close the meeting when, Mr. Bernard said—I would like to ask, if the present machinery, plant etc., is sufficiently modern to cope with the increasing shipping and other trade of Yokohama. Considering the great difference in the build and appliances of steamers of to-day as compared to those of vessels at the time the company was first started it would appear necessary that the company should have the latest and most up-to-date machinery sufficient to undertake any kind of repair work offering. The accounts of the company appear to be in a satisfactory condition, and there is apparently no want of work, but possibly the time may come when we shall have to refuse good work for want of the necessary machinery and appliances. I should like to know if this has the attention of the Directors. It will not do to go back, and with the powerful rivals there are in the field it appears to me we should be in a position to hold our own. Whether this can be done with the plant and machinery at present in use I should very much doubt and I would like to ask the opinion of the Board on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN—This matter has had the attention of the Board; they have gone into it very thoroughly and we hope that in the course of a few months we may be able to increase the plant with new and more modern machinery. They therefore hoped to see quite an improvement in the plant.

Mr. BERNARD said that was satisfactory. He had noticed that they had been writing down their plant a good deal and had got down to such a very low point that it seemed quite inadequate to undertake the work on the new ships that were being built.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that the new ships would require new machinery for the execution of repairs and said the Directors had had in view the cost that would be entailed.

Mr. BERNARD said he simply wanted to have information from the Board as to what was being done in the matter.

This was all the business.

Mr. John G. Woolley, of Chicago, editor of the *New Voice*, Prohibition Candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the time of one of Mr. Bryan's campaigns, will reach Japan shortly on his return from a visit to Australia. He will deliver lectures in this country in the cause of Temperance, of which he is now the leading representative in the United States.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A snowstorm was experienced in Aomori Prefecture on Jan. 17th.

The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company, Kobe, intends to raise a foreign loan of ten million yen.

Mr. K. Takahira, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, will leave San Francisco to-day, Jan. 25th, for Yokohama.

Lieut.-General Iida, Commander of the First Division, will arrive in Tokyo at 10.39 a.m., on Jan. 27th by train from Hiroshima.

On January 21st and 22nd, snow fell in Sapporo and the surrounding country, being about twelve feet deep at places near Kuromatsu. Traffic on the Hokkaido Railway is interrupted.

Notwithstanding the snowstorm on Wednesday some twenty enthusiasts braved the elements in the afternoon and attended the first practice in Van Schaick Hall of "The Captives of Babylon."

The death is announced of the mother of Marquis Kuroda (descendant of the feudal lord of Chikuzen province), Vice-President of the Upper House. The funeral will take place on Jan. 27th at the Aoyama Cemetery.

Major Prince Kuni, Major Prince Nashimoto, and Lieutenant Prince Kitashirakawa, who recently returned from the front, will give a dinner on Jan. 26th in the Shinjuku detached palace to high officers of the Army and Navy, and Ministers of State.

Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, the famous Liberal cartoonist, whose work has won the approval of the German Emperor, must be numbered among the prophets. In a cartoon published by him in the *Westminster Gazette* on December 9th, he depicts Mr. A. J. Balfour and the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, dressed as monks, consoling each other on the joys of retirement. Both these statesmen have been defeated at the polls.

During last year, the yield of copper, iron, kerosene oil, and coal in Japan is reported by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to have been as follows:

Copper.....	53,538,368 kin.
Iron.....	20,863,078 kwan.
Kerosene Oil.....	1,073,640 koku.
Coal.....	11,581,755 tons.

One kin. = 1,323 lbs; 1 kwan. = about 3.76 kilos; and 1 koku = about 5 bushels.

The Duke of Connaught has been nominated for re-election as Grand Master of English Freemason. Mr. T. F. Halsey, M.P., Deputy Grand Master, announces that the Duke has granted the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden to Viscount Hayashi, and of Past Junior Grand Warden to the Lord Mayor. It was resolved, in accordance with a message from the Grand Master, to alter the constitutions so as to increase the number of Grand Officers by about 20.

The deed appointing Dr. Kochibe as mining expert to the Korean Government was signed on Jan. 12th by the Japanese and Korean Representatives in Seoul. The text of the agreement, according to the *Seoul Press Weekly*, grants to Dr. Kochibe the right of deciding all matters relating to the mines, which have been previously submitted to the Korean Government. The monthly salary of Dr. Kochibe is to be yen 400 with an allowance of yen 100 for house rent.

Early on the morning of Jan. 23rd a man armed with a short sword broke into the house of Y. Hiwatari, a charcoal and fuel dealer in Tomikawacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Hiwatari was absent in Tochigi Prefecture on business and the intruder bound the two servants with cord, and then proceeded to the room where the wife of the merchant Fuku, (24) and an infant, their only son, were asleep. There the man murdered the occupants by stabbing and strangling them. He then set fire to the *fulon* and stole a small amount of money which was all he could find. After the

burglar had gone the servants untied themselves and one of them attempted to put out the fire while the other ran to the Fukagawa Police Station and reported the affair.

It is announced that the Ven. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, Archdeacon of Osaka, has accepted the new Bishopric of Fukien, which will be concerned with territory taken from the diocese of Victoria, Hongkong. Archdeacon Price was for seven years Principal of the Church Missionary Society Boys' School at Osaka, and was afterwards Principal of the Divinity School there for three years. He became archdeacon in 1901, and has been for some years secretary for the Church Missionary Society at Osaka and in Central Japan.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha held a general meeting on Jan. 22nd in Tosabori, Osaka. The accounts for the last half of 1905 were submitted to the shareholders. The net income during the period was yen 718,705 to which a balance of yen 164,337, brought from the previous account, was added. Of the total, yen 75,000 was set apart as reserve; yen 10,000 to be paid to employees as bonus; yen 446,660 to the shareholders as a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year; and the remainder was carried forward to the next account.

News has been received by the P. & O. Agency in Yokohama of the death by a carriage accident of Mr. H. I. Choje, agent in Singapore of the P. & O. Company. Mr. Choje was well known in Japan, having spent several years in Yokohama and Kobe before his transference to Singapore. He was a son of the late Rev. Canon Choje, distinguished by his part in the promotion of congregational music and also by the publication of a work on carols. During his stay in Japan Mr. Choje took much interest in church matters and was one of the honorary organists of Christ Church. He was married and leaves a wife and a young family.

A boy of eleven years, Kosaku by name—he does not know his parents—and apparently a beggar, who usually wanders about in Isezaki-cho, Yokohama, was arrested on Jan. 22nd by the Kotobuki-cho Police on a charge of having set fire on Jan. 10th to the Chinese restaurant, Pak Hatein, Isezaki-cho. According to his statement at the police office, he and another boy started the fire with cotton soaked in kerosene at the rear of the building. During the confusion he tried to steal food from the restaurant. Ah Chinyong, the wife of the proprietor of the restaurant, who was undergoing examination in the Yokohama Local Court on suspicion of connection with the case, was acquitted on Jan. 23rd.

According to the budget recently submitted to the Diet, the Government intends to improve the arrangements of Yokohama Harbour at a cost of about yen 8,180,000 and to complete the work in six years commencing with this year. The following is an estimate of the sums to be spent on Yokohama yearly:

	Various establishments on	Reclamation, land.	Sundry Expenses.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1906 .....	301,539	598,731	—
1907 .....	397,759	1,764,318	99,730
1908 .....	321,331	1,316,632	77,850
1909 .....	202,894	1,507,828	77,850
1910 .....	—	967,035	77,850
1911 .....	—	312,883	77,850

One-third is to be defrayed by Yokohama city.

On the improvement of Kobe Harbour, the Government proposes to spend yen 3,960,000. The plan is to extend the *hatoba*, to build another pier, to construct a breakwater on the east side of the new pier, and to reclaim an extent of about seventeen thousand *tsubo* on which cranes are to be provided, thus facilitating the landing and shipping of cargo.

The First Bank will hold an ordinary general meeting on Feb. 3rd in the Bankers' Club, Tokyo. The net profit for the last half of 1905 was yen 797,414.54 to which a balance of yen 220,109.30 brought from the previous account was added, making a total of yen 1,017,523.84. The follow-

ing payments are to be made from this amount: yen 39,800 bonus to employees; yen 250,000 as a legal reserve; yen 80,000 as reserve at the branch in Seoul; yen 30,000 as a fund for establishing a new office in Seoul; yen 250,000 as an interim dividend for old shares (yen 2.50 per share or 10 per cent. per annum); and yen 62,500 as interim dividend for new shares (yen 62.5 per share or 10 per cent. per annum); the remainder being carried forward to the next account.

## GRAND HOTEL, LD.

Following is the report of the Directors of the Grand Hotel, Ltd.:

The profit and loss account, and statement of assets and liabilities, for the half year ended December 31, 1905, accompany this report.

The net profit for the half year, after providing for general expenses, directors' and auditor's fees and sundry creditors, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, amounts to Yen 36,032.96, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a dividend of yen 10.00 per share for the half year .....	25,000.00
For depreciation .....	4,853.71
To be carried forward .....	6,179.25

Messrs. Martin and Motet retire from the board by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 30th day of January, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, } Directors.  
B. C. HOWARD, }

## THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

	LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital 2,500 Shares at yen 100.....	250,000.00	
Sundry Creditors .....	11,442.94	
Debentures .....	10,000.00	
Kumunaya Security Fund .....	200.00	
Unclaimed Dividends .....	646.04	
Suspense account .....	15,520.75	
Profit and Loss account .....	36,032.96	
		323,842.69
	ASSETS.	Yen.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	30,644.01	
Cash in hand .....	535.14	
Fire Insurance, value of running policies .....	2,473.84	
Grounds .....	60,000.00	
Buildings .....	130,788.43	
Furniture .....	66,324.63	
Electric Light Plant .....	8,500.00	
Steam Launch .....	3,500.00	
Wines in stock .....	5,323.61	
Provisions in stock .....	2,056.20	
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock .....	5,321.97	
General stock .....	736.81	
Sundry debtors.....	7,638.05	
		323,842.69

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

	DR.	Yen.
To Insurance Account.....	4,741.68	
To General Expenses .....	29,931.66	
To Directors' and Auditor's Fees .....	1,150.00	
To Taxes .....	1,001.62	
To Interest.....	16.71	
To Balance available for dividend .....	36,032.96	
To be dealt with as under:—		
Dividend at Yen 10.00 per share.....	25,000.00	
Written off Furniture account..	4,853.71	
Balance carried forward .....	6,179.25	
		72,874.63
	CR.	Yen.
By Balance from last half year .....	2,608.34	
By Transferred from Working Account.....	69,285.74	
By Rent Account .....	567.50	
By Sundry Receipts .....	413.05	
		72,874.63

Yokohama, 31st December, 1905.

L. MOTTET,  
MARSHALL MARTIN, } Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

E. B. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.

Yokohama, January 13th, 1906.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BRIDGE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—May I be permitted to comment briefly upon the letter of "A much worried Hostess?"

I play Bridge, and for money. In other words I gamble, and to deny it would be useless. I insist upon the value of the point being such that it will prevent players, myself included, making calls that the cards held do not justify. Eliminate this feature, and as far as I am personally concerned, money can be dispensed with. I echo your correspondent's remark "many people are in my position"; but I am confident that for every one person of the class "A much worried Hostess" refers to, there are a dozen of my way of thinking.

There is something to be said for the division of players into groups, but to term these groups Class I, Class II, and so on, would be inferring that the value of the point was a criterion of the quality of the play. I entirely dissent from the statements that the bridge played in one sen games is in any way inferior to that displayed in games where the point has a higher value. There is nothing whatever to warrant such a statement.

A further objection to a division into classes is that it would force one to divulge the state of one's exchequer. No matter how expert a player one may be, there is always the possibility, at 5 sen points, of losing fifty to sixty yen at a reasonably long sitting. X, who is one of the best bridge players in Japan, say, does not feel himself justified in risking such a loss, and consequently joins Class II. Others, who are aware of his skill, mentally, very likely actually, remark "Hard up." X, meantime knows very well that he is being forced to advertise his limited resources.

A fairer nomenclature would be "gamblers" and "bridge players" for five and one sen points respectively, and cards of invitation should bear the words "Bridge (gambling)" or "Bridge (sport)" as the case might be. Those accepting the former invitation would tacitly acknowledge that they were after somebody's money; those accepting the latter would be those who, like myself, did not care a rap about the money, but were anxious to play the game. Your correspondent implies that the value of the point has some bearing upon the quality of the play, when she gives as one reason for not playing to sen points has some bearing upon the quality of the play, when she gives as one reason for not playing to sen points, the fact that she does not play well enough.

May I ask—at what stage is one justified in leaving the 1 sen class for the 5 or 10 sen class? Who is to judge of one's fitness for promotion? Not oneself surely, since there are people whose own opinion of their own play is far higher than that of those they play with. For the same reason others cannot judge one's play. Actually skill has nothing to do with the matter. It is merely a question of how much one has at the bank.

"A much worried Hostess" enlists herself under the banner of the "pothunters," without being aware, I fear, of the light in which they are regarded in athletic circles. She really must excuse me, but I don't believe her a bit when she says she will do nothing unless she gets something at the end. If a man friend told her he had refused a seat in the 'varsity eight, or a place in the cricket team, because there was no cup to be won she would be disgusted with him. One earns no "pot" by breaking the quarter mile record; but fancy being "bored" at attempting it with a good chance of succeeding.

Yours truly,

A GAMBLER BY COMPULSION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will you allow me a word with regard to Bridge? I am an ardent lover of the game—for itself—and regret exceedingly the opprobrium which has fallen upon it owing to what I believe is its abuse and not its use. I have always steadily set my face against playing for money; and my attitude in this matter is fully understood by my friends. The tendency of the times is so strongly towards gambling, that I feel that all good women cannot set too high a standard in the matter and cannot too unequivocally discourage it. The moral tone of a place depends largely upon its women, who, from the sanctity of their homes, influence their husbands and sons and gentleman friends. A woman who says she cannot give up playing for one or five sen points because it bores her to play without some stake in the game has set up no high standard for herself, and her influence in a community will, unquestionably, not be in the direction of what is noblest and best.

I am Sir, yours truly,

A YOKOHAMA HOSTESS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have been much interested and amused

in reading the correspondence in your paper in reference to Bridge, but why are one and all so anxious to disclaim any desire to add to the contents of their pockets by winning their opponent's money, when we all know, that so long as nature is human, so long will mankind continue to gamble, no matter the game or sport, and I have yet to meet the man or woman whom the pleasure of winning has made other than happy or contented.

Does anyone seriously believe that these delightfully good people who play for love, or nuts, and who vary their afternoons or evenings with such instructive and skilful games as "Hearts," 500, or battledore and shuttlecock play Bridge? Does the fact of winning a box of chocolates at that melancholy entertainment called Progressive Bridge, constitute a Bridge player?

I would undertake to wager that not 5 out of every 6 of these worthy Bridge players know the correct leads, the discards, much less the proper declarations, so don't let the "worried hostesses" continue to worry! I don't think that real Bridge players are likely to cause them any uneasiness if they are not worried in their turn to be present at these functions.

Bridge, we all know, is a popular game, and is essentially one of skill, but until the player has that interest at stake which makes it a point to him, however small, whether he wins or loses, not till then, I say, will he restrain his impulsive calls, learn the leads, remember the cards and regulate his play, and learn what there really is in a game, concerning which so much nonsense is written and opinions give. Your obedient Servant,

Z.

Yokohama, January 23, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Those players of Bridge who assert that the financial element is only introduced to create an interest, or (as one of your correspondents has stated) to prevent reckless play, are indignant when one suggests that they are gamblers, or that they take any real interest in winning cash. By last mail I received from England the attached newspaper cutting which deals with this point, and which you may consider of sufficient interest to your readers to reproduce.

If Yokohama and Tokio hosts and hostesses adopt a similar method and place boxes for the relief of the famine-sufferers for the receipt of all winnings at their card-tables, I wonder how many people dying of starvation would be saved. (Note:—It takes but five sen to keep an adult comparatively well fed for 24 hours.)

Among other incidents brought to my notice recently, the following stands out prominently.

A young fellow recently "out from home" was invited to spend the evening at a friend's house. The hostess insisted upon him joining one of the bridge tables, (notwithstanding his protests), where the stakes were low, but too high for any fellow drawing less than yen 200 per month. When he left his kind host's house that evening, he had lost more than half a year's income. He explained that he could not possibly pay,—but his fellow players insisted that he must. Perhaps he deserves to be called a "fool,"—if so, the epithet of "knave" seems appropriate for those who take his money.

Tendering an expression of keen appreciation of your article of the 13th inst.

Yours faithfully,

C. G.

[EXTRACT.]

Do people bet at billiards and cards for the sake of the money, or merely to have a little interest in the game?

Mr. Alexander M. Chance, Chairman of the Birmingham Licensing Justices, told the members of the Y.M.C.A. at their annual meeting of an experiment he made to satisfy himself on the point.

He had a billiard table erected at his house in order that his sons and their friends might enjoy a quiet game among themselves. He was told that a little bet on the game, whether the game was billiards or whist gave it an added interest, but the idea that they wished to play for money for the sake of the money was scorned.

"Very well," said Mr. Chance, "you may play for money if you like. You can have shilling, pound or even five-pound note points, if you like; I only make one stipulation. I have here a box for the Children's Hospital, and as you are not playing for the money itself, all the winnings can be dropped in that box. The man who wins will not, of course, begrudge putting the money there, because he is not playing for the money itself, and the man who loses will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done some good to a deserving institution!"

"What has been the result?" Mr. Chance asked with a triumphant smile. "Why there has not been a single penny put in that box from that source up to this day. That is how I tested the assertion that men do not gamble for the sake of money."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—While all my sympathy goes to "A Gambler by Compulsion," I cannot help thinking the "Yokohama Hostess" must be a very poor player, or at least must know very little about the essence of any game of cards!

Since when can any game of cards be played as "it ought to be" if a certain amount of real interest is not attached to it?

Of all card games Bridge is certainly the least gambling, but since it is played with cards it must, of necessity, contain a certain element of gambling. Let us take a technical example. Suppose the "Yokohama Hostess" playing simply for pleasure, as she says she does; suppose she is "love game" and "love point" when her opponents are "one game in" and say 25 or 26;—she will, in all probability take a much greater risk, (unconsciously perhaps,) to declare "no trumps" than she would if she was playing for 5 sen or 1 sen points! What risk does she run in losing a "big score"? None!! She may reckon on her partner's hand to win the game by declaring "no trumps" anyhow,—and if she loses she loses nothing! Consequently, being a human being, she will, consciously or unconsciously, let herself go to "gamble" on the chance, although there is no money in the game and she destroys entirely the equilibrium of Bridge which is based on the fact that a wrong declaration must not be made, because it might involve the declarer and partner in a great loss,—but if the loss costs nothing but a smile, then what will prevent anybody taking foolish risks because "it is more fun to play 'No trumps,' or because 'It was our only chance, it does not matter if we lost a little quicker,' etc., etc.—It is no more Bridge! The players do not even realize how hands should have been played!"

Therefore let us be honest and admit that Bridge, being played with cards, must contain an element of gambling, and the only means of keeping it to its rules is to have an interest on the game which must compel each player not to follow impulse but to play correct game, for his own sake as well as for his partner; if such interest is withdrawn and no punishment attached to fancy declarations, then it is no longer Bridge but simply a futile and silly pastime.

As to the point played for, there is no difference, except to individuals' pockets, whether it is 10 sen or 1 sen, only it must be for something. I enjoy just as well 20 sen point or 10 sen point or 5 sen point or 1 sen point or ¼ sen points; I love Bridge but I am afraid that such Bridge as advocated by "Yokohama Hostess," whom I am sure is a very good woman, would quickly degenerate into a Nursery childish game! Yours truly,

A TOKYO HOST.

Tokyo, January 23, 1906.

## MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

MONSIEUR F. H.—Je lisais avec plaisir et avec attention votre lettre d'hier, qui me prouve que vous êtes un missionnaire véritable. Je vous écris, en réponse, ces quelques lignes pour vous informer que vous soyez aussi bien malade. Ne doutez pas, mon missionnaire, que je n'ai pas seulement sous les yeux la puissance et l'activité du missionnaire tel qu'il existe en notre siècle; mais on affirme que la doctrine du Christ est facile à concevoir quand il dit: L'enseignement du Christ a un sens métaphysique profond; ce sens est universel, il embrasse toute l'humanité, mais il est aussi clair, simple et pratique, adopté à la vie de chaque homme. Paul, apôtre de Jésus Christ, écrit dans l'épître au Ephésien: "C'est pourquoi prenez toutes les armes de Dieu, afin que vous puissiez résister dans le mauvais jour, et qu'ayant tout surmonté, vous demeuriez fermes. Soyez donc fermes, ayant la vérité pour ceinture. De vos reins, et étant revêtus de la cuirasse de la justice; et ayant pour chaussures les dispositions que donne l'évangile de paix; prenant, par-dessus tout cela, le bouclier de la foi, par le moyen duquel vous puissiez éteindre tous les traits enflammés du malin. Prenez aussi le casque du Salut et l'épée de l'Esprit, qui est la parole de Dieu. Faisant en tout temps par l'Esprit toutes sortes de prière et de supplication; veillant à cela avec persévérance et priant pour tous les saints."

Si vous prenez la grammaire française pour les armes, vous jugez bien, monsieur, que je ne sais pas d'être queris du malade.

Jacques, apôtre de Jésus Christ, dit "quelqu'un est-il malade parmi vous? Qu'il appelle les pasteurs pour lui, et l'oignent d'huile au nom du Seigneur. Et la prière faite avec foi, sauvera le malade." Quelles sont les conditions dans lesquelles vous devez être pour sortir victorieux de la lutte en établissant le royaume de Christ dans le monde? Sans doute, il faut, avant tout, que vous soyez vous-mêmes délivrés du péché.

Qu'est-ce qu'être Chrétien? c'est être comme Christ, me semble-t-il, être son disciple, une imitation de Lui. Croiez-vous que il y a beaucoup de missionnaires en Japon qu'ils soient pratiqué tout ce que bible

écrivaint? Si le Christ est revenu, en réalité, que font-ils?

Janvier 20, 1906.

YOSHIRO OYAMA.  
124, Nishitobe.

#### NAILING A FALSEHOOD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I read this evening, in the report of cables received from Europe, that a daughter of the late Russian General Count Keller is implicated in a plot against the Tsar. I am personally well known to the family of the deceased General and have stayed with them as their guest within the past twelve months. I can assure you the late Count has no daughter living in Russia.

I am, &c.,  
January 23rd, 1906.

DOUGLAS STORY.

#### THE "ZIETEN" AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—We take the liberty of informing you that we are in receipt of a telegram from the Nordd. Lloyd Head Office in Bremen to the effect that Baron Suematsu authorizes the statement to be given out, that he is now convinced that no discourtesy was intended by the officers of the *Zieten* towards him, that he is quite satisfied with the arrangements that were provided, and that he does not desire any changes whatever being effected.

We may mention that the wire also contains a paragraph that the Chinese Minister on board the same boat has expressed his full satisfaction with the treatment accorded to him.

Thanking you for inserting the above, we remain,  
Yours faithfully,

P. P. H. AHRENS & CO., NACHF.

J. A. HARMSEN.

Yokohama, January 25th, 1906.

#### YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The following is the thirty-fourth annual report of the Committee of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club to the meeting to be held on Jan. 26th:

COMMITTEE:—H. C. Lichfield, President; F. J. Hall, Captain; F. H. Abbey, Hon. Treasurer; O. T. Gillon, Hon. Secretary; F. Pollard, O. D. Strone; A. L. Mottu, B. J. Jackson.

In presenting this the 34th annual report your Committee are pleased to be able to say that financially the working of the Club shows a better result than the previous year, but regret that the interest taken by members in Rowing and Swimming has been but small. The entries for the Swimming Races and the Autumn Regatta were so few that the Committee were obliged to abandon these events. Their absence from the usual programme benefited the finances, but was not very creditable to the energy of the younger members. It is to be hoped that a largely increased interest will be taken in the sports of the Club during the coming season.

ACCOUNTS:—These show a credit balance of yen 13,83.02, the profits accruing from the bar amounting to yen 188. To the liberal contributions to the prize fund, the absence of swimming races, aquatic sports, and the Autumn Regatta, may be largely attributed the increase in our credit balance. Your Committee recommend that yen 1,000 be devoted to the redemption of debentures, as they think it advisable to wipe out this debt as soon as possible. A resolution to this effect will be put by the Chairman at the annual meeting.

BAR:—This only shows a profit of yen 188.51 as against about yen 500.00 last year, and is accounted for by the fact that receipts have fallen off from yen 3,800.00 to yen 2,400.00 while working expenses have remained unchanged.

ROWING:—There were a fair number of entries at the Spring Regatta, but the events were not very closely contested. The best thanks of the Club are due to those who so kindly and liberally subscribed to the prize funds. The Interport Regatta was held at Kobe in June. Our representatives won the fours and double sculls, and the K. R. & A. C. the pairs and single sculls. We tender our hearty thanks for the hospitality shown our men.

The Autumn Regatta did not take place for reasons mentioned above, but an unofficial regatta was held and afforded pleasure to the enthusiasts.

BOATS:—These are all in good order, but the four-oared boats will have to have a coat of paint for the next season. It will also be necessary for the incoming Committee to purchase a few sets of four-oar and double scull oars, as at present the Club has no reserve sets. The *Pesuit*, one of the oldest fours, is in good condition, and will still be very useful especially for the Interport races. The picnic 6-oar boat has not been patronized very much during the season. The *Randan* has been occasionally used, and there are no repairs to be done to that boat. The skiffs have been well patronized, but Members should

handle them more carefully and when taking them to Honmoku and elsewhere should remember that beaching any of the Club boats is against the rules. Repairs largely due to carelessness in this respect have cost a considerable sum.

BATHING BARGE AND LANDING STAGE:—To a large number of Members during the past season the bathing barge has again proved to be a great source of amusement and healthy exercise. The barge has been hauled up for the winter months, and beyond a few repairs and a fresh coat of copper paint the expenses thereon for the coming season will be trifling. The landing stage has been also hauled up for the winter months.

SWIMMING:—Owing to the inclement weather the Swimming Contests had to be abandoned, and to a great extent the weather also damped the enthusiasm we generally see displayed in the polo matches.

HOUSE AND PROPERTY:—During the past year the House has been maintained in good order. It was found necessary to repaint the whole of the exterior, and this work greatly improved the appearance of the building as well as preserving the structure. It is considered there will be no need for any further outlay during the season. A few repairs of an ordinary description may be found necessary on the opening of the season, but these can easily be undertaken by the Club's carpenter. For the protection of members' effects it was thought desirable to fit all lockers with a reliable lock and key, and this work has been completed. It is further thought advisable to charge an annual fee for the rental of lockers.

COMMITTEE:—During the year death claimed a valuable member, Mr. W. Goddard. Mr. Goddard had served the Club actively and efficiently for several years, and always had its best interests at heart.

With the best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Club your Committee tender their resignation.

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

	Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To Wages, Regular Hands .....		468.00	
" " Extra Hands .....		307.12	
" " Donations, New Year .....			
etc. to Sendoes .....		19.00	794.12

To House Account—			
Coal, Gas, Water, etc. ....	348.00		
Painting Exterior .....	85.00		
Locks, for Lockers .....	139.52		
Repairs to pavement .....	34.00		606.52

To Advertising, Stationery, etc. ...		84.75	
" Ground Rent .....		79.17	
" Working Account .....		13.28	
" Periodicals and Newspapers ...		120.00	
" Fire Insurance .....		363.75	
" Boat Account—Carpenter's wages and repairs .....		407.00	
" Bathing Barge Account—Barge, Pontoon and Slip .....		157.28	
" Interest Account—Debentures .....	140.00		
Less Interest Cr. ....	7.29		132.71
" Regatta Account—			
Spring Regatta .....	122.47		
Interport Regatta .....	302.38		424.85
" Prize Account—Spring Regatta .....		42.00	
" Balance—Cash in Bank .....	1,283.63		
Bar Chits outstanding .....	45.39		
Subscriptions .....	54.00		1,383.02
			4,608.45

	Cr.	Yen.	Yen.
By Balance—			
Cash, 1904 .....		312.33	
Bar Chits outstanding .....		110.61	
Subscriptions outstanding .....		92.00	514.94

By Subscription Account—			
1st ½ Year, 220 Members at yen 6 .....		1,320.00	
1st ½ Year, 1 Member at yen 5 ..		5.00	
2nd ½ Year, 223 Members at yen 6 .....		1,338.00	
2nd ½ Year, 1 Member at yen 5 ..		5.00	
Boy Member, 1 at yen 5 ..		5.00	
Honorary Members, 27 at yen 10 ..		270.00	
New Members, 42 at yen 6 ..		252.00	
Outstanding .....		54.00	3,249.00

By Entrance Fee Account—			
42 New Members at yen 10 ....		420.00	
By Regatta Entrance Fee and Gate Money .....		94.00	
By Boat Rent Account .....		142.00	
By Bar Account—			
Cash received by Hon. Treas. ....	143.12		
Chits outstanding .....	45.39		188.51
			4,608.45

F. H. ABBEY, Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with Vouchers and found correct.

J. ABBEY, Auditor.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### CHAMBERLAIN RETURNED.

London, January 19.

The returns to the present are: Liberal 171, Labour 27, Unionist 73. Liberal gains 85, Labour 21.

The election for West Birmingham has resulted as follows: J. Chamberlain 7,173, Outhaite (Liberal) 2,094.

#### THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

London, January 19.

The Hon. St. John Brodrick (late Secretary for India and during the Boer war, Secretary for War), has been defeated at Guildford. Mr. Henry Chaplin (one of the leading exponents of Protection) has been defeated at Sleaford.

The Liberals have now won 178 seats and the Labour Party 27, while the Unionists have secured 76 seats. The Liberal gains, are 90.

Later.

Lord Stanley, late Postmaster General, has been defeated at West Houghton. Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, has been elected for the Montrose Burghs.

The returns now stand: Liberals, 205, a gain of 107; Labour Party, 33, a gain of 26; Unionists, 85, a gain of 3; Irish Nationalists, 60.

#### THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The press describe M. de Fallieres as a self-made man of moderate opinions and unassuming habits, and it is generally believed that he will be a second Loubet.

#### GERMAN SOCIALIST RIOT.

Socialist meetings to protest against the franchise amendment resulted in rioting in Hamburg. The mob assailed the police with bricks. One man was killed and many injured. Barricades were erected, but the rioters were dispersed by sabre charges.

#### THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

London, January 20.

Governor L. E. Wright, of the Philippines, has been appointed American Ambassador to Japan.

#### BELGIUM MAKING READY.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has passed a bill to fortify Antwerp at immense cost. Belgium is re-arming her artillery with Krupp guns.

#### THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Latest returns are: Liberals 225; Labour Party, 35; Unionists, 94; Nationalists, 70; Liberal gains, 120; Labour gains 26; Nationalist 1.

#### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

London, January 21.

The state of the poll now stands:—

Liberals .....	232, a gain of 127 seats.
Labour Party .....	34, " 27 "
Unionists .....	76, " 4 "
Nationalists .....	72, " 1 "

#### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Viscount Hayashi, speaking at Batley, said that Great Britain could perfectly easily assist Japan's progress. The idea that such help would be injurious was contrary to the principles of political economy.

#### "THE FLOWING TIDE."

Later.

The poll now stands:—

Liberals .....	254 seats, a gain of 139.
Labour Party .....	34 " 27 "
Unionists .....	112 " 7 "
Nationalists .....	79 " 1 "



## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

London, January 22.

The result of the British general elections now stands:—

Liberals .....	262 seats.
Labour Party .....	34 "
Unionists .....	114 "
Nationalists .....	79 "

The Liberal have gained 139 seats; the Unionists 9.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The social suffrage demonstrations passed off quietly in Berlin yesterday. Ninety-two meetings were held in various parts of the city.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

London, January 23.

Members of the independent Labour Party are pledging themselves to form a distinct group in Parliament, and to abstain strictly from identifying themselves with any section, Liberal or Conservative.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, ex-Premier, now seems unlikely to secure a seat anywhere until after the reassembling of Parliament, and it is expected that Mr. Akers-Douglas will lead the Opposition.

## THE "ZIETEN" INCIDENT.

The N. D. L. mail steamer *Zieten* has arrived at Colombo. In reply to the head office's request for an explanation of the Suyematsu affair, the Captain affirms that all possible courtesy was shown to Baron Suyematsu. It was impossible to assign to the Japanese the first places at table, because those were already occupied. He was unaware beforehand that Baron Suyematsu was to be a passenger.

## TERRIBLE NAVAL DISASTER.

London, January 23.

The magazine of the Brazilian ironclad *Aquidaban* exploded when the vessel was near Rio de Janeiro. The *Aquidaban* sank within three minutes. The Commander and four Rear-admirals who were accompanying the Minister of Marine (M. de Noronha) on a tour of inspection, perished. It is reported that altogether 300 were drowned.

## BRITISH ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns of the British general election now stand:—Liberals, 274 seats; Labour Party, 34; Unionists, 115; Nationalists, 89. There were five Liberal gains yesterday.

## RUSSIA'S RED SUNDAY.

London, January 24.

The anniversary of Red Sunday (January 22nd) passed quietly throughout Russia.

## MOROCCO.

The Morocco conference has agreed to five clauses dealing with the suppression of the contraband trade in arms.

## THE ROKEBY VELASQUEZ.

The purchase for the British nation of the "Rokeby" Velasquez (Venus with a Mirror) has been anonymously guaranteed. The price is said to be forty or forty-five thousand guineas.

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Later.

The Liberals have now secured 286 seats; the Labour Party 35; the Nationalists 79; the Unionists 121.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been returned for East Worcester polling 10,129 votes against Morgan 5,763.

## THE "AQUIDABAN" DISASTER.

In the *Aquidaban* disaster 212 perished; 98 were saved.

## THE PHILIPPINE RUMOURS.

There are persistent rumours in New York that the new Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Luke Wright, is empowered to discuss in

Tokyo the sale of the Philippines. America regrets this costly and burdensome acquisition.

## THE TRANSVAAL MEMORIES.

Ex-President Steyn, speaking at Dewetsdorp, on the occasion of the interring of the remains of burghers who fell in the war, urged the avoidance of foreign ways. He appealed to mothers to teach their children the story of the concentration camps. Generals Hartzog and Wessells harangued in the same strain.

## A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

London, January 25.

The engagement of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenburg, niece of King Edward VII., will be officially announced shortly.

## MR. MOTONO.

Russia has approved the selection of Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister to Paris, as Minister to St. Petersburg.

## BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The state of the poll in the British general elections to date is:—Liberals, 294; Labour Party, 36; Unionists, 123. The Liberal gains are 153; Labour, 30; Unionists, 10.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## THE FROZEN LIAO.

Newchwang Consulate, 21st instant.

The Liao River is completely frozen over. The ice can now be traversed from Yingkou to the railway station.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Hyades 1	F. Jan. 26
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Pleiades	F. Jan. 26
America .....	O. & O.	Coptic 2	Sa. Jan. 27
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Tartar 3	Sa. Jan. 27
Europe .....	N. L. D.	Preussen 4	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Doric 5	Su. Jan. 28
Europe .....	M. M.	Salazie 6	W. Jan. 31
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. Feb. 2
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Manchuria	Su. Feb. 4
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 5
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Feb. 8
America .....	P. M.	Siberia	F. Feb. 9
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Feb. 11
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 15
America .....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. Feb. 15
Seattle .....	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Feb. 16

- 1 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 5th inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 24th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Hyades	Sa. Jan. 27
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Pleiades	Sa. Jan. 27
Europe .....	M. M.	Caledonien	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Jan. 27
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Coptic	M. Jan. 29
Europe .....	P. & O.	Japan	Tu. Jan. 30
America .....	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. Jan. 30
Shanghai .....	N. Y. K.	Chenan	W. Jan. 31
Europe .....	N. L. D.	Preussen	Sa. Feb. 3
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Feb. 3
Portland .....	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. Feb. 3
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 5
America .....	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. Feb. 6
Australia .....	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Feb. 10
Seattle .....	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. Feb. 10
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Siberia	Su. Feb. 11
America .....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Feb. 13
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Feb. 16
Hongkong .....	P. & O.	America Maru	Sa. Feb. 17
Hongkong .....	P. & A.	Aragonia	M. Feb. 19
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	Tu. Feb. 20
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Feb. 21

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Como*, British steamer, 3,313, J. Felkins, 19th Jan., Newcastle via Sydney, N.S.W., Coal.—Samuel & Co.

*Childar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,102, H. Nielsen, 19th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Caledonien*, French steamer, 2,100, C. Gregory, 19th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 18th Jan., Mails and General.—M. M. S. Co.

*Manshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,284, D. Mari, 19th Jan.,—Otaru, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 19th Jan.,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Jason*, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, E. M. Nilsen, 20th Jan.,—Keelung, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 20th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Kobe, 18th Jan., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 20th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., 2nd Jan., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siberien*, Danish steamer, 2,023, Thomsen, 20th Jan.,—Copenhagen via ports, and Kobe, General. General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 21st Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 20th Jan., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Shimano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curran, 22nd Jan.,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Spezia*, German steamer, 2,659, Porzelius, 23rd Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 16th Jan., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Fulham*, British steamer, 2,766, H. Gow, 23rd Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Muroran, 24th Dec., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 23rd Jan.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 16th Jan., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Sutherland*, British steamer, 2,277, Wallace, 23rd Jan.,—New York via Cape Good Hope, 24th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Patroclus*, British steamer, 3,548, E. G. Dickens, 23rd Jan.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Uta*, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pedersen, 23rd Jan.,—Chefoo via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kouang-Si*, French steamer, 4,840, Barillon, 25th Jan.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S. Co.

*Inkula*, British steamer, 3,313, W. Crookery, 25th Jan.,—Moj, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,754, A. Cordiner, 25th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 19th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bechuana*, British steamer, 2,659, P. J. Greggans, 19th Jan.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Taiyuan*, British steamer, 1,458, L. Dawson, 19th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Pyrrhus*, British steamer, 2,282, F. W. Davies, 19th Jan.,—Macassar, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 19th Jan.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Indrapura*, British steamer, 3,152, J. T. Horne, 19th Jan.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Greenwich*, British steamer, 1,836, B. Cobb, 19th Jan.,—Muran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Fiume*, German steamer, 838, P. Bergeert, 19th Jan.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, J. Hayton, 20th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dunbar*, British steamer, 2,410, Campbell, 20th Jan.,—Calcutta, Ballast.—Otto Reimers & Co.

*Roon*, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 20th Jan.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Deramore*, Norwegian steamer, 1,496, Olaf Schudig, 20th Jan.,—Hongkong via Kobe and Moji, General.—Choy Chee Tong.

*Childar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,103, H. Nielsen, 20th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benarty*, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 21st Jan.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Ascot*, British steamer, 2,786, Cox, 20th Jan.,—Vladivostok.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Rhenania*, German steamer, 4,056, Foerck, 21st Jan.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 22nd Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 23rd Jan.,—Muran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Jason*, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, P. M. Nilsen, 23rd Jan.—Takow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 23rd Jan.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Currow, 23rd Jan.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,284, D. Mori, 23rd Jan.—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 24th Jan.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siberian*, Danish steamer, 2,023, Thomsen, 24th Jan.—Vladivostok via Kobe and Moji, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Sandown*, British steamer, 2,467, Alf. L. Paterson, 25th Jan.—Tokuyama, Pitch.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 25th Jan.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. L. Kempton, Mr. A. E. Goldstein, Mr. Walter Ross, Mr. H. D. Lazelle, Mr. B. C. Howard, Mr. W. C. Filmer, Mrs. Nakashima, Mrs. L. E. Bemis, Mr. G. V. Hayes, and Mr. J. D. Withington, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. C. K. Oi, Mr. Eisen, and Mrs. Eisen, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Henry Linn, Mr. E. A. Hazard, Miss Mary Fox, Mr. Bert Barter, Mr. E. F. Williams, Mr. E. Thomas, Admiral Reiter, Capt. Rohrbacher, Mr. G. K. Rieser, Mr. P. Washington, Mr. M. H. Sand, Lieut. Blakely, and Mr. C. E. Young, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Kobe:—Mr. Iwanaga, and Mr. Asakawa, in cabin; Mr. Ikeo, in second class; 10 Japanese, and 10 Europeans, in steerage. For Seattle:—Mr. W. V. Carmichael, Mrs. Carmichael and child, Mr. Okada, Mr. Fred. H. Smith, and Capt. J. E. Laboss, in cabin; Mr. F. L. Week, Mr. Otto Carlsen, Mr. Nishikawa, and Mr. Hayashi, in second class.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empire of China*, for Vancouver:—Mrs. Adams, Capt. J. H. Adams, R.N., Mrs. S. Banoojee, Mr. P. B. Biswas, Mr. A. Divinsky, Com. P. Hankin, R.N., Mr. C. B. Hare, Mr. W. J. Harrison, Mrs. M. Heckert, Mr. J. H. Kerr, Mrs. J. H. Kerr, Mrs. J. G. Lay, Mr. F. H. Leggett, Mr. S. Lupoff, Mr. A. Lupoff, Mr. E. H. Morris, Mr. E. J. Moss, Mr. H. J. Muhlensteth, Mr. K. Sawada and servant, Mr. N. F. Saunders, Mr. D. A. Sherfey, Mr. A. Selko, Mr. Study, Mr. R. B. Summers, Mrs. R. B. Summers and child, Mr. E. J. Upcraft, Mr. D. Wilkinson, Mr. W. Wrightson, and Mrs. W. Wrightson, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Lieut. L. Blakely, Mrs. L. E. Bemis, Capt. W. E. Cornichall, Mrs. W. E. Cornichall, Master Cornichall, Mr. B. Baxter, Mr. V. Dilizian, Mr. Eisen, Mrs. Eisen, Miss M. Fox, Mr. R. Gardner, Mr. B. Gilpin, Mr. E. A. Hazard, Mrs. H. E. Hunter, Lieut. C. Jelishkevitch, Russian Navy, Mr. T. Tayasu, Mr. J. A. Keeny, Mr. H. Linn, Mr. F. Latimer, Miss H. Mayo, Mr. S. Naruse, Mr. F. A. Oldis, Mr. C. K. Oi, Lieut. V. Pawloff, Russian Navy, Mrs. V. Pawloff, Admiral Reiter, Mr. A. K. Rieser, Com. J. H. Rohrbacher, Mr. M. H. Sakol, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. T. Udagawa, Mr. E. F. Williams, Mr. P. Washington, Mr. M. Young, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, January 26.

All quiet and dull.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50

Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italian and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

Woolleens.

Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.64 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-43 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb, 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON VARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... V. 300.00 to 310.00  
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 375.00 to 385.00  
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00  
Indian Broach... 28.50 to 29.00  
Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

No change to report in metals.  
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... V. 4.30 to 4.50  
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65  
do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95  
do Hoop (¾" to 1½") ... 5.00 to 5.50  
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 12.00  
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.80 to 7.00  
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65  
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.35

## KEROSENE.

There has been a little more activity in this market at firmer prices.

American ... \$3.37  
Russian ... 3.16  
Langkat ... 3.14

## SUGAR.

No special feature in the sugar market.

Brown Takao ... V. 7.50 to 7.90  
Brown Manila ... 8.30 to 9.30  
Brown China ... 7.20 to 12.00  
White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60  
White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing in Indigo.

Java, Medium to best... 210.00 to 250.00  
Calcutta, Medium to best ... 150.00 to 200.00  
Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best ... 90.00 to 120.00  
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Small business at gradually declining rates. Holders defend their position as best they can, while sellers try to obtain further concessions.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,060 to 1,070  
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —  
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,020 to 1,030  
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —  
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 980 to 985  
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 1,030 to 1,070  
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 950 to 955  
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 970 to 975  
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 930 to 940  
Common—Coarse ... —  
Re-reels—Extra ... Nominal

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 1,000 to 1,005  
Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 960 to 965  
Re-reels—No. 2 ... 940 to 945  
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... Nom. 980 to 985  
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... 945 to 950  
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ... 925 to 930  
Kakedas—No. 2 ... 905 to 910  
Kakedas—No. 2½ ... Nom. 895 to 900

## WASTE SILK.

No change in the position. Fibre up to grade is worth full rates but the general quality is falling off, and inferior parcels can be had at some reduction.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 170 to 175  
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 160 to 165  
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... 160 to 170  
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 150 to 155  
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 140 to 145  
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... 100 to 105  
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 90 to 95  
Noshi—Bushu, Best ... —  
Noshi—Bushu, Good... —  
Noshi—Bushu, Medium ... —  
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 100 to 110  
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 90 to 95  
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... 135 to 140  
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 120  
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 100 to 105  
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 50 to 60  
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ... 40 to 45

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 25.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0½  
— Bills on demand ... 2/0½  
— 4 months' sight ... 2/0½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0½  
— 6 months' sight ... 2/1¼  
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 256  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 261 @ ¼  
— 6 months' sight ... 262 ¾  
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100. 100¼  
— Private 10 days, sight do ... 98¼  
Shanghai—Bank sight ... 72½  
— Private 10 days' sight ... 74½  
India—Bank sight ... 151½  
— Private 30 days' sight ... 153½  
America—Bank sight ... 49½  
— Private 30 days' sight ... 50½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 50½  
Germany—Bank sight ... 208½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 213½  
Bar Silver (London) ... 30½  
\* Nominal.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, January 17th, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been an increased demand for almost all stocks during the week and a fairly large business has resulted. Grand Hotels can be placed at yen 225. Club Hotels are enquired for at yen 55. Kiun Breweries, sellers at yen 130. Engine and Iron Works are obtainable at yen 120. Raub Mines have again been largely dealt in at \$5.10. Oriental Consolidated Gold Mines, a few are offered at G. \$20. Shanghai Lands, buyers at Tls. 120.

Yokohama Electric Tramways shares have been the medium of a fair line of business at yen 64, 64½ and 65. Osaka Electric Lights at yen 113. Kawasaki Shipyards at yen 90.80. Osaka Harbour Bonds at yen 94.20. Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd issue at yen 96.50.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A/c or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	Y. 28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	Year for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	55 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 2,608.34	30.6.05	6%	" ½	225 B.
Helm Bros. Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17½%	" 1	77½ Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 30,174.81	30.6.05		" ½	35 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25		10,572.91	31.10.04	16%	" 1	32½ S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	170,000	4,781.87	31.12.04		" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 5,935.35	31.5.05	20%	" 1	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25				1st y.r.	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H. L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12½%	" 1	75 N.
" " new	251,000	1510	50	50						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	50,542.50			8%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12½	12½				Y.37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.							G.		
Mining Co., Ltd.	\$5,000,000	300,000	\$10	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	50cents.	" 1905	G. \$20
Raub Australian Gold	£150,000	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	40cents.	" 1901	\$5.10 Sa
Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	£1	£1						

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
Share and General Broker.

# Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 30 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Druce and Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

# BOVRIL

gives you  
Strength.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 232, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Jan. 27th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 27th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 27th, at 7 a.m., the "CALEDONIEN."—M. M. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 27th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Jan. 29th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 30th, at Daylight, the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 30th, at Daylight, the "PATROCLUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On the 31st of January, at No. 206-A, Bluff, the wife of Mr. CARL HEITMANN, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

On Jan. 28th, IKEDA TRIZO, for twenty-seven years in the service of Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co.

On the 26th inst., of Tewkesbury, England, KATE HEALING, widow of the late William Gratton Healing, aged 68 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SMALLPOX is prevalent in the district of Matsue, Sanuki province.

FROM Jan. 1st to the 10th, the receipts of the East-China Railway were yen 110,000.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 10 p.m. on Jan. 30th in Nagano prefecture.

MR. S. KURINO, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, will leave at the end of March for his post.

DURING last year, cases of plague in Formosa numbered 2,398 of which 2,093 were fatal.

A FIERCE gale round the England coasts caused several wrecks in the third week of January.

A REPORT has been received from Nagoya to the effect that during the late war, the deaths in the Third Division by wounds and sickness numbered

241 officers, 7,490 non-commissioned officers and men; and 46 civil officials.

MARQUIS ITO, Resident-General in Korea, will leave Tokyo on Feb. 8th or 9th for his post.

A TELEGRAM from Wonsan, Korea, says that scarlet-fever is prevalent. The schools are closed.

THE Y.A. R.C. have re-elected their old committee, and paid off 1000 yen worth of debentures.

KING Christian of Denmark died suddenly this week and has thrown all the European Courts into mourning.

THE warships *Takao*, *Katsuragi*, *Maya*, and *Matsue* (formerly the *Sugari*) have been placed on the reserve list.

OWING to the recent show-storm, eight fishing boats with 128 fishermen have been missing since Jan. 23rd off Kamaishi, Iwate prefecture.

THE French Minister to Switzerland has been promoted to the rank of Ambassador and transferred to Tokyo. He is expected to arrive here in March.

Two men were arrested on Jan. 25th, in Osaka. It is alleged that they had forged about a hundred shares of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and disposed of them.

A NAGOYA telegram says that the wedding of Baron Tokugawa and Miss Hiro Tsugaru, the third daughter of Count Tsugaru, took place on Jan. 31st.

At the annual meeting of seatholders of Christ Church, Yokohama, held this week, the old Committee were re-elected. The Church is now out of debt.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MATSUNAGA, Commander of the third Division (Nagoya), who is undergoing treatment at Liaoyang, is reported to be in a serious condition.

SIR Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador, informed the Foreign Office on Jan. 25th that Mr. A. R. Firth has been appointed acting vice-consul at Hakodate.

ACCORDING to latest investigations by the Metropolitan Police Office, the population of Tokyo is as follows: males, 985,606; females, 935,506, living in 403,101 houses.

WE learn that Mr. Angelo Casati, son of the Italian Consul at this port, has just been admitted, on probation, into the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service.

VICE-ADMIRAL T. SAKAMOTO has been appointed a councillor of the Supreme Prize Court. Rear-Admiral T. Kato, one of the councillors of the Court, was released from duty.

A NAGANO telegram says that the locomotive of a freight train on the Shinyetsu Railway broke down on the morning of Jan. 31st when leaving Arai station. An engineer was injured.

THE Nippon Industry Bank held a general meeting on Jan. 20th. The accounts of the last half of 1905 were introduced. An interim dividend of 7 per cent. per annum was passed.

MR. OCHIAI, one of the secretaries of the Elvyos at Portsmouth, who was recently appointed First Secretary to the Legation in St. Petersburg, will leave about the middle of February for his new post.

THE Nagasaki Municipality expended yen 2,604 in entertaining the officers and men of the British destroyer flotilla at Osuwa Park in October last, and yen 5,937 for the reception to Admiral

Sir Gerard Noel and the officers and men of the British China Squadron at Nakonoshima Reclaimed Land in November.

THE commission to bring home the battleships *Katori* and *Kajima* from England left Yokohama on Jan. 30th by the *Iyo Maru*. They comprise 20 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers and 580 men.

SUBJECT to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 12 per cent., equalling \$6 per share, and carry forward about \$350,000.

ACCORDING to the crew of a foreign steamer which arrived at Nagasaki on Jan. 26th, Russians have purchased an area of land in Chin-wang-tao and intend to construct a break-water and other works in the harbour.

A TELEGRAM received from Indo-China says that owing to the plague the French authorities issued a notification on Jan. 12th prohibiting the import of paper, old cloth, fur, etc., from Japan, and the enforcing of disinfecting measures for passengers.

AT 11.39 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 28th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being two minutes and seventeen seconds. The direction was from west to east. The extent of the motion was millimetres 0.05 per second 1.4.

RUSSIAN prisoners still in Japan number 8,920. They are at Hamadera, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. The transportation of the prisoners, which was fixed to be completed on Feb. 7th, is delayed about a month owing to damage sustained by two of the six transports employed for the purpose.

On the evening of Jan. 25th, a carriage from Kanagawa on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway collided at Shinagawa with another carriage carrying forty-six passengers. The former, the passengers of which fortunately had left a few moments before, was reduced to pieces.

THE Senshu Domei-kwai, or union of steamship owners, have agreed to start a trust. The union intends to employ twenty steamers of over three thousand tons and to open regular services to Indian ports, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, the Philippines, etc. The head office will be established in Tokyo.

DURING last year matches manufactured in Japan amounted to thirteen million yen in round numbers. Of this amount yen 10,500,000 were exported while the import of materials reached three million yen. The factories throughout the empire number 251 and the workmen employed about 130,000.

A REPORT has been received among the prisoners at Matsuyama, say Tokyo papers, to the effect that Cavalry Ensign Tagieff, who had been detained there, has been punished with death at home. It is said that he had furnished to the Japanese military authorities information inimical to his country.

AN exchange states that by the end of next year the port of Hamburg will possess the greatest floating dock in the world. It is now under construction at the shipyard of Messrs. Blohm and Voss, at Hamburg, and is to have accommodation capacity of 35,000 tons. Its length will be 520ft., so that the largest warships and steam liners will be able to use it. The dock will be eventually towed to Brunshausen, in the Lower Elbe, where it can be utilised by the German fleet in case of war. The capacity of the largest floating dock at present in existence does not exceed 17,500 tons.

## RAW SILK EXPORT TRADE.

One of the leading raw silk exporters in Yokohama writes us:—

The following very arbitrary enactment is to be brought forward in the present session of Parliament:—

1.—All silk of Japanese origin is to be officially inspected.

2.—The Minister concerned has the power to order all silk intended for export to be officially inspected.

3.—All persons found trying to export silk without such examination to be fined an amount not less than *yen* 50 and not exceeding *yen* 1,000.

This law to come into operation on the 1st of April, 1906. The present regulations for the Silk Conditioning House to be cancelled at the same time.

[At present no charges are made for the conditioning of Silk, the regulations being framed for the improvement and welfare of the Silk trade. The object of the new regulations is to prevent inferior goods being exported.]

The Japanese as well as all foreign exporters of raw silk are of opinion that this measure, if passed by the Diet, will be most injurious to the interests of all concerned in the export trade of Raw Silk, and for the following reasons:—

1st.—The Yokohama Raw Silk Conditioning House is at present quite inadequate as to space to enable the whole of the export produce to be conditioned therein, and this being the case the law, if passed and enforced, would cause endless delay in marketing and shipping this, the chief article of Japan's export trade.

2.—Under the existing rules of the Yokohama Silk Market, as in Europe, only a certain proportion of each lot destined for export is conditioned, and this system has adequately met the requirements of both sellers and buyers.

The trade in general, both Japanese and foreign, regards it as a distinct infringement of its rights that an arbitrary fine should be sought to be imposed on *yen* 50 to *yen* 1,000 for any infringement of the proposed Act of Parliament.

It would appear to all having cognizance of the trade that the main object of the proposed enactment is to cover the expenses and perhaps the cost of an intended enlargement of the existing conditioning house. But until this enlargement is effected endless inconvenience and delay would be the inevitable result, particularly as it is proposed that the Law shall come into force on the 1st of April next.

The Yokohama (Japanese) Chamber of Commerce met on the 27th January and decided to oppose the proposed new law. It has circulated its opinions among members of both Houses of the Diet, urging (1) that the proposed law will be a hindrance to a trade which has hitherto been carried on smoothly; (2) the law would spoil the reputation of the Japan staple, now so popular in foreign countries; (3) the law would discourage the export of raw silk.

At the meeting on the 29th Jan. of the Special Committee entrusted with the duty of examining and reporting upon the Bill relating to silk conditioning, Mr. Sakawa, Government Delegate, explained that the Silk Association of the United States (*Kengyo Kyokai*) had addressed to the Authorities a communication urging that silk for export should be subjected at the conditioning houses to most careful examination as to weight, quality and packing, and had declared that if these three points were fully attended to the silk would be treated by American dealers with the utmost confidence. To carry out such a system it was necessary that the methods of inspection should be made closer and a corresponding increase of expenses would be entailed, which, in turn, necessitated the adoption of some means to raise funds. Hence it seemed advisable in

the best interests of this important trade that conditioning fees should be charged although they had not hitherto been imposed, and that the Minister concerned should be authorized to make examination compulsory. In answer to questions the Delegate said that no regulations had yet been definitely framed as to the manner of compelling examination, and that the system would naturally be extended to silk imported from abroad. He demed that this measure had been proposed merely because a small section of Japanese sericulturists had practised dishonest methods: the prime object of the change was to enhance the credit of Japanese silk in foreign markets, thus stimulating the trade.

This measure seems to be unpopular among Japanese and foreigners alike. It is urged that the Government has taken an altogether mistaken view of the situation. The present *kensa-jo* (examination places) are used only when a difference of opinion arises between buyer and seller as to the amount of moisture in a parcel of silk. Application is then made for examination and it is conducted by machinery which gives sure results. But to talk of examinations for the purpose of determining the question of quality of the silk or its manufacture is quite absurd. No one now-a-days manufactures silk in a purposely careless or labour-saving manner with a view to deception. The sericulturist everywhere does his very utmost to produce a good article, for therein lies his hope of profit. It is in the cocoon that the difference lies. Whatever pains the reeler may take he can not get a first-class article from bad cocoons, but it is one of his greatest feats to improve upon his cocoons, and he spares no effort to do so. A slight difference in cocoons will affect the silk. That is inevitable, but it is now a great aim of reelers everywhere to overcome, or at all events to minimize, this initial blemish. The officials at a conditioning house can do nothing in the way of improving methods of manufacture. They can not go beyond the cocoon, and no one wants their judgment upon that point. There are over 50 conditioning houses in the world, yet in no one case is compulsory legislation applied to their operations.

That, in brief, is the view attributed by sericulturists and foreign middlemen by the *Shogyo Shimpo*.

The Government's proposal to introduce a system of compulsory inspection of silk meets with more and more opposition. It is pointed out, in the first place, that the present method of voluntary inspection without fees was instituted for the express purpose of promoting the trade, and that if the authorities imagine that promotion has been carried far enough and that the trade has reached its full development, they are egregiously mistaken. In the second place, compulsory examination could only have the effect of impairing the reputation of the Japanese staple. The real purpose of a conditioning house is to officiate in case of dispute between seller and buyer. Then the conditioning house, being appealed to, steps in as arbitrator and decides the question. The discharge of such a function must evidently depend upon optional applications from the parties to the dispute. It is extravagant and mischievous to require that men of old experience who know their business well and are already conducting it in a manner perfectly satisfactory to themselves and their *clients*, should be compelled to submit to tests which are not only useless but also calculated to create false impres-

sions about the quality of Japanese silk and the methods of Japanese sericulturists. Then there is the technical objection already explained in these columns, namely that conditioning, whether compulsory or voluntary, is quite powerless to correct abuses of manufacture which do not exist, the quality of a parcel of silk being chiefly dependent on the cocoons from which it is reeled.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a very strong article on this subject. It declares that the provisions of the proposed law are contradictory, inasmuch as the first article gives permission to have silk conditioned and the second empowers the Minister concerned to order its conditioning under heavy penalties in case of disobedience. In this respect, however, our contemporary's line of reasoning does not carry full conviction, for the first Article lays down a general principle whereas the second provides for special circumstances. And in this context it may be well to point out that the Law does not contemplate the introduction of a compulsory system on the normal state of affairs, but merely lays down that the Minister of State may order inspection if he deem it necessary. However, those best qualified to judge evidently think it unnecessary and even mischievous, which ought to settle the question. Our contemporary declares that the measure is in effect, an old-fashioned attempt to impose an export duty on silk, and that so far from promoting the trade, it will impede it.

The following letter has been placed at our disposal:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES,—In view of the recently proposed new Silk Law, of which the purpose is to make examination of Raw Silks to be exported from Japan compulsory, I have herewith the honour of submitting to Your Excellencies various reasons against same on behalf of the Association of Foreign Raw and Waste Silk Merchants of Yokohama, to which Association, I may add, all the Foreign Silk Merchants in this country belong.

I may, to begin with, state that my Association entirely and absolutely endorse the arguments brought forward by Mr. Ono Mitsukage as President of the Yokohama Sanshi Boyekisho against the said Law under date of the 27th inst., and in which he in detail points out the detrimental influence which the proposed Law would have on the sound and healthy development of the Raw Silk trade, which, by the mutual efforts of Japanese and Foreign Merchants alike, has reached such high efficiency.

My Association is of the opinion:

(1). That compulsory Government examination would over-ride individual efforts of merchants by interfering with the first principles of free competitive trade, and consequently to a very great extent damage the present prosperous condition of this country's Export of Raw Silks.

(2). That unfair discrimination could at any time be exerted against individual firms by ordering that their purchases of Raw Silks for export should be examined, thus again hindering free trade.

(3). That as a demand abroad exists for the lowest as well as for the highest grades of Raw Silks it would be impossible for Government Experts to judge whether a certain grade was fit for Export or not, thus making transactions in many Silks practically impossible.

(4). That Government inspection, which would always take time, would make impossible the rapid conclusion of transactions, which is of such very important moment in the present conduct of Raw Silk operations, where prices rise and fall daily.

(5). That the capacity of the Imperial Conditioning House at Yokohama is not able to cope with the volume of the Raw Silk trade as it is now, and would be still more insufficient were examination and inspection to be made compulsory.

(6). That no other country enforces Government interference or control in Raw Silk transaction, whereby the free dealings between sellers and buyers might be hampered.

(7). That the natural consequences of enforced examination would be that the Government would have to "guarantee" the strict qualities of Raw Silks inspected by their Experts, which again would mean that they would have to be responsible for eventual complaints and claims arising from unsatisfactory deliveries abroad.

In submitting these reasons to your Excellencies

once more beg to point out that Japanese and Foreign Merchants alike are of but one opinion as to the damage the new Silk Law would cause to the Export Trade of Raw Silks from Japan, should same be passed by Parliament, and I feel confident that the opinion of men, who for so many years have been engaged in this country's Silk trade, will be taken into consideration when Parliament decides about this important matter.

I finally respectfully beg your Excellencies to convey these arguments to the knowledge of Parliament. And have the honour to remain, Your Excellencies' obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. ABEGG,

President, Ass. of F.R. & W.S.M. of Yokohama.  
To Their Excellencies,

MATSUOKA KOKI,  
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tokyo.

KATO TAKAOKI,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo.

Yokohama, January 31st, 1906.

#### VLADIVOSTOCK.

Saturday, January 27.

It will have been observed that, according to a telegram from the United States Consul, another disturbance occurred at Vladivostock on the 23rd instant. Up to this moment of writing no detailed news seems to have been received in Tokyo, but a cablegram to Nagasaki attributes the trouble to a rejected demand made by the ex-prisoners from Japan for their release. This cablegram alleges that 350 soldiers were killed in the riot, but we shall not be surprised to learn that such a figure is a great exaggeration. All the recently arriving stories of massacres in Russia seem to have been freely manipulated by sensation-mongers. It is hard to understand why men who had been held prisoners of war for many months in Japan should not have been granted full liberty on arrival at Vladivostock, but we must assume that they were held under restraint pending some military inquiry.

Monday, January 29.

Telegrams to Nagasaki give a terrible account of the disturbance in Vladivostock on the 25th. It is said to have been a collision between the Cossacks and the prisoners that have reached Vladivostock from Japan. The latter were of course unarmed, and the statement is that 1,500 of them were killed or wounded by the Cossacks. About one-third of the wounded have been put into hospital, but the remainder are said to be lying on the snow.

Another shocking catastrophe is the destruction of a train proceeding from Harbin to Vladivostock. It was blown up by the insurgents and precipitated into a river, 3,000 persons being killed or injured. But this figure is evidently a great exaggeration, and we may hope that the casualties at Vladivostock also have been multiplied by rumour.

Yet another story is that Kuropatkin has disappeared and that public excitement is at its height.

Tuesday, January 30.

Telegrams are beginning to arrive from Europe and America with reference to the recent disturbance at Vladivostock. They add nothing to what has already been published but they indicate that, as we ventured to predict, the first accounts were greatly exaggerated. "Two hundred killed and wounded" is the latest list of casualties, whereas one story, it will be remembered, spoke of 1,500, and added that only a third of the wounded had been taken into hospital, the remainder being left lying in the snow. It may be broadly stated that rumour has taken more than its proverbial liberties with all the news disseminated from Russia during the

past twelve months. As for the cause of this last trouble at Vladivostock, it would seem to be easily explicable, namely, inability on the part of the Authorities to transport the troops home by the Siberian railway as fast as the men desire. It would certainly have been more rational and practical to carry away the 70,000 prisoners from Japan by sea rather than by land, and in view of the fact that the latter route was chosen despite its obvious inconveniences, especially at this time of year, one is disposed to credit the allegation that the Russian Government hesitated to repatriate a large body of troops who had been for many months in close contact with literature such as they do not see at home, and in contact with a population enjoying the sweets of constitutional government.

Wednesday, January 31.

Telegrams from Vladivostock dated the 28th instant say that the insurgents have gained possession of the town and that the Cossacks have been obliged to withdraw. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of this information, inasmuch as private cablegrams received in Tokyo on the 29th spoke of the Authorities as calling for tenders for ships to carry home the ex-prisoners with all possible despatch.

Thursday, February 1.

A message from Vladivostock says that the ice-crusher in use there has become un-serviceable and that entry to the port is consequently impossible. We have always understood that there were two ice-breakers, but this message seems to refer to one only.

Meanwhile the case of the *Konoura Maru* grows more and more complicated. She put back, as our readers probably remember, from Askold Island to Nagasaki on account of the state of the northern seas, and her passengers, finding themselves thus precluded from getting to Russia, became very clamorous. They have instituted proceedings against the vessel's owners, who, on their side, plead the proverbial "act of God" which counts for so much in navigating the high seas. The master of the *Konoura* alleges that it would be as much as his life is worth to renew the attempt, and the owners fear that if they send the ship under another master, she will be impounded should she reach Vladivostock. It ought not to be difficult to find an exit from this dilemma. The inference suggested is that the owners are behaving in an arbitrary manner.

#### THE NIKKWA GAKUSEI-KWAI.

This is a new institution just started in Tokyo, the principal promoter being Mr. Ting, who is one of the oldest of the Chinese students educated in Japan. The opening meeting was held in Tokyo on the 28th instant at 1 p.m. About 1,600 Japanese and Chinese students assembled and among the most distinguished persons present were Count Okuma, Viscount Aoki and Viscount Nagaoka. Count Okuma delivered an eloquent address. He said that the fate of a country depended on whether it moved with the stream of progress or attempted to ride against it. Japan and China had both attempted the latter feat in mediaeval days, but Japan had been stirred by her contact with the West to let go her anchors and sail with the current, so that now she had reached a port of safety. China stood to-day in the position occupied by Japan 40 years ago, and there were happily many indications that China

also would go with the stream. Alluding to the question of Chinese youths coming to Japan to study, the Count said that Japan, of course, was not the only place offering itself for such a purpose: there were Europe and America, which, having been themselves Japan's teachers, might naturally seem more inviting in Chinese eyes. But he believed that the acquisition of modern knowledge would be greatly facilitated for the Chinese if they studied in a country cognate with their own, and if they took the digested results of Japan's intercourse with the Occident rather than the raw material obtainable at the fountain head. Japan herself had learned by experience that institutions which had been cut out of the block, so to speak, by an intermediate student, were comparatively easy to comprehend and to assimilate.

Viscount Aoki spoke briefly on the importance of intercourse between the peoples of countries desiring to be really friendly. What officials could do in this direction was necessarily limited. The only really effective plan was for the people themselves to meet and to learn to know each other intimately. He denounced as wholly irrational the idea that any feeling of dislike or suspicion should be entertained against a man merely because he happened to be an alien, and he urged that this meeting should be made the prelude of many smaller reunions where Chinese and Japanese might come together and exchange views.

#### MARQUIS SAIONJI'S SPEECH.

The tone of the Japanese press is appreciative towards Marquis Saionji's speech in the Diet. It appears to be generally agreed that the Premier said just what he ought to have said in the circumstances. The *Kokumin Shinbun*, indeed, takes occasion to remark that while the advice as to a united nation comes appropriately from a statesman who, at the moment of recent excitement, adopted a calm and conciliatory tone, nevertheless it can not be forgotten that the Marquis is at the head of a Cabinet which includes members that did anything but promote national union at the time when disruption seriously threatened. On the whole, however, the Premier's remarks are applauded. He is assured that the people have fully made up their minds to the task lying before him, but he is asked not to assume that they have done so in a light-hearted mood, or that the sacrifices demanded of them need not be accompanied by corresponding efforts on the part of officialdom. The Progressist organs show a strong disposition to gird at the Budget. They admit that the new Cabinet had no choice except to take over the financial programme of its predecessor, but they imagine that they detect in the Premier's remarks some disposition to support that programme as well as to adopt it, and they urge that such a course would be unwise. The Ministry have to present the Budget and to give full and impartial interpretation of it but they should refrain from any attempt to force it upon an unwilling House. The *Jiji Shimpō* admits that the continuance of the war taxes is inevitable, but it repeats its old contention that they should not be continued *en bloc* without discrimination. They are not all sound taxes from an economic point of view, and though indulgence had to be granted originally when the nation found itself face to face with a vital crisis, much fuller reflection is called for when the permanent imposition of these taxes comes to be considered.



## THE WAR EXPENDITURES.

For purposes of reference the Government has placed in the hands of the members of the Diet an interesting document showing the income and expenditures in connexion with the war from October 1903 until the end of September 1905. We proceed to tabulate the figures:—

## I.—TOTALS OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURES IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

Year.	Month and	Army.	Navy.	Totals.
1903	10/1903	—	483,092	483,092
1904	11/ do	499,583	—	499,583
1905	12/ do	844,378	16,826,751	17,671,129
1906	1/1906	35,396,445	13,055,311	48,451,756
1907	2/ do	19,827,057	11,968,855	31,795,912
1908	3/ do	51,824,757	5,244,801	57,069,558
1909	4/ do	51,304,704	14,795,334	66,099,038
1910	5/ do	33,472,079	5,762,491	39,234,570
1911	6/ do	16,242,782	2,132,921	18,375,703
1912	7/ do	57,107,360	12,063,381	69,170,741
1913	8/ do	25,913,256	5,377,160	31,290,416
1914	9/ do	34,123,180	5,389,060	39,512,240
1915	10/ do	33,352,180	5,390,160	38,742,340
1916	11/ do	31,687,096	4,532,512	36,219,608
1917	12/ do	40,142,428	—	40,142,428
1918	1/1905	79,870,633	12,925,348	92,795,981
1919	2/ do	51,113,300	11,511,276	62,624,576
1920	3/ do	38,069,667	5,755,638	43,825,305
1921	4/ do	94,333,255	21,077,424	115,410,679
1922	5/ do	41,723,889	—	41,723,889
1923	6/ do	15,431,436	—	15,431,436
1924	7/ do	87,599,968	5,735,638	93,335,606
1925	8/ do	52,862,895	5,010,838	57,873,733
1926	9/ do	—	15,778,196	15,778,196
1927	Totals	992,742,395	180,816,195	1,173,558,590

Manoeuvres .....	300,000,000
Purchase of ships and bringing them out .....	16,011,320,000
Establishing briquette-manufacturing station .....	1,069,237,350
Rewards .....	1,527,310,000
Sanitation Outlays .....	56,293,750
Restorations of War-ships .....	30,284,820,000
Grand Total of Military and Naval Outlays Sanctioned .....	1,173,558,590,435

## IV.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF BOTH SERVICES AS SANCTIONED.

Month and Year.	Army.	Navy.	Totals.
10/1903	—	483,092	483,092
11/ do	499,583	—	499,583
12/ do	844,378	16,826,751	17,671,129
1/1904	35,396,445	13,055,311	48,451,756
2/ do	19,827,057	11,968,855	31,795,912
3/ do	51,824,757	5,244,801	57,069,558
4/ do	51,304,704	14,795,334	66,099,038
5/ do	33,472,079	5,762,491	39,234,570
6/ do	16,242,782	2,132,921	18,375,703
7/ do	57,107,360	12,063,381	69,170,741
8/ do	25,913,256	5,377,160	31,290,416
9/ do	34,123,180	5,389,060	39,512,240
10/ do	33,352,180	5,390,160	38,742,340
11/ do	31,687,096	4,532,512	36,219,608
12/ do	40,142,428	—	40,142,428
1/1905	79,870,633	12,925,348	92,795,981
2/ do	51,113,300	11,511,276	62,624,576
3/ do	38,069,667	5,755,638	43,825,305
4/ do	94,333,255	21,077,424	115,410,679
5/ do	41,723,889	—	41,723,889
6/ do	15,431,436	—	15,431,436
7/ do	87,599,968	5,735,638	93,335,606
8/ do	52,862,895	5,010,838	57,873,733
9/ do	—	15,778,196	15,778,196

Totals ... 992,742,395 180,816,195 1,173,558,590  
N.B.—The yen are not shown in this total but they are included in the additions, and consequently there are slight discrepancies.

It will be observed that the total for both services as shown in Table IV., namely, the total of outlays as sanctioned by the Emperor, is 1,173,558,590 yen, whereas the estimated total shown in Table I. (omitting Departmental Expenses) is 1,235,971,035 yen. Thus the estimated total exceeded the imperially sanctioned total by 62,412,445 yen. Yet another table shows the actual monthly expenditures.

## V.—ACTUAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF BOTH SERVICES.

Month and Year.	Army.	Navy.	Totals.
10/1903	—	1,762	1,762
11/ do	—	2,875	2,875
12/ do	—	16,006,682	16,006,682
1/1904	3,135,603	1,263,692	4,399,295
2/ do	16,083,708	4,046,745	20,130,453
3/ do	19,616,961	6,215,155	25,832,116
4/ do	24,460,223	5,208,037	29,668,260
5/ do	23,508,414	7,476,241	30,984,655
6/ do	25,313,920	7,727,502	33,041,422
7/ do	36,066,032	6,314,658	42,380,691
8/ do	63,866,156	7,613,262	71,479,419
9/ do	46,805,100	6,294,330	53,099,430
10/ do	49,339,111	7,634,576	56,973,687
11/ do	44,322,014	5,076,298	49,398,312
12/ do	59,841,704	5,919,776	65,761,480
1/1905	41,644,069	4,734,205	46,378,274
2/ do	58,309,028	3,982,426	62,291,455
3/ do	61,126,219	6,009,597	67,135,816
4/ do	58,230,042	8,726,580	66,956,622
5/ do	76,293,058	9,030,464	85,323,523
6/ do	69,904,511	10,536,979	80,441,490
7/ do	60,621,231	8,291,118	68,912,350
8/ do	50,709,689	6,755,801	57,465,490
9/ do	37,479,675	8,905,870	46,385,545
1905	926,676,476	153,774,640	1,080,451,117

This table shows that the actual outlays of the two services were 1,080,451,117 yen, which compared with the Imperially sanctioned outlays (1,173,558,590 yen), shows a diminution of 93,107,473 yen; and compared with the estimated total (1,235,971,035 yen) shows a diminution of 155,519,918 yen. It is interesting to observe that the actual outlays were in every case short of the estimates, and it is also interesting to observe that the estimates were within 15 per cent., approximately, of the actual expenditures. That is a remarkably close approximation when dealing in such great amounts.

The above tables deal with outlays only.

Turning to income, we find the following table:—

## VI.—EXTRAORDINARY WAR INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

	Actual Income.	Estimated Income.
Loans, Treasury Notes and Temporary Accommodations .....	919,230,960	981,971,035
Transferred from the General Accounts .....	168,022,170	189,000,000
Taken from Capital Funds of the Special Accounts .....	61,311,977	63,000,000
Voluntary Contributions .....	2,219,434	1,500,000
Sales of Government Properties .....	928,401	—
Special Income .....	283,562	—
Various Income .....	1,889,334	500,000
Totals .....	1,093,885,840	1,235,971,035

Difference. Yen. 62,740,075

Loans, Treasury Notes and Temporary Accommodations .....	62,740,075
Transferred from the General Accounts .....	80,977,830
Taken from Capital Funds of the Special Accounts .....	1,688,022
Voluntary Contributions .....	719,434
Sales of Government Properties .....	928,402
Special Income .....	283,562
Various Income .....	1,389,334
Total .....	142,085,195

It appears that the estimated total income from all these sources exceeded the income actually obtained by 142,085,195 yen. On the other hand, since the actual expenses of the two services were 1,080,451,117 yen and the income was 1,093,885,840 yen, it would seem that the receipts exceeded the expenditures by 13,434,723 yen. This conclusion, however, requires to be modified. In the first heading of incomes, (namely loans, treasury notes and temporary accommodations) there is an item of 267,502,536 yen obtained by the second and third loans floated in England. But of that sum an amount of 197,046,339 yen was held in London in specie and consequently did not become available for actual war outlays. Subtracting this from the income and noting the surplus of 13,434,720 yen, the final result is a nominal shortage of income to the extent of 183,611,616 yen. We say "nominal" because the shortage was due, not to an actual deficiency of receipts, but to the Government's action in keeping this large sum of specie in London. The following table shows the method adopted to obtain funds in lieu of the specie kept in London:—

Month and Year.	Transferred from the Treasury.	Treasury Notes Issued.	Borrowed from the Bank of Japan.	Military Notes Issued.
10/1903	1,762	—	—	—
11/ do	4,637	—	—	—
12/ do	9,011,320	—	7,000,000	—
1/1904	8,410,615	—	12,000,000	—
2/ do	11,815,748	—	28,000,000	667,000
3/ do	20,164,455	—	41,500,000	2,459,600
4/ do	18,579,039	—	43,500,000	4,385,851
5/ do	17,043,800	—	55,500,000	6,596,727
6/ do	20,811,908	—	35,500,000	8,563,565
7/ do	8,120,858	—	27,500,000	18,238,475
8/ do	5,886,569	—	29,500,000	41,704,654
9/ do	13,455,838	—	50,000,000	49,637,757
10/ do	30,530,113	—	58,500,000	59,876,886
11/ do	25,093,051	—	79,500,000	62,476,237
12/ do	21,254,133	—	92,000,000	59,609,827
1/1905	41,656,116	—	45,000,000	58,669,733
2/ do	36,733,945	10,000,000	50,500,000	63,032,400
3/ do	63,525,590	10,000,000	43,500,000	70,125,609
4/ do	39,325,590	35,000,000	20,500,000	89,771,273
5/ do	42,988,642	35,000,000	4,000,000	80,558,717
6/ do	58,131,003	35,000,000	9,000,000	88,388,000
7/ do	29,193,357	35,000,000	—	96,243,105
8/ do	26,079,472	35,000,000	—	89,605,335
9/ do	42,608,534	35,000,000	19,000,000	87,003,081

This table VII. merely furnishes an indication of transactions from month to month. Totals can not be given because the sums shown in one month were generally repaid in part or wholly in another. We see, however, what methods the Government followed in financing the war.

One other interesting table is furnished.

## II.—ITEMS OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES SANCTIONED BY THE EMPEROR.

Total Military Outlays (details follow) .....	992,742,395,129
Total Outlay on account of Personnel .....	103,985,612,192
Namely—	
Pay and Contingencies .....	69,717,000,368
Pay of Employees .....	25,852,810,796
Travelling Expenses .....	8,415,801,028
Total Outlay on account of Things .....	852,772,685,829
Namely—	
Horses .....	32,745,986,440
Arms .....	178,085,862,778
Clothing .....	148,505,722,122
Provisions and Fodder .....	285,190,151,585
Military Necessaries .....	45,016,624,344
Fortifications .....	55,640,773,319
Posts and Telegraphs .....	6,066,069,398
Transport .....	87,451,107,809
Manoeuvres .....	2,368,737,250
Medical Expenses .....	8,090,120,199
Miscellaneous .....	3,611,530,585
Secret Service .....	2,828,660,000
Mobilization .....	5,392,519,478
Rewards .....	27,650,133,000
Sanitation of Hiroshima .....	41,084,700
Bridging the Edo-gawa .....	21,700,000
Contribution to the Extraordinary Fete at the Yasukuni Shrine .....	50,000,000

## III.—ITEMS OF NAVAL EXPENDITURES SANCTIONED BY THE EMPEROR.

Total Naval Outlays (details follow) .....	180,816,195,236
Namely—	
Pay and Contingencies .....	14,668,394,571
Departmental Outlays .....	950,421,954
Travelling Expenses .....	1,021,044,527
Various Wages and Miscellaneous Outlays .....	766,980,331
Allowances .....	893,362,209
Provisions .....	7,312,028,080
Clothing .....	4,430,466,671
Manufacturing and Repairing Arms .....	17,100,044,162
Docking and Repairing Ships .....	13,011,773,776
Sick and Wounded .....	294,071,350
Naval Ports and Stations .....	1,058,735,898
Building Ships .....	43,908,683,021
Pilotage, &c. .....	53,416,976
Structures .....	3,477,765,268
Non-combatant Ships Expenses .....	18,749,045,126
Secret Service .....	3,220,980,216

It shows the kinds of circulating media employed by the Treasury in defraying the outlays of the two services from October, 1903, to September, 1905, a space of two years:—

VIII.—TABLE SHOWING KINDS OF CIRCULATING MEDIA EMPLOYED FOR PURPOSES OF WAR PAYMENTS.

Convertible Note and Subsidiary	Yen.
Coins .....	877,494,967.139
Gold Coins .....	10,000,000.000
Silver Coins .....	14,620,173.000
Korean Coins .....	91,793.262
Military Notes .....	178,244,183.800
Total .....	1,080,451,117.201

From this it appears that the hard money paid out (gold and silver) totalled only 24,620,173 yen. There is no explanation as to the volume of convertible notes and military notes remaining in circulation but we may assume that considerable fractions of the totals have been already presented for exchange against coin.

#### PURITY OF ELECTIONS IN JAPAN.

We have often had occasion to refer to the extraordinary disposition shown by some foreign critics of Japan—they are almost invariably critics resident in the ex-settlements—to draw the worst possible inferences from the pettiest facts. An illustration so flagrant as to be quite amusing is furnished in connexion with Count Okuma's recent speech. The Progressist Leader advocated a return to the system of small constituencies and sealed ballots, his line of argument being that corrupt influence can be exercised by officialdom with greater facility in large constituencies than in small. Upon this basis a local contemporary builds the following structure of comment:—

One point which must strike every observer of political conditions in this country is the openness with which the corruption is carried on. For instance, Count Okuma does not find it at all an extraordinary thing to refer to the secret purchase of votes, a statement which in any other country where representative institutions obtain would have raised a storm of protest or denial. Here the statement is taken as a matter of course, a thing generally recognised and not causing any surprise or shame.

One is a little perplexed to decipher whether this is intended for jest or for earnest. "In any other country where representative institutions obtain Count Okuma's statement "would have raised a storm of protest or denial"! Why, such statements are as common in the United States as blackberries are in an English lane. An outsider reading American newspapers would imagine that the political machine possesses scarcely one pure part. As for Count Okuma, he will be much entertained when he reads the above criticism, if he ever does read it. He will recall the vehement commotions that have been raised in this country about official interference in elections and about party corruption, and he will ask whether the critic has any ears or any knowledge. The inference drawn by any fair-minded onlooker from the facts staring him in the face would be that the hot struggle made in former years in Japan to give to the electoral system a form which should secure it against abuses of this nature, constitutes a convincing proof of the value set on political purity by the Japanese. But the Yokohama critic, apparently quite ignorant of the story of the past, opines that in Western countries "means are taken to prevent political corruption," and that because Count Okuma proposes a change in the electoral system, he admits by construction that "the matter is not one which can be dealt with by law." What

epithet is to be applied to such inconsequential silliness? One might as well say that when a householder takes the precaution of locking his doors at night he admits the incapacity of the police to protect him against burglars. Law is not omnipotent. England has laws against bribery and corruption, yet if any Englishman could be found to pretend that these abuses have been eradicated by law in the United Kingdom, he would be laughed to scorn. Count Okuma proposes to reinforce the law in Japan by an improvement—as he thinks—of the electoral system, and he is forthwith charged with admitting that bribery and corruption lie outside the purview of Japanese law and that the existence of corrupt practices is "a matter of course" in this country. The wish to read injurious interpretations into a political speech was never more conspicuously displayed.

#### BILL RELATING TO THE NEW DOMESTIC LOAN.

In addition to the Budget Committee there is now sitting a committee for considering the Bill which authorizes the Treasury to issue a new domestic loan of 430 million yen to meet extraordinary expenditures connected with the war (*ryūji jikenhi shiben ni kansuru boritsu-an*). The original idea was that this Bill might be dealt with *pari passu* with the Budget, but the Government has now asked that it be taken as a matter of urgency. The reasons assigned are that payments have to be made within a brief period, and that the time is especially favourable for floating a loan. It is considered that the volume of currency in circulation has become excessive, since the convertible notes issued aggregate 310 million yen. Such a figure was never reached during the war, the Treasury having carefully watched so as to time its loan operations with regard to the money in circulation, but now the tendency is towards undue appreciation of prices and excess of imports, which conditions it is desirable to correct with the least possible delay. In the sum of 430 millions there are included two principal items, namely, 150 millions on account of rewards for distinguished service (*ronkō koshū*) and 200 millions on account of expenses in connection with the return of the troops. The remaining sum of 81,600,000 yen is reduced to 70 millions by the proceeds of sales of ships and spoils. Out of this 81 millions odd, 20 millions are on account of the new military establishment in Manchuria and Korea, namely, 2 Divisions in each country; 25 millions are for military restorations; 27 millions for naval restorations, and the remainder is for the Residency-General in Korea and the manufacture of medals and decorations. The Committee was divided in opinion as to whether the Bill should be treated as an urgency measure or whether it should be taken simultaneously with the Budget. Finally it was decided to settle the question at another meeting on the 29th instant.

#### GARDEN PARTY IN TOKYO.

On the 28th instant the Minister of State for War gave a garden party at the Koraku-en in Tokyo. The weather was almost springlike and the park looked beautiful. The entertainment may be said to have consisted of two things, a display of wrestling and a collation. It need scarcely be said that all the magnates of the wrestling

ring took part in the performance. The two great champions, Umegatani and Hitachiyama, did not meet. Umegatani encountered Kunimiyama and Hitachiyama was pitted against Taiho, and no one was surprised that the *yoko-zuna* carried off the palm. Much interest centred upon the match between Koniagatake and Tachiyama, but the former justified his recently won fame by throwing his man handsomely. Their Imperial Highnesses Fushimi, Kanin, Nashimoto, Kuni and Kitashirakawa were present, as were Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, General Kodama, General Nozu, General Kuroki, General Kawamura, General Oku, Admiral Togo, Vice-Admiral Kabayama, Count Katsura, Baron Komura, the Ministers of State and about a thousand officers of both services as well as leading men in business and official circles. At 4 o'clock the whole party repaired to a huge pavilion where a sumptuous cold collation was spread. General Terauchi delivered a brief speech, in which he alluded to the victories won by the country's arms, and said that if they were due primarily to the virtues of the Sovereign, they were due also to the bravery and skill of the Army and Navy and to the unanimous support of the whole nation. General Oku replied in a few words and proposed the health of the Army and Navy which was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The Minister of War then called upon the company to drain their glasses to the health of the guests who did not belong to either service. After the collation a display of military dancing was given and the party broke up at 5.20 p.m. Altogether the fete was among the most brilliant ever witnessed in Tokyo.

#### FLOATING MINES.

The following information is published by the Department of State for Foreign Affairs:—In April of last year the Foreign Corps Diplomatique in Peking pointed out to the Chinese Government that steps ought to be taken with regard to errant mines in the North-China Seas, these constituting a grave danger to merchant vessels. The result was that the Pehyang Superintendent of Trade sent out the war-ship *Haishen* and others and these obstructions were more or less removed. Many remained, however, and ships suffered in consequence. During October the Municipal Council of Shanghai asked the Consular Body at the port to approach the Chinese Government on the subject, and the request having been forwarded to the Corps Diplomatique in Peking, the Doyen of the latter, in November, again made representations to the Waiwupu pointing out that the measures hitherto adopted by the Chinese Authorities had been inadequate and urging that more efficient means be taken. There was added a suggestion from the Shanghai merchants that if a system of rewards were adopted, the Chinese fishermen would probably make themselves active in searching for mines. On the 28th of December the Chinese Government replied that three war-ships had already been sent out and that they were supplemented by 11 merchant-ships, each carrying one gun and a detachment of gunners to destroy the mines. Further, it had been decided to offer 2,000 taels for every mine discovered and given notice of, and this offer would be proclaimed at Chinwangtau, Tungchow, Chefoo and Yungching.

## NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

It is now tolerably clear that the Progressists will resolutely oppose the nationalization of the Japanese railways. Count Okuma has spoken in that sense and has been followed by two leading Progressist organs, the *Hochi* and the *Yomiuri*. All the arguments advanced in condemnation of the project seem to centre on the alleged unwisdom of saddling the State with a further addition to its debts, but it is plain that such a contention has no practical value if the asset obtained in return for the outlay is amply sufficient to pay interest and appropriations for sinking fund. Something more convincing will probably be put forward by the objectors by and bye. Meanwhile Mr. Hirai, Director of the Railway Bureau, has been speaking on the subject, and we learn from his remarks that the official view is chiefly inspired by solicitude for the development of trade and industry. He says that one of two things is essential, namely, nationalization or combination. Existing conditions are intolerable. They do not permit the application of any principle of State economy. Thus it is impossible to grant rebates in the case either of goods for export—as silk and tea—or of imported material for the uses of Japanese factories. Apart from this there is the fact that with some forty different companies in possession of the lines, some holding only a few miles and all showing no disposition to co-operate earnestly for the convenience of transport or for the lowering of rates, which are unquestionably too high, the railway system of Japan is about as inefficient as possible. Mr. Hirai does not definitely allege that the Ministry has decided to ask for parliamentary authority to nationalize the roads. He suggests, on the contrary, that the official view is undecided between combination and nationalization, but we interpret him as pointing clearly to the latter since the Diet is not in a position to authorize the former on any conceivable basis save that of State purchase. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, which is the organ of the business world, has discussed the question at considerable length and arrives at the unequivocal conclusion that nationalization is necessary. The total mileage of private lines in the Empire is 3,200. It is not suggested that the whole should be purchased at once. The idea is to deal at the outset with only the five principal lines, namely, the Nippon, the Sanyo, the Kansei, the Kyushu and the Tanko. Concerning these five our contemporary gives the following figures:—

	Cost of Construction.	Rolling Stock.
	Yen.	Yen.
Nippon .....	51,177,851	1,463,163
Sanyo .....	33,902,023	930,498
Kansei .....	27,037,501	173,262
Kyushu .....	49,083,055	1,044,502
Tanko .....	11,006,148	361,642
Totals .....	171,906,878	3,973,067
Other Lines ...	71,021,528	896,542
Grand Totals..	242,928,506	4,869,609
	Other Outlays.	Totals.
	Yen.	Yen.
Nippon .....	1,900,576	54,541,589
Sanyo .....	1,380,792	35,913,313
Kansei .....	131,956	27,342,719
Kyushu .....	701,586	50,829,144
Tanko .....	1,366,382	12,734,472
Totals .....	5,481,292	181,361,237
Other Lines ...	2,837,051	256,116,352
Grand Totals..	8,318,343	74,755,115

These are the returns for the year 1904. The question is, on what terms could the

state purchase be effected. Apparently the fairest way would be to take the average price of the shares during the past three years and to purchase them at that figure. This method of assessment would result thus, observing that the face-value of the shares is 50 yen:—

	Average price of shares.	Paid-up Capital.	Total Price of shares on the basis of the average.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Nippon .....	76.245	48,000,000	73,286,696
Sanyo .....	59.257	29,278,038	34,698,573
Kansei .....	41.590	24,181,800	20,114,411
Kyushu .....	57.276	47,434,753	54,337,458
Tanko .....	75.621	16,700,000	16,185,448
Totals .....		159,654,591	198,622,596

If the other lines be added the total purchase price on this basis of calculation is 280 million yen in round numbers. Another method of assessment is to put the value of the railways at twenty years' purchase of their average allotments to shareholders. On this basis the total purchase price would be 326 millions, or 46 millions more than by the former method. The *Shogyo Shimpo* observes that as the net earnings of the lines are 20 million yen annually, the Government, did it effect the purchase at 300 millions and did it borrow the money abroad at 4 per cent., would make a clear gain of 8 millions annually. But the Government can not borrow money at 4 per cent. at par. Five per cent. is much nearer the truth, and if we put the purchase price at 350 millions, then the interest payable by the Treasury yearly would be 17½ millions and the gain to the public exchequer would be 2½ millions only. Even that, however, represents a fine investment, and when the saving of expenses in account of economical management is taken into account, a considerably larger profit would probably result.

One interesting point brought out by the *Shogyo Shimpo* is that although the railways managed to transport Japan's armies during the recent war, it was at the expense of dislocating the ordinary traffic, a trouble which would have been avoided in part if not altogether had the whole of the country's rolling stock been available as it would be were the railways nationalized. Great numbers of locomotives and carriages were comparatively idle on lines outside the routes of main military traffic, while the capacities of the rolling stock on the latter were flagrantly over-taxed. Our contemporary mentions that 3,200 waggons and 70 locomotives were sent to Manchuria and Korea.

## THE INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of this Bank was held on the 29th ultimo in Tokyo, Mr. Soyeda, President of the Bank, in the chair. He delivered an interesting speech, the gist of which we translate below. Afterwards the business report and an epitome of the accounts were read and passed unanimously. The following are the main figures:—

	Yen.	Yen.
Net profit for the half year .....		144,498
To Reserve for Meeting Losses .....	20,000	
To Reserve for Equalizing Dividends .....	5,000	
To First Dividend (5 per cent.) .....	70,400	
Bonus to Directors .....	10,000	
Second Dividend (2 per cent.) .....	28,200	
To next Account .....	10,898	
		144,498

Mr. Soyeda said:—"The period covered by the business report is from July 1st to December 31st, a space of 153 days. It was the time when the country passed from the economic conditions of actual war to those

of after-war, and nothing special occurred. If in these circumstances due results were attained they are to be attributed to the diligence of all concerned. The total funds invested by the Bank at the close of this period were as follow: 7,808,400 yen in communal debts; 2,524,955 in company debentures; and in various works, 4,488,219 yen, a total of 14,821,574 yen. This aggregate, compared with the figure for the preceding period, showed an increase of 2,058,873 yen. The gross earnings during the term together with the amount carried over from last term were 790,402 yen, and deducting the expenses, there remained a nett profit of 144,498 yen. What has to be specially noted with regard to this period under review is that it witnessed, as a result of our victorious war, the advent of cheap foreign capital to Japan. Thus the Kwansei Railway borrowed a million sterling in London at 4½ per cent., and the Tanko Railway borrowed another million at 5 per cent. Moreover, from the beginning of the war until the end of the period under review, foreigners purchased an aggregate of about 150 million yen in the form of Japanese Treasury Bills, consolidated bonds, war-bonds and five per cent. loan bonds, by which means it must be recognised that another route for the inflow of Western capital was opened. At the commencement of November this Bank concluded a trust agreement with the Hokkaido Tanko Railway, thus giving effect to the "Law of Loans on Security" passed by the Diet last session; and further it concluded arrangements after negotiations with the Kwansei Railway and the Tanko Railway for securing without fail the repayment of the funds borrowed by them. The Bank further exerted itself in various ways for the mutual circulation of foreign and domestic capital, and sought to give practical reality to its function as an instrument of public benefit by utilizing the law of trust and other means. As to the future of the Bank, there is one important matter to which the attention of the shareholders must be called. It relates to a method for consummating the Bank's original object of bringing about the mutual circulation of foreign and native capital. With that end in view advantage was taken of the visit to England of Mr. Takahashi Korekyo, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, and owing to exceptional efforts on his part, an agreement was concluded on the 23rd of October, by which the initiative of communications between the Bank and the strongest foreign capitalists in Europe and America was taken. Thus it became necessary to alter the Law of the Bank and its Articles so as to permit an increase of capital. In due time, probably in the course of February, a general meeting of shareholders will be held and their approval will be sought. Further, having been entrusted by the Finance Department with the duty of continuing investigations into gold and silver mines, and desiring to contrive an increase in the production of the precious metals, the Bank will make loans on the basis of accurate surveys *in loco*. Concerning enterprises in Manchuria and Korea also, it is felt that not a day should be lost, and accordingly one of the managers, Mr. Inouye, has been sent thither to conduct inquiries. In fine, it is the desire of the Directors to discharge to the full the task devolving on the Bank in the multitudinous economic business of the post-bellum period and to assist the development of all undertakings, in the consummation of which important purpose they earnestly look for the aid of the shareholders."



## KOREA.

There has been a disturbance at Masampo. It seems to have had its origin in an attempt on the part of a band of the Il Chin-hoi to convince the local officials that administrative reform was essential. The local officials, declining to be convinced but seeing themselves in somewhat of a strait, secretly summoned a number of tradesmen who apparently sympathized with them, and there resulted a struggle in which one man was wounded. The arrival of some Japanese gendarmes speedily restored quiet. These Il Chin-hoi do not appear to be altogether judicious. They are said to be sincere reformers, but they have their detractors, and it is more than probable that their ranks are not filled with genuine patriots alone. So far as can be seen, however, they are inspired on the whole by an honest desire to correct the flagrant abuses from which their country is suffering, and the best testimony we can find to their character is that they are roundly abused by the daily newspaper published in Seoul in an English garb.

Mr. Megata's creations in Korea, the co-operative warehouse company and the note-issuing guild, seem to be getting on excellently. The figures relating to their business are still small but in that respect they are quickly developing, and Mr. Megata has reason to be proud of his children.

The *Kokumin's* Seoul correspondent says that the Emperor is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Marquis Ito, and that the Ministers of the Crown are also deferring all measures until that event.

Mr. Chong, the most prominent man among the Confucian Literati of Korea, has committed suicide on account of the political situation. It appears that his original plan was to contrive the overthrow of the present Cabinet by which the Convention with Japan had been concluded, and with that intention he left his house, bidding goodbye to all his people and solemnly announcing his intention of sacrificing his life. His designs having become known to the Japanese police, however, he failed to accomplish anything in Seoul and was finally sent back to his native place, escorted by a Japanese constable. His wife, however, so the story runs, refused to give him admittance. She argued that after the steps he had publicly taken before quitting his residence, he would be eternally disgraced did he tamely abandon his declared purpose. Accordingly, he repaired to a place which is vaguely described as a house belonging to his ancestors, and there swallowed opium, leaving two documents, one a farewell to the people of Korea, the other addressed to his fellow literati. This second testament is said to have contained a declaration that death offered the only recourse for a true patriot at this juncture. Mr. Chong—his second name is so variously rendered by the different telegrams that we refrain from attempting to reproduce it—is said to have possessed very great influence among the educated classes in Korea and it is thought that his death will create much excitement. Doubtless some misguided folk will be found to follow his example.

The suicide of Chyong and the testaments he left have produced much commotion in Korea. A vehemently worded circular has been distributed by a section of the literati, their object being to excite hostility to Japan but it is believed that the event will not lead to any serious consequences. The unfortunate

Chyong's act of self-sacrifice is likely to have no result except that his own name will be remembered as that of an earnest though misguided patriot.

General Hasegawa informed the Korean Government on the 31st ultimo that he had been instructed, pending the arrival of Marquis Ito, to discharge the functions of Resident-General; that the Japanese Legation would be closed from February 1st, and that after that date the Japanese Consuls would officiate as Residents and Vice-Residents.

Mr. Tsuruhara, the new *Somu chokan*, a post corresponding to that of Vice-Resident General, was received in audience by the Emperor on the 31st ultimo, and was present in the evening at a banquet given in the Japanese Legation to celebrate the closing of the latter.

## THE SEOUL CONVENTION.

In reproducing from an American paper an extract from a letter written by Mr. D. W. Stevens with reference to the incidents connected with the conclusion of the Seoul Convention, we expressed curiosity to see how this very conclusive evidence would be received by the persistent disseminators of the statement that the Convention was obtained by force, and that, the Koreans having been compelled to sign it under *duree*, the document possessed no binding value in law. There has not been any occasion to wait long. One of the "disseminators" has now spoken and we have to thank him for his very entertaining disquisition. One of his arguments deserves embalming. It is this:—"Mr. Stevens's name has not before been mentioned in connection with the matter, and although he was undoubtedly in position to obtain the true facts, it does not appear that he was present at the conferences which took place or indeed played any part in them." This is a thoroughly characteristic style of reasoning. If Mr. Stevens was "undoubtedly in position to obtain the true facts," what possible matter can it make whether he was or was not "present at the conferences," or whether he did or did not take part in them? It is quite evident that this particular "disseminator" (the *Japan Herald*) is definitely determined not to credit any testimony which does not support its own contention as to the use of force. No other hypothesis can account for this most dishonest attempt to discredit Mr. Stevens' evidence by innuendo while admitting in the same breath that he was "undoubtedly in position to obtain the true facts." The *Japan Herald* has not even sufficient perception to appreciate the double-edged nature of its own disingenuous method, for if not to have been "present at the conferences" and not to have "played any part in them" disqualify a man to give evidence about them, how do things stand with the *Japan Herald* whose editor was not present nor played any part and whose witnesses are all in the same plight? It is simply an illustration of the old story often commented on in these columns, the story that certain publicists are determined to believe everything bad of the Japanese and determined to spread abroad any rumours injurious to them.

## MARQUIS ITO.

On the 30th instant Marquis Ito invited the editors of the principal newspapers in the capital to his official residence at Reinanzaka and made a long and detailed statement of the policy he intends to pursue in

Korea. As we are promised a full report of this important speech in the next issues of these journals, we refrain from giving any epitome of it here. After the speech Mr. Shimada Saburo, proprietor of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, speaking for himself alone, expressed unqualified approval of what the Marquis had explained as his policy, and added a hope that there would be no repetition of an abuse which had been already witnessed in a cognate case, namely, the employment of what might be called "cast-off" persons for official purposes in the new territory. Mr. Shimada evidently alluded to Formosa. It will be remembered that in the early days of Japanese administration there, much difficulty was experienced in getting able men to take service under the insular government, and thus not only did Japan's reputation suffer but also the establishment of good order and prosperity was delayed. It is not peculiar to Japan that when a newly opened territory offers, many who have proved themselves failures at home, the loafer class in fact, flock to the *terra incognita*. Such men always believe themselves to be victims of circumstances, and imagine that under conditions different from those prevailing in the home-land fortune and fame await them. History tells how much the reputation of Europe and America suffered in the East from the same cause. But England, though she contributes her full quota to the loafer tribe, never finds any difficulty in getting good stuff for service in her colonies, and Japan's opposite experience in Formosa caused some uneasiness among onlookers. We may fairly hope, however, that the Formosan lesson was final, and that, as it found ready learners in the case of that island, there will be no repetition of official inefficiency in Korea. Good men are sure to enlist under Marquis Ito's standard.

After the speeches of the Marquis and Mr. Shimada a cold collation was served, during the course of which Mr. Minoura Katsundo proposed the health of Marquis Ito, and it was enthusiastically drunk.

## THE EMBASSIES.

Prince Tsai repaired to the Palace on the 25th January, and after audience with the Emperor, lunched with His Majesty. Among those present were their Imperial Highnesses Higashi-Fushimi and Kanin, Mr. Yang, the Chinese Representative, and Mr. Kato, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Emperor has taken the occasion of Prince Tsai's coming to confer high Orders not only on the Prince and the principal members of his suite, but also upon the Chinese Representative, Mr. Yang. The Prince receives the Grand Order of the Paulownia and Mr. Yang the First Class of the Rising Sun.

Prince Tsai and his companions attended a duck-hunting party at the Shiba Detached Palace on the forenoon of the 28th Jan. and witnessed a performance of *dakyu* (polo) in the afternoon. They dined at the Chinese Legation on the evening of the 29th, Marquis Ito, Mr. Kato, the Ministers of State, the Foreign Representatives and several members of the Imperial Household being among the guests.

The Korean Embassy visited the Shinjuku Park on the afternoon of the 28th January and were entertained in the evening at the Foreign Office by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Marquis Ito and Mr. Megata were present.

## THE FAMINE-STRIKEN DISTRICTS.

The terrible distress prevailing in the three famine-stricken prefectures of Northern Japan is now exciting profound sympathy in Tokyo. Representatives of the afflicted prefectures in the two Houses of the Diet have formed an association called the *Sanken no Kujutsu-ai* (Association for Relief in the Three Prefectures) and have opened an office at No. 4, Ichome, Sanjikken-bori, Tokyo. They have appointed to be president of the Association Mr. Tomita Tetsunosuke, formerly Governor of Tokyo. The journals of the capital have all united for the same purpose, and have nominated two of their leading editors—Mr. Yokoi of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and Mr. Ikebe of the *Asahi Shimbun*—as members of the Association. It is decided that subscription lists shall be opened by all the papers, and that they shall be free to send the proceeds either to that Association or to some other organization. It is to be hoped that this vigorous action will rouse the public to a commensurate sense of the necessity of giving liberal and speedy aid. There is no doubt that hundreds of persons, including women and children, are perishing from starvation aggravated by bitter cold. The missionaries, whose investigations upon the spot disclosed to them the pitiful state of affairs then in sight, have done everything in their power to make the painful facts generally known, and it must now be a source of keen regret to many charitable people that they did not at once respond to this urgent appeal.

*Donations received by the J. W. on behalf of the people suffering from the famine now amount to yen 11,644.85.*

The Nippon Railway Company has contributed ten thousand yen to the starving people of Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima prefectures.

## AN URGENT APPEAL.

It being established beyond all doubt that there is terrible distress in the famine-stricken northern prefectures of Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima, the Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War have agreed (with a view of saving time that would be lost in calling the Community together and electing a new Famine Relief Fund Committee) to take charge of all subscriptions entrusted to their care and look to the proper distribution of the same. This Committee is distinctly International, its members being

James Walter, Esq., Chairman.  
J. W. Copmann, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
V. A. Caesar Hawkins, Esq., Manager,  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
J. Archer, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.  
M. Blumer, Esq.  
E. C. Davis, Esq.  
Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A.  
B. C. Howard, Esq.  
N. W. McIvor, Esq.  
L. Motet, Esq.  
N. F. Smith, Esq.  
A. Bellamy Brown, Esq., Secretary.

It is trusted that this appeal will be responded to heartily and immediately by all Banks, Firms and Private Individuals. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, Famine Relief Fund, care of *Japan Mail Office*, No. 55.

These Funds will be kept entirely distinct.  
JAMES WALTER,  
Chairman.

The following letter from Rev. J. H. de Forest, dated Sendai, January 25th, speaks for itself and requires no comment.

Thanks for your letter of yesterday. Besides the

2,500 yen each already distributed in Fukushima and Iwate-kens, our Committee last night voted 4,000 yen to Miyagi-ken, and we start out to-morrow to take it to the 16 counties. The Governor has given us the warmest kind of letters to every county-head, and we each are responsible to get the money into the counties as soon as possible. Indeed, we start to-morrow, and though many county seats are off the railway and up in the mountains where the deep snow has already stopped the mails, we shall get that money out in two or three days. More than that we have official access to the worst villages and even to the worst families in these villages. But the trouble is the smallness of our funds. 4,000 yen looks like quite a sum for one province, and indeed for two weeks, but when we think of the tens of thousands among the 360,000 of distressed people in this one province who are in bitterest want, our 4,000 yen makes one almost frantic for its miserable insufficiency.

If there are any people in Yokohama who have been waiting for the supreme moment, now is their time. I do not care how the money gets to the dying people; we will put to speedy use every cent that comes to us, not the least fraction of any gift being taken for the cost of distribution. We of Sendai have raised among ourselves treble of what the whole distribution costs, so we may truly say every cent that comes to us gets to the poor in the most fitting food. There is no cost of transportation. There is an ample stock of coarse rice, potatoes, millet, &c., in the open market, at lowest rates, for the authorities keep speculation out of sight. All that is wanted is money.

Let me say also that there is no necessity of sending money through us. Any one can send direct to any governor in these three provinces but in that case a simple condition might well be appended, to the effect that the money be not spent in public works but be used as soon as possible in food gifts for the famishing people. Of course small sums sent that way would be kept until the sums amounted to enough to make distribution worth while.

You kindly suggest that some one come down to Yokohama to confer with men, who, if they knew the situation, would surely respond in some movement of relief. I shall be glad to come provided there are such individuals who will ask me down for consultation. But I have no heart to leave this work on any uncertainties.

Now is the supreme moment for foreign givers. The Government, central and provincial, will begin public works within ten days. The central authorities are being pressed for gifts amounting to over 4,000,000 yen to save the people from actual starvation during April, May, and June, when all who can must work in the fields for next Fall's crops. Japanese givers are on the move with several tens of thousand yen already contributed. But the foreign money is first in the field, and over two unspeakably bitter months are right before us with the whole region of death open. God bless those who help in this terrible extremity.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. DE FOREST.

A letter has reached us from the Rev. W. E. Lampe. He writes from Shiraisi in Miyagi Prefecture, and the letter is dated January 29th. We make the following extracts:—

For four or five days I have been out in the famine districts and now find a worse state of affairs than even I had expected.

As you read the Japanese papers you no doubt are fairly well posted and you have probably noticed that the Japanese papers have taken up this matter and now intend to push it. The truth of the matter simply is that unless some one helps, there will actually be deaths by starvation. The *Kahoku Shimpō* said a few days ago: "The number of those who have starved to death and who are now at the point of death because of starvation is not small." \* \* \* To-day a *gunshōki* told me that in one village in the hills near here there are at least a hundred families who have only one full meal in two days.

The heavy snows of the last ten days have suddenly cut off the supplies of thousands—the acorns have all been eaten and the snow is too deep to get at the roots on which many are now living. Now the acute stage has been reached and I have no doubt that all realize that help must now be forthcoming.

There is no excitement, but it is evident that the heads of counties and the officials under them are anxious concerning those who for one reason or another are unable to work. You know Japan well and possibly would not be

surprised, but my breath is almost taken away when I see the machinery now in motion for the relief of the distressed.

As it has value not only because of its bearing upon the famine I am taking the liberty to send you a booklet prepared by the officials of Tamara County, Fukushima-ken. Among the tens of thousands of *kyūmin* in that county alone, there are several thousand who cannot work and must receive help from somewhere. Last Friday I took yen 325 of the amount contributed by foreigners through our committee to the *guncho* and this was the first money received this year for those who cannot work.

After the tidal wave ten years ago a few thousand people needed help temporarily, but as far as the north is concerned, this is surely the greatest calamity since the Tempo Famine of seventy years ago.

The intense, almost unprecedented, cold of the past week has greatly augmented the need of relief work in this, as well as all three of the famine-stricken prefectures. Accordingly, after consultation with the provincial authorities, it was decided to put to immediate use the 2,500 yen that had come as Iwate's share of the generous contributions for relief that have been put into the Committee's hands up to date. After carefully canvassing the present situation, it was found that the greatest distress is prevailing in nine of the thirteen counties of the province, and in the city of Morioka. But since the distress in these nine counties is not proportionately the same, the money was divided in the following manner: Nishi Iwai 400.00 yen; Higashi Iwai 400.00 yen; Isawai 250.00 yen; Heinuki 250.00 yen; Waga 250.00 yen; Morioka city 250.00 yen; Esashi 200.00 yen; Shiwa 200.00 yen; Iwate 200.00 yen; Kamibei 100.00 yen. The Governor of this province has very kindly and most gladly put at our disposal the whole splendidly organized relief machinery of the province. As a result of this sympathetic and helpful attitude of the ken officials, not one sen of this money will be spent in administration. The whole will be used in buying food. In no case will money be given. The money goes in the above amount to the heads of the counties. There it is again divided in proportion to the need and sent to the heads of the different towns and villages of the county. They in turn buy food for the amount and give it to the sufferers in daily portions. Moreover as here in the North, even in the best of years, a great majority of the farming and working people do not use Japan-grown rice, but sell it and buy foreign rice, which is much cheaper; or buy millet, which is still cheaper, accordingly the food which is customarily used in that particular locality, is to be bought and given. In this way the money will be made to go as far as possible, will serve as many people as possible, and will reach them just at the time when they need it most. It will also reach them in daily portions of food, so that they will not be able to uselessly or harmfully waste any portion of it. I should also add that because of the smallness of the amount, a few thousand yen where hundreds of thousand yen are actually needed, it was decided that as far as possible the following classes of people should be helped by this money. Old people, sick people, people who for any reason are unable to work, and children who have had to stop school because they have nothing to bring for lunches. We hope to get enough contributions later on so that we shall not be compelled to make these restrictions, for the dire need is not limited to these. If anyone has been led to believe that the relief work undertaken by this committee is uncalled for, I hope they will not fail to read the following item which appeared in the *Japan Times*, in its issue of January 22nd.

Let them also remember that this information comes from Japanese sources, from Japanese living in the famine-stricken district. It says, "According to a dispatch under date 19th inst., the famine-stricken people in Fukushima-ken are now in a most pitiable plight, in spite of the authorities doing the best they can. The weather is bitterly cold in the north, and many poor people, after enduring the cruel attacks of hunger have been starved to death. School children are

driven by the bitter pangs of hunger to steal their miserable lunches from one another, and robbers and thieves are becoming numerous, forced to do something or die. It is only too certain that there will be many more deaths in the next few months." We justify our relief work and our appeal for help, because just the conditions that are described in the above item exist in many places in these three provinces to-day. Where people are actually starving to death and it was evident that distress as dire as this would come, how could we do otherwise than let the cry of humanity be known and give sympathetic hearts an opportunity to reach out a helping hand?

WILLIAM AXLING,  
Member of the Relief Committee.  
Morioka, January 24th, 1906.

Since December 14th the following sums have been received and duly acknowledged by the Japan Mail on behalf of the famine-stricken sufferers in Northern Japan. Two cheques, one for yen 1,266.17, the other for yen 1,457.05, have been paid into the credit of the Famine Fund opened by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, leaving yen 454.49 in hand which will be transferred to-day to the H. & S. Bank:—

Mr. Thomas Kershaw	20.00
Mr. J. T. Hamilton	100.00
Marjorie Brown	.50
Eric Brown	.50
Miss N. M. Daniel	10.00
Mrs. C. W. Van Petten	10.00
Miss A. G. Lewis	10.00
Miss A. B. Slate	10.00
Miss R. J. Watson	5.00
Mr. N. A. Viloudaki	25.00
Mr. J. S. de Benneville	50.00
Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown	10.00
Proprietor of the "Japan Mail"	100.00
The English Church, Tokyo	50.00
J. H.	50.00
Mrs. R. J. Kirby	20.00
"From East and West"	50.00
Rev. C. K. Harrington	25.00
J. T. W.	25.00
C. D. West	100.00
Through the Offertories of Christ Church	100.00
Sympathiser	20.00
Union Church Sunday School Offertory	50.18
Mr. Huntington Wilson, American Chargé d'Affairs	300.00
J. G. and E. E. Dunlop	20.00
Louise	2.22
Glaister	2.14
American Friends per J. G. D.	50.00
E. S. S.	5.00
Mr. W. W. Colborne	30.00
Mr. W. Silver Hall	15.00
B.	25.00
American Consul-General Miller	25.00
American Vice-Consul-General McLean	25.00
Dr. Dunlop Moore	25.00
Dr. J. E. Jones	25.00
Teachers and pupils of the Shizuoka Girl's School	24.05
Evelyn, Katherine and Frances	1.00
Kaisei Dendo Jo Gakko (Bible Class) 212 Bluff	20.00
"Sympathy"	10.00
Mrs. John Kirby	10.00
Mrs. H. Loomis	10.00
H., Tokyo	5.00
Mr. Irwin Laughlin (2nd Secretary, American Legation)	100.00
Sale of Work at Mrs. Austen's	150.00
Mission of the Holy Comforter, Tokyo, per J. Scott Jefferys	2.00
Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd.	1,000.00
Sarah and Philip	50.00
"A. A."	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, Nagano	10.00
Margaret and Raymond (aged 7 and 5; their own earnings)	.80
Members of the Twatutia Foreign Club	250.00
Mrs. Kidder, Englewood, New Jersey	50.00
T. L. Bogert (L5)	48.73
Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie Tipple	25.00
A Christmas Present from St. John's New-foundland, per E. G. T. (10s.)	4.86
Perseverance	10.00
Total	3,177.71

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums and

promises towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

Siber, Wolff & Co.	Yen. 200.00
Mrs. James Walter	25.00
Mr. James Walter	25.00
Miss Alice Walter	1.00
Mr. J. Archer	100.00
Mr. A. M. Knapp	100.00
Collected through the "Japan Mail"	454.49
Mrs. Young	25.00
Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards	25.00
Mrs. L. Pollard	25.00
Eight Grand-children	25.00
Some Members of the C.M.S. Mission, Tokyo	15.00
Mr. Wm. T. Payne	25.00
Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald (2nd installment)	200.00
Tokyo Dramatic and Musical Association	250.00
Anonymous	25.00
Mr. L. Mottet	50.00
Mr. E. M. H. Hampden	20.00
"B."	75.00
Messrs. Otto Reimers and Co.	500.00
Six British Children	30.00
Mr. C. Holgate	25.00
A. D. H.	10.00
"Ecosais"	25.00

On Jan. 31st, the Emperor and Empress contributed jointly the following amounts among the people in the famine districts:—

To Miyagi Prefecture	Yen. 25,000
To Fukushima Prefecture	15,000
To Iwate Prefecture	10,000

Nagasaki has organised two entertainments in aid of the Famine Fund. The first came off with brilliant success last Friday. The programme consisted in the first part of the following.

1. Orchestral "Three Dances" Edw. Suite from Henry VIII. German. Piano:—Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Officer, Miss Harris, Mrs. Gese. 1st Violin:—Miss K. Walker, Master James Jordan. 2nd Violin:—Mr. Tyroff, Mr. Officer. Viola: Mr. Uhlmann, Violoncello: Miss Evington, Master Kund Jordan. Basso:—Mr. Alf. Jordan.
  2. Piano Solo (a) "Chaconne" Durand. (b) "Polish Dance" Scharwenka. Mr. Uhlmann.
  3. Song "Arie from 'Freischütz'" Weber. Mrs. Muller-Beeck.
  4. Humorous Recitation Mr. Terkelsen.
  5. (a) "Solitude" Ole Bull. (b) "Norwegian Dance" Grieg. (c) "Strophe" Bartholdy.
  6. Violin Solo "Reverie" Vieuxtemps. Master J. Jordan.
  7. Song "Kathleen Mavourneen" Crouch. Mrs. Parlett.
  8. Violin Duet (a) "Melodie" (b) "Gavotte" (c) "Fragment de Sonate" Dancia. Miss K. Walker and Master J. Jordan.
  9. Song "Because" Miss Ringer.
  10. Overture "Rosamunde" Schubert.
- The remainder of the evening was occupied by a Phantasy in one act, "Shades of Night," by R. Marshall, performed by "The Players," who are always ready to assist charitable enterprises. The caste was as follows:—
- Captain the Hon. Terence Trivett (of the 121st Lancers) Mr. H. Prittierden.  
Winifred Yester Miss N. Scero.  
Sir Ludovic Trivett (a Phantom) Mr. K. Lark.  
The Lady Mildred Yester (a Phantom) Miss Pebell.

#### PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is expected to reach Yokohama on the 17th proximo in H.M.S. *Diadem*. His Royal Highness will proceed at once to Tokyo where, according to the present programme, he will remain a week, the palace of Prince Arisugawa at Kasumigaseki being assigned for his use. On leaving Tokyo he will visit Kagoshima and spend a short time there, lodging in a residence of Prince Shimazu. It is stated that a Japanese naval squadron will go out to meet the *Diadem*.

#### CHINA.

A correspondent who was in Shanghai at the time of the Mixed-Court riot and who seems to have investigated the whole matter with exceptional thoroughness, writes that the so-called fraternizing of Japanese subjects with the rioters appears to have had no foundation more solid than the fact that a Japanese photographer was among the crowd taking views. This man had subsequently several interesting pictures for sale, but his presence was purely a matter of business and he evidently took some risk to obtain his negatives. If that be the only ground for the accusation against the Japanese, it is a very singular case of misapprehension and exaggeration.

Mr. Doremus Scudder contributes to the *Outlook* an interesting essay on "Chinese Citizenship in Hawaii," and in the course of it he makes a striking comment. After speaking of the hearty welcome extended in America to all persons coming from Europe, he goes on to say:—

In the case of the Chinese all is changed. His welcome is jeers and stones. I well recall a scene often enacted before my eyes in San Francisco during the later sixties, when I was a child. Oriental steamers very frequently came on Sunday, and the Chinese immigrants were carted in open express wagons through the very centre of the city to Chinatown. Regardless of the peaceful nature of the day, kept far better than now, knots of boys and young men gathered on the street corners to revile the newcomers with oaths, while they compelled the wagons to run a gauntlet of flying missiles, which prophesied the sort of treatment every Chinese might expect in free America. Only the other day in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, a cultured Chinese gentleman, long resident there, informed a lady, who expressed surprise because his wife and daughter remained too closely at home, that he did not dare allow them upon the streets, fearing not only insult but even violence.

It is well that facts like these should be occasionally called to mind. Their narrators are never popular. The average Occidental hates to have it suggested even remotely that while clamouring loudly against every display of rudeness to which foreigners are exposed in China, however paltry it be, the Chinese when they visit or reside in the United States are exposed to rudenesses of a most uncivilized character.

The first resolute attempt of the Chinese to give financial effect to their programme of recovering their rights, as they call the present movement, has been attended with a signal catastrophe. The Viceroy of Liang-Kuang, H. E. Tsen Chun-huan, has been assassinated. He was shot, the telegrams say, while en route to make some New-Year calls. Apparently the proximate cause of his death was the arrest of two leading merchants in connexion with their refusal to promote the Viceroy's plan for raising funds on account of the Yeh-Han Railway. The deceased Viceroy was a son of the late Viceroy Tsen Yü-ying. He had been a prominent official since 1892, when he became sub-Director of Imperial Entertainments. He had served as Governor of Shensi, Shansi and Kuangtung.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of Jan. 10th says:—We are glad to learn that the German and Japanese Generals have effected a most amicable settlement of the late unfortunate fracas, and that perfect harmony has been re-established between the garrisons in Peking, the men being no longer confined to barracks.

All the Chinese newspapers in Hongkong and Canton have suspended publication from Jan. 19th until Jan. 27th, thus enabling their staffs to have a New Year holiday of ten full days. The fiat apparently evoked no protest from the Chinese newspaper reading public, remarked the *Hongkong*



*Daily Press*, who submit to the deprivation with a serenity unequalled by any other newspaper reading public in the world. The holiday in previous years, we believe, has not exceeded a week.

The report of the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., for 1905 shows a divisible balance of \$555,781. Out of this the managing directors get \$55,122, the directors \$5,000, and the auditors \$100. The sum of \$112,500 is distributed in dividend and bonus of 12 per cent, and the balance, \$383,059, is carried forward.

A Wuhu dispatch report that with the consent of the gentry and rice merchants of Anhui province H. E. Governor Cheng Hsun, has instructed the officials of the Rice-tax Bureau to levy an extra duty of five tael cents on every picul of rice sold in Wuhu and other cities of Anhui. The money accruing from this tax is to be used as the nucleus of a fund for the construction of railways in the province, until such time as by the development and enrichment of Anhui through its railways and mines there will be no more need for the imposition of this additional tax.

A very interesting paper was read at the last meeting of the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by Mr. T. W. Kingsmill on "Ancient Tibet and its Frontagers," in which many proofs were brought forward to show that it was a Turanian tribe of the Kuru and not Tibetans that competed so fiercely with the Hans for the possession of the Empire of Eastern Asia. This paper is a continuation of the work done by Mr. Kingsmill in a former paper on "The Mantse and the Golden Chersonese" and is a valuable contribution to the Ethnography of Western China.

According to a Peking letter a recent memorial presented by Prince Tsai Chên advocating the abolition of the system of Banner Corps organizations amongst the Manchus has brought upon both himself and his father, Prince Ching, the wrath of the Empress Dowager, who declared that a suggestion like the above was nothing less than revolutionary and subversive of the dynastic prerogatives. Hence as Prince Ching was present at the reading of his son's memorial in the Grand Council Chamber he got the vials of the Imperial wrath full on his devoted head, a catastrophe which Prince Tsai Chên, fortunately for himself, escaped, he not being a Grand Councillor. So serious is the anger of the Empress Dowager against Prince Ching for being the young man's parent, that the old gentleman has thought fit to ask for a few days' sick leave in order to give her Majesty time to cool down a little. As a result of this there is a report that Prince Ching has asked to be permitted to resign his membership in the Grand Council, of which he is the President. Whether his prayer will be allowed is still an open question.

The Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company report that the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account for 1905 amounts to Tls. 173,685.28, out of which the Board recommend a payment of a dividend of Tls. 8.00 per share, which will absorb Tls. 57,264.00.

It is reported from Canton, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that there is considerable friction between the gentry and merchants of Canton on the one side, and the mandarinates of that city on the other, with reference to the question of raising the wherewithal to prosecute the construction of the Canton-Hankow Yueh-Han Railway, now that this line has been taken back from the so-called American-Belgian Syndicate. The mercantile classes, remembering their past experiences, are naturally very suspicious of the intentions of the official classes, and criticise every proposition offered by the latter for the raising of funds, pretending to see in each of these proposals some scheme to saddle the former with all the responsibility with nothing of the corresponding and resultant advantages which should be the outcome of the railway when it has been completed and put into running order. The result of all this is that, despite repeated meetings between the mer-

chants and gentry and officials, nothing tangible has been arrived at as yet, and the situation can only be styled as uncertain, extremists of the two parties being divided into hostile camps, with a body of moderates of both parties in the middle, trying their best to compromise matters. In this connection we learn that Viceroy Tsên has arrested one of the foremost opponents of the official clique in the person of a wealthy merchant of Canton named Li Kuo-lien, who will probably have to spend his New Year holidays in prison unless he proves himself more amenable towards the worthy "fatherly and motherly" gentlemen who rule his native city of Canton. Another thorn in the side of the official classes, a prominent member of the Canton gentry, Liang Ch'ing-chu, who holds the literary grade of Literatus par excellence (Hanlin) and the official rank of a secretary of one of the Great Boards at Peking, has also been placed under the Viceregal surveillance. He cannot be summarily arrested until he is cashiered and reduced to the ranks, for permission to put into effect which Viceroy Tsên telegraphed to Peking, and obtained it with the request that the cashiering process shall be considered only a temporary one and that Mr. Liang's rank and titles be returned him "when he proves amenable." The Imperial Rescript to the telegram read "Permission given."

#### THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING SOCIETY.

The annual New Year meeting of the Tokyo English Speaking Society was held on Saturday evening, January 27th, at the Fujimi-ken, Fujimicho, Kojimachi. President Baron Kanda occupied the chair and thirty members were present. The guests included Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Miss Caroline Schereschewsky and Dr. Nitobe.

Dr. Nitobé was the first speaker. His eloquent address largely emphasized the power of the English tongue in spreading Anglo-Saxon ideas of justice, liberty, and right. He told how the influences in the Government and the Universities were mostly German, but in society (as opposed to government) and in private colleges they were almost wholly Anglo-Saxon.

The Rev. Prof. Lloyd said in part:—"We all know how hard it is to teach English. It has no grammar, or it is chiefly one of exceptions. The great power of English is its wideness; and Irish-English, American-English, and German-English all have their places, so that the time may come when Japanese-English may become a very good working dialect."

The Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, Mr. Kaeriyama, and Mr. Sowers were the other speakers.

A business meeting followed the banquet.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The rumours as to the Washington Government's project of offering the Philippines for sale to Japan have acquired a certain amount of insistence, probably because *The Times* thought them worthy of reproduction. We observe in the *Yomiuri* a statement that an offer in that sense was made some time ago by the United States but that Japan did not see her way to accept it. One can scarcely conceive any American Government taking such a step. There is undoubtedly in the United States a tolerably strong party which sets its face against imperial expansion and consequently denounces the acquisition of the Philippines as a flagrant departure from the political routes that the United States should unfailingly follow. But we doubt whether even the members of that very party would vote *en bloc* for the sale of the islands to a foreign Power if the question came up for national

decision. The instinct of empire is firmly planted in every Anglo-Saxon. He may hate jingoism in every form, but were he invited to endorse the process of reducing the dimensions of his own country in deference either to humanitarian sentiment or practical expediency, that instinct would immediately assert itself to the discomfiture of his principles and his judgment alike. The last official report conveyed to the Americans about the Philippines was that of Mr. Taft, and it was by no means such a report as would encourage pessimism. Besides, the Americans recognise that they have put their hands to a very difficult plough in the South Seas and their feeling of manhood would render them averse to surrendering the job until, at all events, much stronger evidences of its hopelessness are forthcoming.

It is said to be the intention of the Japanese Authorities to construct the Antung-Mukden line and its branches by means of military labour. There exists at present in Japan a battalion of military railway engineers. A battalion would evidently be far too small a body to undertake such a work with any reasonable hope of concluding it within the period of two years fixed by treaty. There will be a necessity, therefore, to add largely to this branch of the Army's organization if the above programme is to be carried out. Japanese papers do not say what dimensions the force will take but we presume that it will at least be raised to a regimental establishment. The temporary line already connecting Mukden with Antung was built by the Army, but of course the services of large fatigue parties could be commanded so long as the campaign lasted. One lesson very strongly inculcated by this war is the imperative necessity of rapidly constructing military railways and telegraphs. Where the front of the armies engaged extends to a distance of from 50 to 100 miles, a manifest advantage will be with the general who can first provide his troops with means of transport and communication. Such problems were of very secondary importance in the days when an extension of 7 miles, as was the case in Wellington's lines at Torres Vedras, was deemed something extraordinary. But Oyama fought with a front of 90 miles at Mukden.

The three ships forming the Training Squadron, namely, the *Matsushima*, *Hashidate* and *Isukushima*, are to leave Yokosuka on the 25th of February for a cruise lasting until the 15th of August, a space of 190 days. They will visit Korea, the Chinese coast, Hongkong, Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Melbourne and Sydney on their outward voyage, and will return by Batavia, Singapore and Formosa. This will be the second visit paid by a Japanese training squadron to Australia.

Mr. Takahira, formerly Japanese Representative in Washington, has been made a member of the House of Peers. Nothing is yet stated as to the time when his successor, the first Japanese Ambassador to the United States, will leave for his post.

There are evidences that the severity of the winter is quite exceptional. Tairen Bay is frozen so as to defy navigation and Soya Strait is in a very dangerous condition. A Japanese steamer, the *Konoura Maru*, left Nagasaki on the 17th instant with about 80 Russian passengers for Vladivostok. She reached Askold Island on the 23rd but could not get any farther on account of the

ice, and as the thermometer was falling rapidly and the air was thick with snow-flakes she decided to put back to Gensan. Even the latter port, however, could not be reached, and finally the ship had to head for Nagasaki which she reached on the 26th. Her Russian passengers are said to be clamorous, many of them being without means to resume the journey. The steamer will probably set out again.

The somewhat confusing titles of Japanese Naval Engineers—confusing because the title itself conveyed no clue to the relative rank of its holder—have been remodelled, so that in future the titles of combative officers will be used with the distinction of the prefix *kikuan*. Thus we shall have *Kikuan Chu-jo* (Engineer Lieutenant-General, the highest attainable rank in this branch of the service); *Kikuan Shōsho* (Engineer Major-General); *Kikuan Taisha* (Engineer Colonel) and so on.

In our account of the visit of Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald to the Toyama Hospital we stated that they were accompanied by the Rev. J. Ballagh. We find that this was a mistake and that it was Miss Ballard who accompanied them. Miss Ballard has been in the habit of visiting Toyama Hospital and has arranged several entertainments for the soldiers there. Lady Macdonald wishing to do something to give pleasure to the patients asked Miss Ballard to arrange an entertainment on her behalf, which was accordingly held on the 20th. Two hundred and fifty patients were invited to the recreation room where they immensely enjoyed stories by Teisui, the well known "Koshakushi." After a distribution of tea and cakes Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald visited the wards. The soldiers much appreciated a visit of sympathy paid at a time when people are so much taken up with the return of the troops. The soldiers were particularly interested when Sir Claude spoke a few words to them and told them that he had served in the British Army for twenty years.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the newly concluded treaty with Canada will go into force from March, and that the customs duties are largely reduced in the case of each of the contracting parties. It seems unlikely that a treaty which has not yet been promulgated will be put into operation within a few weeks.

During the war the Army Department constantly employed 20 steamers for the transport of sick and wounded. Thirteen of these are now to be released and seven only retained.

General Baron Nogi and General Baron Kawamura have been appointed members of the High Military Council.

In the *Jiji Shimpō* we find another mysterious paragraph, which says that a person associated with an English liberal journal is about to start an anti-Japanese propaganda and that his preparations have already begun on a large scale in Japan and China. The object is supposed to be partly to restore England to her old place of "splendid isolation" by bringing about the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and partly to place obstacles in the way of the employment of Japanese labour. These motives are of course matters of conjecture, more or less. The venture, if it be really contemplated, may be inspired by a genuine conviction that the Japanese are a world-menace. Our contemporary, estimating the source of the enterprise, declines to lay the responsibility on the Liberal Party which

has a high reputation for fairness and justice and which has declared itself frankly favourable to the alliance with Japan. Possibly a third Power may be the instigator. To what third Power the *Jiji* alludes we do not clearly gather, but of course either Germany or Russia is indicated, for no other country could be supposed to interest itself in such an essay. The thing is altogether very perplexing and very difficult to credit. As to the idea that Germany would take this route, there are many reasons to doubt it. We regard it rather as Germany's misfortune than her fault, and certainly not as her design, that of four journals published by Germans or in German interests in Shanghai and Yokohama, three show a distinctly anti-Japanese tendency. That is an accident. The facts might just as well be diametrically different. At all events we can not for a moment persuade ourselves to suppose that any influential body of Germans would conceive this newspaper project, and as for Russian inception, that is scarcely less incredible. The *Jiji* writes with such confidence that some belief must be placed in the story, but until more conclusive evidences are forthcoming we are at liberty to suppose that rumour is playing its proverbial tricks.

It appears that the recently published news as to complete cessation of ship-communication with Saghalien, was somewhat exaggerated. The repairs of the ice-crushing steamer *Tairei* were completed on the 24th and she set out for the island. Tokyo papers doubt, however, whether she can accomplish much.

It has been settled that the 10th of March every year shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the War. That is the day on which the Battle of Mukden was finally decided.

The Beer Trust has become an accomplished fact. A final meeting was held by representatives of the three companies—the Sapporo, the Asahi and the Ebisu—on the 29th instant and it was decided to call the new company the *Dai Nippon Bakusku Kaisha*. There is to be as little change as possible in the methods hitherto pursued. Each company is to preserve its own label. Strenuous efforts will be made, however, to foster export, and agents are to be sent abroad for the purpose. Other companies applying for admission will be welcomed.

The Italian Government has given formal notice, it is said, of an intention to raise its Legation in Tokyo to an Embassy, and Japan will respond in the case of hers in Rome. Thus the Japanese Embassies in the West now amount to five. We give them with the names of the Ambassadors:—

London .....	Viscount Hayashi.
Paris .....	Mr. Kurino.
Washington .....	Viscount Aoki.
Berlin .....	Mr. K. Inouye.
Rome .....	Not yet appointed.

Russia has not yet made any intimation but there can be little doubt that she too will have an Embassy in Tokyo.

On the 31st ultimo His Majesty conferred the rank of Field-Marshal on General Count Nozu, and the corresponding rank of Admiral of the Fleet upon Admiral Viscount Ito. In Japanese nomenclature both ranks, military and naval, are termed *Gensui*.

The ice at Tairen seems to be exceptionally thick. A southerly wind broke it up partially on the 29th ultimo, and masses of it drifted into the Bay. Crushing operations are proceeding vigorously.

## FIRES.

Fire broke out in an up-stair room of Messrs. Winckler and Co., No. 256, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, on Monday morning. This room was occupied by Mr. F. Fachtmann. Warning was at once given by the police-box near Hanazono Bridge to the Kaga-cho Station, and the usual measures were carried out by the Fire Brigade. So efficiently did they work that only a small part of the ceiling and the inner side of the wall were slightly damaged. A defect in the stovepipe seems to have been the cause of the outbreak.

On Sunday evening, fire broke out in Nakamachi, Fukagawa, Tokyo, destroying three houses and damaging six.

About 10 a.m. on Tuesday, fire broke out in one of the up-stair rooms of the Beresford Hotel, No. 88, Yokohama. The flames were immediately put out, and the damage was limited to a stove-chimney in which the fire originated.

On the night of January 28th, fire broke out in the Nagano Tax Bureau, destroying the building.

Fire broke at 11.40 p.m. on Jan. 29th at Kawasaki destroying a dwelling and a shed. An old woman, Haru Ishiwata, was found dead among the debris. At the examination by the Shinagawa police it was found that the old lady had been strangled with a cord and there is suspicion that after her death fire was set to the house. Ishiwata, her second son, was arrested the following day in Yokohama on suspicion and was removed to the Tokyo District Court.

The Wakayama Chamber of Commerce was burned down on the night of Jan. 29.

At 4.40 a.m. on Thursday, Feb. 1st, fire broke out in the offices of Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co., carriage builders and saddlers, No. 83, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, destroying the building. It seems that the saddlers were engaged working late on a rush-order and had only knocked off their labours about an hour before the fire was discovered. Mr. L. Morean, the manager, was sleeping in one of the up-stair rooms when he noticed a smell of smoke beside hearing an unusual crackling sound coming from downstairs. Rising hastily he proceeded to the stair-head and found that the rooms below were blazing furiously and that the fire was breaking through the ceiling. Mr. Morean at once effected an escape and reached the yard safely. It is believed that a stove which had been set up only a few days before in the centre of the front office, caused the fire. The police consider that sparks left in the stove after the workmen retired were carried up the pipe and lodging in the elbow-joint set fire to some inflammable materials near the stove. Fortunately there was no injury to human life or to the valuable stud of horses in the adjoining stables.

The building belonged to Messrs. Helm Bros. and was insured in the Netherland Fire Insurance Co. (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Raspe and Co.) for eight thousand yen.

A fire occurred early on the morning of Jan. 31st in Asakusa, Tokyo. Owing to a strong wind, the flames extended through to Sanyamachi, Tamahime-machi, etc. destroying 439 and damaging 31 houses. About ten persons were severely injured. The loss sustained by the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., is estimated at twenty thousand.

## CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on Jan. 31st, in a protest brought by Messrs L. J. Healing & Co., No. 22, Yamashita-cho. Messrs Healing & Co. imported ebonite on which the appraisers imposed specific duty at the rate of yen 17.905 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 412 of the tariff. The importers contended that the goods should be dealt with under No. 1 of the Conventional Tariff between Japan and Great Britain and the duty should be *ad valorem* 10 per cent. The protest was sustained on the ground that the articles are a kind of manufactured caoutchouc.

## STATE PURCHASE OF PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

THE question of the nationalization of all the Railways in Japan seems to have entered the field of practical politics. There was talk of introducing a bill in that sense when the KATSURA Cabinet was in power prior to the war and the talk is now renewed in a very positive form. As to the pros and cons of the matter from a general point of view, exhaustive arguments may be perused by any one specially interested. On the one hand we have the basic objection that official management is seldom cheap or thoroughly efficient; on the other, the unanswerable contention that if telegraphs lie properly within the domain of official control, then the same must be true of railways. Both are essential instruments of public communications and both from their nature are essentially monopolies. A great deal may be justly urged against state monopolies where they have the effect of paralyzing private enterprise, but in cases where private enterprise must itself take the shape of a monopoly, it seems unquestionable that official control should be preferred. The query which must present itself to every practical man in this context is, "will the nation gain anything by the proposed change of ownership," and upon the answer to that query our final judgment must be founded. There is not, we think, any room to doubt that the energies of Japanese statesmen should be devoted to the commercial and industrial development of their country. It is in that direction that Japan's future lies. As a producer and exporter of raw materials no specially prosperous career unfolds itself, but as a manufacturer she has great prospects. Evidently one of the most effective ways of promoting industrial and commercial growth is to provide cheap and convenient means of transport; in other words, to cover the country with a network of railways operated at the lowest possible charges. If, in proposing to nationalize the railways, the Japanese Government have in view the lowering of rates and the extension of the service, their purpose can not be too strongly applauded. But if the object be merely to acquire another income-producing asset and to exploit it to the top of its capacity, there can be no hesitation in condemning the scheme. It is true that the former aim can not be achieved without some difficulty, for the private railways, as a rule, are so prosperous that the Treasury would have to pay for their acquisition a price not leaving much margin for cheapening rates. Nevertheless there would be some margin, especially as the cost of administration could not fail to be lowered by bringing the whole system under one control. Then there is another and a highly important consideration, namely, that by the amalgamation of all the lines facilities of transport would be immensely improved. Owing to the existing division into a number of companies several of which

think only of their own dividends and fail to recognise either their duty to the public or their true duty to their shareholders, great obstacles are offered to the conveyance of goods from one part of the country to another. Within the district tapped by a particular line and its branches freight is handled with tolerable satisfaction to its owners, but only tolerable. No sooner, however, has connection to be made with the lines of other companies than embarrassments more or less serious arise, and for years past we have been hearing complaints of the existence of a state of affairs which is very far from conducing to the development of the country's commerce and industry. This is a phase of the question which deserves the most careful consideration. In its context, arguments as to whether practical experience discredits the ability of Japanese officialdom for purposes of railway management, or whether some particular private company has not won the crown of efficient operation, sink into total significance. We have seen what Japanese officialdom can do in the matter of organization and direction on a stage of colossal dimensions. We have seen object lessons so striking that they destroy all ground for scepticism. Anything within the range of private competence so far as railways are concerned must be within the range of official competence also. At all events that is quite a secondary question. The point of real interest and importance is that by placing the whole railway system under one control and bringing its various parts into effective coöperation, and combination, the country can be supplied with mechanism of transportation such as seems to be quite unattainable under divided management. A few years ago this argument used to present itself forcibly under another form, the strategical form. Japanese Generals considered that the transport of troops could not be conveniently and efficaciously contrived unless all the lines were in official hands. But the experiences of the recent war dispelled this apprehension, and proved that the powers vested in the Government in time of emergency enable it to command all necessary facilities. Thus we come back to the problem of commercial and industrial convenience only, and we have not the least hesitation in saying that if the Government's programme of nationalization is dictated by a genuine desire to solve that problem satisfactorily, the Diet should have no hesitation in passing the Bill.

## GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

IN the January number of the *Outlook* there is an interesting essay written by "a Berlin Diplomat" and entitled "Emperor WILLIAM." The essayist is a sincere admirer of the KAISER, whom he describes as "a man of exceptional personal attainments and of encyclopædic knowledge," but he attributes to His Majesty two aims which are not conspicuously compatible, namely, "the

elevation of Germany to the position of supreme political power in the world" and the maintenance of peace. As to the former purpose, Emperor WILLIAM, we are told, is swayed by a religious conviction that the Germans have been really marked out by divine selection as "the instruments of God's will on earth," and as to the latter, he is fully persuaded that the prosperity of the German empire is based, not on the strength of armaments, but on the development of industry and commerce. It is then by trade that he hopes to see his country realize the great hopes he entertains for her, and if he keeps a huge army and strives to develop an immense navy, it is because he believes these preparations to be essential as means for averting war. It is not to be denied that all His Majesty's actions may easily be referred to the motives read into them by this "Berlin Diplomat," who indeed seems to speak with unassailable authority. However, what interests us especially in his essay is the arenas said to have been chosen by the Emperor for the growth of German commerce and the reasons attributed to him for the choice. The arenas are South America and Asia Minor, and they have been selected by a process of exhaustion. "German economists," we read, "anticipate that a number of huge international combinations will compete for the trade supremacy of the world within a measurable future. The British Empire is expected to form one customs and commercial union; the Russian Empire, extending from the Eastern border of Germany to the Pacific Ocean, together with the regions of Central Asia, forms another commercial unit; America is a third; and Japan, which will inevitably carry out the commercial conquest of China within the next decade, will perhaps become the most formidable of these groups." Japan is not brought into this analysis as a mere incident. The "Berlin Diplomat" evidently regards her with very serious eyes. Elsewhere he tells us:—"It is now recognised that China, whose commercial spoils Germany hoped to share, is probably destined to become little more than a dependency of Japan, and the KAISER has declared in a semi-public manner that he fully expects Japan to close the open door in China." Moreover:—"Probably both the Balkan States and the two countries of the Scandinavian peninsula will continuously feel the effects of the crushing defeat which Russia has sustained in Asia, more especially as the terms of the new alliance between England and Japan practically exclude all possibility of Russian expansion on the Asiatic Continent during the next half century." It is possible that these views may be exaggerated, especially in so far as concerns the closing of the open door in China, for we can not at present conceive any combination of circumstances calculated to drive Japan from the position which forms the very



foundation of her alliance with England. Be that as it may, however, the KAISER's resolve to abandon his expansive policy in East Asia is very clearly declared, and the fact, if it be a fact, has most vital interest for China and Japan. Of course the "Berlin Diplomat" is not infallible. He may be mistaken in his estimate of the KAISER's resolves. But it is certain that he only echoes a conviction which has forced itself upon the attention of observers in this part of the world, and which was expressed in these columns some time ago. The importance of the matter lies, not so much in German potentialities, for these are not very formidable in the Far East, as in the possible nature of her efforts. Her best friends have to admit that she obtained Kiaochow in a manner scarcely consistent with any recognised method of respectable international procedure, and the incident suddenly projected her figure in alarming proportions upon the horizon of East Asia. Thenceforth no one could estimate what line of conduct to attribute to her in any given contingency, and thus an abiding sense of insecurity was created. That is now at an end so far as the KAISER's initiative is concerned. On the South-American Continent and in the region between the Bosphorus and the Persian Gulf, there should not be much opportunity for Kiaochow tactics, and it is permissible to hope that whatever developments the genius of the KAISER may there obtain for his country's commerce will not parody the divine inspiration by which he believes himself to be guided. Still if these are his own chosen spheres, and if it be true, as a "Berlin Diplomat" assures us, that, failing the success of peaceful methods, HIS MAJESTY "would fight for the success of a cause which he believes to be righteous," other Western States can not be censured if, in the presence of such fanatical ambition, they fail to feel tranquilly confident. East Asia, however, may probably dismiss the German bugbear from its imagination.

#### BUSINESS MEN IN JAPAN.

READING recently of the Emperor of GERMANY we came across the following passages:—

The Emperor's personal intercourse with the great merchant princes of Germany has naturally strengthened and extended his belief in the supreme importance of commerce. The late Herr Krupp, the owner of the most colossal industrial undertaking in the world, was the Kaiser's most intimate friend.

Herr Ballin, the Managing Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company; Herr Wiegand, the Managing Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; Herr Bleichroeder, the great banker; Herr James Simon, the great merchant, and other leading manufacturers and men of business, are now included in the circle of the Kaiser's intercourse. The German Emperor has acquired a sound knowledge of the fundamental requirements of all branches of industry and commerce.

He is acquainted with the details of import and export trade, of mining and manufactures, of ship building and Stock Exchange transactions. The acquisition of this knowledge has persuaded the Kaiser that the world-supremacy of Germany must be based primarily on the world-supremacy of German commerce. He is convinced that the development of German trade and the creation of new markets for German products will do more to

build up the power of Germany than the acquisition of new territories and the extension of the boundaries of the Empire.

Statements of this nature must sound strangely in the ears of Japanese business-men who are excluded from the Court of their country to-day nearly if not altogether as strictly as they were in pre-Meiji days. A European or an American man of affairs, if he visits Japan, can easily obtain through his Representative at the MIKADO's court the privilege of being invited to Palace fêtes and even the privilege of an audience. Only the other day Mr. HARRIMAN, an American railway magnate, was received by the SOVEREIGN of this Empire and was treated on the whole as though he had been some great statesman. Apparently it did not occur to the officials of the *Kunaisho* that Mr. HARRIMAN is just a tradesman and nothing more, and that in according to him treatment which they would not think of extending to one of their own countrymen in a corresponding position, they were setting up a most invidious distinction between foreigner and Japanese. We do not suggest for a moment that men like Mr. HARRIMAN should not be honoured. On the contrary, our point is that in his case the Japanese court officials did the right thing—perhaps a little over-punctuated but still, broadly speaking, the right thing—and that they do essentially the wrong thing when they close the Imperial portals in the face of their own merchants and manufacturers. Need we say that we do not write in a spirit of impertinent intrusion. It is much easier for pure outsiders like ourselves to discuss these matters than it is for those who suffer directly by the discrimination referred to. Moreover, the time is eminently appropriate, since the Japanese nation must now be fully alive to the fact that, failing the patriotic spirit shown by its business-men, the war which raised this empire to a leading place among the world's Great Powers could never have been successfully waged. Has that point been borne in upon the intelligence of the officials of the Imperial Household Department, or do they still adhere to the mediæval formula which puts the "merchant at the lowest point in the social scale? Japan is just now wrestling with a tough financial problem. What exit does she see? One only; namely the development of her trade and industry so that to the fine valour and loyalty of her people there shall be added that without which victorious war is impossible, wealth. Could anything be more irrational or short sighted than to show want of due consideration at such a juncture to the very men who are to act the part of the country's saviours? The pending arrival of Prince ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT seems to offer a good occasion for a wholesome change. Great Britain can not, unless she is singularly inconsistent, lend her countenance to any programme depriving the mercantile and manufacturing classes in Japan of the honour, which is their just due and which they would receive in London, Berlin, Paris

or Washington. It is a delicate question, as we fully recognise, but possibly the British Ambassador may see his way to accord to Japanese business-men the consideration that is extended to their British confreres in England, thus setting an example which is perhaps alone needed to prise things out of their obsolete and unnatural groove.

#### THE CHINESE DANGER.

THERE is an evident sense of apprehension among Europeans and Americans as to the possibilities of the near future in China, but in all the hitherto published estimates of the factors of unrest the mood of the Chinese themselves seems to be alone considered. We miss any reference to a factor which appears by no means unimportant, the mood of the foreigners residing in China. This omission is forcibly called to mind by an article which recently appeared in the columns of the *North-China Daily News*. It was headed "Anti-foreign Action" and its opening sentences ran thus:—

It is definitely stated that the Viceroy, H. E. Chou Fu, has decided to build a gaol for the custody of the prisoners sentenced at the Mixed Court, who are now mostly taken to the Municipal Gaol, at a cost of half-a-million taels. This is a translation into action of the anti-foreign feeling that the local officials from the Viceroy down have been lately displaying. There is absolutely no necessity for the erection of any such prison, the new Municipal gaol amply serving the purpose. It is simply a piece of ill-feeling and ill-temper on the part of the Viceroy.

The paper from which we quote is the leading foreign journal published in China, and must therefore be read as representing the sentiments of the most respectable foreign residents. At all events it is so read by the Chinese, and on perusing the above article they will naturally ask themselves whether the action of the VICEROY really deserves the interpretation there given to it. Is His EXCELLENCY fairly chargeable with translating into action the anti-foreign feeling said to exist among his nationals, and can his procedure be justly designated "a piece of ill-feeling and ill temper." The question at issue is simply this: shall Chinese subjects, tried and sentenced by a Chinese tribunal, undergo their punishment in a Chinese prison or in a foreign? Such a question sounds almost absurd, so obvious is the answer. It is, in truth, on the foreign side that ordinary observers would be disposed to find evidence of "ill-feeling" and "ill-temper" when such a problem evokes such expressions from the leading foreign journal. We understand very well the sentiment animating our Shanghai contemporary. It regards this action of the VICEROY as the beginning of an attempt to circumscribe the autonomy enjoyed by the foreign municipality in Shanghai. But surely the occasion does not justify that construction. No exercise of its autonomy should be less significant or more anomalous in the eyes of the Municipality than the custody of Chinese criminals undergoing punishment ordered by a Chinese tribunal. On the other hand, from the VICEROY's point of view it is a glaring violation

of his country's sovereignty that her subjects who have committed crimes against her laws within her own territories and who have been tried and sentenced by her own law-courts, should undergo their punishment in the custody of foreign jailers. A short time ago when the mixed-court trouble was acute, the VICEROY was assured by this same journal that the only motive swaying foreigners was one of humanity, and that they objected to surrender a Chinese woman to Chinese wardens because she was likely to be subjected to uncivilized treatment. The VICEROY answers that objection by spending half a million *yen* on the construction of a prison so built and so equipped as to defy the reproach of inhumanity. His act ought to be welcomed, one would imagine, as a substantial reform, especially by those who recently attached clamorous importance to the imperfections of the present jail. Yet, so far from being welcomed, it is denounced as a piece of ill-feeling and ill-temper, and so far from any note being taken of the VICEROY's natural and proper desire to preserve his country's sovereignty, he is charged with translating anti-foreign sentiment into action. If this incident fairly illustrates the mood of the foreign community of Shanghai, it is distinctly a dangerous mood, and allowance must be made for it in estimating the situation.

#### CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

MR. CHESTER HOLCOMBE has contributed to the *Outlook* a very notable article on the subject of "Chinese Exclusion and the Boycott." Happily for him he has the advantage of addressing an audience large enough to rise superior to local prejudices, and though his words will call down execrations on his head from the Pacific slope, they will appeal forcibly to thoughtful Americans. He has the courage to frame a powerful indictment against the action of the United States towards China, and to show that the Chinese have right on their side when they resent such action. At the root of the whole trouble lie flagrant violations of treaty. In 1880 a convention was formed between Washington and Peking which remains to this day in nominal operation. It endues the United States with power to "regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese labourers but not to prohibit it altogether," and it also provides that "Chinese labourers already in the United States shall be free to remain and to travel to and fro at will; that all other classes of Chinese shall be at liberty to enter and reside within the country and pursue their avocations without molestation; and that Chinese of every class, while within the United States, shall be granted all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation." This treaty, as Mr. CHESTER HOLCOMBE says and as we all know, was not a bargain. The Chinese received no *quid pro quo*. They did not understand the motive of America's proposal or appreciate the necessity for

restricting labour immigration, but they courteously did as they were asked to do, and they fully trusted the United States Government and people to carry out the other conditions of the treaty in such a manner as to avert any vexatious consequences. Unfortunately that trust has not been justified. American legislators have paid little attention to the treaty. Their first act was to pass, in 1882—the very year after the promulgation of the treaty—a law suspending all Chinese immigration for a term of twenty years. This President ARTHUR vetoed, on the ground that suspension for such a period amounted to prohibition. He did not consider it necessary to point out that to suspend all Chinese immigration even for one year would be in direct violation of a treaty which limited such action to labourers. Congress was not to be deterred. In May of the same year it passed another law suspending Chinese labour immigration for 10 years and forbade the naturalization of Chinese. The President did not veto this, although it distinctly violated the treaty by ignoring the most-favoured-nation stipulation and depriving the Chinese of the privilege of naturalization. The law did not stop here. America was bound by the treaty not to take any action under it except such as should be "reasonable in character." How she interpreted action "reasonable in character" and in accordance with most-favoured-nation treatment, this law offered curious evidence. It ruled that no Chinese labourer who had revisited his native land might return unless he possessed in America a living wife, parent or child, or real estate worth a thousand dollars. Five years later (1888) another law did away wholly with the privilege of returning, forbade the issue of certificates granting that privilege, and declared invalid those already granted, so that many Chinese found themselves forced to sacrifice their property in America and to remain in China. "Subsequently," says Mr. HOLCOMBE, "other acts and amendments were passed, each, if possible more degrading to the Chinese and outrageous upon our part than its predecessors. Any Chinaman found in the country without warrant to be here was to be punished by a year's imprisonment, with hard labor; any ship captain who landed such a Chinese in any port was subject to fine, imprisonment, and the confiscation of his vessel; under pretext that our officials could not discriminate one Chinaman from another, each was required to provide two or more photographs of himself, one copy of which should always be carried with him for purposes of identification. This is only a fraction of the scandalous legislation adopted and aimed against offensive Chinese, whose only crime was a desire to seek a livelihood in this land, to which great masses of less desirable immigrants from other countries were flocking without restraint or hindrance. And the regulations under these various acts, taken with the spirit of abuse and brutality in which

they were enforced, form a fitting climax to the shameful record." It is very useful that these facts should be brought clearly before the United States' public, for probably ninety-nine persons out of every hundred have not devoted the least attention to the question, and have hastily jumped to the conclusion that the Chinese, when they resent such treatment, are merely obeying a blind anti-foreign impulse. The Chinese have showed themselves greatly deficient in political perspicacity since they have failed to apprehend the necessity of swimming with the stream of progress. But they have never shown themselves deficient in patience and long suffering. It may fairly be doubted whether any other Power would have endured to be the unresisting victim of such breaches of treaty as China has experienced at America's hands. Were the positions reversed, were China to attempt any similar illegality towards United States' citizens, no reader of modern history can be uncertain as to what would have resulted. All appearances go to indicate that China's slow pulses have begun to beat more rapidly, and that complications not easily dealt with are not unlikely to arise. It is well to remember where the prime responsibility lies.

#### FERRIS SEMINARY ALUMNAE MEETING.

The Tokyo branch of the Ferris Seminary alumnae held a very pleasant and enjoyable meeting at Mukyokutei, Uyeno, on 30th January, more than thirty former pupils and graduates being present. Among the guests were Mrs. E. R. Miller, the founder of the school; Rev. K. Hoshino, for several years the Japanese Head Master; the Principal, the Rev. E. S. Booth and Mrs. Booth; Miss A. de F. Thompson and Miss Kuyper, the latest addition to the faculty.

Miss Takenouchi gave an interesting report for the retiring committee and read several letters of regret from some of the members who were unable to be present. After a brief address by Mr. Booth, which was interpreted by Miss H. Hirano, of the Joshi Dai Gakko, the new committee was elected, Miss Toyo Inagaki being chosen president.

A bountiful luncheon was served to which all did ample justice amid a hum of voices which bespoke the eagerness with which reminiscences of school days were recounted. The company then retired to the grounds of Benten to be photographed. Upon returning to the tea house the game of Fukubiki was heartily entered into, bringing forth repeated peals of laughter as the pertinent puns dawned upon the comprehension and the appropriateness of the prizes was revealed. An eloquent address from Mr. Hoshino, who has just returned from an eighteen months trip abroad, in which he urged the members of the association to bear the fruits of a Christian life in the home and society, brought the third meeting of the Association to a successful close.

#### THE PLAGUE.

On Sun. 26th, a fresh case of plague was reported in Osaka. The patient is a female worker, Kane Nameda (20), of the Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., Kami-Fukushima-cho, North division. The factory was segregated together with a thousand male and female workers.

A Shimonoeki telegram says that Dr. Z. Yosuda, who was attending plague patients, was attacked by the disease on Jan. 27th and died the same evening.

A new case of bubonic plague was reported in Kobe on Jan. 28th.

## IMPERIAL DIET.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH.

The House of Peers met at 10.07 a.m. and having granted some applications for leave of absence, proceeded at once to the Order of the Day. The following Bills were favourably reported by special committees and passed through their second and third readings unanimously:—(1) Bill for amending the Law of the Industrial Bank (as explained in the *Japan Mail* of 26th inst.); Bill for amending the Law of the Bank of Formosa (*vide Japan Mail* 26th inst.); and the Bill for amending Law 39 of 1902 (*vide Japan Mail* 26th inst., noting that "29" is a mistake for "39").

The House rose at 10.35 a.m.

The House of Representatives did not meet, its members being engaged in committee work.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.05 p.m. on the 1st instant.

Mr. Nakanishi presented a Question with regard to the sale of 12,300 *tsubo* of building land together with some productive upland farming ground at Otaru by the Chief of the Hokkaido Administration to Mr. Tokunaga Yei, who, however, represented Mr. Bando Kangoro, a member of the House of Representatives. The latter, according to the presenter of the Question, was an ardent advocate of the Rumay Railway, as also was the chief of the Administration, and some ugly rumours were in circulation with reference to the matter. The questioner asked for information and for the punishment of the Administrative Chief.

The House then, after some explanations by Government Delegates, handed to special Committees the following Bills sent down from the Peers:—

Bill for amending the Law of the Industrial Bank.

Bill for amending the Law of the Formosa Bank.

Bill for amending the Law No. 29 of 1902.

The Bill for abolishing Law No. 3 of 1901 was passed through all its readings.

Thereafter, the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine the Bill authorizing a domestic loan of 360 million *yen*, was taken, and the Bill was voted without opposition.

The House rose at 2.16 p.m.

## THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

At a general meeting of the Budget Committee held on the 26th instant Marquis Saionji stated that the Cabinet had been obliged to adopt the Budget of its predecessor, but that there had not been time to make any provision for the *post-bellum* enterprises which would have to be ultimately undertaken. Careful investigations were needed, and these the Government hopes to have concluded before the Diet assembles for its 23rd session.

Mr. Sakatani also spoke as follows:—"The total sum covered by the Budget is 1,030 million *yen*, of which 88 millions have been already paid as a matter of urgency, without waiting for the Diet's consent. This was done under Imperial authority in December, and the expenditures were entered in the accounts as extra-budgetary. The remaining sum, over 900 millions, has to receive the Diet's sanction. Out of the grand total over 800 millions represent outlays relating to the war, and the ordinary expenditures stand at 230 millions. It is of course impossible to meet such a large outlay by means of ordinary revenue only, especially as the expenditures in connection with the situation are of the same nature as though the war had been continued. Consequently there is no recourse but to meet the greater part of these outlays by the aid of loans. Some of the outlays are of a continuing nature, and will have to be incurred next year also. These total some 172 millions and a regular source of income must be provided to meet them. The programme is to apply to this purpose the war taxes, which yield 160 million *yen* annually, and to obtain the remaining 13 millions from the ordinary revenue, thus adding, in effect, 173

millions to the ordinary expenditures. With regard to the sources from which the special outlays are to be defrayed there is, first, the surplus from last year lying in the Treasury; secondly the funds obtained by selling superfluous properties of the Army and Navy as well as captured ships; thirdly, 140 millions are provided by the loan of 30 millions sterling of last July, and some 430 millions will be found by new loans. As to the causes of this outlay of some 800 million *yen*, one is that owing to the development of the campaign the extraordinary expenditures authorized by the Diet last session had to be increased; another that the costs of bringing back the troops from Manchuria and of rewards to officers, and men have to be met; and yet another that interest on loans, as well as pensions and annuities call for a considerable appropriation. Every item has been made the object of careful examination and consultation with the Department concerned and the utmost economy has been practised. In the ordinary expenditures provisions have been made for purposes which the development of the country's fortunes dictates; as the establishing of connexions between land and sea transportation at Kobe and the extension of the Iron Foundry. These according to the normal plan should be defrayed from the proceeds of taxation but they are to be met according to the present programme by means of loans. Concerning the 430 millions of loans which are to be floated the Government will exercise every care. One hundred and fifty millions are for rewards in connexion with the war. The Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department will take over these bonds, paying out the small amounts in ready money, and in order to maintain the market price of the bonds as well as to effect their gradual redemption on profitable occasions, a special account will be formed for the purposes of this debt."

Mr. Oishi Masami, Progressist leader, asked several questions. The first related to the increase of the Army and Navy. He said that the Anglo-Japanese alliance largely contributed to the preservation of peace in the East and that the defeat Russia had suffered in the recent war must incapacitate her alike in a military and in a pecuniary sense from drawing the sword again in Eastern Asia. Why then did the Government see any reason for increasing the Army and the Navy?

In reply to this question General Terauchi explained that the war had not so greatly impaired Russia's strength as to render her by any means insignificant, and that there were no signs of her abandoning her undertakings in Manchuria. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was undoubtedly a most valuable instrument for preserving peace but at the same time it imposed responsibilities from which Japan must not shrink. There would undoubtedly be a necessity to increase the two services, but inasmuch as the Government's plans for the defences of the Empire were not yet fixed, it had been impossible to include this matter in the estimates now submitted to the House. (It will have been observed that the Prime Minister, in his speech to the two Houses, spoke merely of maintaining the efficiency of the two services—*riku-kai-gun no jizitsu wo haka-u*.—Ed. J.M.) The General alluded to the great development of the national prestige that the war had brought to Japan, and argued that she must live up to her status.

Mr. Oishi asked whether with only one port in East Asia Russia could possibly maintain here a squadron of 500,000 tons of war-ships, and whether with a single line of railway across Asia she could place in the Far-Eastern field an army of several hundreds of thousands of men. If these questions could not be answered in the affirmative, what reason was there to assume that Japan's present army and navy would not suffice for the occasion?

Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, declined to answer this question precisely. He said that he was not yet in a position to submit the policy of the Government for the Committee's consideration as further time was needed for investigations.

Mr. Oishi asked whether a connexion did not exist between armaments and foreign policy.

Mr. Kato, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,

said that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was what the Prime Minister had described it to be, namely, a powerful guarantee of peace. As for the connexion between diplomacy and armaments, he had only to say that although Japan's relations with foreign Powers were of a multifarious and complicated character, they were at present eminently pacific. It was not within his capacity, of course, to predict how long that happy state of affairs would last, but he could give assurances that so long as he remained Minister of Foreign Affairs no effort should be spared to preserve peace.

Mr. Oishi asked whether Japan, having now a debt of some 2,000 millions *yen*, could hope to borrow more in case of a new occasion. He further observed that it was proposed to continue the extraordinary war taxes which in their nature ought to be temporary. In that case it was a moral duty of the statesmen in power to reduce or lighten those taxes as far as possible. Were any steps contemplated in that sense?

Mr. Sakatani said that to place the finances on a sound basis it was essential that these extraordinary taxes should be made permanent. The Government was considering the expediency of revising other correlated taxes, but he was not in a position yet to make any definite statement on that point. In answer to a further question he said that no intention existed of pursuing the pernicious policy of paying off debts with debts, and that conversions should not be confounded with the contraction of ordinary debts.

Mr. Oishi asked what views the Ministry entertained on the subject of administrative reform. It appeared him that men who, when out of office advocated a certain reform, should not when in office, turn their backs upon their own professions. He did not condemn change as change, but he failed to see the justification for that kind of change.

The Prime Minister, while welcoming Mr. Oishi's remarks, noted that they partook partly of the nature of advice, partly of the nature of censure, and partly of the nature of query. As to the question of increasing the Army and Navy he begged to point out that the Government had not proposed any scheme of increase. It was inevitable, however, that in the sequel of a great war, the services should be found to have assumed dimensions which they did not have before the war. As for administrative reform, it had to be noted that the administrative functions devolving on the Government after a great war such as the country had now been engaged in were very different from its functions prior to the war. The volume of business to be transacted had immensely increased, and he considered that the time had come to shelve this problem of administrative reform. (This very emphatic answer seemed to astonish Mr. Oishi and caused much laughter among the Committee.)

In answer to Mr. Kato Masanosuke the Minister of Finance explained that if Japan had to send hard money abroad in payment of interest it was because she had received the principal in hard money. There was nothing to regret or to apprehend in that. As to expenses connected with Korea, undoubtedly there would be heavy outlays but it was not proposed that Japan alone should shoulder this burden: Korea would presently bear her share.

The Minister of War said that it was intended to quarter the Division of troops intended for Korea at Wiju and two other places, and that a part of the appropriation asked for was to be applied to purposes of fortification.

Several other questions were asked and answered.

The Committee met again on the 27th instant. In answer to Mr. Nemoto it was stated by the Government delegates that the capital fund on account of Education (10 million *yen*) had been expended for warlike purposes and that no date or method was yet fixed for restoring it. An appropriation of 250,000 *yen* which appeared in the Budget for next year was not interest on that fund, but was a separate amount specially allowed in consideration of the fact that the primary school would be much inconvenienced



if they were suddenly deprived of the whole interest on the capital fund.

Asked as to the school-readers and other matters the Minister of Education explained that the readers had been prepared with great haste and consequently some errors had crept into them, but there would be remedied as quickly as possible. The agencies for the sale of these readers had been reduced to ten, owing to the necessity of correcting abuses. He denied that the measure taken by the University Professors and teachers last year on the occasion of a change of President had been of the nature of a strike. As to the proposal to make the Imperial University independent, it had to be considered from two points of view; that of finance and that of the position of the professors. Where the matter was one of finance only the independence of the University might be soon achieved, but the position of the Professors was another matter, calling for careful and well-considered handling. Referring to the long-discussed problem of the uniformity of the educational system, much investigation had been made and certain conclusions had been reached, but the Government was not yet in a position to formulate any definite scheme. With regard to the question of the Chinese students, the Educational Authorities had been guided chiefly by a desire to promote the interests and facilitate the studies of the students themselves. It had become a habit with the students to change from one school to another so frequently as to seriously impede their own studies and to cause much inconvenience to the schools. A regulation had therefore been adopted in the sense that such changes must be sanctioned by the Chinese Minister or by some one having his authorization. The Authorities regarded this as a reasonable and perfectly feasible restriction and they had no intention of changing it.

Mr. Morimoto Shuon observed that 25 million yen were shown in the Budget for restorations in the Army and Navy, but such restorations must be of a continuing nature. He asked, therefore, what total sum was contemplated and for how many years such appropriations would be necessary since the Budget contained no information on that point.

General Terauchi explained that in the term "restorations" were included the replacement of arms and accoutrements and the duty of dealing with sick or wounded. It was estimated that a total sum of 60 millions would be required, and the idea was to spread this outlay over a period of 6 years, 25 millions being set apart in this year's budget, and the remainder allotted in the following 5 years. Human sagacity could not foresee the occurrence of wars and it was essential to be always ready. As to the question whether the Treasury was a consenting party to this six years' arrangement, the General said that he had privately consulted the Minister of Finance but had not yet made any public proposal.

Mr. Morimoto then asked about the Navy. There appeared under that heading also a sum of 25 million yen for "restorations, &c." Was this part of a continuing outlay? If so, what was the estimated total and had it been discussed and agreed to by the Minister of Finance? Again, what was to be understood by the "et cetera"? Did this include supplementing as well as restoring? And what had become of the Third Period scheme of Naval Increment? Was it to be continued or abandoned? He also asked whether, although the Capital Fund for Naval Maintenance was not to be replaced in the next fiscal year, there was an intention of replacing it subsequently.

Admiral Saito said that the appropriation of 25 millions was made up of two items; namely, 11,300,000 yen for restorations and 13,700,000 yen for supplementing (*hosoku*). It was of course a continuing expenditure. There were some ships which had not yet even reached port since the termination of the war, and it was therefore quite impossible to estimate the exact outlay that would be required. Roughly speaking he put it at 113 million yen, a part of which, however, had already been paid out. As to the Third-Period of Naval Increment, it was in process of being carried out without the slightest change from the original programme.

Mr. Morimoto asked whether the outlays on

account of railways, telegraphs, telephones and the Iron Foundry were to be met by loan in the 40th year as well as in the 39th (1906-7), and whether it was intended to abolish the Three Capital Funds altogether or to restore them at some future date.

Mr. Sakatani replied that it was wholly impossible to arrive yet at absolutely finite estimates. The matters that had to be dealt with had not yet assumed clear proportions. There were still many items that could not be immediately calculated. Thus the revenues accruing from Liaotung and Saghalien were things for future calculation, and the same was true of the Fushun Mines and the East Chinese Railway, assets which, even though transferred to private hands, would yield large sums. They must therefore consider the revenue as possessing considerable qualities of elasticity. Assuming, however, that things remained as they are, then certainly it would be necessary to rely on loans for the purposes of the public works alluded to, which, however, it must be remembered were themselves paying investments. It had not been determined to abolish the three Funds, but the problem of restoring them could not be taken up in this Budget.

Mr. Asaba Sei asked whether there was any intention of establishing an infirmary for maimed soldiers (*Naihi-in*) and also inquired about the procedure adopted with regard to the coastwise fisheries in Russian seas.

General Terauchi replied that a bill for establishing such an infirmary would be introduced and that rules were in preparation for the distribution of ample funds by way of pensions.

Mr. Chinda, replying to the second question, said that the steps for giving practical effect to the privileges conventionally obtained in the matter of coastwise fisheries were receiving most careful attention and a draft of proposals had already been made. But the Russo-Japanese diplomatic machinery had not yet been fully restored and Russia herself had not yet completely restored order within her dominions. It was impossible therefore to make any definite statement, nor would it be expedient to do so at this stage. As to another question whether it was likely that the necessary conferences and arrangements would be completed by the beginning of the fishing season in April, the Vice-Minister was equally unable to make any prediction.

The Committee rose at 2.20 p.m. Another general meeting will be held on the 29th, after which the sections of the Budget will be handed over to the sectional committees.

The Budget Committee held its last general meeting on the 29th instant at 11 a.m., and thereafter handed the various sections of the Budget to the sub-committees.

Mr. Ogino remarked that the import of iron amounted to 20 million yen annually and would doubtless increase after the war. Under these circumstances it was not desirable that, in order to prevent the exodus of specie, the Iron Foundry should be still further developed? Mr. Nakamura, Director of the Iron Foundry, said that the objects of establishing the Foundry had been to make Japan self-supplying in the matter of military and naval necessities and to put an end to imports of iron. The former object had now been attained. He had brought with him samples of the work done at the Foundry in the shape of plates for war vessels (battle-ships, and cruisers alike), and material for manufacturing shot and shell for both services. Concerning the prevention of imports and the consequent avoidance of an outflow of specie, that object was of prime importance from the point of view of national economy. The original programme of the Foundry had been based on a supposed import of 180,000 tons of iron yearly, and the idea had been that at the conclusion of its first period the Foundry would be in a position to supply one-half of that amount, and at the conclusion of its second period, the whole. The estimates now submitted to the House were intended to raise the productive capacity of the Foundry to 90,000 tons annually, but still further extensions would be required to bring its capacity to 180,000 tons. Meanwhile the import of iron had risen to 230,-

000 tons on the average for the past three years—and in order to meet that demand still further extensions would be needed, and the workmen must undergo additional training so that, on the whole, the desired purpose could not be finally attained for 5 or 6 years hence.

Mr. Ogino asked whether the Authorities contemplated extending the Foundry to the full capacity demanded by the country's needs and, if so, what would be the capital invested. Mr. Nakamura replied that according to his estimates it would be necessary to make two further extensions, in addition to those for which funds were now asked. The first extensions would cost about 15 million yen and the second about 10 millions. Thus, including the sum of 17 millions already spent or asked for in the Budget, the total outlay would be 42 millions. Even then the Foundry would not be in a position to completely satisfy the country's wants. Such special manufactures as sheet-iron, umbrella ribs and so forth would remain on the list of imports.

In reply to questions by Mr. Ono, the Vice-Minister of Finance said that the large appropriation made an account of interest and sinking fund of the national debt seemed in the Government's eyes necessary for maintaining the country's credit. As to the war taxes and the prospect of relieving them in part by substitutions, His Excellency explained that three resources were in immediate contemplation; namely tariff revision, reassessment of building lands and an increase of the tax on soy. The matter of tariff revision had great importance, and the projected measure would be submitted to the Diet in a few days.

On the afternoon of the same day the Special Committee on the Bill relating to the adjustment of the National Debts (*Kaku-Sei-in*) held a meeting. Mr. Oishi Masami asked several questions about the Adjustment Fund, the manner of its employment, the history of its genesis, and whether, as rumor alleged, a promise to form such a fund had been given at the time of raising the foreign loans.

The Minister of Finance quoted the figures already given by him as showing that the total outlays on account of the war would ultimately aggregate 1,800 million yen, and in view of that cardinal fact that Government had deemed it essential that full provision should be made to meet this large responsibility. Therefore the programme had been evolved of setting aside a sum of 110 millions yearly so as to meet not only interest, but also to provide for the re-payment of 20 millions annually of principal, thus clearing off the whole debt in about 30 years. Some publicists urged that instead of setting aside this amount for the re-payment of principal, it would be expedient to abandon such a heroic programme and thus reduce the total of the contemplated domestic loans. But the Committee had to remember that a debt of such magnitude demanded exceptional treatment. All holders of Japanese bonds, especially those in foreign countries—and these were in possession, of more than one half of the total—would look for some fixed and definite policy of re-payment, and unless such a policy were adopted, the market value of all Japanese securities would be injuriously affected. The Government were firmly convinced that any less comprehensive measure would be greatly opposed to the country's best interests, and were further persuaded that in the face of a debt of 1,800 millions, no lesser sum than 20 millions annually could be redeemed with any show of propriety or sufficiency.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON THE FUND FOR ADJUSTING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

This committee met on the 31st ultimo. The bill before it is that which provides for the annual appropriation of a sum of 110 million yen, to be applied to the payment of interest and principal in connexion with Japan's foreign debts.

In answer to questions by Mr. Oishi Masami, General Terauchi, Minister for War, explained that, according to the official estimates the total cost of restorations in the Army as a result of the two years' war would be 164 million yen. Against this total they had to set a sum of 98 millions originally set aside on the supposition that the

war would continue. Consequently the sum actually required was estimated at 66 millions, and this the Government proposed to pay by installments spread over a period of six years, the installment for the first year amounting to 25 millions. The installment system was necessary because the arms required time for manufacture. With respect to the appropriation of 20 millions *yen* on account of the 4 Divisions which are to be posted in Manchuria and Korea and the preparations for the reception of the troops, there, his Excellency said that although the amount might be hereafter diminished, it would not be increased, he believed.

Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, said it was difficult yet to speak with assurance as to the cost of restorations in the Navy. But according to present estimates, the necessary restorations, including the completion of ships which had been already commenced, would occupy until the year 1913 or 1914, supposing that a sum of 25 millions annually were devoted to the purpose.

Having received this answer, Mr. Oishi Masami turned to the Minister of Finance and pointed out they were confronted with heavy continuing outlays on account of the Army and the Navy. What provision, if any, had been made for these outlays, and was it sound finance in the face of such facts to set aside a great amount yearly by way of sinking fund for the foreign debts?

The Minister of Finance was about to reply when Mr. Mochizuki interposed with a question whether any other large appropriations on account of the two services were to be apprehended in the near future.

General Terauchi replied that things were not yet in a condition to warrant any definite answer, but circumstances would probably require a further increase of the national armaments.

Mr. Sakatani wished the Committee to distinctly understand the Government's policy in this matter. The country had incurred a debt of 1,800 millions on account of the war and they must all recognise the onerous character of such an obligation from the point of view of the national resources. To deal with this debt and to provide for its redemption seemed to the Ministry the most important and pressing duty devolving on the nation. The matter had been discussed in the fullest manner and every effort had been made to secure economy but nevertheless they had been compelled to introduce a budget of expenditures totalling 1,030 millions. Many of the outlays were of an extraordinary nature such as need not be anticipated in next year's Budget, but they had to remember that whatever importance might be attached to *post-bellum* undertakings in China and Korea, it would be impossible for the Treasury to meet demands on those accounts unless the debts already contracted were fully secured, and unless the country's finances were on a sound basis. Therefore the Government considered that no duty was of so pressing a nature as this of providing for the amortization of the foreign debt.

Mr. Yokota asked whether it was to be understood that the Government had unavoidably succeeded to the financial heritage of the previous Cabinet or whether they approved of that policy. Further, he pointed out that experience showed the occurrences of great changes in a decade of history. Could a financial programme extending over a period of 30 years be regarded with any confidence? Finally, many foreigners held large investments in Japanese domestic securities. Would not this be a source of specie exodus?

The Minister of Finance said that the Government accepted full responsibility for any measures submitted by it to the Diet. As to the second question, it would certainly be very desirable to shorten the redemption period but they did not see their way immediately to accomplish that. Meanwhile Japan's creditors would rest assured if the sums lent by them were guaranteed by law even though a somewhat lengthy term of years was involved. Probably by conversions and purchases in the open market they could shorten the period. Concerning the third question, it was true that foreigners had purchased considerable quantities of Japan's fourth and fifth domestic-high interest loans, but as those were to

be repaid immediately with money already borrowed in Europe, that matter was disposed of. Finally, if Japanese subjects borrowed funds abroad for the purpose of developing trade and industry, such undertaking meant a corresponding growth of the country's resources and would not entail any inconvenience in the matter of an outflow of specie. They had to remember, too, that the better the country's credit—in other words, the more resolute its measures for dealing with its obligations—the greater would be the disposition abroad to hold its bonds, and therefore the less would be the tendency to present them for redemption.

After some other vexatious questions from Mr. Oishi, the meeting proceeded to examine this section of the Budget item by item.

It is convenient to supplement the above by saying that in the sub-committee entrusted with the Army Section of the Budget, General Terauchi stated that the Army as now constituted would not suffice for Japan's future needs, but the discussion of that point was premature seeing that the troops had not even returned from their over-sea campaign. Asked about the two years' system instead of the three-years' which is now in operation, the Minister said that the chief advantage of such a change would be to pass a greater number of men through the ranks. There would be no difference in respect of outlay. Nevertheless from the former point of view, it seemed essential that the change should be applied in the case of the infantry.

In the sub-committee on the Finance Department section, it was explained that the Government's scheme for improving the breed of horses covered a space of 30 years, divided into two periods, the first of 18 years, the second of 12. During the first period efforts would be directed chiefly to laying the foundations of the system, by establishing a number (15) of stud farms throughout the country and seeking to improve the horses in the hands of the people. The total outlay was estimated at 29 million *yen*, but only 721,102 *yen* was asked for during next year.

The Tokyo newspapers are somewhat exercised about the suggestion advanced in some quarters, namely, that the Cabinet's redemption scheme is based on a pledge given to the country's foreign creditors. Mr. Sakatani has denied that any such pledge exists, but his denial did not receive sufficient prominence in the reports of the Budget Committee's proceedings, and thus the doubt has not been fully dispelled. The *Asahi Shimbun*, however, undertakes to declare that there is not the smallest foundation for such an idea.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* strongly supports the Government's programme in this matter.

The *Asahi Shimbun* alleges that if the Redemption Scheme be rejected by the House, the Minister of Finance will resign.

#### THE SUMITOMO HOUSE AND FOREIGNERS.

The fifth of the annual banquets given by the public-spirited head of the great House of Sumitomo to representatives of the Japanese and foreign communities of Kobe took place on Friday, Jan 26th. The occasion was attended by all the generous hospitality that characterized its predecessors. In addition to the host, Mr. Sumitomo Kichizaemon, Governor Hattori, Messrs. Bonar and Udden and Dr. Müller, respectively British and Swedish Consuls and German Vice-Consul, there was a large company of foreigners and Japanese. In welcoming his guests Mr. Sumitomo said they would rejoice that peace had been restored and that the new year opened with every bright and happy prospect. While the war continued, Japan had been obliged to regard Russia as her deadly enemy, but now all enmity had been put away and it would be their pleasure to cultivate the best neighbourly relations with that country. He had hoped that he might have the honour that evening of welcoming a Russian Consul and some Russian commercial representatives among his guests. Unfortunately, no Russian Consul or business firms had as yet returned to Kobe, but he hoped that they would be able to greet them here

before long as messengers of peace (applause). As a result of the war, the status of Japan had been greatly advanced (cheers) and she had been admitted to the council of the Great Powers. What had been obtained by force of arms must now be maintained by peaceful means, and he thought that one of the best ways of securing that end was by promoting friendly intercourse between the Japanese and the foreign community. Among those who spoke in connexion with the toasts were Governor Hattori, Mr. Bonar, Mr. Minakami (Mayor of Kobe), Mr. A. Woolley (Chairman of the Foreign Chamber of Commerce), Mr. K. Kawakami, formerly General Manager of the Sumitomo Bank, Mr. E. H. Hunter, Mr. H. Lucas and Mr. A. H. Groom, the latter of whom called attention to the question of erecting in Kobe a great public hall as a memorial to Japan's successes in the war. He suggested that the proposed building should comprise a hall capable of seating a thousand persons, for public meetings, dances, entertainments, touring companies, etc., assembly rooms where commercial men from Kobe and Osaka would come together for the transaction of business and other purposes, thus providing the facilities of an exchange, and possibly rooms where foreign and Japanese food could be procured. He believed that a suitable building could be erected for *yen* 200,000 or *yen* 300,000, and he was confident it would supply a great want. If Mr. Sumitomo would lend his name to such a scheme he believed that there would be little difficulty in carrying it out. The *Kobe Herald* adds that Mr. Sumitomo expressed his entire approval of the idea and said that the matter would have his early attention.

#### SALVATION ARMY NEW RESCUE HOME OPENED IN TOKYO.

Among the varied activities of this organization, Rescue Work occupies a prominent place and throughout the world they have a larger number of institutions for the purpose of assisting the particular class this work is intended to help than all other Societies combined who are working with a similar object.

It was the inauguration by the Army of this work in Japan and the opening of a Rescue Home in Tokyo that resulted in the "Free Cessation" agitation of 1900. Since that time the Army have been doing an unostentatious but successful and helpful work in assisting those inmates of the licensed quarters who desired to abandon this form of life.

During this period the work has been carried on in a house in front of the Tsukiji Honganji Temple. A more suitable and commodious house has however now been secured in Azabu, Tokyo, and the opening exercises of this Home were conducted yesterday afternoon.

Commander Railton, who is now visiting Japan as an International Travelling Commander, and Colonel Bullard, the leader, of the Army in Japan conducted the proceedings. Mr. Soroku Ebara, M.P. and Mr. Tokio Yokoi, M.P., Chief of the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, both delivered interesting addresses and eulogised the work of the Army.

There was a large attendance, including Bishop Awdry and a number of foreign missionaries, Mr. Yajima, Mr. Fujisawa, Prison Governor, Miss Noguchi and others.

#### THE GRAND HOTEL LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., was called for four o'clock on Monday afternoon. There were present Dr. C. H. Hall (Chairman of the Board of Directors), Messrs. R. Howie and A. M. Knapp (shareholders), and E. W. Neils (Secretary).

At half-past four Dr. Hall announced that as the attendance was not sufficient to form a quorum for the transaction of business, the meeting would in accordance with the Articles of Association be adjourned until Monday next.

# RIVALRY BETWEEN BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.")

In view of the differences which have sprung up between the two largest German steamship companies, the North German Lloyd of Bremen, and the Hamburg-American of Hamburg, it is not without interest to make a comparison between the two cities and these companies. The rivalry and jealousy between our two leading commercial centres dates back to ancient times. Owing to its magnificent hinterland, Hamburg, in its fight for supremacy, won the prize. With regard to the number of its population, the scope of its trade and the shipping business it is four times larger than Bremen. But notwithstanding this, Hamburg has not ceased to be jealous, and endeavours, in every possible way, to crush Bremen and damage her trade. We will mention here only Hamburg's opposition to the Midland Canal, because it would benefit Bremen far more than Hamburg. Further the support which the Hamburg-American line is giving to the seaport of Emden, because this is the only German port, west of Bremen, which is in a position to limit the sphere of interest of the old Hanseatic town. It is astonishing how this much smaller Bremen, with its miserable little Weser river, has succeeded, comparatively well, in retaining its position against Hamburg. It owes this chiefly to the Norddeutscher Lloyd. For what would Bremen be to-day without the Lloyd? Hamburg has taken the petroleum trade from her sister town; she is now successfully capturing Bremen's tobacco trade, while the coffee and sugar trade no longer count in Bremen. Many more articles might be enumerated in which Bremen formerly stood in the lead, but which in the course of several decades have been drawn to Hamburg. Only cotton, a certain kind of white rice, tobacco, &c., are still factors in the trade of Bremen. That Bremen will fall back more and more in the course of time, in spite of her giant efforts and the expenditure of money, is not alone owing to her unfavourable geographical position, over against Hamburg (even the Midland canal will not materially change this), but the need of new life-blood in the business firms and men whose vitality is well nigh gone. The number of firms on the Bremer Bourse has scarcely changed for years, and the few which had been established—and for which there was no demand—for the purpose of developing trade artificially, soon disappeared—to reappear, renewed, in Hamburg. The young business man of Bremen, who goes abroad, if not bound to his father's business, usually returns to Hamburg to establish himself there. Bremen suffers from too many old firms. The business goes from father to son, and it is very seldom that an outsider is admitted as partner to an important position in one of the larger houses. The consequence is that the older firms continue to plod along in their old traditions, which they revere above all else, and will have nothing to do with "new things," and the head of the house, who has grown up in wealth, regards it as his chief duty to keep his capital close together. He risks nothing, though the saying especially applies to the business man that he who does not risk does not win.

The greatest misfortune of an old firm is to have a senior chief who is rich and who, without risking anything, rests comfortably on his money-bags. Such a chief will soon paralyze the spirit of enterprise in his younger partners. When the old chief dies the vast capital usually goes to the son who is perhaps the youngest associate, and the old story is repeated. The importance of Bremen's commerce stands and falls with the Lloyd, and as its sister city has long ago recognized this she has for a long time endeavoured to reduce the field of the Lloyd's activity. In the first place it became the task of the Hamburg-American line to perform this work, and it has honestly endeavoured to place difficulties in the Lloyd's way wherever possible. The animosity between these two lines and its general directors is far

greater than is generally supposed. In this the greatest blame rests with the Hamburg company. The Lloyd did not intrude into the sphere of the Hamburg—as is now asserted—just the opposite, wherever the Lloyd started a new line the Hamburg was quick to force itself in. Among the numerous instances in this respect we will here only mention the East-Asiatic line, and the one along the Chinese coast. In the general competition the Lloyd has often been defeated. It is said that the Lloyd is the finer company but the other pays better dividends to its stock-holders. Among the passengers, and no doubt among the shippers also, the Lloyd has the better reputation and affords better facilities, but Hamburg pays better dividends. The big Hamburg enterprise is evidently better managed than the Lloyd. In the directorate in Hamburg there are more well educated business men than in Bremen with the Lloyd. And in the absence of the general director in Hamburg there are always well-informed gentlemen present to give advice, which is not the case in Bremen.

## FOOTBALL.

### BORN IN JAPAN V. THE REST.

The return match of this now time-honoured and classical contest took place on Saturday last, and at length the Rest bore off the laurels by the narrow margin of a dropped goal.

It will be remembered that in the first game the "Born in Japan" got over the line just before time and snatched a victory and again on Saturday the game was close and exciting. The ground was very slippery and there were several instances of bad fielding but on the whole the play was good. Not more than half an hour after the advertised time for the kick off the game was started by Whites (the Rest) and the ball was returned by Moss. Owing to the ground the forwards had most of the game, but about a quarter of an hour after the start the ball was passed along to Mason, who scored a good try near the touch line. At the difficult angle the try was not converted, and the Rest renewed the game with increased vigour. Hayward, who was playing outside three-quarter instead of half, made a brilliant run and nearly scored, and in the ensuing "scrum" he obtained the ball and successfully scored. This was also unconverted, and the teams crossed over with the score at a try each. In the second half W. B. White, who had been playing full back, changed into the forward rank, taking the place of W. Ross, and it was noticed that the Rest were of decidedly larger stature than "Born in Japan." In the second half the Rest were mostly the aggressors, and after several attempts to increase their score, Dixon obtained possession and dropped a neat goal. With an adverse balance of four points, the native born team played with more energy, and once appeared to be within an ace of scoring, but the whistle sounded with the score at a dropped goal and a try (7 points) to a try (3 points) in favour of the Rest. It is unfortunate that a deciding game cannot be played but as the interport match takes place on the 10th, and the Association team also have to get in some practice before going to Kobe, it is feared that there will not be an opportunity of again playing. The following were the teams:—

"THE REST."—W. B. White, H. E. Hayward, J. S. Cartwright, J. T. Dixon, S. R. Clarke, G. K. Totton and B. C. Lambert, W. E. Detmold, R. C. Bowden, W. Ross, A. Hills, N. MacDougall, A. R. W. Landon, J. E. Drummond and D. Drummond.

"BORN IN JAPAN."—C. W. Atkinson, D. Weed, H. W. Kilby, W. B. Mason, L. Stornebrink, J. E. Moss, T. W. Kilby, W. J. White, W. S. Moss, O. Strome, E. J. Moss, A. W. S. Austen, A. W. Talbot, W. H. Worden, A. Kingdon.

A match between Interport Probables and Possibles was played at the Recreation Grounds on Tuesday.

The line up was as follows:—

"Probables." (Colours.)		Possibles. (Whites.)
Momban	Goal	Holmes
Kingdon	Backs	Cooper
W. B. Mason		D. Drummond
Worden		A. W. S. Austen
Ross		H. W. Kilby
E. B. N. Lambert	½ backs	Graham
B. C. Lambert		Bagnall
J. E. Moss		Stornebrink
O. Strome		V. Hearne
J. M. Mollison	Forwards	H. Y. Irwine
		Joe Drummond

The play was fairly good but a bit ragged at times and resulted in Probables scoring 4 to Possibles 2.

The Boys' Brigade football team played an eleven of Japanese from the Tokyo Higher Normal School yesterday afternoon. The play of both teams was not of a very high order, but the visitors' centre-forward, backs and goal stood out from amongst their colleagues, whilst for the local team Neville, Gray and Bagnall played well and he two Gormans showed up occasionally.

A heavy wind prevailed, and the visitors winning the toss elected to play with the wind and sun behind them. No score was made in the first half, and towards the end of the second A. Gorman and V. Worden rushed the ball through their opponents' goal, and notched the only point of the game, the Boys' Brigade being thus victorious by one goal to nil.

This is the third match played by the Boys' Brigade, the other two, both against the St. Joseph's Institute, resulting in one defeat and one drawn game.

The following was the local team: Goal:—N. Worden. Backs:—G. Neville and W. R. Bagnall. Half-backs:—E. Eagling, K. Tresize (Capt.) and J. Tresize. Forwards:—A. Gorman, C. Hornstein, R. Holmes, P. Gorman and W. Gray.

## YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of members of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, was held on Friday at the Masonic Rooms, No. 78. Among those present were Messrs F. H. Abbey, A. L. Mottu, O. D. Strome, J. Neill, A. Caro, J. Herlihy, G. Russell, C. L. Temm, L. Wilson, F. J. Hall, G. Russell, B. J. Jackson, O. Kendall, E. Eagling, N. Fearon, H. E. Hayward, etc.

Mr. H. C. LITCHFIELD (President) took the chair and read the report and accounts, which have already appeared in these columns. He said some would regard the decrease in the profits from the bar as a healthy sign. Probably it was so. The bar was started for the convenience and comfort of the members and it was not anticipated to be a source of great income to the club. Of course it must be made to pay expenses. But when they found a large decrease in the consumption of liquors that might be looked upon as a healthy sign and good for the interests of the club. It would be specially so if they found at the same time that more interest was taken by the active members of the club is the sports for which the club was founded and which they hoped members would always consider to be its chief and leading feature. He moved the passing of the report and accounts.

Mr. KENDALL seconded and the motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he had real pleasure in proposing, in accordance with the statement in the report, that the incoming committee be empowered to apply the sum of yen 1,000 in redeeming part of the debentures for which the club was now indebted. It was advisable to reduce the debentures and if they agreed with him the reduction would be a material one. The debentures had to be drawn by lot but his resolution only concerned the empowering of the committee to apply the sum mentioned.

Mr. HALL seconded and the proposal was adopted.

The officers were then elected as follows: President, H. C. Litchfield; Captain, F. J. Hall; Hon. Treasurer, F. H. Abbey; Hon. Secretary, O. T. Gillon. The following were



electd the Committee: Messrs. F. Pollard, A. L. Mottu, O. D. Strome, and B. J. Jackson (all, both Officers and Committee, being re-elected.)

This was all the business and the Chairman having expressed a wish for the continued prosperity of that grand old institution, the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, declared the meeting closed. A vote of thanks on the motion of Mr. Herlihy was accorded to the President, other Officers and Committee.

#### CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

The annual meeting of seatholders of Christ Church, Yokohama, was held at the Masonic Rooms at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. Mr. Jas. Walter presided, there being also present Messrs. S. E. Unite (hon. treasurer), E. J. Moss, R. M. Varnum, Montagu Beart, P. S. Bent, L. J. Healing, Dr. Tripler, Messrs. H. W. Kilby, E. W. Frazar and E. J. Moss, junr.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been taken as read, the annual report and accounts were adopted on the motion of Mr. Bent, seconded by Mr. Frazar.

The CHAIRMAN, addressing the meeting, said the seatholders were to be congratulated upon a prosperous year in regard to Church matters. The year had closed with a credit balance of yen 713.62, which would go to meet the cost of the installation of the electric light, which was a great improvement on the former method of lighting, and which, thanks to Mr. Healing, one of the Trustees, had been done at the lowest possible cost. He particularly wished to call attention, as referred to in the Hon. Treasurer's report, to the time and attention given by the Rev. Mr. Field (the incumbent) to the designing of the screen work, which added much to the beauty of the church, all of which in the main body of the building was Mr. Field's personal gift. The screen-work over the choir was presented by Mrs. Winfield and another lady who had given anonymously; the screen in front of the organ was presented by three ladies—Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Sale, and Mrs. Walter. Through an oversight Mrs. Horne's name was not mentioned in the Hon. Treasurer's report. The Sunday School in connection with the Church had been well attended, but he would like to take the opportunity of calling the attention of members of the Church to the fact that certain funds were required for this work, the general funds of the Church not being drawn upon for this purpose. It would be gratifying, therefore, if contributions were sent during the year to the incumbent by those interested.

Referring to the Church offertories, the Chairman said it would be noticed that a considerable sum had been given through this channel for charitable purposes, which, being for specific objects, the Committee had only to distribute as requested.

On the question of Church sittings, the CHAIRMAN pointed out that a plan of the Church was in the hands of the Hon. Treasurer. This plan showed the seats that were now available, and could be consulted by all who desired sittings. If those sittings allotted were considered undesirable, applicants should place their names on the list kept by the Hon. Treasurer, and these applicants, according to priority, would be given other sittings as vacancies occurred. Members of the Congregation leaving were not entitled to transfer the sittings to their personal friends, the sittings reverting to the Committee. Some misunderstanding on this matter had given rise to considerable trouble in the past. The heartiest thanks of the Congregation were due to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Unite, for not only keeping the accounts, but for the thought and time he had given to the most difficult problem of apportioning the sittings.

The next business was the election of Church Committee.

Mr. FRAZAR proposed, and Dr. Tripler seconded, the re-election *en bloc* of the retiring members of the Committee, a proposition which was carried unanimously. The Committee therefore stands as follows:—Messrs. F. S. James, James Walter, E. J. Moss, L. J. Healing, P. S. Bent, C. V. Sale, Montague Beart, R. M. Varnum, and Stan E. Unite.

On the motion of Dr. Tripler, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Committee for the way they had conducted the affairs of the Church during the past year.

Mr. WALTER, in acknowledging the vote, said his colleagues and himself appreciated the kindness conveyed in the motion, and added that they were always ready to do their best for the interests of Church and the seatholders.

Mr. E. J. Moss proposed a vote of thanks to the Masonic fraternity for the use of the room for the annual meetings and also for meetings of the Church Committee.

The proposition, seconded by Mr. Varnum, was supported by the Chairman and unanimously adopted.

There being no other business before the meeting the proceedings terminated.

#### REPORT.

In presenting the Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1905, the fact may be recorded with satisfaction to everybody that the Church is out of debt. With regard to the Funds in hand, some Yen 713.62, this amount will stand to meet the bill for installing the Electric Light. It will be noticed that for the year ending 31st December, 1904, the total revenue of the Church amounted to Yen 10,238.30, while the total of receipts for the Year just closed only amounted to Yen 9,153.91, but it will also be remembered that during 1904 special efforts were made to reduce the debt of the Church, while during 1905, beyond a request for subscriptions to defray the cost of installing the electric light in the Church, and in consideration of the many expenses which the residents of Japan have had to meet in consequence of the late war, the Committee have refrained from making any special appeal to the members of the Church and Congregation for funds. The amount received for Pew Rents during 1905 shows an increase of Yen 350, against the receipts for Pew Rents in 1904. The accounts show another item of Yen 20.00, which amount was passed through the collections, for the decoration of the Chancel, at the Parson's discretion, which has been placed to the credit of a Chancel Fund account.

During the course of the year sums have been subscribed to the following Institutions and objects, through the Agency of Christ Church:—Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Waifs and Strays. Church Homes for Waifs and Strays. St. Andrew's Mission, Hinode-cho, Yokohama. Also for the Relief of Sufferers by the War. Relief of Sufferers by the Famine.

Since rendering the last report, some very handsome and useful gifts have been presented to the Church, and on behalf of the Members of the Church and Congregation the Committee have thanked the Donors for their liberality and kindness. Amongst these presentations may be included a very beautiful brass reading desk for the pulpit, presented by Capt. and Mrs. Bent; a Silver Flagon for use at the Holy Communion Service, presented by Mr. Edward Kilby, who has now left Yokohama and is resident in Amoy; and also the screen work, or mountings for the Electric Light, none of which was paid for from the Church Funds, but was presented in various sections by the Rev. Walter P. G. Field, Mrs. Winfield, Mrs. Sale, Mrs. Walter, and two other friends of the Church, and this opportunity is also taken to thank Mr. Field, who spent much time and attention in designing the screen work, and in attending to other details connected with the electric lighting of the Church.

Immediately following the accounts will be found a short statement with reference to the Sunday School Expenses, and from which it will be seen that the funds of the Church have in no way been drawn upon to meet the small expenses incurred with reference to the Sunday School. It will readily be admitted that it is not only good and proper but it is quite a necessity that there should be a Sunday School in connection with Christ Church, and to render this more efficient and effective it would be gratifying if the Sunday School were heartily supported not only by funds and subscriptions, but also by parents seeing that their children are more regular in their attendance on Sunday afternoons.

The Church Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. O. Stuart and the Committee tender their best thanks to him for his services.

Once again, it must be recorded that Mrs. Field has presided at the organ during the past year, and the Committee desire to express their appreciation of her kind services, and also to thank the members of the choir and those ladies who have occasionally assisted, as well as those who meet from time to time and assist in keeping the brass work, ornaments, and other parts of the Church clean and beautiful.

There are various matters of repairs which will need the prompt attention of the incoming Committee, and should finances permit there are a number of suggestions which have been brought forward with a view to further beautifying and increasing the usefulness of our Church, among which may be mentioned the further decoration of the Chancel, a Church Clock, a Peal of Bells, &c., &c.

The Honorary Treasurer in Account with Christ Church, Yokohama, for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

	RECEIPTS.	YEN.	YEN.
To Pew Rents.....			4,310.00
„ Collections—			
Early Morning .....	381.43		
Matsins.....	3,097.09		
Evensong.....	1,053.79		
Children's Services ...	58.62		4,590.93
„ Choir Account—			
Sale of Books .....		10.65	
„ Sundry Receipts—			
Sale of Water Tub ...		15.00	
Contributions towards cost of Electric Light:			
Mr. A. Bennett .....	15.00		
Mrs. W. Austen .....	5.00		
Mr. R. T. Bell .....	10.00		
A Friend .....	100.00		
„ per Mr. Field .....	50.00	195.00	
„ Chancel Fund per Contra			20.00
„ Bank Interest as received			27.33
			9,153.91
EXPENDITURE.			
By Balance Jan. 1st, 1905 ...		643.04	
„ Incumbent's Stipend and Income Tax .....		3,780.10	
„ Repairs and Furnishings, Drain.....	137.70		
„ Hot Water			
Apparatus ...	162.30		
Wall (one-half)	79.73		
Sundries.....	60.10	439.83	
„ Ground Rent .....		73.20	
„ Fire Insurance .....		444.25	
„ Fuel, Light and Cleaning		362.38	
„ Printing and Advertising		44.40	
„ Flowers and Decorations		67.11	
„ Momban's Wages, Labour,			
Pension .....		396.10	
„ Sacramental Wine.....		20.00	
„ Organ Tuning, 12 months		75.00	
„ Collections Account—			
Sufferers by the War ...	1,196.33		
St. Andrew's Mission...	195.39		
Easter Day offering, presented to Mr. Field..	190.39		
Sendai Famine Fund...	100.00		
Church Home for Waifs and Strays .....	29.31		
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 29.31 and 10.00.....	39.31		
Chancel Fund per Contra	20.00	1,770.73	
„ Choir Account—Boys ....	27.50		
Music, and Charges ...	33.02		
New Cassocks and Surplices .....	96.65	157.17	
„ Honorarium to Mrs. Field		150.00	
„ Sundries .....		16.98	
			8,440.29
„ Balance taken to 1st Jan., 1906 ...			713.62
			9,153.91

E. & O. E.

STAN. E. UNITE, Hon. Treasurer.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1906.

Examined and Found Correct.

FRANK O. STUART, C.A.

Yokohama, 8th January, 1906.

## Sunday School Account per Rev. W. P. G. Field.

	RECEIPTS.	YEN.	YEN.
To Balance, Jan. 1st, 1905...			50.76
" Sale of Books.....	1.00		
" Sundry .....	5.00	6.00	56.76
EXPENDITURE.			
By Paid for Prizes .....	26.44		
" Stationery.....	3.40		
" Printing .....	1.40		
" Hymn Books ..	11.00		
" Sundry .....	6.43	48.67	
Balance Cash in hand .....		8.09	
			56.76

(Signed) W. P. G. FIELD,

Examined with vouchers and found correct.

STAN. E. UNITE.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1906.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are extracts from a letter by Mr. Geo. Gleason, dated January 19, 1906.

"One of the Japanese Secretaries and I have called on all but one or two of the higher officers who have been through here. As a result we have had some most interesting talks with many of Japan's famous warriors; we have come to know them better and they to know us, and with the exception of General Kuroki, who passed through before our new Association was open, and Field-Marshal Oyama, who did not go out much, all the great Generals have been to our new Association at Dalny, and expressed in person to the secretary in charge their gratitude for our services to the Army. In other words all the great men, except Kuroki, have passed through the Association or met the Secretaries on their way home to Japan. The conversations with some generals, often turning to religious subjects, have been most interesting.

A short time before the New Year, largely as a result of the bringing the Christians together by the Association secretaries, a church was organized at Dalny on the Presbyterian basis. The membership numbers about forty-five and the sum pledged for the support is nearly \$50 per month. The Sunday preaching service has forty or fifty attendants, and the Bible Class for Christians and enquirers often numbers nearly fifty. The nightly prayer-meetings during the Week of Prayer in January were splendidly attended. Three times I have been called upon to preach at this church.

HELPING RETURNING SOLDIERS IN MANCHURIA.—Our chief efforts are for the returning soldiers. During the fifty minutes they have for lunch at Mukden and Liaoyang, our men are playing the gramophone, giving a word of greeting, and with the assistance of other soldiers are every day giving out to each man as he sits at his meal a pretty souvenir postal card and the material for one letter. Also, at the trains, religious tracts and newspapers, and other reading matter is given out. Notices are also made that at Dalny and Liuchuton, the two ports of embarkation, there are special Associations to welcome them. Twenty-four hours later when the soldiers arrive at Dalny, or Liuchuton, near Dalny, they find two of the most interesting Associations in the world. I doubt if there ever was an Association that entertained as many men in as short a time as the Army branch at Dalny entertained in December. Some days we were so over-run by visits from the 10,000 or 15,000 men who were waiting for their steamers at Dalny that we hardly knew what to do. At least 130,000 and possibly 150,000 entered that one building during the month. Many of course came in twice or more. It is safe to say that of the 600,000 soldiers in Manchuria when the movement of troops began, nearly all will have received some benefit from the Association before they reach home. The result of the distribution of the 100,000 special souvenir pamphlets, or of the 60,000 postals, or the 90,000 Scripture portions, who can tell?

At Yingkow we had planned to close the work, but as the committee of citizens, who had helped the work since its opening in December, 1904, agreed to bear all the expenses of the branch until its close, probably early in March, it was decided to continue. This action on the part of the Committee, which up to this time has raised more than \$1,800 for us, showed that the work has stood the test of time.

Port Arthur continues without much change, except that it looks as if before long a church organisation might be effected to work along with the Army Branch. About twenty Christians came to the Association, and two weeks ago five men, Navy and Army men and citizens, were baptized.

## THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

By the death of King Christian IX. of Denmark the oldest reigning sovereign is removed from the world's stage. Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has worn his crown longer but he is a much younger man than the Royal Dane whose offspring sit on some of the chief thrones of Europe. The greatly loved Queen of the British dominions, the but lately elected King of Norway, the King of Greece, the mother of the present Tsar, these are all direct descendants of the Danish House. We take the following sketch of His Majesty's life from *Men and Women of the Time*:

CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK, fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederic VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the Duke of Augustenborg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, also taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864—which failure was in some measure attributable to the Danish Government—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The King of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in November 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with the new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganised, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. Christian IX. and the late Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March 1867. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1869, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries. His Majesty granted a new constitution to Iceland, which came into operation in August, 1874, that being the thousandth year of Iceland's existence as a nation. He went to Reikiavik on the occasion of the anniversary being celebrated, and on his return paid a flying visit to Leith and Edinburgh, Aug. 18, 1874. He visited the Emperor William II. of Germany at Berlin in August 1888, and in the autumn of 1879 was visited by the Emperor of Russia and his family. In 1842 King Christian married the Princess Louise, daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had six children, and among them the Crown Prince Frederick, the King of Greece, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the late Tsar Alexander III. of Russia. On July 22, 1896, the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Charles, married Princess Maud of Wales, and this year he became King of Norway. On May 26, 1892, the King and Queen of Denmark celebrated their golden wedding amid many demonstrations of loyalty and popular rejoicing. They were present at the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck in July 1893. The Queen of Denmark died, greatly lamented, in the autumn of 1898.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Posthumous honours have been conferred by the Emperor through Viscount Ogi, President of the Board of Decorations, on I. Kawase, soldier, an elder brother of Yamaguchi, employed in the office of the *Japan Mail*. The dead man has

received the Seventh Class of the Golden Kite and the Eighth Class of the White Paulownia, which carries a pension of a hundred yen. Kawase was killed on August 20th, 1904, in the neighbourhood of Swishiyung, Port Arthur, on the occasion of the first general attack upon the fortress.

The anniversary of the birth of His Majesty the German Emperor was celebrated in Yokohama on Saturday. The various German business houses were decorated with flags, and the German residents were received by Mr. von Syburg at the German Consulate-General. Owing to the absence of an German man-of-war no salute was fired at noon.

Manila papers report that the British squadron, which arrived at Manila on Thursday forenoon, Jan. 11th, was largely entertained by the American squadron. The *Hogue*, *Diatem* and *Sutlej* arrived at Subig Bay on Wednesday evening and entered Manila Bay on the following day. In the evening of their arrival the British officers were given a banquet on the American flagship *Ohio*, and a ball followed, over a thousand guests being present at a most brilliant affair. On Friday the petty officers of the British ships were banquetted on shore by those of the American vessels. On Saturday a general review of the troops at Fort MacKinley was held in honour of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel.

The Ladies Auxiliary of Union Church, Yokohama, held a most successful and enjoyable social gathering at Van Schaick Hall on the Bluff on Friday evening, the 26th inst. The Hall was very prettily decorated with greenery and bunting and a large number of guests assembled and had a pleasant time. During the evening a song was charmingly sung by Miss E. Bunting, a recitation given by Mr. F. S. Booth, and Miss H. Page rendered two selections on the violin in her usual artistic and finished style. Two other items of a musical character had been arranged for but owing to the prevalence of colds and coughs, now so general, had to be dispensed with. High tea was served in the side room after the musical programme had been concluded and after an hour or so more of social intercourse the pleasant meeting broke up.

Simultaneously with the death of Mr. William Sharp, one of the most successful literary mystifications of our time has been cleared up. We have now the authorised statement that Mr. Sharp was the writer of the novels that appeared under the name of "Fiona Macleod." This was long ago suspected, but never brought home. A sort of crisis arose six years ago, when a letter purporting to be from "Fiona Macleod" to her publishers, Messrs. Constable, was communicated to the public. "I give you authority to say that 'Fiona Macleod' is not any of those with whom she has been identified. . . . and that all she asks is the courtesy of good breeding and common-sense—a courtesy which is the right of all, and surely imperatively of a woman acting by and for herself." This stilled the paragraphists, but a number of people remained convinced of the theory which has now been proved correct. There were some amusing mistakes and false scents. Mr. W. B. Yeats was among the writers who were saddled with Fiona Macleod's work. By other critics Fiona Macleod was split up into "a syndicate of young Celtic writers." One enthusiast is said to have taken a census of the inhabitants of Iona in order to discover her originals, and a literary Sherlock Holmes watched a house in Edinburgh where Fiona Macleod was believed to be staying. It is all a little bewildering. One thing is certain: Mr. Sharp did his best work under this pseudonym, and under this assumption of the opposite sex. Yet under them he protested against that "pseudo-nationalism" with which Celticism is so mixed up, holding that the Celtic spirit could be usefully revived only as an influence in the general literature of these islands "There is for us all only English literature; all else is only provincial or dialectic."

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

The death is announced of President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago.

The engagement of Miss Lurline Spreckels, daughter of Mr. John D. Spreckels, of the Oceanic Steamship Co., of San Francisco, and Mr. Spencer G. Eddy, Secretary to the American embassy at St. Petersburg, has been announced.

A Manila cable to the *Japan Advertiser* says that Colonel W. D. Mann, the editor of the notorious *Town Topics*, has failed in his action against the proprietors of *Collier's Weekly*. The trial is said to have proved that Colonel Mann's publications were really blackmailing schemes.

Charles Sweeney, the Spokane capitalist, has presented Bishop O'Dea with a check for \$20,000 to be used in the construction of the Catholic cathedral now being built in Seattle. Sweeney has contributed nearly \$500,000 to Catholic churches and institutions in Spokane.

Interviewed in New York on January 2nd Mr. Channcey M. Depew said:—"My 72d birthday comes on April 23. Before that time I hope to have resigned from all the 79 companies in which I am a director. As soon as I am out of the numerous companies with which I am connected I shall be able to do my real work in the senate."

The great hospital provided for in the will of the late Charles T. Yerkes, will be built at once. It will be located in the Borough of the Bronx. This announcement was made by Dr. J. E. Janvrin, speaking for Mrs. Yerkes. Dr. Janvrin said a beginning would be made just as soon as the estate of Mr. Yerkes is settled, instead of waiting until after Mrs. Yerkes' death, as provided in the will. He said that the projected hospital was entirely Mrs. Yerkes' idea, and that Yerkes, in making provision for the hospital in his will, was only carrying out Mrs. Yerkes' idea and desire.

Chancellor S. B. McCormick of the Western University of Pennsylvania believes that eventually the women will outdistance the men in all walks of life. "It is my prediction," he says, "that in fifty years from now the women of this country will outclass the men, both in business and in the public affairs of the country." I base my assertion on the fact that at present in the high schools throughout the United States the girls outnumber the boys four to one. A number of universities have placed a limit on the number of young women they will receive."

The year 1905 has been a fortunate one for fire insurance companies doing business in the United States. There have been no serious conflagrations, as in previous years, and as a result a large crop of new companies have been organized throughout the country. The following figures have been compiled from reports of the *New York Commercial's* correspondents throughout the United States, from Feb. 1st to Dec. 28th: There have been 20,534 fires, with a total loss of \$172,709,300. New York city has burned to the extent of \$7,576,000; Brooklyn lost \$2,943,300; Buffalo, \$860,500; Chicago, \$4,940,100; Jersey City, \$721,000; Boston, \$5,776,000; Baltimore, \$802,900, and Birmingham, Ala., \$943,000.

According to the *Tacoma Ledger*, the mines on the American side of the line in the Klondike are for the first time producing much larger quantities of gold than are being found in British territory. The yield for 1905 at Nome and in the surrounding district is estimated at approximately \$10,000,000, and the Tanana valley has cleaned up \$7,000,000. In 1904 gold production for all Alaska was \$9,050,000 or nearly \$1,000,000 less than this year's clean-up at Nome alone, where the principal increase took place during the last summer. It is safe to assume that the entire Alaskan gold output will not be far short of \$20,000,000. On the other hand, the Klondike output for 1904, which was \$10,829,000 will not be much exceeded by its total for 1905.

## SHIPPING DISASTER.

The steamer *Jingi Maru* (1,269 gross tons) carrying 1,600 *koku* of rice and 1,080 tons of coal went ashore at 4 p.m. on Jan. 25th in the neighbourhood of the district of Muekata, Chikuzen province, on her way from Mitsukado, Hiogo province, to Yokohama. She sank in a few minutes. The Captain and fourteen of the crew, which consisted of forty in all, are missing. The ship belonged to Mr. K. Shige, a forwarding agent of Kobe. The hull was insured with the Nippon Marine Insurance Co. for ninety thousand yen.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## "TOKYO PUCK."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your remarks on *Puck* are just and may do some good. While I was chuckling over them I was struck between wind and water by seeing something from my own pen in the *Evangelist* somewhat twisted.

Being a Methodist I tried to write "swing" but it came out in type "sewing."

This mistake was without doubt due to my haste in writing and not from any fault of either the intelligent compositor or of the more intelligent proof-reader. The worthy Editor was, of course, blameless. Perhaps there was, after all, a more sure word of prophecy in the very mistake. Our mission to the Chinese students in the Metropolis will commence to succeed when the women take it seriously to heart, and if they bring their sewing along, so much the better.

The Dorcas society is the very salvation of many a congregation: would that we had one in our mission. In fact it is a general principle of Christian Missions that when three women and a priest stand by the cross we may look for the conversion of sinners. It is one of the crying needs of Oriental Missions that there are not enough women. Hoping that this may meet the eye of some who will volunteer to help in our daily classes I am as ever

Yours,

H. S. JEFFERY.

January 27th, 1906.

## NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAMINE-STRICKEN IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have just received a letter from New Zealand expressing great sympathy for Japan and especially for the famine-stricken ones, and my correspondent says, "When the news was first received, subscription lists were started and were rapidly filling up, every one wishing to do what they could to show how all sympathized with the Japanese people and that as allies and friends they were willing to help all they could. Telegrams were received that help was not needed and that the famine was not severe; the lists were accordingly closed and the amounts collected returned."

Surely a sad mistake was made by someone in authority in face of the urgent appeal made to-day, which is so strongly supported by the evidence of both foreigners and natives who have lately visited the famine-stricken districts. I hear a London subscription list was closed in a similar manner. Perhaps something more might be done by the Local Press to confirm the pressing need for aid? I am told the idea in sending out the official denial was, if the Japanese appealed for charity it might damage their prospects in floating the loan that was then being placed on the market. Surely the two are distinct matters?

Yours, etc.,

E. J. MOSS.

"He gives twice who gives soon."

## MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

MONSIEUR LE RÉDACTEUR,—C'est peut-être punir trop sévèrement M. Oyama que de publier sa prose. En fait il veut défendre M. le baron Suyematsu, ce qui est un sentiment louable. J'ajouterai que personnellement j'admire le courage du baron Suyematsu dans toute cette campagne. Toujours sur la brèche, il n'a pas voulu laisser passer sans réponse une seule attaque dans la presse européenne contre son pays; ce qui est d'un grand patriote. Malheureusement quand il s'est agi des déplorables incendies qu'il ne pouvait prévoir, contre la presse hostile il n'avait aucune arme. Les télégrammes étaient là, laconiques, forcément incomplets. Patriote, il a voulu répondre quand même, donner une explication plausible. C'est cette explication

que j'ai attaquée. Je suis persuadé que baron Suyematsu déplore plus que personne ces stupides excès; et je ne veux pas faire à M. Oyama l'injure de croire qu'il les approuve, car du coup il défendrait trop mal la cause du baron et serait certainement désavoué par lui.

F. H.

Si Monsieur Oyama veut continuer par lettre la discussion, je vous autorise Monsieur le Rédacteur à lui donner mon adresse.

## POST BELLUM MEASURES AND THE CLAIMS OF LITERATURE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Everybody knows this saying, but it is not everybody who respects the truth which it teaches. Play, recess, recreation, or in other words, pleasure in some form or other is quite essential to our well-being, whether a child or an adult. No pleasure means no life. But even in death we seek nothing but pleasure. A martyr expiring on a burning pile or a bankrupt hanging himself in his cellar, both seek pleasure or happiness in their own way. It is not, however, at all to be wondered at if we know that man's ultimate aim is to have pleasure and avoid pain, and every desire and every act of his is prompted by this fundamental law of his inmost heart.

If man must have pleasure in order to live it is the duty of every good government that reflects the wishes of the governed to accede to this necessity, and adopt the best means of pleasing the people. If nothing can be gained without loss, it is the duty of every statesman and politician no less than that of patriots and philanthropists, to find the best means of producing the greatest pleasure or happiness at the least possible cost. But this is a subtle question to handle or rather a difficult problem to solve, because there are more alchemists in the world than we generally suppose, who spend their precious lives in vain attempts to get riches by luck and happiness by chance; in other words, they wish to secure the greatest pleasure at little or no cost. But I dare say, if there is a philosopher's stone that really works for our good, the name of that stone is literature!

It was with literature that Addison found a palace in the attic of a rickety, old house, while its magic powers in his master hand remodelled English society, and made it attain to its highest perfection. His "good old knight" accompanied with other excellent characters travelling throughout Europe performed miracles in every circle. Sir Walter Scott, once reduced to his flannels, paid off his big debts and retrieved his fortune, while his "Lady of the Lake" threw her charms over the sterile hills and plains of Scotland causing the price of the land to rise enormously. Mark Twain, as you know, became deeply involved in debt, owing to the bankruptcy of his publisher. His friends and admirers proposed to furnish him with money to pay off his debts, but he politely declined all their offers, because he knew he had another friend, literature, and that was quite enough for him. His debts have been paid, and now the world stands indebted to him more than ever. "Man drinks another's health and ruins his own." Pleasures of the senses, such as drinking or feasting, are quite expensive, and if indulged in they cannot but ruin us, but the pleasures of intellect such as singing with the muse and drinking of the Pierian spring cost almost nothing and seldom injure us under any circumstances. The pleasures of intellect increase in degree as they continue. The former may turn a gentleman into a brute, while the latter make a gentleman of a brute. Murder, robbery, and suicide, not to say theft and perjury, are the result of sensual pleasures and human vanities, while refinement, patriotism, and other virtues which make man noble, great, and good, are mostly the fruits of intellectual pleasures, the soul of which is found in literature. Though redeemed by the accounts of patriotism, humanity and other virtues, our daily papers are full of bad news, the outcomes of sensual pleasures or vanities, that turn the blood into water. Is it high time for us to encourage the study of belles-lettres? "Like can be cured by like": higher pleasures are the only specific for curing the abnormal desires for lower pleasures. Besides man's higher nature can not be satisfied with only sensual pleasures. Rasselas in the Happy Valley was a most unhappy man. Seen in this light, Adam and Eve are to be sympathized with when they took "the fruit of that forbidden tree." Their garden of Eden no doubt furnished them with all the pleasures of the senses, but in their giddy haste to become wise, i.e. to get intellectual pleasures, they fell to sin. Would that they could have listened to the music of the spheres and read poems in towering pines and murmuring streams! "The spirit is truly ready, but the flesh is weak." Unless his higher nature is continually strengthened and nurtured by all means his lower nature becomes the master, and even his craving after intellectual pleasures and his aspira-



tions for things wise, if left unguided, may end in his own destruction.

Since pleasure man must have to live, why should we not cultivate the right taste for literature, which can give us the greatest and best kind of pleasure at the least possible cost or sacrifice? Have we literature enough that we need no more encouragement? Is the current literature of the very best kind that it needs neither restraint nor correction? Let us see. When Admiral Noel and his men visited Tokio I was in the city. When Admiral Togo made his triumphal entry I was still there; the whole metropolis of twelve miles wide was one blaze of bunting, flowers, arches, electric lights, with rockets shooting up into the sky and exploding, bands playing, and people cheering, while the "flower cars" ran through the streets inspiring bliss and enlivening the whole scene to a heavenly splendour. Everywhere toasts were proposed, and healths drunk with joy. Joy smiled at every door. Smiles sat on every lip. Every lip reverberated with the joyous sound of that weird shout of *banzai*. But there was not a single poem of note or even one decent essay among the people to welcome them! True that the journals said all their say in editorials, but what of that? They are not literary productions in the sense that we understand. In short, the city expressed sensual joy in great abundance for these distinguished personages, but little, if any, intellectual joy. Is not Tokio the capital of the Japanese empire, old in its history and new in its strength? Is it not the intellectual centre of this old land of belles-lettres and chivalry, and of a new Britain of the East? Yet all the joy that it can manifest must consist of mere bunting and *banzai*! Fortunately, we have got a Nelson, but where shall we look for a Scott, a Campbell, or a Byron? With what nymphs or Pierides do our Coleridges or Wordsworths sing? The "Eight Scenes of Omi" charming as they are, can boast of no poetic muse, while the ripples of Biwa sigh all in vain for the Lake Poets. The golden age of England that saw the Spanish Armada annihilated was graced by Jonson and Shakspeare. Should the "enlightened reign" of our Mikado, which sees the Russian Armada annihilated, be suffered to pass, graced by no muse, and buried unsung?

I have often heard lately such phrases as post bellum economies, or post bellum measures; but not one man out of the fifty millions raised, as yet, even a feeble voice for the advancement of post bellum literature. If there is any person who spoke of literature, he spoke of it on the negative side. I refer to the Romaji-kai and other advocates of the *gembun-itchi* system, a dream never thoroughly realized in the annals of man. This word is bookish; that phrase is poetic; the third, archaic; and the fourth, colloquial; while the fifth gives all the varieties of cant, slang, provincialism, etc.—these show that even the world language, English, is not thoroughly *gembun-itchi*. Impossible as their attempt is, if their aim lies in the improvement of the literature or language, I shall simply hold my tongue. But when I learn their sole object is to economise time, and that even at the cost of grace, strength, and perspicuity, I cannot help disagreeing with them and say that they are mistaken. Be that as it may, post bellum measures should have so wide a signification as to include the encouragement of literature, philosophy and history. They ought, at least, to establish a literary college or department in the Kioto University. Now, let me ask the Japanese public, are the two universities more than enough for a nation aspiring to be a first rank power, and consisting of fifty million souls with an annual addition of half a million that one of the only two respected institutions must be left incomplete? Your answer is no. I dare say, your answer is no.

But why this indifference? Ought we to grumble about a little sum of money when a great good could be done with it? Let us never forget that Cæsar, despite his riches, was conquered by Cyrus, and all the wealth and resources of Carthage were naught before the growing power of Rome. Even the mighty Hannibal could not save her from destruction. The proper study of mankind is man, and we ought to know ourselves before we try to know anything else. The department of literature is the only branch in our university that can adequately fulfill this august mission. Literature, history, and philosophy! They are the sacred trinity of wisdom in which *yamato-damashi* lives, moves, and has its being, and without which it ceases to exist. But why this coolness? Surely they afford us pleasures which are at once delightful and salutary to our well-being. While other pleasures often lead us to shame and dishonor, they always edify us, making our lives sublime and dignified. They are no doubt the "Milk of Paradise" or the nectar which Jupiter sips: the more we taste them, the sweeter they prove. A thing of the greatest value has, as a rule, no value, and literature or philosophy generally entertains us gratis. Yet Count Okuma says, literature is of little value, as Greece with all its literature (and philosophy) could not save herself from her fall. But the Count forgets

that she at last regained her independence. Surely they, the sacred trinity, helped us not a little, in the late war to beat a most formidable power of Europe in every battle. Surely they are of some value. Surely they have power to make every one happier and better. Surely we don't have enough of them, have we?

There can be no excuse on the part of the Mombusho, if in its fervour of encouraging the art of earning money, it ever forgets its higher callings. But we know it never forgets its duty, and the only reason why some things are left undone is simply want of money. If the coming Diet hesitates to furnish the Department of Education with an adequate sum (which is but a trifle comparatively, though liquid in nature) to complete the Kioto University, does it act wisely even from the economical point of view? To begin with, we must not suppose we have less money than we need. On the contrary I am afraid we may have more money than we can use to good advantage. In other words, Japan's credit stands high in the foreign markets and capital is apt to flow into the country but too rapidly, when any business or enterprise that pays is found. A college of literature at Kioto does, in the end, pay well. It could not do much directly, how great must be its indirect benefits. A King's taste for a small waist caused the court ladies of Sô to starve themselves in vain emulation. A slight accident to a princess, now the Queen of England, made the "Alexandra limp" a favourite gesture among fashionable ladies of Great Britain. Such is the power of influence. Now, Kioto being a very quiet, elegant town is especially fitted for high abstract studies as philosophy and literature. If wisely managed, the influence of a new college over the whole empire in checking bad taste, bad logic, and consequently both bad manners and bad morality, as well as in encouraging pure, sweet thoughts, exalted ideas, sound reasoning, self-respect and broad viewed patriotism, must be, to say the least, something great. If the similar college in the Tokio Imperial University were not a success and fall below the ideal, that of Kioto should surely succeed and surpass all expectations. In a little while, the money now spent on liquor and debauchery will be used in buying books and the surplus will go to multiply investments in the post office and other banks. See Scotland, there each yeoman and shop-keeper has a little library of his own, and saving something day by day for his coming years enjoys his life temperately, morally, happily, and wisely. Thus each new generation being free from the burden of feeding and clothing the elder generation, can exert all its powers for the advancement of individuals and the community at large. Thus they succeed in making their sterile plains blossom like Eden, and here every Jack finds his fill of an exalted type, such as would make our first parents blush and envy. Such is the influence of that *elixir vite*, literature, or literature and philosophy combined. Should we not take a lesson from these Scots to value literature and by means of it to improve ourselves? Now to return from the digression: within a few years, the surplus remaining from the decrease of the expenditure on gaols, police institutions, and law courts would more than cover the expense of not only one department but of the whole university. English literature, which would form but a small part of the department, if properly taught may in a comparatively short time be the means of making a little fortune, which would more than cover all the expenses of the department. England owes her greatness to the pens of Addison and Shakspeare as much as to the swords of Nelson and Wellington. Now, the best means of introducing Japan to the peoples of the world in detail must be found through the instrumentality of the knowledge of English literature among ourselves. At least, such is the easiest way. And he who undertakes the trouble will be rewarded abundantly. Mark, if you please, what I say, O my countrymen! nowadays, one good English scholar could easily make enough money to help to found a third imperial university.

They say commerce is the herald of peace, as it unites nations in mutual interest and profit. But as the principle of gain here reigns supreme and predominant if there exist prospects of more profit in going to war, none would hesitate to begin bloodshed and butchery. But literature and philosophy are the flowers of peace, and peace is the fruit of literature and philosophy. Here reigns neither greediness for wealth nor ambition for power. Fulfilling a need higher than these, they each teach erring men how foolish it is to cut each other's throats for gain either in the form of riches or of power. Nobody knows but what the present differences between the Mombusho and the University may have their origin in the overflow of legal and political ideas, and in the paucity of poetical and philosophical thoughts. Nobody can doubt that the late war had its origin in the Slavonic dearth of sublime and exalted ideas—the ideas which can come only from poetry and philosophy, both religious and secular. In fine, it is the taste for belles-lettres, and not the thirst after gain; it is the love of philosophy together

with the reflections on past events, and not the lust of filthy lucre or of inordinate desires that can ensure the peace of a nation in this world. But you say a treaty of peace, whatever may have been its cause or its true motive, can preserve peace. True that it may do so temporarily, but only temporarily, and it is often followed with disastrous reactions. Who builds his peace upon treaties, builds his house on sand. When rainy days come he is turned out into the damp, cold atmosphere, helpless and wretched. It is quite right that Japan should have the strongest army and navy in the East and that she should have wealth enough to support them. Still the so-called post bellum measures should not consist of mere attempts at increasing the country's resources and fighting capacities. To proclaim peace abroad and simultaneously prepare a mighty armament at home and that at the expense of education, was what the great Tsar did—and with no good effects. If we are the lovers of peace, why, we ought to prove it by the arts of peace and refinement rather than by the number of regiments or the tons of fighting vessels. We are not hypocrites, and we ought to show to the world at large that we are not hypocrites. And as one of the first steps toward it, the Kioto Imperial University should be completed.

But if the Diet and the Mombusho believe that they cannot get round to it yet, then a college of literature had better be started, at once, by contributions of private individuals. Mitsui and Iwasaki gave a welcome dinner to the triumphant sailors. It is meet that they should as they have good reasons to thank them. But the same open hands should be applied to investments which are more durable in nature and more efficacious in deciding the future destiny of the Japanese empire. And who knows the foreign grandees well interested in our developments may not make some handsome donations?

Let every Jack, I dare say, have his play, as well as his work, for without pleasure the world comes to an end; but ought we not to try to furnish him with the best kind of play?

T. T. S.

#### HOTEL-KEEPING IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Occidental travellers to this part of the world have ever and anon made remarks on the deficiencies of our hotel accommodation.

The other day I met two young ladies fresh from America who put up at a certain hotel in Tokyo which is wholly under Japanese management. When I first saw them in a room sitting on a pile of cushions, I could not but feel sympathy for them, thinking how hard it must have been for them to sit in this unwonted fashion. One of these keen, observing ladies referred to several points in which the hotel was lacking. One of the remarks she made is very interesting.

"For some reason or other," said she, "I got up this morning with a racking headache. I didn't feel a bit like sight-seeing, so my companion left me to sleep it off while she took a preliminary look around the town. After she had gone out I concluded that one thing I needed to make me better was a good hot bath, so I called a servant boy and asked him if he couldn't bring me a tub of some kind and two or three pailfuls of warm water. This of course he could, and did; he also brought some extra towels. He was very polite and solicitous to know if he could bring anything more. I thanked him and dismissed him, telling him that I needed nothing else.

"Well, I fixed my bath, and had just stepped into it when the door opened, and the boy walked in and marched right up to me, and held out his hand with a cake of soap.

"I sharply ordered him out of the room. I fear the tone of voice in that case was anything but soft and ladylike. But he was not abashed a bit. Then the boy took his leave, bowing politely.

"I caught him later in the day and admonished him by all the gods and devils in his heathen world never again to step into my room without first knocking at the door for permission.

"But it didn't do any good. The next afternoon we were more or less in deshabille when the same fellow marched in and handed me a letter. I gave a scream and said, "Did I not tell you never again to come into this room without first knocking at the door?"

"It's all right," answered the servant. "You must pardon poor boy; I looked first before coming in to see if you were dressed. It's all right."

This remark goes to show that while our country has in recent years made remarkable advances in many of the arts and sciences of the West, hotel keeping is by no means one of those things in which we have fully become adept.

Until very recent years our people regarded it as a rather disreputable calling, but our views are changing, and several young men are now giving serious study to hotel management in Europe and America with a view to adapting their know-

ledge and experiences to the practical use at home. From the days of the feudal system down to about forty years ago our people esteemed military power above all things. (I think this thought is still prevalent even in the present days). The highest class of people was naturally the Samurai, then the farmers, and lastly the merchant class. Among merchants, hotel managers, or more properly, inn-keepers, were at the very bottom of the social ladder, because they were, for the most part, shiftless, lazy fellows, who having either failed in business or ruined themselves by an extravagant life, turned to that occupation as the last resort. In fact no respectable people ever gave any serious attention to the hotel business. It was thought a despised calling any way, and there is ample reason for this.

In those days, travel was very limited in our country as compared with what it is to-day. Certainly travelling was one of the hardships at that time, so much so that if the children wanted to leave home, they were rather encouraged to go out and endure the difficulties of travel, and learn thereby. Perhaps all of you remember our popular proverb *Kawau ni tabi (travel) wo saseyo*. Of course this proverb would not go to-day so far as all the means of communication are perfected. At any rate, there was no thought of effort to improve hotel conditions, nor to make travel easy and comfortable.

Our hotels to-day, have of late made marked improvements in various respects, yet there remains still ample room for further improvement, food and rooms, for instance, being the main points. In our inns, one room is used for all purposes; a sitting room, a dining room in the day time, a bed chamber at night, or whatever a guest chooses.

About food there are also difficulties. (I mean not less inconveniences). For example, we Japanese are very fond of *sashimi*—sliced fish, which is taken with shoyu or sauce. Of course, it tastes to us very delicious, and we hope themistress of our boarding house will supply us with it at every meal. But foreigners call us barbarians because we eat raw fish. They, on the contrary, relish frog's legs and think them a delicacy. We can hardly account for that. Perhaps, all of us say, "Ugh! frog's legs, nasty, not fit to eat." Well, that is the comparison; it is just as hard for us to eat frog's legs as for foreigners to taste of our *sashimi*. So we must entertain foreigners with frog's leg's instead of *sashimi*.

There are as yet in our country few hotels entirely European except the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo and a few others in Yokohama and Kobe. Kioto and Nikko have several good hotels owned and managed by Japanese; The Fujiya Hotel in Hakone is, perhaps, the best in Japan. It is entirely run by Japanese, but is managed exclusively for foreigners, I remember. But that is about all, and the rest are very poor.

Thus, there is a big field for new and old hotels in our country, and great necessity for them. Foreigners will now come to this country more than ever before, and how shall we entertain them properly without having plenty of hotels with first class accommodation? We must have them.

Some people think that Japan should have the biggest Navy in the world. I am rather anxious to have the best hotel system in the world with perfect accommodation, and to have men among us who can run a hotel in a masterly manner as Admiral Togo did our glorious Navy.

T. KUBOTA.

January 30th, 1906.

## TREATMENT OF CHINESE IN AMERICA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—No doubt when Dr. Scudder was a boy some stones were thrown at Chinamen entering San Francisco, but the burning question of the hour is how are they treated just now? During the Land Lots agitation the stained glass windows of Trinity Church, Post and Powell streets, were stoned by the hoodlums to show that the Dennis Kearney crowd would prefer that the Chinese services held in the S. S. rooms every Sunday evening should cease, but the plutocratic vestry stood firm, and some of the helles of the *creme de la creme* in the society of the Golden Gate gathered there to waste their sweetness on coolies, who patiently spelled out the same old lessons week by week. Just one block to the west was Dr. Stone's big brick congregational meeting house where a good woman from Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Niceno, Philadelphia, was doing the same sort of work. In my day every Easter the Chinese sent up to the altar a big cross of yellow chrysanthemums and an offering of gold for the sanctuary.

The Chinese deacon asked me to be God-father to his first born son. I have neglected my duty shamefully but the Rev. Dr. Spaulding (R.I.P.) put

him through Trinity School where he won medals. His teacher of mathematics at Berkeley told me that he was the best in his class. He has just finished a post-graduate at Columbia and may now be addressed at the Christian College, Canton. Write to Samuel Young and ask him to tell the whole truth about this question without fear or favour. Another good man to write to would be Mr. Andrew Kan, Portland, Oregon. He was formerly of the Trinity Church Chinese Congregation. I am told that he supports a native missionary and has American citizens as his servant.

Even the American devil is not as black as he is painted.

Yours,

H. S. JEFFERYS.

## THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report and Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1905, for presentation at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Company's Office at the Brewery, Yamate-cho, Yokohama, at 4 p.m. on Monday, 5th February, 1906:—

Your Directors have now the pleasure to present herewith the Audited Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1905.

Contrary to expectations, the prosperity of the Company, as compared with 1904, has materially increased and deliveries have been the largest on record. This is accounted for by Peace having been declared and a greater demand for beer consequent on the return of the Victorious Army and Navy.

The Net Profit for the Year amounts to Yen 123,920.41 which with Yen 4,781.87 brought forward from 1904, makes the sum at Credit of Profit & Loss Account Yen 128,702.28.

The demand for "Kirin" was so great during the summer months that the Brewery was unable to fill orders to their fullest extent.

With the object of enlarging the cellaring accommodation a piece of land in the rear of the old cellars was purchased and a contract entered into for the building of new ones. These are expected to be ready for use in March and will enable an increase of output of about 25 per cent. on present capacity.

The land in the Brewery Compound used for the storage of bottles, etc., being wholly inadequate, and a favorable opportunity arising, a piece of ground measuring about 1,250 *tsubo* was purchased; and a house and ground next to the Brewery, being in the market, was also secured.

The cost of these purchases and extensions, when everything is paid, will amount to about Yen 100,000.

Should deliveries during the coming year go on increasing, it may be necessary to enlarge the Fermentation Cellars, Packing Rooms, etc., in which case either new Debentures or Capital will have to be issued.

Nothing will be done without careful consideration and, should further extensions not be required, the present additions will be paid for out of current account.

For these reasons your Directors are anxious to add to the Reserve as much as possible, and they therefore recommend that Yen 30,000 be placed to that Fund, bringing it up to Yen 200,000; a Dividend for the Year of 20 per cent. which will absorb Yen 90,000; and to carry forward the balance, Yen 8,702.28.

The Buildings, Brewing Plant, Machinery, etc., have been well kept up and everything is in first-class working order.

Stocks of Beer, Stores, and Sundries appear in the Balance Sheet at actual cost.

DIRECTORS.—Mr. W. R. Bennett resigned his seat at the Board in September on his departure for England.

The present Directors of the Company are as follows:—Messrs. F. S. James (Chairman and Managing Director), T. B. Glover, C. B. Bernard, R. Fachtmann, and L. J. Healing.

Under the Articles of Association two of these gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. T. B. Glover and R. Fachtmann retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors of the Company are Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox-Edwards who resign in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election at the recommendation of the Directors.

F. S. JAMES, Chairman and Managing Director  
C. B. BERNARD, Director.

J. H. DINSDALE, Secretary.

Yokohama, 26th January, 1906.

## THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

LIABILITIES.	
Dr.	Yen.
To 9000 Shares Yen 50 each, fully paid up	450,000.00
To 2000 Debentures at Yen 100 each.....	200,000.00
To Reserve Fund.....	170,000.00
To Bills Payable .....	50,867.27
To Guarante Funds.....	26,980.25
To Sundry Creditors.....	60,803.92
To Profit & Loss Account.....	128,702.28
	1,087,353.72

ASSETS.	
Cr.	Yen.
By Land and Buildings .....	284,103.60
By Brewery Extensions .....	38,633.05
By Machinery in operation.....	190,815.49
By Casks, Vats, &c., and Stable Plant ..	121,106.44
By Stock of Beer, Malt, Hops, Bottles, Coal and Working Stores .....	162,685.26
By Office & other Furniture .....	1,360.13
By Fire Insurance current .....	899.05
By Sundry Debtors .....	119,599.67
By Hongkong & Shanghai Bank .....	168,133.74
By Cash in hand .....	107.29
	1,087,353.72

WORKING ACCOUNT.	
Dr.	Yen.
To Interest and Exchange .....	16,257.36
To Coal and Working Stores.....	31,074.01
To Ground Rent and Taxes .....	14,269.10
To Beer Tax.....	183,228.49
To Fire Insurance .....	3,756.41
To Salaries and Wages .....	70,386.98
To Wear and Tear .....	8,866.76
To Charges and Advertising .....	37,894.84
To Depreciation of Machinery, Buildings &c.....	23,698.97
To Directors and Auditors' Fees .....	3,100.00
To Balance to Profit and Loss Account ..	123,920.41
	517,053.33

Cr.	
By	Yen.
By Gross Profit on Beer Sales.....	517,016.33
By Share Transfer Fees .....	37.00
	517,053.33

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
1905. Dr.	Yen.
7th February.—To Amount transferred to Reserve Fund .....	60,000
31st December.—To Balance .....	128,702.28
	188,702.28
Cr.	
1904. By	Yen.
31st December.—By Balance.....	64,781.87
1905.	
31st December.—By Profit on Working Account for the Year .....	123,920.41
	188,702.28

RESERVE FUND.	
1905. Dr.	Yen.
31st December.—To Balance .....	170,000.00
	170,000.00
Cr.	
1904. By	Yen.
31st December.—By Balance.....	110,000.00
1905.	
7th February.—By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....	60,000.00
	170,000.00

F. S. JAMES, Chairman & Managing Director.  
C. B. BERNARD, Director.  
J. H. DINSDALE, Secretary.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts and compared them with the Books, Vouchers and Securities in the possession of the Company and find them to be in accordance therewith.

F. J. HALL  
J. F. COX-EDWARDS, } Auditors.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, January 25.  
King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, will open Parliament on February 19th.

## FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

It has been formally announced in Paris that France has decided to take action against Venezuela, but is choosing her own

time and method of procedure, and is not allowing Venezuela to force her hand.

It is believed that the French Government is anxious not to become involved anywhere, pending the outcome of the Morocco Conference.

#### THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Later.

The British election results now stand :—

Liberals.....	315
Labour Party .....	38
Nationalists .....	81
Unionists .....	135

#### REGENERATION OF CHINA.

Mr. Elihu Root, the U.S. Secretary of State, has received the Chinese travelling commissioners at Washington, and said that the hearty welcome which had been given to them was an expression of America's true sentiments towards China.

Mr. Wang Tah Seh, the new Chinese Minister in London, has been interviewed by Reuter's representative. He said China would undoubtedly follow Japan's example, and do her best to become a modern nation. A new army would probably be formed in South China, on Western models, similar to those now existing in Hupeh and North China. He ridiculed the "Yellow Peril" scare, and said that an alliance between China and Japan did not seem practicable at present; but he hoped that by peaceful development it would be possible to make China's relations closer with England, America and Japan, until a formal alliance would prove unnecessary. Regarding the Anglo-Tibetan treaty, China desired that Tibet should be administered similarly to other provinces of China, China giving it an effective administration. England would then have no cause to apprehend any hostile movements in that direction. For these reasons, China looked for some modification of the Tibetan treaty before she could adhere to it.

#### BRITISH ELECTIONS.

London, January 26.

The poll now stands:—Liberals, 341; Labour Party, 41; Nationalists, 139. The Liberals have gained 174 seats.

Sir Edward Grey has been re-elected for Northumberland.

Mr. Gibbs has resigned his seat in favour of Mr. A. J. Balfour.

#### THE CHINESE TRAVELLING COMMISSION.

President Roosevelt has cordially welcomed the Chinese travelling Commissioners.

#### THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

The first passenger train has traversed the Simplon tunnel in 37 minutes.

#### BRITISH TAXATION.

London, January 27.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing his constituents in East Fife, said that no large remissions of taxation could be made immediately. Steps must be taken for the reduction of expenditure and provision made for the reduction of the National Debt. All these measures must precede or accompany any remission of taxation. He was not a Socialist but it was infinitely better that Socialists should be represented in the House of Commons than that they should be driven to adopt indirect methods.

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

Later.

The poll now stands :—

Liberals .....	362 seats.
Labour Party .....	41
Nationalists .....	82
Unionists .....	146

#### NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

It is understood that the chief measures which the new British Cabinet will introduce to Parliament relate to the amendment of the Education Act; the Unemployed Act, Trades unions; and legislation imposing a load line on foreign vessels using British ports.

#### P. & O. ENTERPRISE.

London, January 28.

German newspapers announce that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. will start on Feb. 3rd a fortnightly service from Hamburg to India at considerably reduced rates. The new service is regarded as opening a rate war between the P. & O. and the Hansa Company.

#### THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Later.

The results of the elections so far are: 382 Liberals, 42 Labour candidates, 153 Unionists and 84 Nationalists. Mr. Long has been elected for South Dublin, which is a Unionist gain. Mr. William Keswick, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., has been elected for Epsom, by a majority of 1095. Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson have been elected. Mr. Balfour will not be opposed in the City of London.

#### PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

London, January 29.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived at Colombo.

#### THE TRANSVAAL.

A crowded meeting of Progressives has been held at Pretoria, when there were present delegates representing 40,000 people. The speakers dwelt upon the gravity of the issues between the Transvaal and the Imperial Government, especially relative to the impending grant of responsible government.

#### THE QUESTION OF MOROCCO.

Later.

On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday a banquet was given by the German colony in Paris. Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, toasting MM. Loubet and Fallieres, said he was convinced the conference at Algieras would result in a solution of the Morocco question satisfactory to all. A Franco-German rapprochement would be the surest guarantee of peace, which none desired more than the German Emperor.

At a banquet of members of the Reichstag in Berlin Herr Ballestrom, who presided, said the Kaiser's famous landing at Tangier diverted the question of Morocco into a course favourable to Germany. But to ensure peace they must be able to knock on the head any one attempting to disturb it. The Reichstag must therefore support the Emperor's policy and vote for means to inspire respect. Prince Radolin's speech has made an excellent impression at Algieras; Ballestrom's has been received with amazement and irritation in view of the cordiality and confidence prevailing there.

#### VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

Viscount Hayashi sails on March 3rd.

#### THE KING OF DENMARK DEAD.

London, January 30.

The King of Denmark is dead. He gave his usual audience in the morning and retired to repose, after which he lunched. The Dowager Empress of Russia visited him about three in the afternoon and, finding him ill, summoned the family. He expired at 40 minutes past three.

#### THE DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

London, January 31.

King Christian was not sufficiently indisposed to be compelled to retire to bed till Jan. 30. Only the Empress Dowager of Russia and Prince Hans were present at the end. Other members of the family arrived too late.

The official announcement of the death says that the symptoms pointed to heart failure.

The accession of Crown Prince Frederik, who ascends the throne as Frederik the VIII., has been proclaimed.

Later.

The Kaiser goes to Copenhagen. Queen Alexandra also goes, but whether King Edward will be present depends upon the date of the funeral.

The King will open Parliament with a modified ceremonial.

London, February 1.

The British Court will go into mourning for six weeks. The Kings of Greece, Norway and Sweden, will attend the Royal funeral.

#### THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

*The Times* and *Morning Post* publish tables showing the complexion of the opposition to be mainly Chamberlainite.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### RUSSIA.

London, January 26.

The St. Petersburg Government considers that the starting of public works will pacify the starving peasants, and this policy will be adopted at Pavel, Riga and Kherson.

#### MOROCCO.

The feeling at Tangiers is that the Moors are indifferent regarding the proposals of the international conference as the country is glutted with contraband weapons.

#### ARREST OF NUNS AT TSARSKOE SELO.

London, January 29.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that two nuns carrying bombs have been arrested at Tsarskoe Selo.

#### MOROCCO'S DELEGATES OBSTINATE.

The Morocco delegates at the Algieras Conference are becoming obstinate. They argue that Morocco is unable to carry out the taxation reforms.

#### THE DEATH OF KING CHRISTIAN.

London, January 30.

The death of King Christian of Denmark was most sudden and unexpected. His Majesty was in his usual health this morning. He took a walk and smoked as usual. After luncheon he was suddenly attacked by illness. The Empress Dowager of Russia was the only person present at the time of his death. Prince Frederik, who will succeed to the Throne, is to proceed to Copenhagen immediately. He has the reputation of gentleness of character and has spent many years in historical studies.

#### REVOLUTIONARIES BANISHED.

Two hundred of the revolutionary party in Moscow have been banished to Siberia.

#### RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Washington, January 30.

The German bankers have refused to take up the Russian loan. It is stated that Russia is on the verge of abandoning hard money payments.



(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")  
DENMARK.

London, January 30.

The Crown Prince of Denmark to-day ascended the throne.

The King and Queen of Great Britain will probably be present at the funeral of the late King of Denmark.

All the newspapers of Europe lament the sudden death of King Christian.

SPAIN.

The arrangements for the wedding of the King of Spain are cordially welcomed by the newspapers of that country. The *Voz de Galicia* says that the excellent spirit of Great Britain will be adopted by Spain and as the result the bitter distress of Spanish social life will be ameliorated.

MOROCCO.

At the Morocco Conference, Germany refuses to disclose her attitude on a question with regard to policing. The matter is creating anxiety.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")  
RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, January 31.

General Griassoff, chief of staff of the Governor-General of the Caucasus, has been assassinated by means of a bomb.

(FROM THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")  
JAPANESE BONDS.

London, January 30.

Japanese bonds which recently fell owing to some pessimistic reports from Japan have advanced again, these rumours having been declared quite baseless.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLES.

Sir William White, former Chief Designer for the British Admiralty, in a speech said that in the naval battles between Japan and Russia, no particular lesson was taught as to construction or management of warships. However, the battles taught the sailors that the training, organization, adoption of precautions, and the valour and presence of mind of the commander are most important essentials of victory.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")  
AMERICA AND CHINA.

Washington, January 30.

Congress has commenced investigations with regard to the late anti-American movements among Chinese merchants.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

At Tukin, the Russian revolutionaries have assassinated Count Frederic Leunsdorff and Baron Loin (?)

VENEZUELA.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has asked Germany to arbitrate between that country and France. He, however, is making hostile preparations which are generally regarded as an ostentatious display.

(FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")  
AMERICAN WEATHER.

London, January 23.

A snow blizzard followed the heat wave in America, the transition from one extreme to the other being remarkably rapid.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

There is a great retrenchment in the new Army Estimates.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS REFORMER.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake is dead, aged 89 years.

[The late Mr. Holyoake was a remarkably gifted philosopher, lecturer and author, and perhaps the greatest man British journalism can boast of. He was the founder of Secularism (the utilitarianism of Mr. Bradlaugh, expressed as the substitution of the pigty of usefulness for the usefulness of piety; the religion of this life only; seeking morality in nature, and happiness in duty), a socialist reformer and agitator, in favour of co-operation, free thought—not atheism—and the complete emancipation and education of the masses. Stuart Mill said he was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of the Affirmation Act of 1869. ("Who's Who" gives that as the date, but it is probably a misprint for the 1859 amendment). Like many other reformers in those intemperate days, he was made to suffer for his convictions; but, unlike many, has lived long enough to see most of his dreams come true. He gave his favourite recreation as "reading novels."]

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")  
DISCONTENT OF RUSSIA.

Peking, January 22.

The Russian Minister has protested against the

China-Japan Treaty, on the ground that China's proclamation of the opening of Harbin to foreign trade is a menace to Russia's commercial interests.

Mr. Pokotiloff also protests that China's intention to cancel the concession given to the Russo-Chinese Corporation undertaking the lumber business in Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, on the plea that the term has expired, is unjust, in view of the fact that China has allowed Japan to cut timber in the forests along the Yalu as a joint enterprise of China and Japan.

Mr. Pokotiloff insists that China must allow Russia to build a branch railway to Heilungkiang, since China has given Japan the right to build a branch line to Antunghsien.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS ON MONGOLIA.

Peking, January 23.

The Chief Engineer of the Chinese Eastern Railway has come to Peking on railway and mining business. It is reported that one of his objects is to demand a Concession for a railway in Mongolia, and the Diplomatic Body is accordingly closely watching his movements.

SOCIALISTS.

London, January 23.

All the Socialist meetings throughout Germany resolutions have been unanimously passed, expressing sympathy with the Russian revolution, and demanding a reform of the miserably inadequate franchise in Prussia.

All these meetings have been most orderly, and this is due to the excellence of the party organization.

A NEW SEA LORD.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a report that Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron, will shortly be appointed Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

TRAGEDY AT CHANGSHA.

Changsha, January 24.

Mr. Kelly, chief of the Changsha police, was shot on Tuesday by two Greeks, whom he was arresting, and died on Wednesday.

THE GARTER MISSION TO JAPAN.

Hongkong, January 24.

The programme for the reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught includes the presentation of addresses of welcome from the British, Chinese, and Japanese.

H.R.H. is to dine on the 10th of February with Chinese at the Koshing Theatre, and is invited to attend the races on the 12th and 13th.

There is to be an international ball on the 12th. It is believed that the Prince is unlikely to visit Canton.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

London, January 24.

The French Government has been defeated on the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior by 300 to 219 votes.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

CHINESE DRILLING NEAR HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 24.

Chinese instructors who have been trained in Japan are regularly drilling Chinese men and boys at Yaumati, the principal village on the mainland in Kowloon District, Hongkong (British territory). It is suggested that in the case of the men the British Government should interfere.

THE UNREST AT CANTON.

Owing to the trouble between the Viceroy and the Guilds in reference to that taxation proposed to be imposed to defray the cost of the construction of the Hankow Canton Railway, there is still considerable uneasiness at Canton, and it is feared that disturbances may occur there.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

*Halvard*, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, C. Anderson, 25th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Suma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,560, M. Fujiwara, 26th Jan.,—Anping, Rice & Sugar.—Yamagataya.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 26th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 26th Jan.,—Vancouver, B.C., 26th Jan., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 26th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., 7th Jan., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, George Wright, 26th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., 1st Jan., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Asahi* (50 guns), Japanese battleship, 15,445, —, 27th Jan.,—Yokosuka.  
*Sumatra*, British steamer, 2,976, Bruce, 27th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 27th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 27th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Hugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 29th Jan.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Croydon*, British steamer, 2,410, Mann, 27th Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, 22nd Dec., General.—P. A. A. S.S. Co.  
*Pleiades*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 27th Jan.,—Mojito via Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 28th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Puwahan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 28th Jan.,—New Caledonia via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 28th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Thenus*, Norwegian steamer, 1,208, Kroger, 28th Jan.,—Takao, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Rajah*, German steamer, 1,275, C. Wolff, 28th Jan.,—Bangkok via Hongkong, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Dakota*, British Tank steamer, 2,593, Ross, 29th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Carnes & Co.  
*Cape Antibes*, British steamer, 1,610, McDonald, 29th Jan.,—Portland, Oreg., 31st Dec., General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 29th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Baird, 29th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Preussen*, German steamer, 3,278, R. Meyer, 30th Jan.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 28th Jan.,—Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 30th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 10th Jan., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 30th Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, 6th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 30th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 31st Jan.,—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 31st Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Salasie*, French steamer, 2,089, A. Ailland, 1st Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 31st Jan., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 31st Jan.,—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Antenor*, British steamer, 3,503, R. Williams, 1st Feb.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 31st Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Manshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,284, D. Mori, 1st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Kattori Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,660, N. Morii, 1st Feb.,—Takao via Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Takeshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,199, Y. Nomura, 1st Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 26th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Halvard*, Norwegian steamer, 1,066, C. Anderson, 25th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Uto*, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pedersen, 26th Jan.,—Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Caledonien*, French steamer, 2,100, C. Gregory, 27th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 27th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 27th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Pleiades*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 27th Jan.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Clam*, British tank steamer, 2,311, G. Bramston, 28th Jan.,—Balik Pappan via Kobe, Fuel Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cardiner, 28th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 28th Jan.,—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, J. Alwen, 28th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Como*, British steamer, 3,313, J. Felkins, 28th Jan.,—Shanghai via Kobe, Coal.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 29th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Patroclus*, British steamer, 3,548, E. C. Dickens, 30th Jan.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Japan*, British steamer, 2,796, E. P. Martin, 30th Jan.,—Marseilles, London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 30th Jan.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Croydon*, British steamer, 2,410, Mann, 30th Jan.,—Moji via Kobe, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Dakota*, British tank steamer, 2,593, Ross, 30th Jan.,—San Francisco, General.—Carnegie & Co.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 30th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Themis*, Norwegian steamer, 1,208, Kroger, 30th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Powhatan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 31st Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 21st Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Manila, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Fulkam*, British steamer, 2,766, H. Gow, 31st Jan.,—Moji via Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Chenau*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 31st Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Baird, 31st Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kouang-Si*, French steamer, 4,840, Barillon, 31st Jan.,—Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Spezia*, German steamer, 2,659, Muelier, 1st Feb.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Asahi*, (50) Japanese Battleship, 15,445, 31st Jan.,—Yokosuka.

*Cape Antides*, British steamer, 1,610, McDonald, 1st Feb.,—Niigata via Kobe, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 1st Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 1st Feb.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 1st Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 1st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Rajah*, German steamer, 1,275, C. Wolf, 1st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver:—Mr. R. H. Bawdew, Mrs. B. Benjamin, Miss M. R. E. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. D. Entwistle, Mrs. Entwistle, Mr. A. H. Gregory, Mr. H. I. Hewson, Mrs. Hewson, Mr. J. R. Kelly, Mrs. A. E. Meyer, and Miss P. Thompson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. V. R. Bowden, Mr. E. E. Milliken, Lt. R. de Hasbrauck, U.S.N., Mr. Jas. Fyfe, U.S.N., Mr. J. F. O'Neil, U.S.N., Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. Y. Ito, Mr. J. A. Masaulie, Mrs. R. de Hasbrauck, Lt. R. B. Cressy, U.S.N., Mr. A. Brambach, Mrs. T. C. Anderson and amah and Mr. K. Macdonald. For Honolulu:—Mr. C. H. Smith and Sister Margaretta. For San Francisco:—Mr. F. R. Holt, U.S.N., Mr. J. J. Jessup, Mr. H. A. Moore, Mr. F. S. Abbot, U.S.N., Mr. A. A. Peterson and Capt. Schichmareff, I.R.N. in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Europe via ports:—Miss F. Schnitzler Erckens, Mr. F. A. Caldwell, Mr. Carl Oelrichs, Mr. Frank Groning and servant, Mr. L. Figge and servant, Mr. G. M. Paritt, Mr. J. M. P. Cowther, Mr. W. C. Pratt, Mr. Oberlein, Mr. Abenheim, Mr. R. Koops, Miss Hardings, Mr. M. S. R. Bomany, Miss H. von Fallot, Mr. Ludwig Keefer, Mr. E. B. Seymour Norton, Mr. Guignard, Mr. Lao, Mr. Tsang, Mr. C. E. Low, Mr. Jen Lien Chung, Miss M. Helbing, Mr. Ah Sung, Mr. F. C. Kow, and Mr. Lan You, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. John T. Arundel, Miss L. Arundel, Miss S. Arundel, Mr. Max D. Cohn, Jr., Mr. W. G. Da Bose, Mrs. W. G. Da Bose, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. W. R. Matteson, Dr. J. C. McCracken,

Mr. C. Mitsch, Dr. Arthur Remington, Dr. Rufus Scarlet, Mr. N. Shibusawa, and Mr. G. Whibley, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Hans Raspe, and Mr. John Sellar, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Geo. W. Leavitt, and Dr. James P. Lockhart, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Wm. M. Atkinson, Mr. J. C. Blardford, Mr. W. D. Van Cleave, Miss M. Goffey, Capt. R. H. Griffiths, Dr. Thos. R. Marshall, Mr. Walter A. McIntire, Mrs. L. W. Morgan, Mr. Thomas B. Sammons, Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. G. T. Sproat, Mr. Ch. G. Toepper, Mr. R. B. Weaver, Mr. F. A. Williams, Mr. J. E. Williams, and Mr. Jay G. Worswick, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. P. Borden, Mr. S. H. Foley, Mr. B. C. Newley, Mr. Geo. Sanders, Mr. B. H. Skinner, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. McCorquodale, Mr. Mihara, Mr. Yatsui, Mr. H. Hansen, Mr. Inada, Mr. Cheong Ping Soun, Mr. H. Hassen, Mr. Iwaya, and Mr. Yamamoto, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Caledonien* for Marseilles via ports:—Dr. Phil Max Gätcke, Mr. Justus Briggs, Capt. and Mrs. Geo. Wright, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Mr. H. D. Lazelle, Mr. S. W. Willington, Mr. J. A. Walker, Mr. A. Zelenky, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Schwob, Mr. Domballe, Mr. A. E. Reporter, Mr. F. Bonnet, Mr. Boelchind, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Y. Matsumoto, Mr. S. Miyagiri, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. H. Eichler, Mr. Rancheng Hing and 2 Chinese in cabin; Mr. Sellin in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. Keller, Mrs. J. H. Keller and son, Mr. Pichonoff, Mr. H. B. Darnell, Mr. E. A. Colleyshaw, Mr. A. Serno, Miss Harrison, Mr. J. Neave, Mr. Carscaller, Mrs. Carscaller, Mr. Jaedicke and Mrs. Jaedicke in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. S. Abbott, Mr. L. H. Abel, Mrs. L. H. Abel and infant, Miss Abel and maid, Lieut. Com. K. Abo, I.J.N., Mr. J. Fyfe, Mr. A. E. Goldstein, Mr. F. R. Holt, U.S.N., Mr. J. J. Jessup, Lieut. Com. H. Kaneda, I.J.N., Mr. J. A. Macaulie, Mr. K. Macdonald, Sister Margaretta, Mr. H. A. Moore, Mr. A. A. Peterson, Capt. Schichmareff, I.R.N., Mr. C. H. Smith, Mr. C. H. Thorn, and Com. S. Tochinnai, I.J.N., in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. S. Anders, Mr. J. C. Blandford, Mr. A. P. Borden, Mr. H. P. Butler, Mrs. W. D. Van Cleave, Miss Maggie Coffey, Mr. M. Egan, Mr. S. H. Foley, Mr. Walter Gasset, Capt. R. H. Griffiths, Mr. G. W. Leavitt, Dr. Jas. P. Lockhart, Dr. Thos. R. Marshall, Mr. W. A. McIntyre, Mrs. L. W. Morgan, Mr. B. C. Newley, Mr. Hans Raspe, Mr. T. B. Sammons, Mr. Jose Selles, Mr. B. H. Skinner, Mrs. Geo. R. Smith, Mr. G. T. Sproat, Mr. C. G. Toepper, Mr. Frank Vida, Mr. M. Watkinson, Mr. R. D. Weaver, Mr. F. A. Williams, Mr. J. E. Williams, Mr. J. G. Worswick, Mrs. O. G. Benton, Mrs. J. C. Cortall, Mr. C. H. Fernandez, 2 infants and amah, Mrs. S. B. Harris, Mrs. A. L. Logan, Mr. C. H. Logan and infant, Mr. H. R. Raspe, Mrs. B. G. Rice, Mr. J. Selles, Mr. F. O. Stuart, Mrs. F. O. Stuart, and Mrs. G. Haffner, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McClure, Mr. S. P. Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Norbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shakespeare and native servant, Mr. J. A. Sowers, and Mr. E. Norbury, Jr., in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

*Caledonien*:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
Marseilles	Option.	Marseilles
Lyon.	Milan.	Italy.
		Milan.
		Russia.
H. Bernardin & Co.	87	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	14	—
Longin & Co.	16	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	82	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	262	—
Nabholz & Co.	38	—
F. Strahler & Co.	35	—
Boyer, Mayet Guille.	20	—
Cl. Eymard	45	95
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	30
Siber, Wolff & Co.	—	40
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	64
Bavie & Co.	—	50
P. Dourille	—	6
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	182
Total	400 199 30	437

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 194 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 683 bales.

Silk shippers by steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma, Wash., 27th Jan.:—

	Bales.
Sieber & Co.	10
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.	10
Total	20

Silk shippers by *Doric*, for San Francisco, 30th Jan.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	181
Herbert Dent & Co.	80
F. Strahler & Co.	35
Bavie & Co.	29
Jewett and Bent	21
Ulysse Pila & Co.	20
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	411
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	306
Doshin Kaisha	25
Total	1,108

## CARGO.

Per American steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma:—

	TEA.	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total.
From	Canada	& West.	East.	Coast.	Cities.	
Yokohama	—	—	328	—	—	328
Total	—	—	328	—	—	328

## SILK.

	New York.	S. Manchester.	Easton.	Total
Yokohama	20	—	—	20
Total	20	—	—	20

## MAIL STRAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria 1	Su. Feb. 4
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	W. Feb. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Feb. 8
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Feb. 8
Europe	N. L. D.	Ziwen	Sa. Feb. 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Feb. 11
America	P. M.	Siberia	M. Feb. 12
Europe	M. M.	—	Th. Feb. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 15
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 2	Th. Feb. 15
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Feb. 16
America	P. M.	Mongolia	F. Feb. 23
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	M. Feb. 26

1 Left Nagasaki on the 1st inst.

2 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	Preussen	Sa. Feb. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Feb. 3
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Sa. Feb. 3
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. Feb. 6
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benvorlich	W. Feb. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Feb. 8
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. Feb. 8
Europe	M. M.	Salazie	Sa. Feb. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Feb. 10
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. Feb. 10
Europe	P. & O.	Sumatra	Tu. Feb. 13
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Feb. 13
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	W. Feb. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Feb. 16
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	Sa. Feb. 17
Seattle	P. & A.	Aragonia	M. Feb. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	Tu. Feb. 20
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Feb. 21
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Su. Feb. 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Tu. Feb. 27

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 2.  
Yarns and Shirts are both dull, and there is very little enquiry for Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V. ...	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ...	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	2.85 to 4.05
Cotton Italians and Satteens ...	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.80
PER YARD.	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65
COTTON VARN.	
PER BAL.	
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	V. 300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	375.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	465.00 to 475.00
RAW COTTONS.	
American Middling ...	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach ...	28.50 to 29.00
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

There is a slightly better feeling in this market but stocks are still too heavy for a really healthy activity.

PER TON.	
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	V. 4.30 to 4.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet ...	4.70 to 4.95
do Hoop (14" to 1 1/2") ...	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G ...	12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	7.00 to 7.50
Tin Plates, galva. I.C.W. ...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ...	2.40

## KEROSENE.

American ...	\$3.39
Russian ...	3.15
Langkat ...	3.14

## SUGAR.

The market remains inactive. Some 8,000 bags German beet sugar are said to have been imported recently.

PER TON.	
Brown Takao ...	V. 7.70 to 8.10
Brown Manila ...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China ...	7.20 to 12.00
White Java and Penang ...	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined ...	14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

In the absence of supplies all prices are nominal.

Java, Medium to best ...	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Aryah), Medium to best ...	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

A moderate business has been done at a further decline and buyers are demanding yet lower prices. Holders are making a show of strength but will probably have to give way yet further in some classes because of the heavy stock and late period of the season.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1,010 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	970 to 975
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	920 to 930
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	Nominal
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	990 to 995
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	930 to 935
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	Nom. 980 to 985
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	945 to 950
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 ...	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	905 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	Nom. 895 to 900

## WASTE SILK.

The market remains in the same condition. Good standard fibre is very scarce, the bulk of the stock being of the inferior grades and cold weather produce. Really good wastes command full prices.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushiu, Fair ...	40 to 45

## EXCHANGE.

Vokohama, February 1.

London silver and Hongkong sterling quotations unchanged but Shanghai 1/4 higher has caused the local rates on Shanghai to decline accordingly, other rates keeping steady.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/1 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	256
— Private 4 months' sight ...	261
— 6 months' sight ...	262 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100 = 100*
— Private 10 days, sight do ...	98*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	72*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	74*
India—Bank sight ...	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	153 1/2
America—Bank sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	50 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	208
— Private 4 months' sight ...	213 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...	30 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Vokohama, February 1, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.	Yen. per cent. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	95.30
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	100	5	95.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5	95.50
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...	100	6	99.30
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue ...	100	6	100.80
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	95.00
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	94.80
5% Imperial Bonds (Gohuri) ...	100	5	94.50

## SHARE REPORT.

Vokohama, January 29th, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has exhibited considerable activity during the past week and the feeling all round is distinctly better. Grand Hotels have been the medium of a fair line of business at yen 225 ex dividend. Engine and Iron Works are obtainable at yen 120. Kirin Breweries have advanced to yen 130, at which prices shares changed hands. Club Hotels are enquired for at yen 55. Langfeldts are obtainable at yen 45. Yokohama Electric Tramway shares have again been dealt in at yen 64 1/2 and yen 65. Oriental Consolidated Gold Mines a few shares on offer. Y. U. C. debentures are wanted. Raub Mines have been purchased at \$5.10.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A't or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	Y.	Y.	10		30.6.03	6 1/2%	Year for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7 1/2%	" 1	55 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 6,179.25	30.6.05	10 1/2%	" 1/2	22 1/2 Sa.*
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17 1/2%	" 1	77 1/2 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 30,174.81	30.6.05		" 1/2	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25		10,572.91	31.10.04	16 1/2%	" 1	32 1/2 S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	170,000	4,781.87	31.12.04	20 1/2%	" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	5,935.35	31.5.05	1st y.r. 12 1/2%	" 1	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25			31.8.05		" 1	25 S.
Oriental H.I. L. old ord.		1490	50	50						75 N.
" " new		1510	50	25						
" " old pref.	251,000	750	50	50	60,542.50			8 1/2%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12 1/2	12 1/2				Y. 37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	G. \$5,000,000	500,000	G.	G.		G. \$672,093	31.12.04	50 cents.	1905	G. \$20
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	G. £1,000,000	100,000	G.	G.		Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	40 cents.	1901	\$5.10 Sa

\* Ex dividend.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,

Share and General Broker.



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Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

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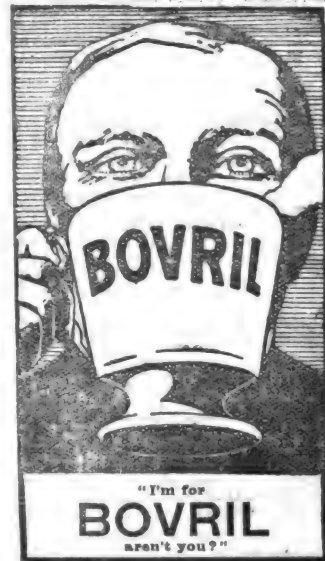
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For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "TAKESHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Feb. 3rd, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 3rd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3rd, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Feb. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 6th, at Daylight, the "ST. BEBE."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 6th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Feb. 6th, the "ANTENOR."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb. 7th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DITES: ADVERBES QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On Thursday, the Feb. 1st, at Mito, the wife of Rev. JAMES CHAPPELL, of a Son.

## DEATH.

On Saturday, the 3rd February, E. M. NEALE, aged 84 years, for many years resident of Yokohama. The remains will be cremated and sent to the United States for interment.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DURING January the export of coal from Moji totalled 196,821 tons.

TYPHUS is prevalent in the barracks of the 34th regiment at Shidzuoka.

CAVALRY Lieut-Colonel S. Inagaki has been ordered to duty in British India.

COMMANDER Prince S. Ichijo has been appointed an *attaché* to the Embassy in Paris.

MR. MOTONO, Minister to St. Petersburg, will leave Paris on Feb. 3rd for his new post.

MR. M. Inagaki, Minister to Bangkok, who is now in Tokyo, has tendered his resignation.

MARQUIS ITO left Tokyo on Feb. 7th by the 2.10 p.m. train for Oiso on his way to Korea.

On the evening of Feb. 5th, a torpedo boat collided with a junk while entering Kure har-

bour. The latter sank at once. One of the five persons on the junk was drowned and two were injured.

MAJOR-GENERAL Tojo has been appointed Commander of the thirtieth regiment of the garrison in Korea.

THE Seoul-Fusan Railway Company has decided to establish an iron foundry and a ship building yard at Fusan.

VISCOUNT Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, has decided to leave on March 10th for home on leave of absence.

A FEW prominent merchants of Osaka have decided to lay an electric railway in Dairen with a capital of yen 1,500,000.

AT 5.10 a.m. on Feb. 5th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being two minutes and nine seconds.

THE 61st regiment, under Lieut-Col. Mikami, left Ujina on Feb. 5th for Manchuria. This is a portion of the garrison to be stationed there.

VICE-ADMIRAL MISU, who was recently appointed Commander of the Port Arthur Naval Station, left Ujina on Feb. 6th for his new post.

THE citizens of Sapporo, Hokkaido, intend to set up bronze statues of Admiral Togo and Field Marshal Marquis Oyama in the Onuma public garden.

THE *Asahi* has a telegram from Vladivostok via Nagasaki to the effect that M. Pokotiloff, now Russian Minister in Peking, will probably be transferred to Japan.

OWING to the death of the King of Denmark, the proposed ceremonies to welcome Prince Arthur of Connaught by the citizens of Hongkong have been abandoned.

ON the night of February 5th, a ferry-boat capsized in the lake of Kasumigaura, Ibaraki prefecture. Fourteen persons, including three soldiers, were drowned.

YOKOHAMA experienced a cold snap on Monday afternoon and night. It was seen on Tuesday morning that ice had formed in the Creek. On Friday snow fell all day.

THE net income of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co for the last half year 1905 was yen 1914,109.43 and the interim dividend was at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

A CASE of diphtheria is reported in Yokohama. The patient is a Chinaman residing at No. 128, Yamashita-cho. The usual sanitary measures were carried out on February 5th.

SENATOR Chauncey M. Depew has retired from the directorate of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York. This is in pursuance of his resolve made in December last.

A STEAM launch was capsized on the evening of Feb. 2nd off Mitsugama, near Matsuyama, on her way to Nagajima. Seven persons were drowned. Seven bays containing postal matter were lost.

THE arrival in Japan of Mr. Luke E. Wright, new American Ambassador to this country, which was arranged to take place in March, is now reported by the *fiji* to have been postponed till the beginning of May.

LADY Grey, whose death is announced in the telegrams, was married to Sir Edward Grey, the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in

1885. She was the daughter of Mr. S. F. Widdrington, Newton Hall, Northumberland. Lady Grey sustained severe injuries the other day by being thrown from a trap.

MR. K. Sasaki, a teacher in the Tokyo High Normal School, has been engaged by an institute in Buda-Pest, Hungary, as instructor of *jijitsu*. He will shortly leave for his post. The term of engagement is four months.

THE Japanese warship *Tsushima*, which was sent to Shanghai in connexion with the late trouble there left on Feb. 5th for home. The commander entertained the leading Japanese on board the ship previous to her departure.

THE sailing vessel *Kaho Maru* (123 tons) collided on the night of Jan. 31st, with a German steamer off Hakozaki, Sanuki province. The Japanese vessel sank at once but her crew were all saved by the German ship and brought to Moji on Feb. 2nd.

A BERLIN telegram says that Count Arco-Valley, German Minister, when he leaves Tokyo, will be appointed to Athens. He has received for his distinguished services the second class of the Order of the Prussian Red Eagle with oak leaves and royal crown.

ABOUT a hundred and fifty of the workmen employed at the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, Tokyo, threatened to strike for an increase of wages on Feb. 5th. Mr. Takeda, a police inspector of the Kyobashi Office, proceeded there with thirty police and pacified the workmen.

SIR Charles Dilke issued a novel address to his constituents of the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, which he has represented in the House of Commons as an Advanced Radical since July, 1892. It consisted of a single sentence, as follows: "I solicit a renewal of your trust."

SUB-SERGEANT Harada and other prisoners who recently returned from the front have been tried by Court-martial at Hiroshima. They were all acquitted on the ground that they were captured by the enemy while incapacitated from severe wounds and consequently their captivity should not injure their reputation.

MRS. Yajima and 890 members of the Nippon Christian Women's Temperance Society have presented a petition to the Diet through Mr. S. Shimada. The society asks that strict control should be exercised over loose women abroad and that revisions should be made in a portion of the Civil and Penal Codes—for the punishment of immoral offences.

Two gamblers, T. Yoshida and K. Morita, quarrelled on Feb. 4th in a restaurant at Uraga and the latter inflicted severe injuries on the former with a knife. The victim died on the following day and the offender gave himself up to the Yokosuka Police. Preliminary Examination Judge Hasegawa and Public Procurator Kobayashi, of the Yokohama District Court, have proceeded to the place.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL A. R. Chaffee has been retired as Chief of Staff, U. S. A., and is succeeded by Major General John C. Bates, whose retirement for age is scheduled for August 26. General Corbin has just sailed for home, his post as commander of the Philippine forces devolving on Major General Leonard Wood. Wood is but 45 years old and has many years of service before him under the age regulations governing retirement. The three other commanders named are each 63.

## AN ERROR OF TRANSMISSION.

Some excitement seems to have been caused in London by a Reuter's telegram announcing that at a meeting of one of the Budget Sub-Committees on the 31st ultimo the Minister of State for War, replying to a question propounded by Mr. Oishi Masami, had stated that Japan had asked or would ask England to increase or reform her Army. Without the full text of the message sent to London by Reuter's agent it would be obviously unjust to condemn him, but as to the impression produced in London by his message, there appears to be no room for doubt. On comparing the various accounts of this Sub-Committee's proceedings as published by different Tokyo journals, we are disposed to think that Reuter's Agent in Japan was misled by the *Asahi's* report. In that report it was stated that Mr. Oishi's question took the following form:—"In the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance there is a clause providing that the military measures to be taken by the two Powers for preserving the peace of India and China shall be made the subject of examination by experts. I do not remember that Great Britain's forces in India are very large. Do the Japanese Authorities contemplate approaching England with a view to inducing her to increase her Indian Army?" Replying to this question General Terauchi was represented as indicating that such was a result of the Treaty and might be inferred without saying. The *Asahi* did not allege that the Minister of War employed these very words. It merely depicted him as plainly conveying that meaning. The actual language attributed to him was:—*Sayo nabaini ai naru beshi*. (It will probably come to that). Reuter's agent doubtless relied upon that version of the Minister's reply, and wired that Japan was about to urge upon the British Government an increase or some reform of the latter's forces in India. Had he consulted the *Fiji Shimpō* of the same morning (1st inst.) he would doubtless have delayed his telegram. The question attributed by the *Fiji's* report to Mr. Masami was this:—"The responsibilities devolving upon Japan having been made heavier than ever in consequence of the revised Treaty of Alliance, views should be exchanged between the two Powers with reference to the increase of their military and naval forces and the manner of their disposition. What idea does Japan entertain with regard to England increasing her Army or stationing an additional naval force in the Far East?" To this General Terauchi was represented as having replied:—"The Treaty itself provides that the Governments of the two Powers shall exchange views with regard to the disposition of their forces, and it will of course be proper that this condition should be complied with." Reuter's agent does not seem to have observed this discrepancy between the reports. He telegraphed to London in the sense that the Minister of War, replying to a question put by Mr. Oishi, stated that the Japanese Government would approach (or had approached) the British Government, with a view to inducing the latter to reform its army (or its military system). Reuter's agent did not allege that the Minister had actually made this statement. He merely wired that such a statement was attributed to him. It will further be observed that the exact terms of Reuter's message are uncertain, different telegrams from London giving different versions of it, though all agree in substance. What the Minister of War did actually say, according to ver-

batim transcripts of the stenographic report now published by our Tokyo contemporaries, was this:—"As you are aware, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance contains a clause which, so far as I remember, contains what Mr. Oishi has stated, namely, that with regard to steps for mutually rendering armed assistance, the military authorities of the two Powers shall exchange views and confer frankly. As a matter of course this condition will, I presume, be carried out by the Government, but nothing has yet been done in that sense." It will be seen from this that Gen. Terauchi did not make the faintest allusion to such a topic as an increase of the British Army or a reform of the British military system. He confined himself strictly to explaining that the terms of the Treaty would naturally be observed in so far as concerned the armed dispositions requisite for giving effect to it. The *Kokumun Shinbun* writes very strongly about the want of proper care shown by Reuter's agent, and observes that no one acquainted with General Terauchi, who is a man of extreme circumspection, could imagine him making the statement attributed to him, while even those unacquainted with him should not fail to appreciate the great importance of the subject and should consequently have hesitated to spread such a report to the four quarters of the world. Reuter's agent will naturally have his own explanation to offer. All that now seems necessary is that the error should be clearly contradicted.

It is stated that the editor of the *Tribune* telegraphed direct to the Japanese Minister of War begging him to convey to it clearly his views about the reform or increase of the British Army. General Terauchi replied that the report attributing any such views to him was quite groundless, a fact of which the British public, it may be observed *en passant*, are now fully cognizant. This device of the *Tribune* constitutes a new departure and we are somewhat surprised to learn that the Minister of War acceded to the London newspaper's request. Evidently if the practice of answering telegraphic queries from newspapers be once inaugurated by Ministers of State there will be no end to the questions, and failure to reply will be read by the light of the old proverb "silence gives consent."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has a leading article on the subject of the question preferred by Mr. Oishi Masami and the answer erroneously attributed to General Terauchi, but on the whole it may be justly thought that too much importance is attached to this incident. The whole trouble arose from a paragraphist's wholly misleading version of an event in a committee room and from the credence placed by Reuter's agent in the intelligence columns of a usually trustworthy journal. One can not but agree with the *Nichi Nichi*, however, that the acts and words of the Japanese have acquired new importance in Western estimation and that corresponding care should be exercised in reporting them.

The stenographic records of the meetings of the sub-committees of the Budget are now for the first time accessible and we are in a position to know exactly what Mr. Oishi Masami said when he questioned the Minister of State for War and elicited an answer which has become the occasion of so much misconception. Translations purporting to be accurate renderings of Mr. Oishi's query have already been published by some of our contemporaries, but they were not trustworthy, being mere epitomes. The

exact words, according to the stenographic records, were these:—"I have another question to ask, though it may not seem quite germane to the subject. According to the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance the country has assumed a large responsibility connected with the preservation of the integrity of China and India as well as the preservation of the peace of the Far East. It is a heavy responsibility; a defensive and offensive alliance. I presume therefore that the Treaty is intended to convey the meaning that military experts on both sides will confer with regard to warlike matters and will come to various understandings. I further presume that on the side of the Army and the Navy English experts or the English Government will be approached with a view to local inspection as to matters of war or defence, and that the measure of military strength having been investigated, representations will be made as to the necessity of increasing it. The English Navy is recognised by the whole world as being very powerful, but by virtue of this offensive and defensive alliance plans may have to be formed for an Anglo-Japanese combination in another direction. In that case the question arises how much assistance would the English Fleet render to Japan or how much would it be asked to render? In that context, speaking from the naval point of view, what would be the size of the squadron posted by England in the Far East; and speaking from the military point of view, would she be asked to increase her forces, inasmuch as her Army is not, we believe, so very strong, or would she be asked to make some reform of her military system for the purposes of combined action on land? Now that East and West are to work in union, is it your intention to have England's Army somewhat strengthened, or to arrange that she shall employ such and such a force in the event of operations at sea? If because our responsibilities have become heavier, we alone must augment our Army and Navy, we shall scarcely be able to bear the burden, I think. It is a question of the future, but I should like to know what view you take."

We believe this to be as nearly as possible what Mr. Oishi intended to say, but we can not profess to have fathomed his meaning with absolute accuracy, for if the truth must be told we have never had the privilege of reading a more confused piece of oratory, or of attempting to render into English a series of sentences so interlaced and so disjointed. It is sufficiently evident, however, that he did inquire whether England should not be asked to augment or reform her army and to fix the naval force stationed by her in the Far East. Mr. Oishi is a politician who has never been remarkable for reticence. The responsibilities of office would probably sober him if he had to shoulder them, but out of office he certainly does not offer any model of circumspection.

General Terauchi's reply was this:—"As you are aware, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance does, I think, contain one clause of the nature indicated by Mr. Oishi, namely a clause signifying that the military authorities of the two countries shall confer and take frank counsel with regard to the conditions and measures for military co-operation. As a matter of course the Government, I presume, must carry this out, but up to the present nothing has been done in the matter." The Minister, in short, interpreted Mr. Oishi as referring solely to the provisions which the Treaty of Alliance contains on the subject of conference for the prac-



tical carrying out of its purposes. Perhaps General Terauchi, being an eminently circumspect statesman, purposely declined to follow the Progressist politician into the extremely undiplomatic bypaths taken by the latter, but at all events His Excellency took care that his reply should not contain one word to which the smallest exception could be taken.

Reuter's Tokyo Agent has allowed himself to be interviewed by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and has explained that he took his version of the occurrence, not from any newspaper, but from the Imperial News Agency. He was greatly misled by the latter, and we must say that the News Agency had much excuse, for short of a verbatim report of Mr. Oishi's question and short of the closest attention to its labyrinthine phrases, any reporter might well have been perplexed; while, at the same time, it is easy to comprehend that a greatly epitomised version of the Minister's reply might be fitted to an erroneous rendering of the question. Reuter's Agent says that he has called on Mr. Oishi and has had the correctness of his telegram verified by the latter. We presume that this refers to the speech of the Progressist politician only since it can not possibly refer with truth to the meaning of General Terauchi's reply. We agree with Reuter's Agent that so far as collecting and transmitting news are concerned, his first duty is to his foreign employers, but we are bound to say that he has a duty to his country also and that to discharge the latter his straightest plan was to acknowledge without the least reserve that in his version of General Terauchi's answer he had been misled. No one attaches much importance to what Mr. Oishi Masami says as an irresponsible unit of the Opposition who devotes a large part of his ample leisure to devising and propounding questions for the confusion of the Authorities; but the utterances of the Minister of State for War speaking to a committee of the House of Representatives must be very differently regarded. It would be an intolerable piece of presumption on the part of any Japanese statesman to make the declaration attributed to General Terauchi, and were such a declaration made with regard to the Japanese Army or Navy by an English Secretary for War, we have no hesitation in predicting that Mr. Oishi Masami would be the first to protest and the loudest among the protestants.

#### VLADIVOSTOCK.

Somewhat contradictory reports are published with respect to the riot at Vladivostock on the 24th ultimo. The information is said to have been obtained from the master of a British ship which has just reached Nagasaki. She was lying in the harbour of Vladivostock at the time of the occurrence, and her people witnessed the fight on shore. They say that it was between Cossacks and prisoners recently returned from Japan, which statement is elaborated by other observers in the sense that the returned prisoners were Poles. Four hundred and fifty are said to have been killed or wounded, and among the killed was Major-General Korbinski (?), commandant of the fortress. It is further alleged that the various forts are in the possession of the insurgents, and it is here that the story becomes contradictory, for the forts are represented as firing upon all returned prisoners from Japan. We may mention that there is collateral evidence of

great anxiety on the part of those in command to expedite the return of the prisoners, for tenders have been invited for steamers to carry these men to Odessa without a day's delay. That would go to confirm the account in so far as it depicts the existence of bad blood between the prisoners and the remainder of the garrison. Another item of news conveyed by these Nagasaki informants is that Linevitch would send fifteen thousand Cossacks to restore order in Vladivostock could he spare them from the duty of watching the semi-mutinous troops in Manchuria, but if the Army under Linevitch be so greatly disaffected, how are we to account for the fact, telegraphed from Europe, that he contemplates returning in March to St. Petersburg for the purpose of assuming the direction of the War Office? He certainly is not likely to turn his back on a mutinous army. Another steamer (British), which has just reached Moji, having left Vladivostock on the 31st ultimo, reports that she reached Vladivostock with a party of prisoners on the 28th, but being signalled not to attempt any landing, she lay 12 miles off the shore for three days. On the morning of the 30th she was permitted to approach, and having put the prisoners hastily ashore, steamed away forthwith, without waiting even for the mails or for a bill of health. She says that the sounds of artillery and rifle fire were constantly heard both by day and by night. Her people were informed, they say, that a great part of the town was destroyed and that the shops and places of business were all closed. No one ventured abroad except folks who were armed and mounted, though occasionally a band of men formed a forlorn hope and sallied forth to draw water. The Japanese inhabitants were living in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha compound under the protection of the American Commercial Agent as well as of the Red-Cross flag. None of them had been injured. The Chinese coolies had all fled, and the labour of carrying provisions and other matters was preformed by the Government troops at the orders of the insurgents, but scarcity was beginning to be severely felt. All the godowns were open, apparently for purposes of purchase; Mischenko's cavalry had failed to accomplish anything beyond seizing the railway station; they could not quell the meeting. About 350 dead bodies were lying here and there in the streets: no efforts were made to bury them. The posts and telegraphs were controlled absolutely by the insurgents, so that communications with the outer world were severed.

It is now reported that the German steamer *Servia*, which struck a floating mine when attempting to emerge from Vladivostock, had a hundred casualties—the *Jiji Shimpō's* information says a thousand, but the smaller number seems more credible—among her passengers and crew. She was carrying homeward bound troops. Happily it was found possible to get her into shallow water before she sank.

The report that the ice-crushers had been injured was evidently untrue. They are both at work, and they are kept very busy clearing a channel through an ice-field which extends to a distance of many miles from the shore.

It is now stated that Lieut.-General Semianoff is not the commander of the Siberian Army but the commander of the Vladivostock fortress. He received his wound at the hands of the insurgents in the riot on the 24th ultimo, and his condition is reported as somewhat precarious. Japanese newspapers say that he is attended in Naga-

saki by Russian surgeons only and that the greatest secrecy is observed.

Rumour says that trouble has again broken out in Vladivostock and that the Volunteer steamer *Kostroma*, which is bound thither from Odessa with a cargo of provisions, has been ordered to remain at Nagasaki, where she now lies.

#### RAILWAYS IN MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

Many conjectures have been hazarded about the railway work done by the Japanese Government in Korea and Manchuria during the war and the work that remains to be done in order to render the lines permanently useful. The subject is very lucidly treated by the *Jiji Shimpō*. Taking the various lines and observing that the monies hitherto spent on them have been taken from the war funds, our contemporary gives the following figures:—

##### SEOUL-WIJU RAILWAY.

Already expended, 21,841,243 yen; in which total is included the cost incurred in carrying to rapid completion the railway between Samlang-jin and Masau. This latter road connects Samlang-jin, a station on the Seoul-Fusan road, with Masampo. It appears to have been found essential for military purposes and to have been pushed forward with exceptional rapidity, the additional funds required for the purpose being paid out of those appropriated for the Seoul-Wiju road, but the accounts have not yet been accurately differentiated so that it is impossible to say exactly how much went to the Seoul-Wiju construction and how much to the Samlang-jin-Masampo.

To be still expended upon the Seoul-Wiju line in order to perfect it and bring it into the condition of a permanent road, 20,040,900 yen.

Out of this last total, orders for essential materials have been given and labour has been undertaken to the extent of 4,340,000 yen.

##### MASAU-SAMLANG-JIN ROAD.

Sum already spent in addition to the money appropriated from the Seoul-Wiju Fund as noted above... 1,191,356 yen

##### EAST-CHINESE RAILWAY.

Sum already spent..... 29,174,910 yen  
Sum required to complete the work... 3,380,239 yen

##### ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

Sum already spent..... 6,209,365 yen

The sum required to complete the work is not yet definitely ascertained.

Adding up the above figures, it results that the amount actually defrayed out of the war funds for purposes of railway building is 58,416,874 yen, and that the amount still to be spent, so far as has been ascertained, is 23,420,239 yen. Probably the latter figure will ultimately reach a total of 40 millions, and the grand aggregate of expenditure will be 100 millions, approximately. There can be no question about the very solid interests secured by this Empire in Korea and Manchuria. Another point emphasized by the figures is that when Japan asked the Peking Government for the concession of the Antung-Mukden road, she had already invested in the enterprise a very substantial sum, and the same was true on a much larger scale with regard to the Liaching-Chanchung line. The same argument did not apply at all to the Kirin-Chanchung road, and probably applied in only a very insignificant measure to the Hsinmintun-Mukden Line which had been constructed by the Russians.

The recent entertainment given in Tokyo to aid in purchasing a piano for Miss Tsuda's school was eminently successful. The sum of yen 380 was received altogether, out of which yen 6 was paid for the printing of tickets. From the surplus of yen 374, the sum of yen 300 was paid for a piano and yen 74 was handed to Miss Tsuda for the benefit of the school. We congratulate all upon the outcome of the evening.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

It may be said that the two great questions between the Cabinet and the House of Representatives are what are called the *gensai kikin* (fund for reducing the national debt) and the *hijo tokubetsu sei keizoku* (continuation of the extraordinary war taxes). Concerning these, there appears to be no doubt that the Progressist Party will oppose the former *in toto*, and will vote for a limit of time in the case of the latter, during which time steps shall be taken to investigate the matter fully and to recast the taxes. But the *Seiyu-kai* appear to be determined to support the Government on both counts, though they too will probably stipulate for the appointment of a strong committee to investigate the nature of the war taxes and to make re-adjustments such as were not possible in the face of the urgency which confronted the Government at the time of the outbreak of war. The Daido Club will certainly vote with the *Seiyu-kai*, and consequently the situation may be regarded as safe for the Cabinet.

In our last issue we stated that according to present appearances the Government's proposals for forming an amortization fund of 110 million *yen* and for continuing the extraordinary war taxes would obtain the approval of a large majority in the Lower House. This forecast is confirmed by the result of a meeting of *Seiyu-kai* parliamentary representatives which took place on the 3rd instant. It was then decided that both of the above measures should receive the Party's approval but that the Government should be asked to appoint, either by law or by Ordinance, a committee for the purpose of examining the various items of extraordinary taxes with a view to amending them if necessary, and that the expenses attending the operations of the committee should be embodied in an estimate for presentation to the Diet during this session, the work of investigation to be completed within a settled period. The *Daido Club*, it is alleged, have decided to vote in the same sense, with an additional proviso, namely, that the continuance of the War Taxes shall not at once be made permanent but shall be only for a fixed number of years, within which the desired investigation shall take place. These reservations seem quite reasonable. The schedule of extraordinary war taxes was drawn up hastily and under the pressure of critical circumstances. It could not possibly be expected to embody the best results of mature deliberation, though indeed the general verdict must be that, all things considered, the scheme of increased taxes did much credit to the Finance Department. But if these imposts are to be made permanent, as seems inevitable, it is only right that they should be subjected to the closest scrutiny, and if the Cabinet itself did not at the outset propose a measure for that purpose we can only suppose that it intended to do so immediately on learning the Diet's attitude towards the Budget. The latter point is now clearly settled, for the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido Club* command between them about 220 votes in the Lower House out of a total of 379. There can be no doubt as to the justice of *The Times'* remark that the amortization measure will immensely strengthen Japan's credit abroad. It is not a measure voted for one year only. It is a permanent step which can not be hereafter altered without a special Bill. We may not suppose that it would not be altered did Japan find herself confronted by such an

emergency as was the recent war, but according to present appearances she will discharge the whole of her foreign debts in the space of about 30 years.

It is evident that the *entente* between the Progressists and the *Seiyu-kai* will not bear the strain of pending issues. A great deal of capital has been made by the Progressists out of the statement attributed to Marquis Saionji that administrative reform must now be abandoned. But it is explained on the other side that the Marquis' words have been greatly misinterpreted. What he intended to say, and what his political followers claim that he did say, was that the kind of reform contemplated in *ante-bellum* days is no longer possible and that such ideas ought to be abolished. He made no allusion to reforms having for their object the reduction of expenses and the improvement of official facilities for conducting business. Improvements in those directions fall within the range of ordinary governmental duties and will be undertaken by the present Cabinet as a matter of course. There is some expectation that Marquis Saionji will take an opportunity of correcting in the Diet the false impression caused by his previous utterances on this subject. That he will be attacked by the Progressists in the House of Representatives by means of questions if he makes such a correction, and probably by means of a resolution if he does not make it, goes without saying. As to other issues, the Progressists are said to have definitely decided that they will implacably oppose the Cabinet's Amortization Scheme; that they will agree to continuing the War taxes for one year only, during which the advisability of recasting the schedule shall be fully considered; and that they will agree to the extraordinary outlays asked for under other headings. There will probably be an animated debate when the Budget come up for discussion, but the Government will command a large majority.

The final break has taken place between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists. The latter have replied to the former's proposals of cooperation that they can not entertain them with regard either to the amortization scheme or the continuance of the war taxes. They do not deny the necessity of striking out some programme of increased taxation, but they claim that the imposts devised for the purpose of obtaining funds in an emergency can not be free from defects, and their idea is to allow the Cabinet until the end of next fiscal year to effect the necessary investigations and prepare a new programme. As to the amortization fund, they condemn it on the ground that no necessity exists for such heroic methods.

Meanwhile the *Daido Club* have held a meeting and having decided to vote in the same sense as the *Seiyu-kai*, with the exception of advising that within the course of two years the Ministry shall carry out a thorough investigation into the scheme of taxation.

We stated in our last issue that the *Daido Club* had decided to vote for continuing the War taxes provided that a term of 2 years be fixed within which the Government should fully investigate and, if desirable, reform the nature of the taxes. It now appears that the *Seiyu-kai* also have adopted the view in deference to the *Daido Club*, thus securing the united support of the two parties for the measure.

The sub-committee on the Communications section of the Budget has decided to

add to the railways included in next year's construction scheme a line from Shibata to Akita; in other other words, a line connecting the O-U and the Echigo systems.

The Budget Committee has decided its general policy. Broadly speaking the resolution is to elide all appropriations for new works which are not of a pressing nature, and to effect retrenchments to the extent of 5 million *yen* in the naval and military schedules, the money thus saved to be devoted to productive enterprises. Further, the building and repairing expenditures of the various departments are to be cut down by 5 per cent., thus effecting a total economy of 3 million *yen*; and the period for subsidizing the Australian S.S. service is to be reduced from 5 years to 3. The Committee is also disposed to disallow the appropriation on account of the Rumoe railway, the argument being that the construction of this line should depend upon harbour improvement, concerning which no plans have yet been formed. Mr. Ema's motion for eliding the appropriation for the Tokyo Chief of Police was rejected.

The Progressists adhere to the attitude already described, but it is evident that they will be in a marked minority when the Budget comes up for discussion in the House.

The *Daido Club* has been able to display the strength it wields as standing between the two great political parties. When the appropriation for constructing the Rumoe railway came up in the Budget Committee, the *Seiyu-kai* members opposed it *in toto*, on the ground that until harbour improvements were effected, the building of the railway would be a profitless outlay. The Progressists, however, advocated the work, and as the *Daido Club* members threw their weight into the Progressists' scale, the project was voted over the heads of the *Seiyu-kai*. Another though not quite so striking an example was furnished by the case of the subsidy for the Australian service. The Government's Bill proposes to continue the subsidy for five years; the Progressists advocate 2 years; the *Daido Club* are in favour of one year, while the *Seiyu-kai* support 3 years. The *Daido Club* amendment was taken first at the Committee's meeting, and was rejected, whereupon the *Daido* representatives voted for the Progressists' two-year amendment and carried it, again over the heads of the *Seiyu-kai*.

The *Yorozu Choho* says that the Government Bill for the nationalization of the railways consists of twelve articles. The important provisions are these. First that the lines shall be purchased at a price calculated by taking their average annual net profits during the three years 1902, 1903 and 1904, and multiplying that figure by twenty. In the case of lines which show no net earnings, their value is to be determined by a committee of appraisal. Secondly, the purchase price is to be paid with five-per-cent. bonds, their face value to be 100 and their price of issue to the railways, 95 *yen*. Thirdly, that the railways first dealt with shall be the Kiushu, Sanyo, Nippon and the Sobu. The other articles are not given by our contemporary.

Major K. Mori, a retired military officer, residing in Okayama, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the enclosure of a Buddhist temple at Sasayama near that city. He was in the army under General Nogi when the investment of Port Arthur was commenced in 1904 but in September the same year, he was sent home owing to ill-health.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has obtained from Peking what purports to be a statement of the proposals made by China to Russia. They are:—

First, that Russia should withdraw her Manchurian Railway Guards, as the Peking Treaty explicitly provides that if she does so Japan will follow suit, and consequently the continued retention of foreign troops within Chinese territory depends solely on Russia.

Secondly, that Russia should give up all mining and railway concessions obtained by her from the Governors of Kirin and the Amur, with the exception of such concessions as have received the approval of the Chinese Government. The *Asahi's* correspondent learns that these concessions are very numerous.

Thirdly, that Russia shall remove all military railways and telegraphs constructed by her in Manchuria, and shall restore all Chinese property, public or private, held by her troops.

Fourthly, that the Amur River shall be opened to trade.

Fifthly, that Russia shall pay compensation for all damage inflicted on Chinese property apart from the damage unavoidable as accompanying acts of war; for example, the injury wrought in Harbin by Russian rioters.

Sixthly, that Russia shall abandon the projects formed by her for laying, in partnership with Chinese subjects, railways between Kirin and Changchun and between Mukden and Hsinmintun. As to this condition we (*Japan Mail*) may observe that although Russia had not obtained any consent from the Peking Government, she seems to have made some arrangement with the Governors of Kirin and Mukden respectively for the construction of the lines in question.

Seventhly, that Russia would restore to China the Kulung-kiakta telegraph.

Eighthly, that the Kiakta Treaty shall be revised, that Russia shall give back to China any land appropriated by her (Russia), and that the boundaries of the two countries shall be definitely fixed.

These conditions seem eminently fair. They amount to nothing more than a series of proposals based upon the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia. The latter will doubtless plead, with regard to the Kirin-Changchun railway, that since the Chinese have given to Japan a concession for an Antung-Mukden line, they should give to Russia a concession for the Kirin-Changchun road. But the two cases are differentiated in two ways: first, that Japan has already spent over 20 million yen upon the Antung-Mukden line, and, secondly, that by the Portsmouth Treaty Russia abandoned the Kirin-Changchun line to Japan, so that, if a concession for it is to be granted to any foreign state that state must be Japan, not Russia.

It is nevertheless stated that Russia shows no disposition to concede China's proposals. St. Petersburg's answer to them has been received in Peking, it is alleged, and has been transmitted to the Waiwupu, since which time two meetings of the Plenipotentiaries have taken place in the Russian Legation, and on these occasions M. Pokotiloff has virtually rejected all the Chinese proposals seriatim or has appended conditions of a more or less onerous nature. He has also preferred demands from Russia's side, the principal of which is said to be that a concession should be granted for a railway from Shao-Kulong to Kulong. The *Hochi's* correspondent supplements this by wiring that Russia takes great exception to the opening of Harbin—it is curious how frankly Russia takes pages out of a book which was supposed to exist in China's political library only—and has asked for a concession to build a line from Ili to Hsinmintun, the work to be undertaken by Russians and Chinese in combination, and if the Chinese can not find capital, the Russians will put it up. The demand is said to be accompanied by a promise that the line shall be returned to China whenever she wishes it.

The *Fiji Shimpo* shrewdly observes that

according to conventions, all that Russia has a right to make the subject of this conference in Peking is to confirm on Japan's account the interests abandoned by Russia in Manchuria in favour of her late adversary. She has no manner of title to seize this occasion for preparing on her behalf demands calculated to restore the losses suffered in the war or in its sequel. But it is plain that she does not take any such view. On the contrary these negotiations, which are in reality undertaken by her as an obligation to Japan, her victor, are regarded by her as an opportunity for recouping her own losses by securing a permanent standing in northern Manchuria, which would be a direct violation of the Portsmouth Treaty, and by securing in Mongolia such a standing as would carry her very near the gates of Peking and invest with really serious menace her proximity to the Indian frontier. She continues to be the great troubler of the peace of the East.

But has she asked for all these things? Will it not be better to reserve judgment until something more definite is known?

Above we publish on the authority of the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent a statement of the demands said to have been preferred by China to Russia in the negotiations now pending. Below the same journal gives from the same source an account of Russia's counter demands. They are:—

1. A concession for a railway from Kulong via Shao-Kulong to unite with the East Chinese Line. (Shao-Kulong is not marked on any map in our possession, but a line from Kulong to join the East Chinese Railway would apparently run almost parallel to the Trans-Asian road.
2. That Russia shall enjoy in Manchuria the same privileges as Japan has there.
3. The railways in the Amur region shall be built by Russians and Chinese in combination.
4. That Russia shall have the precedence with regard to mining and other concessions in the Kirin and Amur regions.
5. Should foreign aid be required in connexion with the administration of the Kirin and Amur regions, Russians shall be employed.
6. The privilege of felling timber in the Amur region shall be conferred on Russians and Chinese in combination.
7. That the concession for the Kulung-Kiakta Railway shall be given to Russia.

If this list of proposals be trustworthy, it appears that Russia is determined to utilize her late signal defeat in war as an occasion for securing advantages much greater than those sought by her victor, Japan. That would be a most interesting example of moral elasticity. We do not suppose that the vitality of Russia's ambition is much impaired by the series of disasters she received at Japan's hands, but we do suppose that she has some sense of the fitness of things, and that she will not prefer demands which are foolishly inconsistent with the situation. Her own internal condition should counsel moderation, but the man at the front has never been remarkable for the attention he pays to domestic affairs. China must be wide awake to the fact that the Great Northern Power, having been checked on one line of approach to the Middle Kingdom, will turn with all the more avidity to another. In fact China's procedure shows that she appreciates the situation, for she has commenced to build the Peking-Chiangkiakow line, and is preparing to extend it to Kulong, whence it would proceed to Maimachin and Kiakta, finally joining the Trans-Asian line at Veynochinsky, in the immediate vicinity of Lake Baikal. This is not the only route that Russia may

take to reach China. There is also the Sinkiang-Shensi route, and here too very visible signs of Russian activity are evident. Indeed it is plain that the Great Northern Power's expansion activity has merely been transferred from the Far East to the Middle East, and that the menace to China is deferred not defeated. Twenty years ago such signs of railway-building enterprise would have been welcomed by the Western world as tending to the peaceful development of trade and the spread of civilization. But the nations have now learned that railways are the most potent instruments of imperial ambition, and any attempt on the part of a military State like Russia, whose trade is almost insignificant, to obtain concessions for lines affording access to the Chinese capital must be viewed with extreme distrust. Probably the sober-headed section of the Japanese nation will now begin to appreciate the wisdom of their diplomatists is not insisting on the grant of the Kirin-Changchun concession. Had Japan obtained that from China, Russia's title to equivalent consideration elsewhere, in spite of her vanquished position, would now be much stronger than it is.

Rumour says that the Russian Plenipotentiary is striving earnestly to secure complete secrecy for the negotiations, as was the case with regard to the doings of the recent China-Japan Conference. It would seem that he has not been very successful since already the public possesses versions of his demands as well as of those of China.

## CHINA.

Saturday, February 3.

The report is confirmed that the Russo-Chinese conference with respect to Manchuria will be opened at an early date but its proceedings are likely to be quite secret. It is stated that on the day following the exchange of the Japanese-Chinese Convention's ratifications, a meeting took place between the Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu, Mr. Tang Shou-i, and the Russian Representative, Mr. Pokotiloff, on which occasion the former handed to the latter a list of Chinese proposals. M. Pokotiloff promised that the matter should receive full attention but since that time no communication has been received from the Russian side. Neither does it appear that any proposals have been formulated from St. Petersburg. Hence there is no basis for conjecturing the date of the conference. China is said to have appointed as her Plenipotentiaries Messrs. Ku Fun-ki and Shou-i.

Rumour says that whereas Russia will not prefer any demands with regard to Manchuria, she will seize the opportunity to push her interests in Mongolia, Ili and Sinkiang. In other words, she will shape her plans in accordance with the idea of advancing against China from the north and north-west instead of from the north-east. It is impossible to tell how much of this intelligence is mere conjecture. The public has now again entered the era of thought-reading so far as Russia's central Asian designs are concerned. Nothing seems tangible and certain except that her ambition has not been stifled, and that if it has sustained a momentary check in Manchuria, it will seek compensations in other directions. That conviction will inspire a great many assertions in the future.

Among the properties which China is seeking to recover there is said to be a gold mine on the Muho, (a branch of the Amur) which has the reputation of being



one of the richest mines in China's dominions. It produces over a million taels worth of ore yearly. But it is in Russian hands, and the prospect of its being got back into China's possession are remote indeed.

There are rumours of anti-foreign disturbances planned by the Kolao-hui in Szchuan. Nothing has been heard of the Kolao-hui for some time.

The Viceroy of the two Kuang, whose assassination has just been reported, is said to have stated, in his last memorial to the Throne, that the two merchants arrested by his orders in Canton had declared their intention of proceeding to Formosa and becoming naturalized Japanese subjects, rather than submit to the taxes imposed in their own country. The Viceroy did not consider that such language could be condoned in the mouths of Chinese merchants of standing, and therefore he ordered the arrest.

There is no further news about the assassination. The late Viceroy is described as having been a man of quick resolve and firm purpose, with few equals in China. It is surprising that some details of his death are not telegraphed, and pending their receipt it is perhaps permissible to hope that the whole story is groundless.

Monday, February 5.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking says that the Commercial Bureau of the Chinese Board of Agriculture and Commerce has again issued an injunction to all the leading men in the various localities, urging them to estimate and apply for whatever railway and mining concessions offer any prospects of successful exploitation, so as to anticipate foreign applicants and thus promote the policy of recovering Chinese rights for China. This is said to be the second instruction of the kind which has emanated from the same quarter. The first was issued last October. In view of the mood now prevailing in China, it is not wonderful that Baron Komura failed to obtain concessions for the Hsinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Chiangchun roads. Rather it is wonderful that he obtained the Antung-Mukden concession.

It appears, so far as we can judge, that the alleged murder of the Viceroy of the two Kuang was a false report. We ventured to doubt its truth in view of the absence of all subsequent reference, and our doubt is now confirmed by the absolute silence of all sources of information. The latest allusion to His Excellency is that the Peking Government has declined to sanction his proposal for borrowing ten million taels, which money was to be applied to "new enterprises"—presumably the Yeh-Han railway. Peking thinks that there would be difficulty in returning the principal and that the danger of such loans ought to be very patent to Viceroy Tsen.

It is stated that among the Chinese Government's demands handed in to Mr. Pokotiloff, there is one for a sum of 5 million taels to compensate Chinese shareholders in the East Chinese Railway which Russia has transferred to Japan.

There was recently circulated a rumour that the Russian Government had acceded to a demand for five million taels by way of compensation for losses of Chinese life and property in the Vladivostock riots, and had agreed that the money should be deducted from the sum still due from China on account of the Boxer indemnity. But this statement is now contradicted. It would seem, on the contrary, that Russia is disputing the claim, for Viceroy Xuan is reported to be

arranging for an appeal to the international tribunal at the Hague.

Prince Sü is said to be about to visit Kulong for the purpose of conducting various investigations connected with the gradual pressure of Russia's advance on that quarter.

Wednesday, February 7.

The Chinese in Canton have held a meeting at which subscriptions for the building of the Yeh-Han Railway are said to have been put up to the extent of three million taels. Leaders of this movement are entirely opposed to the Viceroy's plan for building with the proceeds of taxation. They want to have the enterprise made a joint-stock affair, which certainly seems a much more natural process. Meanwhile we hear nothing more of the alleged assassination of the Viceroy, and it is impossible any longer to avoid the inference that the statement was a mere canard.

An anti-missionary outrage is reported from Canton. A missionary and his wife, whose name in transliterated form reads "Beatie," were bound hand and foot and their residence was looted.

Thursday, February 8.

Nothing seems to be settled about the formal commencement of the Russo-Chinese negotiations. The Plenipotentiaries have not exposed their credentials and the place of conference has not been fixed. Rumour merely indicates that, as already shown, Russia does not regard this conference merely as a necessary outcome of the Portsmouth Treaty and has no intention of limiting herself to the indications contained in that document. She will, on the contrary, seize the occasion to recoup some of her losses.

There is a report that Prince Sü is about to visit Russia for the purpose of conducting some negotiations about Mongolia.

#### FORMOSA.

In the Sub-Committee entrusted with the work of examining the estimates for Formosa, Dr. Goto Shimpei, Chief of the Civil Administration, made some interesting statements on the 2nd instant. He said that eminent success was attending the Government's measures and that no change of policy had been found necessary, unless, indeed, an increase of educational facilities might be classed as such. It was deemed desirable to extend education as widely as possible, and to instruct the natives in the use of the Japanese language. The finances of the island were full of promise, but it was to be noted that the main sources of revenue increment were the four State monopolies, camphor, opium, salt and tobacco. Consequently the Authorities proposed to devote further capital to the development of these industries, and it was anticipated that by such means the revenue, now standing at 25 million yen, might easily be raised to 30 millions. As to the question put by a member of the Committee, namely, whether, when its income increased sufficiently, Formosa would pay the expenses of its own garrison troops, Dr. Goto said that he could not speak with authority but if he might be allowed to express his own personal views he would say that the garrison of Formosa served two purposes, one was the defence of the Empire, the other, the preservation of good order in Formosa itself. So far as the former object was concerned, it seemed just, and it certainly was in accordance with the colonial systems of all Occidental Powers, that the State should bear the cost of main-

taining a garrison, in so far, at least, as such cost did not exceed what would be required for the support of the same force at home. Anything over and above the latter figure, namely, any outlay demanded by special circumstances existing in the island, should be defrayed from the Formosan exchequer. Concerning Formosa's trade with foreign countries and with Japan, the figures stood thus:

	1900. Yen.	1904. Yen.
Trade with Foreign Countries.....	19,590,000	25,230,000
Trade with Japan.....	5,830,000	25,900,000

Formosa might be roughly divided into two sections: one, covering some two-fifths of its area was populated by about 3 million civilized Chinese; the other, covering the remaining three-fifths, was peopled by a hundred thousand savage folk, according to statistics, but probably the exact number did not exceed fifty or sixty thousand. These savages were divided into 20 tribes, whose languages were mutually unintelligible. Another division of the savage region might be made into north and south, the inhabitants of the north being much more obstinate and fierce than those of the south. To employ troops against these people was found to be bad policy. The best plan was a system of local police, who were disposed along a line some 500 miles in extent. This line was gradually pushed forward, and its steady advance, being regarded by the natives as an encroachment upon their domain, provoked more or less resistance. Persuasion and force were both employed, but the success had not been altogether such as could be hoped, though ultimately the lines would be drawn closer and closer. Simultaneously most strict measures had been adopted to prevent secret trade with these savages, and they had thus been deprived of supplies of arms, ammunition and salt. The railway was another instrument of civilization so that, altogether, success might finally be looked for.

#### THE EXTRAORDINARY WAR EXPENSES.

The Government has placed in the hands of the members of the Diet an explicit statement of the purposes to which the extraordinary war outlays of 450,450,000 yen are to be devoted. These outlays are embodied in a supplementary budget now in the hands of the Lower House. The figures are:—

WAR DEPARTMENT.		Yen.
Maintenance and repatriation of the Troops.....	197,982,075	
Expenses of railway building, etc., in Manchuria.....	5,697,332	
Expenses of railway building, etc., in Korea.....	21,106,211	
Maintenance of Japanese Prisoners in Russian hands.....	361,952	
Maintenance of Russian Prisoners in Japanese hands.....	5,477,648	
Special Rewards and Decorations.....	22,600,393	
Barracks and initial Equipment in Manchuria.....	18,452,090	
Building of Warehouses.....	5,000,000	
Buoys in Tairen Bay, constructing offices, etc., for the Kwantung Civil Administration, etc.....	948,420	
Building offices, etc., for the Civil Administration in Saghalien and investigating the Island's resources.....	200,000	
Total.....	277,825,120	
NAVAL DEPARTMENT.		Yen.
Port Arthur Expenses.....	2,137,821	
Out-look Towers.....	34,647	
Expenses of remaining business.....	324,957	
Expenses of Collectors.....	108,616	
Restorations, Ship-building Expenses.....	12,451,298	
Supplementing War-ships and Torpedo Craft.....	7,567,000	
Total.....	22,624,339	

## SUBSIDIES FOR NAVIGATION.

The question of subsidies to steamship companies was brought up on the 2nd instant in a meeting of one of the Budget sub-committees. Being asked by a member of committee whether the time had not come to abolish the subsidy for the Australian line, the Government Delegate replied in the negative. He pointed out that the steamers on this route having for main purpose the carriage of passengers and mails, it was necessary that they should be ships of the highest grade, which meant increased expenditure. Thus the earnings and expenses on the Australian service had been as follow:—

	Earnings.	Expenses.
	yen.	yen.
From Oct. 1900 to Sept. 1901 ...	990,000	1,530,000
From Oct. 1901 to Sept. 1902 ...	990,000	1,680,000
From Oct. 1902 to Sept. 1903 ...	870,000	1,600,000

The service was temporarily suspended owing to the war, and that it would have to be permanently suspended unless State aid were given is evident from the above figures. Hitherto the subsidy allowed by the Treasury has been 510,000 yen annually, but this is now to be reduced to 470,000 yen and renewed for a period of 5 years. The Delegate explained that the Government of course intended to cease subsidizing any line which could be run successfully without such assistance. For that reason no more aid is to be given to the Bombay steamers. He also stated that it had been decided to increase the services to North China and to Shanghai, and to open new services to Tairen and Korsakoff. The Government further contemplates subsidizing lines to the South Seas and to South America, but these are to be things of the future. The subsidy to the Korsakoff service is to be 25,000 yen yearly and that to the Tairen service 150,000 yen, and both sums will be paid out of the Extraordinary Expenditures.

The movement in opposition to maritime subsidies has assumed definite shape. It is headed by Mr. Omitani and Mr. Shimada Saburo and with them are some 60 members of the Lower House. They call themselves the *Kaiji Kenkyu-kai* (Maritime Investigation Society) and they propose to introduce in the House a Representation urging the following:—

- Total abolition of the Australian Service Subsidy.
- Reduction of the Yangtze Subsidy by one half.
- Reduction of the European Subsidy by 20 per cent.
- Abolition of the Subsidy for calling at special ports.
- Total abolition of the San Francisco Subsidy.
- Reduction of the Eastern Sea Lines' Subsidies by 60 per cent.

The total saving thus effected would be 2,530,000 yen, a not inconsiderable item in the Budget. There has been a feeling for some years among certain Japanese that the State should draw in its horns in the matter of encouraging navigation, but hitherto the bulk of public opinion has been against any such retrenchment, and it does not by any means follow that because Messrs. Shimada and Omitani have found a measure of support in the Lower House, they will be able to affect the voting for these subsidies when the Budget comes up for discussion. The Law for Encouraging Navigation and Shipbuilding was an outcome of political and economic considerations. If Japan is ever to be really great it must be by emerging from her insular condition. In that respect she clearly resembles England. Had the English been a stay-at-home people; had they waited for foreigners to develop communications and transport facilities between

the British Isles and the other countries of the world, they would not now be even free, to say nothing of being powerful. The factor that has contributed most to England's growth has been maritime enterprise, and unless the same factor can be enlisted in the cause of Japan's development, she will always be stunted and comparatively insignificant. That is the economic side of the question. The political side is that no use exists for Japan's armies unless she can transport them over-sea. Perfectly clearly was that fact appreciated by the framers of the post-bellum programme of 1896. They were not without experience. The organization of the *Kyodo Unyu Kaisha* (United Transport Company) 13 years previously, had been necessitated by the discovery that, with the small fleet of transports then at her disposal, Japan could not venture to assert herself even in Korea. The statesmen of 1896 saw plainly that to build up a powerful army without means of carrying it to the place of action and maintaining it there would be a totally objectless performance. So, simultaneously with their scheme of military increment, they asked the Diet to sanction a measure for encouraging navigation and ship-building, and the Diet consented. The results are before our eyes. Suppose that the growth of Japan's mercantile marine had not proceeded faster after 1896 than it had done prior to that date, what could the empire have attempted in the hour of crisis two years ago when Russia was about to consummate the swallowing of Manchuria and to win a permanent footing in Korea? Yet even before the transports, which were not less essential to the country's successes than were the Army and the Navy—even before these transports have carried back the whole of the troops from Manchuria, we have Mr. Shimada Saburo and his sixty fellow-thinkers agitating in favour of measures which would surely prove a heavy set-back to the growth of the mercantile marine. These gentlemen would cut down by some 30 per cent. at a stroke the subsidies paid under the present laws, and would continue the operation of retrenchment with equally ruthless heroism. It is perhaps useful that the public should be stirred to reflect upon these things, and we sincerely trust that, in the interests of the Empire, propositions like those of Mr. Shimada and his colleagues will not gain favour.

## THE INDUSTRIAL BANK.

At a meeting of the Special Committee appointed to examine the Bill for amending the Law of the Industrial Bank, Mr. Sakatani explained that the project of increasing the Bank's capital from 10 millions to 17½ millions had for main object the introduction of foreign funds. This had been one of the principal purposes of the Bank's establishment, and the need of foreign capital was now much felt. The face-value of the Bank's shares was to be reduced to 50 yen and a hundred and fifty thousand new shares were to be issued to capitalists abroad.

Mr. Hadano remarked that the new shares were not to be registered and in that event they would take the ultimate form of a loan of 7½ millions rather than of bank capital. He asked also why the face value of the shares was to be altered.

Mr. Sakatani said that the transaction might bear the aspect of a loan if regarded merely from the point of view of the paying in of the money, but since the subscribers would themselves become shareholders no such apprehension need be felt. As to the

denomination of the shares, it was a matter of convenience. In answer to a question whether the Treasury's obligation as to interest would not be extended by this transaction, Mr. Sakatani said that the Bank was now paying 6 per cent., and over, and since there was no reason to apprehend that it would be less prosperous in the future, this query about an interest guarantee did not seem to have any importance.

Mr. Masumoto observed that the 50 yen shares of the Industrial Bank were now quoted at from 70 to 80 yen in the open market. Had the 150,000 shares spoken of above been handed to their foreign subscribers at par, and, if so, was such a bait necessary in order to attract foreign capitalists? Again, while granting that the introduction of foreign capital was essential, it must be equally granted that the method of introduction demanded great care. It appeared to result from the plan under consideration that capital could not be obtained through the medium of the Industrial Bank at a lower rate of interest than 5 per cent., whereas it could probably be borrowed more cheaply in the open foreign market. In the third place, when foreign money was obtained by the ordinary process of loan, the lenders were not invested with any power to interfere in the internal affairs of the borrowing company, whereas if the money was obtained by the medium of shares, the foreign shareholders acquired a voice in the control of the company's affairs.

Mr. Sakatani replied, first, that the Industrial Bank's shares seemed to have risen in market value owing to this project for increasing its capital. In the second place there was no instance of new shares being issued at a premium. The Tokyo Gas Company had attempted this last year and had failed. Nothing offered except to issue at face value. Thirdly, the time seemed to call for measures which would bring foreigners into close touch with Japanese business, would make them take an interest in its development and would associate them in the task. As to their undue interference, the Government had full power to check anything of that kind.

Mr. Matsumoto insisted on his point as to the impropriety of handing to foreigners at par a great block of shares which stood at a high premium in the market. The invariable course in such cases was to consult the present shareholders and to give them an opportunity of taking up the shares or a part of them. Would it not have been much better and fairer for the Bank to issue debentures endorsed by the Government?

Mr. Sakatani said that the method of endorsed debentures did not commend itself. It had been tried under unavoidable circumstances in the case of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. As to the present shareholders not having been consulted, there could be little doubt that they would have consented.

Mr. Mizumachi, Government Delegate, supplemented Mr. Sakatani's statement. He said that when the project of selling these 150,000 shares to foreigners came upon the tapis, the 25 yen paid up shares were selling at about 30 yen in the market. There had been reluctance to allow this profit to go to the new shareholders but Mr. Takahashi, of the Bank of Japan, who was conducting the negotiations, had advised the concession, in consideration of equivalent concessions made by the foreign shareholders who had agreed that in the event of issuing debentures in London they, the foreign shareholders, would pay the stamp duties and

would not ask for fees higher than one-half per cent. Moreover, the London shareholders had asked to be placed on the same footing as the Japanese in the matter of equal holding of shares, but had finally consented to leave the larger number in the hands of the Japanese.

Mr. Matsumoto asked whether, if the Government approved of placing foreigners and Japanese on the same footing, it would interfere in the event of foreigners coming to hold a majority of the shares.

Mr. Sakatani replied that if all the shares fell into foreign hands, the Government might buy back some of them, but there did not appear to be any such prospect. It was not the Government's policy to set up any distinction between foreigners and Japanese so far as concerned the holding of shares.

Mr. Hadano asked whether, in the event of foreigners being elected on the directorate, the Government would endorse the election.

Mr. Sakatani saw no objection to foreigners being elected among the directors.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-committee of the Budget Committee charged with the Army and Navy Section, met on Sunday (4th) at 10.30 a.m. Mr. Tsunematsu Rinkei asked for information about the Russian ship—special transport—*Ilits* (7,507 tons) which had been sunk off Shimane Prefecture in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. The Government Delegate replied that the arms and money would be handed over to the Government and the ship to those salvaging her. An agreement had been made in that sense.

In answer to a question as to the increase of naval appropriations by 4,900,000 yen, the Delegate said that this included expenses on account of the first and second programme of naval increment as a matter of course, and also a sum of a million yen on account of the third-period increment.

Another piece of information elicited was that the present tonnage of the Japanese Navy is 260,000, but that it would be 400,000 next year. We presume that these figures refer to ships on the actually efficient list.

Asked why the outlays for the Navy had increased, Mr. Murakami, Chief of the Paymasters' Bureau, said that whereas meat had cost only 88.3 sen per *kaname* (8½ lbs.) when the war broke out, it now cost 2 yen, and the price of cloth had undergone appreciation owing to the consumption duty on woollen goods.

Admiral Saito, being asked about the defalcations charged against an officer connected with the duty of superintending the building of war-ships in England, said that the affair was profoundly regrettable. The culprit, a junior officer of the Paymasters' Department, by name Takenouchi Jujiro, had managed to embezzle a sum of 320,000 yen. The regulations on this subject were most strict, and though the Specie Bank might possibly have exercised more care, the criminal had proceeded by methods exceedingly difficult to provide against. He had fled and all efforts to apprehend him had failed thus far, but he had been sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment with hard labour. As for his superior officers, Chief Engineer Matsumoto and Commander Iwamoto, they had been severely censured. There had not been any other instance of defalcations during the war except a malversation of 20,000 yen in connexion with the defences of Chinghai-wan.

Asked about the *Mikasa*, whose loss had

constituted the basis of many strange rumours, the Minister of War said that until the vessel was raised it would not be possible to ascertain with absolute certainty the cause of her loss. The Naval Authorities were quite confident of refloating her, and the probability was that the catastrophe would prove to have been due to some chemical action among the explosives, but this must remain unsettled for the present.

The Minister's answer, though it does not accurately define the ultimate cause of loss, disposes finally of the silly rumours that the ship was blown up by mutinous sailors.

Mr. Murakami, in answer to questions, said that as the Naval Authorities had found no use for balloons, they had handed over to the army the one obtained from England, as well as two others captured at Port Arthur. Concerning carrier-pigeons, it had been decided that no use existed for them in these days of wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Murakami, being asked whether all vessels for the Navy were to be hereafter built in Japan and whether the materials would have to be obtained from abroad, said that with the exception of brass tubes and supplementary engines everything could be furnished at home, and that it was proposed to build entirely in Japan. He called special attention to the fact that the materials for the first-class armoured cruiser *Ibuki* and the battle-ship *Aki* were entirely of domestic manufacture.

The Committee then went into secret session.

#### THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

Answering questions in the Budget Committee, the Minister of Finance stated that, with regard to the extraordinary war taxes and their continuation, the Government purposed to introduce in the present session of the Diet the following Bills:—

- (1) Bill for amending the taxation of building lands.
- (2) " " Soy-tax Law.
- (3) " " Customs Rates.
- (4) " " Exchange-tax Law.

The second of these measures is connected with the salt monopoly. It involves the abandonment of the rebates hitherto allowed on salt intended for the manufacture of soy, but, on the other hand, the tax on soy is to be reduced. The object of amending the Law for the taxation of Exchanges is to remit the tax on dealings in public securities so as to facilitate such transactions.

These statements were made by Mr. Sakatani with reference to the problem of a general revision of the War Taxes, such revision being deemed necessary now that the taxes are to continue in operation. Readers of the reports hitherto published in these columns and of the doings of political parties are aware that while all sections of public opinion may be said to recognise the necessity of continuing the war taxes, there is also a general feeling that these taxes should be carefully revised, inasmuch as, having been hastily imposed in the face of an emergency, they can not be credited as the outcome of mature reflection. The political parties differ as to the time that should be allowed for this work of revision, but the *Seiyun-kai* and the *Daido Club* have agreed that they will vote for 2 years. Meanwhile the Ministry have seized the opportunity to make known that they also recognise the necessity of revision and that if they ask the Diet to sanction the continuation of the taxes in the present form, such

a step is dictated by temporary necessity and is the prelude to careful investigation. The Minister of Finance has consequently declared that arrangements are already being made for organizing a strong revision committee, which shall include influential members of both Houses of the Diet. The Government recognises the advisability of altering or abolishing certain of the taxes, as the tax on woven goods, on communications, on business and on incomes, but there had not been time to effect carefully considered changes, and it is estimated that 2 years will be required for the work. Thus it will be seen that the Cabinet, on its side, is prepared to adopt the two-years' amendment proposed by the *Seiyun-kai* and the *Daido Club*.

On this occasion Mr. Sakatani was asked to indicate the expenditures which, though included under the heading of "extraordinary," possessed the nature of continuing expenditures. His answer was this:—

- (1)—The Amortization Fund of 110 millions annually.
- (2)—The pensions and annuities fund of 32 millions.
- (3)—The War Department's Appropriation of 10 millions on account of troops stationed abroad.
- (4)—The Naval Department's Appropriation of 4,270,000 yen.
- (5)—The expenditures on account of posts and telegraphs in Manchuria, Korea and Saghalien, namely, 1,720,000 yen.
- (6)—Cost of carrying out the Salt Monopoly and collecting taxes, namely, 14,510,000 yen.

These six items make a total of 172,600,000 yen.

This concluded the questions with regard to the Budget, and the committee then proceeded to debate the Amortization Fund. Speeches in opposition were delivered by Messrs. Asano Yokichi, Hadano Denzaburo and Shimada Saburo. Briefly summarized their argument was that so long as the country has to borrow money with one hand, the process of paying back debts with the other is irrational. Several members of the *Seiyun-kai* spoke in support, and finally a closed ballot was taken. It resulted in 18 votes for the measure and 13 against it. That is probably very nearly the ratio that will be shown when the Bill comes before the Lower House to-day. (We are writing on Thursday morning).

Then the Bill for continuing the War taxes was taken. Again Mr. Shimada Saburo opposed. He contended that whereas the Government called upon the nation to face its financial problems with a united front, no example in that sense was set by officialdom. They knew from statements made by the Government delegates that although this schedule of war taxes were abandoned at the originally fixed date, namely, December 1906, the deficit of revenue would be only 10 million yen—namely, the amount which would be collected during the last three months of the fiscal year (January, February and March) by continuing the taxes. Such a paltry deficit, if not covered by the usual excess of estimates over actual outlays, could easily be met by other devices, and he therefore considered that faith should be kept with the nation; namely, these taxes should be abolished, as originally promised, at the close of 1906, and other means of finding future revenue should be elaborated. Other modifications of the measure were proposed, but all were rejected, and the Committee decided to recommend the Bill for adoption. It will thus be seen that all the crucial questions of finance may be said to have been disposed of, the Extraordinary War outlays also having been voted by both Houses as shown in our issue of the 7th inst.



## MARQUIS ITO ON HIS KOREAN POLICY.

The reports of Marquis Ito's speech at the dinner given by His Excellency to the leading journalists of Tokyo are not at all as full as is desirable. The gist of what the distinguished statesman said, however, may be gathered pretty clearly:—

GENTLEMEN.—As I am starting soon for Korea I have invited you this evening for the purpose of laying before you a general statement of the hopes I entertain with regard to the affairs of that country and for the purpose of learning your views. On the 17th of last November the fundamental relations between this Empire and Korea were settled by treaty, but the provisions were very brief. They did not do more than fix foundations, leaving the superstructure of details and the consummation of purposes to depend upon the method of applying the covenant. For example, with regard to business arising out of discussions between the Foreign Consuls and the Korean Local Officials, it was arranged that our Residents should discharge it, but concerning the relations between the latter and the Local Officials the details of procedure have still to be enacted. Thus it must be settled that there shall devolve on the Korean Local Officials the duty of immediately carrying out, on receipt of a communication in that sense from our Residents, any business about which representation have been made by the Foreign Consuls, and again, in the event of the Local Officials failing or neglecting to discharge such duty, it must be decided that orders to discharge it forthwith shall be conveyed to them in the sequel of reports to the Emperor of Korea or of communications to the Korean Government. Among such matters there will be, on the one hand, some with regard to which the Japanese Government must approach foreign Governments by way of preliminary, and on the other hand, there will be some calling for the arrangement with the Korean Government of an accurate line of procedure. In the case of the former I hope that before I assume office they will have been disposed of, and in the case of the latter I hope to settle them myself after careful consultation with the Korean Government subsequently to my arrival in Seoul.

As for the reform of the Korean Administration, it will be the duty of the Government of this Empire to take it upon itself in accordance with the Protocol, but governmental corruption in Korea is of remote origin and to reform it in a day is no easy task. Of course to revise laws and thus effect superficial reforms is a matter presenting no difficulty, but such, I believe, is not by any means the way to achieve the object of administrative reform. What I hope with regard to this subject of Korean administrative reform is to give the matter the fullest thought and to accomplish it gradually so that the people of Korea shall be made simultaneously to reap its blessings.

"The poverty of the Koreans is a matter of universal knowledge, and if it be neglected and no means devised for relieving it, this empire will not only be violating its responsibility as protector of Korea, but will also itself have to suffer in the end.

"The Japanese Government has taken upon itself the burden of Korea's national defences and has accepted the duty of posting a certain force of troops in Korea. Looking at the expense of this alone, it is seen to be not inconsiderable. Further it would be by no means a wise arrangement that she should shoulder Korea's various expenditures which are destined to grow hereafter larger and larger and that they should be imposed on our people. Therefore it is essential that we should make the Koreans gradually increase their financial strength and should devise means for getting the people of Korea themselves to bear as far as possible the expenses of all Korean undertakings. With regard to contriving an increase of their financial strength the first thing to be considered is agricultural improvements. But in the domains of engineering and forestry also there are not a few matters calling for reform and organization *pari passu* with agriculture. I hope to investigate all these matters fully and to carry them out gradually.

"The population of our country shows a very rapid rate of increase, and it is natural that its increment should over-flow into Korea. Above all when the various enterprises in that country reach a stage of development it is quite evident that we shall witness a very great addition to the number of our people going there, as compared with to-day. But there has been much to censure in the conduct of our nationals hitherto in Korea. The greatest indignities have been put upon the Koreans and they have been obliged to suffer them with tears in their eyes. It is true that persons guilty of such conduct constitute only a small part of the Japanese residing in Korea, but now that this Empire has taken upon itself the protectorate of Korea this improper behaviour calls for the utmost correction; especially inasmuch as, since the beginning

of the *Meiji* era many difficulties have been eliminated from the relations of the two countries and two great wars have taken place the practical results of which are now for the first time displaying themselves. Yet because the conduct of our nationals towards the Koreans is not what it ought to be, they (the Koreans) pose abroad as sufferers and entertain the keenest dislike for us at home, with the very regrettable result that much injury is done to the relations of the two countries. I am persecuted that when our nationals go to Korea hereafter in increasing number, earnest steps must be taken to check this impropriety. It is needless to say that after I have assumed my duties, such of my nationals as are engaged in legitimate enterprises in Korea will be protected, but I propose to take ample measures for dealing with all *malwants sujets*.

"What I have now said conveys only the gist of the hopes I entertain. In realizing them there must of course be order and method, but I am resolved to follow on the whole the policy I have here indicated. At some of you, Gentlemen, must be well versed in Korean affairs, I trust that you will have no hesitation in expressing your views with regard to my intentions. I shall be most pleased to hear them, and if there be any reason to modify my policy I will not hesitate to do so."

The speech made by Marquis Ito on the 5th instant to the parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* was as follows:—

"I am extremely gratified that you, gentlemen of the *Seiyun-kai*, remembering my old relations with you, have enabled me to meet you at this farewell party on the eve of my departure for Korea. It is still to me a source of great satisfaction to recall how you gentlemen formerly shared my political opinions, and how when, in spite of my very humble attainments and small abilities I acted as your leader in my capacity of President, you made every allowance for my incompetence and deferred to my views. I am also profoundly pleased that in conjunction with Marquis Saionji you are to apply yourselves to the post-bellum enterprises. My intercourse during many years with Marquis Saionji has been a source of gratitude to me. I have learned not a little from him, and being entirely at one with his political opinions, I am persuaded that with him assuming an important position as to the post-bellum enterprises and you, gentlemen, standing by his side and sharing his responsibility in great affairs of State, not only will the advantages of the people be furthered but also the security of the realm will owe much to your exertions. Concerning present day problems of the legislature, you are making them, I am persuaded, an object of the fullest study, and therefore there does not appear to be any need to refer to them here. But inasmuch as any error with respect to the post-bellum undertakings would not only sacrifice the good results of the war but also involve the State's future in peril, I earnestly hope that your attitude will be one of extreme circumspection.

I turn now to the Korean problem, which for the past thirty or forty years, has well nigh shaken the Far Eastern firmament. Japan's special geographical and political relations with the peninsula affected her relations with the Powers also and plunged her into two wars which cost her heavily. To-day at length we have succeeded in obtaining a formal solution of the problem but to solve it in practice still belongs to the future. This is the result of the sacrifices that Japan has made of life and treasure, and since, as I believe, it is a matter of serious import to the safety and independence of the Empire, I go to assume office in Korea with much trepidation and with full consciousness of my own inability. Nevertheless though I can not certainly count on attainment, seeing that in all things failure is more frequent than success I am resolved to labour to the utmost of my ability.

"From Japan's point of view we certainly have had a most painful experience with regard to Korea, yet from Korea's point of view she doubtless believes that she too has been subjected to great pressure and she certainly does not submit to us willingly. That she feels reluctant is because, when there is question of forfeiting independence, it is much the same by what country one is deprived of it. Hence if there be any to mislead her, she will at once break away from the Japanese bridle, and it follows that unless this country can win her sincere allegiance, we may again beget for ourselves all the old troubles. We must consequently make her understand that Japan's protection is not for the purpose of harming her independence; that if the Japanese extend protection to her it is because they are compelled to do so for the purpose of preserving their own independence, and that no injury of any kind is to be inflicted on her. Hence while I myself will approach the Korean problem with all sincerity of purpose, I shall not confine myself to words in dealing with the pitiable condition of the people,

but whether in matters of administration or of finance will give them practical proofs of sympathy.

"Thus since, as I have explained, Korea does not feel at all easy about our protectorate, it is to be hoped that you, gentlemen, will take care not to give cause of offence to the Koreans, but that by seeking to inspire them with sentiments of community of interests, in other words, to show them that we are fellow-passengers on the same boat, you will remove their feelings of doubt and umbrage. This is not merely my thought. It is what our fellow-countrymen universally hope and what our Sovereign desires. I take office with the firm resolve to carry out His Majesty's purpose, and therefore I pray that you also, gentlemen, will sympathise and take care that the lives of tens of thousands of our countrymen shall not have been sacrificed in vain.

"It is not with regard to Korea alone but with regard to the whole problem of the Far East that nothing opposed to the sentiment of the Powers should be done. No strong country whatsoever can march forward independently and at its own arbitrary convenience. If Japan, puffed up by her victories in war, should forfeit the sympathy of the Powers, she will be laying up for herself misfortune in the future.

"A great political party may be said to represent the country, yet it can not be guaranteed against erring against the country's interests, and thus much more than common diligence must be brought to the discharge of political duties. Let not the State be sacrificed by seeking to please the people only. That is what I declare with all earnestness. I believe, further, that any change of the Government's present financial policy would be injurious to the State, and it has been a source of great comfort to me to learn that the attitude of the *Seiyun-kai* towards this matter is settled. I most strongly hope too, that you will go forward to the full realization of your aims.

"To-day's meeting is engraved upon my heart and will remain a perpetually agreeable memento which shall never fade from my mind."

## UNEXPECTED RETURNS.

Several of the officers who were supposed to have perished with the *Kinsu Maru* when the Russians from Vladivostok sunk her off Gensan are understood to be now en route for Japan. They were in reality taken prisoners by the Russians, but owing to the latter's singular indifference about furnishing lists of the prisoners in their hands, it is only now known that these officers escaped. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the disaster Commander Mizoguchi, who held the position of naval superintendent on board the ill-fated steamer, went off to the Russian cruisers, apparently to seek terms of surrender. He did not return, having doubtless been detained by the Russians, but his whole procedure displeased his countrymen very much as compared with the conduct of the army officers who remained on the *Kinsu Maru*. These were reported to have committed suicide in the most approved manner *of bushido*, and a great controversy arose among philosophers as to whether the act had been a silly waste of life or an inevitable outcome of true military devotion. Another point much and most unfavourably commented on was the failure of the Russians to attempt to save the lives of the Japanese on board the transport. It would now seem that the controversy was somewhat unsubstantial and the comments exaggerated. Several of the officers, including even the sergeant-major whose suicide was so graphically described, are well and hale, and will soon be in Japan again. They must have been picked up by the Russians, a fact which absolves the latter from the imputation of wanton cruelty. The *Nippon* writes as though it were aggrieved by this unlooked for denouement. It seems to be of the same mind as Captain Kedjick who considered that Mark and Martin "did n't ought to have come back alive from Eden." But it appears to us that when officers have allowed the ship to sink under them rather than surrender, they have about done their duty to the canons of chivalry.

### THE BUDGET AS IT NOW LIES BEFORE THE DIET.

It is now evident that the Budget for 1906-7 will not undergo any signal changes in its passage through the House of Representatives, and we therefore proceed to lay it before our readers so far as its main features are concerned:—

#### ORDINARY REVENUE.

	1906-7. Yen.	1905-6. Yen.
1 Taxes, Total.....	250,980,332	242,967,587
Land Tax .....	85,632,438	82,284,112
Income Tax .....	21,837,334	18,385,886
Business Tax .....	19,370,575	18,153,478
Sake Tax .....	59,170,851	63,383,447
Soy Tax .....	5,318,576	5,149,768
Sugar Tax .....	16,755,769	16,457,364
Consumption Tax on		
Woolens .....	3,260,333	2,183,602
Medicines Selling Tax...	197,449	215,487
Mining Tax .....	1,443,456	2,320,810
Exchanges Tax .....	1,235,075	1,848,271
Convertible Notes Tax...	996,190	997,202
Tonnage Dues .....	427,695	393,038
Customs Dues .....	30,787,165	23,697,346
Communications Tax ...	2,120,992	3,188,180
Succession Duties .....	2,426,434	4,309,596
2 Stamp Duties .....	27,313,312	29,504,048
3 State Industries and Properties, total .....	104,449,937	90,315,736
Posts and Telegraphs ...	30,209,491	25,712,310
Forests .....	4,971,455	3,165,999
Earning and Productions of Convicts .....	1,032,219	1,093,808
Salt Monopoly .....	26,274,831	16,239,667
Camphor Monopoly ...	912,032	1,050,916
Rent of State Belongings .....	332,096	236,376
Profits of Government		
Printing Bureau.....	286,866	264,376
Tobacco Monopoly.....	30,289,089	32,011,071
Tokyo Arsenal.....	780	68,993
Osaka Arsenal.....	546	—
Senju Woollen Factory..	3,114	2,852
State Railways .....	10,146,112	9,581,743
Manufactory of Telegraph and Lighthouse Equipments .....	1,300	1,564
4 Miscellaneous Receipts, total .....	2,487,540	2,246,695
Permits and Fees .....	176,239	198,408
Fines and Confiscations .....	927,588	896,963
Reparations & Breaches of Contract .....	283,608	173,939
Various Customs Receipts .....	213,630	198,966
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	598,305	498,456
Contributions for Relief of Families of Officials ...	196,869	192,263
Contributions for Relief of retiring School Officials and their Families .....	84,330	80,940
Okinawa Local Receipts .....	6,623	6,468
Ogasawara Local Receipts .....	348	291
5 Interest in Deposits Bureau .....	3,911,516	4,290,833
6 Fund for redeeming Formosan Public Works Bonds .....	2,044,321	1,742,595
Total of Ordinary Revenue .....	391,186,958	371,067,493
Increase. Decrease.	Yen.	Yen.
1 Taxes, Total.....	8,012,745	—
Land Tax .....	3,348,326	—
Income Tax .....	3,451,448	—
Business Tax .....	1,217,097	—
Sake Tax .....	—	4,212,596
Soy Tax .....	168,808	—
Sugar Tax .....	298,405	—
Consumption Tax on		
Woolens .....	1,076,731	—
Medicines Selling Tax...	—	18,038
Mining Tax .....	—	877,354
Exchanges Tax .....	—	613,196
Convertible Notes Tax...	—	1,012
Tonnage Dues .....	54,657	—
Customs Dues .....	7,089,819	—
Communications Tax ...	—	1,067,188
Succession Duties .....	—	1,883,162
2 Stamp Duties .....	—	2,190,736
3 State Industries and Properties, total .....	14,134,201	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	4,497,181	—
Forests .....	1,805,455	—
Earning and Productions of Convicts .....	—	61,679
Salt Monopoly .....	10,035,164	—
Camphor Monopoly ...	—	138,877
Rent of State Belongings .....	85,720	—

#### Profits of Government

Printing Bureau.....	22,488	—
Tobacco Monopoly .....	—	1,721,983
Tokyo Arsenal.....	—	68,213
Osaka Arsenal.....	546	—
Senju Woollen Factory..	262	—
State Railways .....	564,369	—
Manufactory of Telegraph and Lighthouse Equipments .....	—	263
Hokkaido Railways .....	—	885,969
4 Miscellaneous Receipts total .....	240,846	—
Permits and Fees .....	—	22,169
Fines and Confiscations .....	50,625	—
Reparations & Breaches of Contract .....	109,669	—
Various Customs Receipts .....	14,664	—
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	99,849	—
Contributions for Relief of Families of Officials ...	4,606	—
Contributions for Relief of retiring School Officials and their Families .....	3,390	—
Okinawa Local Receipts .....	155	—
Ogasawara Local Receipts .....	57	—
5 Interest on Deposits Bureau .....	—	379,317
6 Funds for redeeming Formosan Public Works Bonds .....	301,726	—

#### Total of Ordinary Revenue

20,119,465

#### EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

	1906-7. Yen.	1905-6. Yen.
1 Sale of State Properties, total .....	14,247,405	745,503
Sale of Mines .....	5,090	5,101
Sale of Lands .....	317,173	205,701
Sale of Buildings .....	5,960	6,674
Sale of Articles .....	11,092,079	244,278
Sale of Ships .....	2,777,630	277,630
Sale of Cattle.....	49,473	6,119
2 Miscellaneous Revenue, total .....	2,868,390	3,521,052
Receipts from repairs, &c. Money Restored .....	573,119	48,446
Chinese Indemnity .....	231,996	141,090
Various .....	2,048,395	3,666,636
Returned from Building Funds of State Railways .....	14,880	14,880
3 Contributions from Prefectures .....	—	250,000
4 Paid in from Yokohama Harbour Construction .....	192,998	833,308
5 Loans Floated .....	500,000	—
6 Drafted from Forestry Capital Fund.....	80,843,242	—
7 Drafted from Last Year's Accounts, total .....	2,151,934	550,967
Indemnity .....	907,645	1,405,319
Temporary Accommodations .....	—	72,347
Total Extraordinary Revenue.....	—	1,600,000
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues..	101,711,614	8,728,496
Increase. Decrease.	Yen.	Yen.
1 Sale of State Properties, total .....	13,501,902	11
Sale of Mines .....	—	—
Sale of Lands .....	111,472	—
Sale of Buildings .....	—	714
Sale of Articles .....	10,847,801	—
Sale of Ships .....	2,500,000	—
Sale of Cattle.....	43,354	—
2 Miscellaneous Revenue, total.....	—	652,662
Receipts from repairs, &c. Money Restored .....	524,673	—
Chinese Indemnity .....	90,906	—
Various .....	—	1,018,241
Returned from Building Funds of State Railways .....	—	250,000
3 Contributions from Prefectures .....	—	640,310
4 Paid in from Yokohama Harbour Construction .....	500,000	—
5 Loans Floated .....	80,843,242	—
6 Drafted from Forestry Capital Fund.....	1,600,967	—
7 Drafted from Last Year's Accounts, total .....	—	497,674
Indemnity .....	—	72,347
Temporary Accommodations .....	—	1,600,000
Total Extraordinary Revenue.....	92,983,118	—
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues..	113,102,583	—

#### ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	1906-7. Yen.	1905-6. Yen.
Imperial Household.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Foreign Department .....	2,467,853	2,338,463
Home do .....	9,815,043	9,500,274
Finance do .....	219,431,900	62,796,030
War do .....	50,382,802	39,495,746
Naval do .....	28,914,073	23,955,265
Justice do .....	10,238,911	10,172,694
Education do .....	5,000,351	4,638,225
Agriculture and Commerce .....	3,902,123	3,017,730
Communications do .....	21,772,419	20,612,772

Total Ordinary Expenditures .....

354,925,475

179,433,189

Increase. Decrease.

Yen. Yen.

Imperial Household.....	—	—
Foreign Department.....	129,390	—
Home do .....	414,769	—
Finance do .....	156,635,870	—
War do .....	10,887,056	—
Naval do .....	4,958,808	—
Justice do .....	60,217	—
Education do .....	362,126	—
Agriculture and Commerce .....	884,403	—
Communications do .....	1,159,647	—

Total Ordinary Expenditures .....

175,492,286

#### EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	1906-7. Yen.	1905-6. Yen.
Foreign Department .....	211,320	25,625
Home do .....	4,987,290	3,210,481
Finance do .....	90,861,210	204,806,138
War do .....	1,552,125	1,019,727
Naval do .....	10,609,054	11,497,960
Justice do .....	628,037	65,221
Education do .....	1,352,593	519,311
Agricultural and Commercial Department...	5,862,766	3,515,641
Communications do .....	21,908,732	6,871,555

Total Extraordinary Expenditures.....

137,973,097

231,540,659

Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures .....

492,898,572

410,973,848

Increase. Decrease.

Yen. Yen.

Foreign Department .....	185,695	—
Home do .....	1,707,809	—
Finance do .....	—	113,944,928
War do .....	532,398	—
Naval do .....	—	888,906
Justice do .....	562,816	—
Education do .....	833,252	—
Agricultural and Commercial Department...	2,347,125	—
Communications do .....	15,037,177	—

Total Extraordinary Expenditures .....

—

93,567,562

Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures .....

81,924,724

We now proceed to tabulate the chief undertakings on which accounts special appropriations are made in the various Departments of State:—

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Construction of new Consulate-General in Hawaii.....	Yen.
	50,000

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Kiso Riverine Works.....	72,998
Marine Products Industry of Ogasawara Islands .....	15,356
Building for the Metropolitan Police ...	165,265
Warehouse for Explosives in Osaka, building fund .....	107,489

Total.....

361,008

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

National Debts Adjustment Fund .....	146,088,943
Improvement of Horse Breeding .....	721,102
Reclamations and Erections at Yokohama Customs .....	1,000,000
Yokohama Break-water Repairs.....	290,707
Land and Sea Connexions, Kobe Customs .....	439,407
Repairing Diet Buildings .....	93,962
Investigations of Customs Rates .....	11,354

Total.....

148,645,475

<b>WAR DEPARTMENT.</b>	
Alteration of the Fixed Amount of Provision Expenses .....	667,377
Ordinary Expenses of 4 Divisions and the buildings required for them .....	10,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,667,377</b>
<b>NAVAL DEPARTMENT.</b>	
War Outlays .....	4,958,808
Coal-mining Constructions .....	164,340
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,123,148</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>	
Increase of Statistical Officials .....	44,895
Building Prisons in Kofu .....	80,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>124,895</b>
<b>EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.</b>	
Increase of Nobles' School in Tokyo .....	9,005
Increase of Outlays to Schools and Libraries .....	301,291
Encouragement of Practical Education. Moving of Tokyo Medical and Pharmaceutical Experimental Station.....	30,000
Reconstructions at Medical College and Diagnosis Hall, etc., in Imperial University .....	73,680
Extension of Practical Experiment Hall in Engineering College of Imperial University .....	70,000
Reconstructions of Lecture Rooms and Experiment Hall of Kyoto University. Reconstructions of Lecture Rooms and Experiment Hall of Sapporo Agricultural College .....	43,452
Establishment of Technical Engineering School .....	50,000
Encouragement of Ordinary Education. ....	42,939
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74,500</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.</b>	<b>250,000</b>
Exhibits Hall .....	944,867
Mining Inspection Machines.....	11,242
Development of Special Timber-felling and Materials Manufacturing Offices. Increase of Sericulture Instruction Establishments .....	108,204
Cattle-breeding Establishments .....	1,018,512
Engineering Experiment Stations .....	22,310
Investigations for Improvement of Figured Matting.....	99,872
Iron Foundry .....	60,169
Encouragement of Deep-Sea Fisheries. Machinery for Mines Inspection .....	35,351
Improvement of Sugar Industry in <i>ki-nawa</i> .....	1,781,213
Afforestation of Ashino.....	38,158
Urban and Prefectural Combined Exhibitions .....	30,000
Industrial Machinery.....	135,313
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74,348</b>
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.</b>	<b>17,426</b>
Overseeing Works of Communication in Manchuria, Korea and Saghalien ...	42,887
Works of Communication .....	3,475,005
Conserving Works of Communication established during War .....	55,388
Works of Communication in Saghalien. do do Korea .....	303,535
do do do Manchuria .....	257,839
Buoysing the S. W. of Moji and 16 other Navigation Routes .....	48,019
Building of Maritime Affairs Bureau ...	985,874
Subsidy to the Australian Line .....	440,316
Subsidy to the Japan-Sea Lines .....	25,707
Subsidy to the Wakanai-Aburahi, Oturu-Teshiwo and Ishikari River ...	8,114
Construction of Telegraphs and Telephones .....	473,092
Rebuilding of Otsuru Post Office .....	126,000
Rebuilding of Post-Office Orders Savings-bank Stations .....	34,254
Building of Fukushima-Sakai-Imaichi Railway .....	2,661,600
Building of Fukushima-Sonobe-Mai-zuru Railway .....	45,000
Building of Toyama-Naoetsu do .....	150,000
Building of Shio River Bridge .....	1,591,170
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>243,569</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>(TO BE CONTINUED.)</b>	<b>64,365</b>
<b>7,813,842</b>	
<b>177,205,617</b>	

**KOREA.**

The boundary question in Hamyongdo threatens to become very troublesome. It relates to the islands in the Yalu and the Tumen, which are of great extent—a

Japanese expert recently estimated their area as equal to that of Kyushu—and which have a Korean population of some seven hundred thousand. These folks are now in league with the Il Chin-hoi. They are determined, it is said, to establish a republic on their own account if they can not obtain public recognition as Korean subjects and be taken under Korean protection.

The ceremony of opening the Residency General in Seoul in the 1st instant seems to have been very simple. It consisted of a few brief remarks from General Hasegawa, Mr. Hayashif and Mr. Tsuruhara, the drink of a glass of champagne—that inevitable companion of all festivities—and the giving of cheers for the Mikado. Much more important is the news—if it be trustworthy—that in Korean official circles the establishment of the Residency General is now regarded, not with passive indifference, but with genuine confidence as the beginning of an era of reform and prosperity. The telegrams state that a conference of the Cabinet Ministers has been held had they have adopted a resolution to lend all possible aid to the programme of progress.

The seven men, including the Vice-Minister of the Household and the Chief of Police, who were arrested on a charge of plotting violence and conspiring assassination in connexion with the November Convention, have been released from custody after taking oath to refrain hereafter from such practices.

An Imperial Ordinance (No. 14 of 1906) has been issued fixing the uniforms of the officials connected with the Residency-General in Korea. Another Ordinance (No. 15) directs that there shall be a naval and a military officer attached to the Residency. They may be of rank as high as Rear-Admiral and Major-General, respectively, but they must not be of lower rank than Major, and they are to discharge their duties under orders of the Residency-General. As to their salaries, if they are of the rank of Rear-Admiral or Major-General they are to have 3,500 *yen* annually, and if of lower rank 3,000 *yen*.

Taxation troubles are reported from Chihungchihong-do. Circulars have been distributed pretexting the debased coinage, the bad crops and the dullness of trade as reasons for not paying, but these documents appear to have something of a revolutionary character and steps are being taken to apprehend their disseminators.

Major-General Murata has been relieved of his duties at the Head Quarter Staff and has been attached to the Residency-General in Korea. Captain Miyaoka Naaki, of the Imperial Navy, has also been attached to the Residency-General.

Marquis Ito left Tokyo on the 7th instant by the 2.10 p.m. train. His Excellency had a brilliant send-off, nearly all the magnates in the capital assembling at the station to bid him farewell. He will remain at Oiso for a few days, and will probably leave for Korea on the 15th or 16th. He is to proceed to Fusan from Shimonoseki by the cruiser *Izumi*.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred on Mr. McLeavy Brown the First-class Order of the Sacred Treasure. The same Order has been conferred on Lt.-General Daniloff.

**PROPOSED REDUCTIONS OF THE BUDGET.**

In the Budget for 1906-7, a large section of the extraordinary expenditures appear under the heading of the Finance Department, and among the subdivisions of these outlays the following appear:—

War Department 45 million *yen*; namely 10 millions for the maintenance of 4 Divisions of troops to be posted in Manchuria and Korea; 10 millions for the initial outlays on account of these troops, and 25 millions for restorations of material expended during the war. Secondly, Naval Department, 27,324,368 *yen*; namely, 2,309,275 *yen* on account of Port Arthur, 15,093 *yen* for compiling the history of the Russo-Japanese War, and 25 million *yen* for restorations of material. The Budget Committee decided to ask the Government to reduce these outlays by 5 million *yen*, and to apply the money thus saved to productive enterprises. This matter came up for consideration in the Committee meeting on the 7th instant, and when the Government's views were sought, General Terauchi said that the utmost economy had already been exercised in compiling the estimates. He did not however deny that it might be possible to effect a saving on the outlays for restoration of material, and while declining to pledge himself, he promised that no effort should be spared in that sense, with the proviso that in case of unavoidable necessity due allowance should be made. Admiral Saito spoke in a similar sense, and the Budget Committee then intimated that they would not attempt to prescribe the nature of the economies to be exercised, but would leave that matter entirely in the hands of the Departments concerned, recording their wish, however, that the money saved should be devoted to productive enterprises.

**THE NEW SILK LAW.**

It is thought that this Bill will be withdrawn. Strong opposition to it has been developed among the *Seiyu-kai*, and the probability now is that the Special Committee charged with the duty of examining and reporting on the measure will advise its withdrawal. That would certainly be the wisest course, we venture to think. The explanation offered by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce did not carry conviction. His Excellency intimated that no intention existed of enforcing inspection, and the idea was to be guided by applications from parties to a transaction. But the Bill distinctly provides power to make inspection compulsory. The contemplated practice, therefore, would convert the new law into a superfluity. No one doubts that the Government aims solely at encouraging the development of sericulture, and therefore, so soon as those connected with the trade are found arrayed against a measure as likely to defeat that object, the best plan is to abandon the project.

Following is the official reply to the foreign silk merchants' protest against the proposed new silk law, together with the protestants' rejoinder:—

Tokyo, 1st February, 1906.

H. ABEGG, Esq.

Chairman, Yokohama Foreign Dealers Guild for Raw and Waste Silk.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your esteemed letter referring to the new regulations for the Inspection of Raw Silk which the Government has placed before the Diet, I have been fully informed this morning by the Director of the Agricultural Department, of the facts contained in your letter.

It is not my opinion to forcibly enforce the inspection of Raw Silk, but it is to be left to the desire of parties concerned and consequently will not interfere or change any of the trade customs hitherto ob-



served. It is with extreme regret that I hear that there are persons who misinterpret the meaning of the new regulations.

The silk trade of Japan has been showing a steady progress every year and it is my wish to further this progress. The new regulations were framed in order to stop any export of inferior silks which are sometimes fraudulently sold as superior goods and consequently damage the reputation of the Japanese Silk. In order to check this it has been decided to frame the regulations leaving to the Minister concerned the right to order an inspection of all silk intended for export.

I also hear that you have no special objection to the changing of certain fees for any inspection in future.

K. MATSUOKA.

Minister for Agriculture and Commerce.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN RAW AND WASTE SILK MERCHANTS OF YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, 2nd Feb., 1906.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I beg respectfully to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's favour (No. 830) of yesterday's date and herewith beg to thank Your Excellency for the explanation therein contained.

My Association, however, consider this explanation merely as an interpretation of the Bill as framed and cannot find any assurance of its withdrawal or of modification of any of its objectionable clauses.

A very great feeling of uneasiness is entertained by my Association as regards that part of the Bill, which, if enforced, would make it possible for the Authorities to command compulsory examination of all Raw Silks to be exported from Japan.

Should the Bill become Law as now framed the effect thereof would be such a modification of prices paid to the Reelers as would cover any additional expenses enforced by the Law.

This again would undoubtedly be an embargo placed on the Export of Raw Silks and similar in effects to the levying of an Export Duty which, in no time, would have a detrimental effect on this Country's first and foremost industry.

In finally submitting the views of my Association to Your Excellency I beg to enclose a resolution just received from Lyons, referring to the suggestions made by the Silk Association of America, which my Association think, are of great importance as showing the ideas of French Silk Merchants.

My Association beg once more to endorse in full their opinions as expressed in my communication of the 31st of January, 1906.

(Signed)

H. ABEGG.

To His Excellency

MATSUOKA KOKI,

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tokyo.

The raw silk manufacturers of Gumma and Nagano prefectures have decided to oppose the proposed law regarding silk conditioning. They hold the opinion that the law will injure and impede their business. Messrs. K. Haneda and T. Katakura, representatives of the Nagano manufacturers, recently arrived in Tokyo to lay their views before the Ministers concerned and also to present copies of their statement to the members of both Houses.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that Admiral Togo will attend the great Military and Naval Celebration which is planned to take place in the United States next April or May. The Admiral will go in command of two first-class armoured cruisers, and after the celebration he will make a trip to Europe, but whether the cruisers will accompany him it is not stated. We read in the same journal that the Admiral took the occasion of Mr. Griscom's return to Washington to send a present of a pistol to the President, and that a very cordial letter of thanks has reached him from Mr. Roosevelt.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin, Lieut.-General, has been appointed to the command of the First Division *vice* Lieut.-General Iida, who is placed on the Reserve List.

A number of Russian officers have arrived at Nagasaki by the Volunteer Fleet steamer *Tamboff*. They are said to have made their escape *via* Vladivostok but that version

may be altogether erroneous. The names given are Lt. General Baron Semianoff, Commander of the Siberian Army Corps, Captain Somonakoff of the Staff; Colonels Ritschelm, Kaminsky and Ardormann, and Commander Prott of the Navy. General Semianoff is wounded and will go into hospital in Japan.

It is announced that the following changes are made:—

Admiral Samejima is transferred from the command at Saseho to the Retired List and Vice-Admiral Arima succeeds him at Saseho.

Admiral Shibayama is transferred from the command at Port Arthur to the Retired List and Vice-Admiral Misu, now in charge of the Bureau of Naval Education, goes to Port Arthur.

Vice-Admiral Yamanouchi, now in charge of the Arsenal at Kure, becomes Port Admiral there.

It has been decided that Tokyo will hold its second great festival of welcome to the returning troops on the 16th instant. The principal military figures will be Field-Marshal Nozu, Generals Oku, Nogi and Kawamura, with about 1,500 or 1,600 officers. It goes without saying that all the notables of Tokyo will be invited. The men are not to march from Hibiya to Ueno as they did on the last occasion but from Ueno to Hibiya, which seems a much better arrangement.

This is the *amende honorable* made by the Shanghai correspondent of *The Times*:—

Shanghai, December 24.

The Japanese Consul-General denies that any of the Japanese here sympathized with the rioters. He explains that the eye-witnesses who reported instances of Japanese fraternizing with the crowd were probably misled by their inability to distinguish between Japanese and queueless Chinese students wearing European dress. I gladly transmit this explanation. Last my reference on the 18th instant to injudicious advice to the Chinese possibly given by certain Japanese should be misunderstood, I would state that the majority of the Mikado's subjects undoubtedly deprecate the Chinese anti-foreign movement and loyally co-operate with us, as has been proved by the keenness of their company of the Shanghai Volunteers. At the same time it is inevitable that this country should, since the war, have attracted a certain number of the same class of Japanese as that which has admittedly prejudiced the administration of Korea. The irresponsible activities of this class are particularly undesirable in China, where Japan's paramount influence necessarily entails corresponding responsibilities.

The affair of Baron Suyematsu's treatment on board a German mail steamer appears likely to afford some curious developments. Two statements are published by the Tokyo press. One purports to have been made by the officers of a British steamer—the *Baralong*—which has just reached Nagasaki. They say that Professor Takakusu, the well known pupil of Max Müller, and Captain Kaburagi, who is bringing to Japan the effigy of Nelson, joined the German steamer at Southampton and were put in the very lowest places at table. They said nothing, expecting that when Baron Suyematsu came on board at Naples (? Genoa) this want of courtesy would be remedied. But it was not. On the contrary, the Baron himself was relegated to the same position as were certain Chinese and Malay passengers. The other statement comes from Baron Suyematsu himself through the medium of the *Jiji Shimpō's* Shanghai correspondent, who interviewed the Baron. The latter is represented as confirming the above account of the treatment given to Captain Kaburagi and Professor Takakusu, and as adding that he himself and his party were similarly banished to the lowest places, all his hints to the Captain having been disregarded. Another allegation attributed to the Baron is that at the various ports of call the captain of the steamer spread misleading

reports about this matter. We reproduce these statements as they have now obtained wide currency. No hint is given of the assertion which Baron Suyematsu is alleged to have made, withdrawing his complaints and acknowledging them to have been groundless. Thus the affair has assumed a very inexplicable complexion, and the sooner the German company takes steps to make the truth known, the better.

The handing over of the Russian prisoners is now nearly concluded. From all places except three the repatriation has been completely effected, Nagasaki's contingent having been shipped on the 6th instant. Those three places are:—

Officers. Rank & File.

Nagoya .....	75	45
Hamadera (Osaka) .....	11	7,213
Matsuyama (Shikoku) .....	7	31

It is expected that the last of the Osaka batch will have embarked by the 15th instant, and Japan will then be in a position to present her bill to Russia. In a list of expenses published in our last it was shown that the expenses to be defrayed by Japan on account of her prisoners in Russia were 361,952 *yen*, which sum has to be deducted from the Russian liabilities.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is to leave Hongkong on the 12th and arrive in Yokohama on the 19th. He will proceed at once to the Palace at Kasumigaseki which has been prepared to receive him. On the 20th the ceremony of presenting the Garter will take place, and on the 21st the Emperor will visit the Prince at the Kasumigaseki Palace. According to present appearances the fact of the British Court being in mourning will not affect the celebrations in connexion with the Prince's coming. It is stated that Admiral Noel will again visit Japan, coming by the *Diadem* which is to carry the Prince and his suite.

Professor Haraguchi, one of the most celebrated of Japanese civil engineers, is said to have been engaged by the Chinese Government for purposes of railway construction at a salary of twelve thousand dollars yearly, and with the proviso that all materials for Chinese railways shall be purchased through Japan. This statement is made on the authority of the *Kohmin Shimbun*. Professor Haraguchi is the designer of most of the big bridges in Tokyo.

It is stated that the whole of this year will be required for transporting the Russian forces in Manchuria to the home country. One may justly doubt, however, whether the work will be completed by that time. All reports hitherto received have indicated that Russia would be much perplexed to accomplish this task within the period of 18 months fixed by the Portsmouth Convention. As for General Linevitch himself, it is alleged that he will return to Russia in March and will then be appointed Minister of War. Rumour also alleges that a number of his staff officers will visit Japan in the spring or the summer. If they come they can count on receiving a hearty welcome from the Japanese.

Japanese journals publish a statement that the Russian Government has instituted criminal proceedings against General Dessino and Mr. Pavlov on a charge of making away with public money. One of the counts is said to relate to a sum of no less than 7 millions of marks which arise out of a shipping transaction. After the fall of Port Arthur eight thousand Russians had to be repatriated. General Dessino and M.

Pablov arranged with a German Steamship Company to carry the men for 300 marks a head, but charged the Russian Government a thousand marks, pouching the difference, namely, seven millions. Again and on a still larger scale, they contracted for the carriage to Odessa of 40,000 prisoners at 250 marks each, and they repeated the official figure of 1,000 marks, thus clearing a sum of 30 millions. There are other details given but these suffice, for truly it is quite impossible to believe that such reckless frauds were attempted on a scale so huge as to render detection virtually certain. Rumour has evidently been very busy.

The Government has organized a Committee called the *Manshu Keiei Jinkai*, whose function will be to investigate everything connected with enterprises in Manchuria. The Committee consists of:—

General Baron Kodama, President.  
Major-General Ishimoto, Vice Minister of War.  
Mr. Anekoji, Vice Minister of Communications.  
Mr. Chinda, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice Minister of Finance.  
Mr. Yamaza, Chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office.  
Mr. Arai, Chief of the Accounts Bureau of the Finance Department.

### THE IMPERIAL DIET.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10 a.m. on the 5th instant, and having disposed of applications for leave, proceeded to consider the following measures:—

- (1) Bill for rescinding Law No. 3 of the year 1898. (*Vide Proceedings of House of Representatives, Japan Mail of January 26th.*)
- (2) Bill relating to the Payment of Extraordinary War Expenses. (*Vide Proceedings of House of Representatives, Japan Mail of January 26th.*)
- (3) Bill for amending the Civil Code in the sense of erasing Art 10, the reason being that the land-adjustment operations in Okinawa Prefecture having been concluded, it was necessary to apply in that region the provisions of the Civil Code relating to rights of real estate.

The first of the above measures was entrusted to a special committee, after some explanations had been offered by Mr. Sakatani.

With regard to the second Bill, the Minister of Finance offered the same explanation as that given by him in the Lower House, and mentioned that the expenses of prisoners handed over by Russia were included.

Baron Ozaki inquired about the sum that was to be received from Russia on account of prisoners, but the Minister said that as the process of handing them over had not been completed, he could not make any definite statement.

Mr. Kojima Iken and Baron Date asked the Minister of State for War how many years would be required to restore the Army to its normal condition? General Terauchi answered that he could not yet say certainly, but all possible expedition would be employed. The matter would be communicated to the House in writing at the earliest convenient date. The Bill was then handed to a special committee of 15.

With regard to the third Bill, Mr. Matsuda, Minister of State for Justice, explained that Okinawa Prefecture had now to be placed on the same footing as the rest of the Empire. The Bill was entrusted to a special committee and the House rose at 10.30 a.m.

The House met at 10.05 a.m. on the 7th instant, the Order of the Day being:—

- (1) Applications for leave of absence.
- (2) Bill for abolishing Law No. 3 of 1898 (*vide Japan Mail of 6th instant.*)
- (3) Bill relating to the Payment of Extraordinary War Expenses (*vide Japan Mail of 6th instant.*)
- (4) Bill for amending a portion of the Code

of Civil Procedure (*vide Japan Mail of 6th instant.*)

Before the House proceeded to the Order of the Day, Viscount Tani presented a question with regard to the University Affair. He spoke for over one hour. The question related to the complication which commenced with the placing of Professor Tomizu's name on the retired list, which event was followed by the resignation of President Yamakawa, then by the resignations of several of the Faculty and finally by the presentation of a protest on the part of 190 Professors and Teachers. The purport of the protest had been published and much excitement had ensued. The Viscount claimed that the Imperial University is a branch of the Department of Education, that it is in no sense independent and that the members of its Faculty are in fact officials. If the above conduct was not a violation of official discipline, what was it. How did the Government propose to deal with it? Viscount Tani made a vehement attack upon one of the Government Delegates in the Lower House, whom he accused of having attempted to set aside this matter by alleging that the document in question was not a protest but a statement of facts and a plea for redress. If such methods were adopted, then the history on which the Professors of the University were engaged would be a wholly untrustworthy compilation. There was no greater crime than to insert falsehoods in printed books. The protest could not be set aside in that manner. It must be regarded as a distinct breach of discipline the authors of which deserved to be punished as officials.

The first item on the Order was agreed to without comment. The second was passed unopposed after it had been favourably reported by the special committee.

As to the third item, Viscount Tani, in his capacity of Chairman of Committee, reported favourably but with reservations as to the practical impossibility of fully scrutinizing such a measure. The House then passed the Bill without taking the reading separately. The Government's programme for an expenditure of over 400 millions on account of extraordinary war expenses obtained the consent of both Houses.

The 4th Bill was passed unopposed and the House rose at 11.30 a.m.

On Wednesday, February 7th, in a special committee of the House of Representatives the bill for amending the law of the Industrial Bank was adopted and sent to the Upper House.

In the Petitions Committee the question of abolishing the Tokyo Chief of Municipal Police came up for discussion. The Progressists members and the *Seiko Club*, numbering 13 in all, voted in favour of the petition, but the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido Club*, numbering 22, voted against it, and it was therefore rejected.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.05 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

1. A Government Bill providing that the accounts of all extraordinary expenditures for the Army and Navy should be wound up by the 30th of November 1906, and that any works, operations, buildings or restorations not completed by that time should be included thereafter in the general accounts.

2. A Government Bill for amending a portion of the Law of Works Accounts, in the sense of placing the Naval Collieries in a special account with a working capital of 100,000 yen.

3. Second Reading of the Amortization Bill.

4. Second Reading of the Bill for continuing the War Taxes.

5. Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Law of the Industrial Bank.

6. Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law. (*Vide Japan Mail of January 26th.*)

7. Second Reading of the Bill relating to Expenses of Experiments and Instruction in the matter of Productive Enterprises. (*Vide Japan Mail of January 26th.*)

8. Second Reading of the Bill relating to Appropriations for the Maintenance Fund. (*Vide Japan Mail January 26th.*)

9. First Reading of the Private Bill for amending the Law of Finance. (*Vide Japan Mail of January 26th.*)

10. Second Reading of Government Bill for amending Law No. 39 of 1902. (*Vide Japan Mail of January 26th, section of House of Peers.*)

11. Private Bill (first reading) relating to changes of Juridical Limits, in the sense of altering the jurisdiction of the Nara Local Court to that of a District Court. Presented by Mr. Kubo Ichizo and others.

12. Representation relating to Maritime Subsidies. Presented by Mr. Omotani and others. (*Vide Japan Mail of 7th inst.*)

13. Representation relating to Development of National Resources. Presented by Mr. Tada Sakubei and others. The gist of this is that whereas many enterprises await prosecution in the interests of the nation's resources, and whereas a Representation in that sense was adopted by the Lower House last session, no legislative steps have yet been taken to give effect to it.

A great deal of time was occupied by speeches in explanation of questions.

The first question was explained by Mr. Morita. It referred to amendments of the Criminal Code and of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He asked the President to ascertain whether the Government intended to introduce a bill for amending the Code during the present session. The second question was introduced by Mr. Hapai Takuzo and referred to the action of the late Cabinet in applying the law of siege to Tokyo by an urgency ordinance and subsequently rescinding the law by the same machinery. Mr. Hanai said such a course was illegal, and that the proper method was for the Government to suspend the action of a law thus enacted and subsequently to consult the House about its repeal. He asked whether the present Cabinet approved of such procedure in this respect.

The Order of the Day was then taken and the first two bills were handed to special committees after explanations by the Government Delegates. The third Bill having been favourably reported upon by the Budget Committee a long and animated discussion followed. Messrs. Asano, Oishi and Shimada spoke in opposition, Messrs. Mochizuki, Ooka and Inouye supporting. Finally a closed ballot was taken and the House voted by 230 to 127 to carry the Bill to a second reading, and it was finally passed.

The fourth bill was also favourably reported on by the Budget Committee. Again a keen discussion took place. Messrs. Shimada, Hadano, and Hatoyama opposed the Bill and Messrs. Motoda and Yokota supported it. A closed ballot showed 222 in favour and 125 against. The Bill was passed through all its readings.

The fifth measure was passed unopposed and the House rose at 25 minutes past 7.

### MURDER IN TOKYO.

T. Okubo, formerly a police detective in Tokyo, who was recently arrested on a charge of fraud, is now charged with murder. It appears that D. Koike (27) and Z. Watanabe (30) silk merchants of Yamanashi prefecture, were reported last alive when they left for Tokyo with a stock of merchandise on joint account. The relatives of the missing men applied to various police offices in the capital asking for news of them. On the other hand, T. Okubo was arrested on Jan. 15th by the Hongo police on a charge of fraud and on searching his dwelling at Tamachi, Hongo, the officers found a portion of the goods believed to have gone missing. Under ground, about six feet in depth, in a house which had been occupied by Okubo till the middle of December last, two dead bodies were found. Apparently they had been strangled. The dead bodies were removed on Feb. 2nd to the hospital of the college of medicine for examination.

On Feb. 4th, Take (40), wife of the alleged murderer, and several men were arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the crime. The same day, a *post mortem* examination was held, the result is not yet reported.

## JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS KOREA.

THE main facts brought out by Marquis Ito in his interesting speech to the Tokyo journals are that he intends, on the one hand, to vigorously restrain any ill conduct on the part of his own nationals in the peninsula, and on the other, to encourage productive enterprise so that the people of Korea may find themselves substantial gainers by the Japanese protectorate. The Marquis justly says that those Japanese whose proceedings in Korea have excited censure constitute only a small portion of the whole body of residents or travellers. That is undoubtedly true and it is a truth deserving emphasis, for were hard-and-fast inferences drawn from the writings of certain foreign critics, one would suppose that nine out of every ten Japanese living in Korea or visiting the country were men of the worst possible type. They are nothing of the kind, but of course the negative virtues of a majority are always eclipsed by the positive vices of a minority, especially when the audience is led by persons who detect the latter much more readily than the former. Marquis Ito, however, while recognising this feature of the case, has evidently no intention of allowing his country's good name to be smirched or the success of his own statesmanship imperilled by the evil behaviour of a band of adventurers, be they few or many, and he announces his intention of sparing no effort to correct this abuse. It is understood that he intends to establish local tribunals of justice such as shall be worthy of the people's confidence, and that the Koreans will be encouraged to appeal freely to these tribunals for protection in all cases where they consider themselves aggrieved. Acts of open violence will of course be prevented or punished to the utmost limits of police capacity, but evidently police efforts can not cover the whole ground. The second purpose informing Marquis Ito's policy—second in the order of these remarks but first in order of importance—is to make Japan's protectorate a harbinger of prosperity to the people of Korea. To that end they must be assured in the enjoyment of the products of their industry, and the methods of that industry must be improved up to modern standards. It is stated that the Korean farmer has much to learn even in the culture of his perennial staple, rice, and that much promise offers for cotton growing. This latter is an affair of the highest importance to Japan herself, for she is now importing from India and America raw cotton to the extent of something like 100 million yen annually, and if she could obtain a large part of that stock in Korea, the drain on her specie reserves would be proportionately diminished. These forecasts form only a small fraction of the task lying before Marquis Ito in Korea. It is a colossal task, but the honour of achieving it successfully will be correspondingly great, and Marquis Ito may be supported by the

reflection that seldom in the world's history has such an occasion been placed within reach of one man. The thing to be deprecated before everything is the prevalence of hasty expectations on the side of the public. Work of the kind awaiting Japanese statesmanship in Korea must of necessity be slow if its results are to be abiding, and although many onlookers, seeing that the task is entrusted to a man of Marquis Ito's established calibre, will be disposed to look for signal indications of success, any reflecting person will appreciate the necessity of possessing his soul in patience. Marquis Ito, we may be quite sure, will not jeopardise the achievement of his purpose by precipitancy or superficiality.

## THE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

A GREAT deal of interest centered on the Government's amortization measure which pledges the nation to devote an annual sum of 110 million yen during the next thirty years to the interest and amortization of the Empire's foreign debts; and also to the measure for continuing the extraordinary war taxes which, in the ordinary course of events, should have come to an end immediately. After these two measures, perhaps indeed in a higher degree than either of them, the attention of keen financiers has been devoted to the Extraordinary Expenditures set down under the heading of the Finance Department. The Expenditures total 84½ million yen—in round numbers—and in the schedule of Extraordinary Revenue appears an item of 81 million yen under the heading of "money to be raised by a domestic loan." Looking at these sections of the Budget people asked whether these so-called "extraordinary expenditures" must not be regarded as outlays destined to recur every year, and whether the country is not about to enter upon a career of constantly increasing debts under the guidance of its present Government. This is a matter of such moment that our readers will not be averse to studying it briefly.

In the first place it is to be observed that out of the total appropriation of 84½ millions demanded for the Finance Department, 12 millions are for the construction of railways, telegraphs and telephones. These are productive investments and it has always been the State's policy to obtain capital for them by means of domestic loans. Hence the extraordinary outlays to be here considered aggregate, not 84½ millions, but 72½. The question then is, what portion of these outlays must be regarded as continuing? Four items attract special notice. They are two sums of 25 millions each on account of restorations in the Army and Navy, and two sums of 10 millions each for the maintenance and establishment respectively of the troops which are to act as guards in Manchuria and Korea. Undoubtedly a part of these items must be regarded as continuing. We know from statements made by the Minister of War at a Budget Committee's meeting that the total amount

required to re-equip the Army is 164 million yen, and that 98 millions are already available, having been provided in the war funds in view of the possible prosecution of the combat. Therefore the sum remaining to be furnished is 66 millions, and out of this next year's Budget furnishes 25 millions, the final result being that from the fiscal year 1907-8 a total of 41 millions will remain to be provided. General TERAUCHI says that this is to be spread over 6 years, as arms require time for their manufacture, and consequently we may conclude that the Army will need 7 millions annually during the six years commencing in April, 1907, and ending in March, 1913. Turning to the Navy, we find that the Minister, speaking in the Committee room, has estimated the restoration expenses at 113 million yen, a part of which has already been paid. We are uncertain as to this "already paid" portion. In the accounts of war expenditures three items stand under the naval heading. One is 17 millions for manufacturing and repairing arms; another, 13 millions for docking and repairing ships; and the third, 44 millions for building ships. A considerable fraction of these figures must belong to the class of restorations, but we have no exact information on that point, and we gather from Admiral SAITO's remarks that none can yet be furnished. At all events it will be a thoroughly conservative estimate to assume that 100 millions have still to be expended, and since 25 millions are demanded for next fiscal year, it follows that 75 millions will remain to be furnished between 1907 and 1913, or 12½ millions annually. The result of this calculation is that the Army and Navy together will call for extraordinary outlays aggregating 19½ millions yearly during the six-year period subsequent to March, 1907.

Next, as to the two items of 10 millions each on account of the guards posted in Manchuria and Korea. It is evident that a considerable part of this outlay must be on account of establishment; that is to say, terminable expenditure. If we take as a basis for calculation the cost of maintaining troops in Japan, it appears that 15 million yen should be an ample appropriation for the support of the four Manchurian and Korean Divisions. Thus we have the following figures as continuing expenditures:—

Army restorations—to be concluded in	yen.
1913 .....	7 millions.
Navy restorations—to be concluded in	
1913 .....	12½ "
Cost of Guards in Manchuria and Korea	15 "
Total .....	34½ "

The only other item of a continuing nature in these extraordinary outlays of the Finance Department is a sum of 1,180,000 yen for the support of the Residency-General and the Residencies in Korea. In the Naval section, however, there is a sum of 2½ millions, representing expenses connected with Port Arthur. Nothing has been stated as to the details of this item, but if we assume it to be continuing, the final result is a sum of 38 million yen to be pro-



vided in excess of the ordinary Budget from 1907 to 1913. No revenue to meet this is now actually incoming, but there can be no doubt that some returns will be obtained from the Fushun mines and the East-Chinese Railway, to say nothing of the fact that Liaotung and Korea may properly be required to pay a part of the outlays incurred for their defence. At all events we can not follow the *Fiji Shimpō* when it calculates that 100 millions annually will be needed in excess of the State income now in sight.

#### THE NAVY.

A QUESTION of great interest which, nevertheless, remains somewhat obscure, is that of the prospective strength of the Japanese Navy. In an article published some time ago we showed that whereas the Japanese went into the war with 76 vessels representing a displacement of 274,184 tons, they emerged with 80 ships totalling 332,114 tons. Of this latter figure 16 vessels representing 103,955 tons, had been captured from the Russians. Further, Japan has in process of construction or to be immediately laid down 38 vessels aggregating 140,520 tons, so that the strength of her navy actually in sight is 118 ships and 472,634 tons; being an increase of 55 per cent. in ships and 73 per cent. in tonnage as compared with her strength before the war. But what we do not know, in the first place, is the light in which her experts regard this fleet. How do they estimate the disabling effects of the two years' combat upon the vessels engaged in it, and what fighting force do they attribute to the ships taken from Russia? Upon these points they are absolutely reticent, but it is a fair conclusion that they do not consider the ships now in their hands—the surviving veterans of the long campaign and the re-floated or captured relics of the Russian squadrons—they do not consider these as first-class fighting material, and that they will lose no time in equipping themselves with sea power worthy of their own competence to employ it. They would be more than human if they did not feel extremely proud of the glory won by them in every phase of the sea fight, and they would be less than ordinarily perspicacious if they failed to appreciate that in every war which they may hereafter be required to wage, their navy will be an absolutely indispensable essential. Russia without a fleet would not have been greatly weakened for purposes of defence in Manchuria, but Japan without a fleet could never have fought in Manchuria at all, and the same will be true of all this Empire's future combats wherever the arena. It is possible to be sure, therefore, that the Japanese Navy will be increased at all costs. When we come, however, to examine the steps likely to be taken, we are confronted by some uncertain elements. In 1902 the Diet passed a bill authorizing what was called the Third-Period Scheme of Naval Increment (*dai-sanbi kaigun kakuchō*). The programme contemplated an addition of

80,000 tons, costing 99 million *yen* and spread over a period of eleven years. In accordance with this law three first-class battle-ships, three first-class armoured cruisers and two second-class cruisers besides smaller craft were to have been built—eight fighting ships in all. But only three of them have been taken in hand, namely, the battle-ships *Katori* and *Kashima* (16,500 tons each) which are now awaiting in English dockyards the arrival of Japanese crews to navigate them to the East, and the first-class cruiser *Ibuki* (14,500 tons) which is under construction at Kure. The remaining vessels of the programme, namely, one battle-ship, two first-class cruisers and two second-class cruisers, have not been touched. Of course it was the war that intervened to cause this interruption. The Japanese naturally refrained from commissioning British shipwrights to construct vessels which it might have been impossible to bring to the East. At the same time the war changed the situation in two important respects. It created an urgent necessity to replace the ships lost in the fighting, and it suggested the vital importance of augmenting the capacity of Japanese dockyards so that they would be able to do the work hitherto entrusted to foreign builders. The two propositions might indeed be regarded as one, for had Japan been obliged to rely on foreign builders she could not have recuperated her losses until the war was over; that is to-day, until after the pressing need had ceased to exist. Under these circumstances the expedient resorted to was to purchase materials in England—these could always be carried over-sea in merchant steamers—and, supplementing them by supplies from the Wakamatsu Foundry and the Kure Steel Works, to construct vessels at Kure, Saseho, Yokosuka and Maizuru. Money for this purpose was obtained from the war funds, a step that did not require any parliamentary sanction since it might be regarded as an essential operation of the campaign. The ships lost in the war by Japan were 12 with an aggregate displacement of 46,025 tons. It should be premised that torpedo-craft are entirely ignored in these remarks and that the *Mikasa* is not regarded as a loss since her re-floating is certain. Among the twelve vessels only 4 were of considerable fighting value, namely, the battle-ships *Hatsuse* and *Yasuhima* and the second-class cruisers *Takasago* and *Yoshino*. The other nine, however, constituted a distinct loss of naval efficiency. To recoup this loss 8 vessels were taken in hand, namely:—

	Tons.
First-class battle-ship <i>Aki</i> .....	18,000
First-class battle-ship <i>Satsuna</i> .....	18,000
First-class armoured cruiser <i>Tsukuba</i> .....	14,500
First-class armoured cruiser <i>Ibuki</i> .....	14,500
First-class armoured cruiser <i>Kurama</i> .....	14,500
Second-class cruiser <i>Tone</i> .....	4,200
Gunboat <i>Yodo</i> .....	1,300
Gunboat <i>Mogami</i> .....	1,300

And these were supplemented by 29 destroyers. Up to the end of October, 1905, a sum of 44 million *yen* in round figures had been spent out of the war funds on these ships, apart from 30 millions devoted to restora-

tions; namely, 17 millions for the manufacture and repair of armaments and 13 millions for the repair of ships. A further amount of 25 millions appears in next year's estimates, making 99 millions in all up to March, 1907, and we know from statements made by the Minister of the Navy in the rooms of the Budget Committee that further outlays will be required during the six-year period ending in 1912. All this is tolerably clear, with the exception of the exact sum required for these restorations. But the public does not know precisely what course is to be pursued with regard to consummating the Third-Period programme sanctioned by the Diet in 1902. One line-of-battle ship and two armoured cruisers remain to be built under that programme, apart from minor craft. We know, from the Minister of Marine's emphatic statement that the programme is to be put through, but how or when we do not certainly know. We believe, however, that all war-ships needed by Japan will henceforth be constructed in her own dockyards. This decision seems to have been helped by experiences with the *Miyabara* boiler. Of three sister ships, the *Itsukushima*, the *Hashidate* and the *Matsushima* (4,277 tons), the first and the third were built in France and have *Belleville* boilers, but the second was built at Yokosuka and has *Miyabara* boilers. During the war the French-built cruisers had to have their boilers changed, whereas the *Hashidate's* boilers not only stood the wear and tear successfully, but are now found in good order so that the ship has already started on her training cruise. Moreover the *Miyabara* boilers for a line of battle-ship cost only 500,000 *yen* and are comparatively light. All Japanese ships hereafter built will therefore be fitted with them. We may assume, therefore, that Japan will henceforth do all her own construction, and the only unsolved question is that of time. She will also supply all her own materials, except brass tubes and certain auxiliary machinery.

#### ORGAN RECITAL.

The organ recital given in Christ Church on Wednesday evening was very largely attended and proved most successful. When it is said that Mr. Hugh Horne was organist, and that the vocal part of the programme was shared by Mrs. Lee Lee, Miss Woodward and Rev. R. A. Walke it will be understood that the numbers set down were rendered with ample effect. We append the programme with an expression of the hope that another recital may be found possible on an early occasion:—

- 1.—Air ..... "Rejoice greatly" ..... Handel.  
Miss Woodward.
- 2.—Organ ..... (a) "Prayer" ..... Guilmant.  
(b) Andante in C..... Mendelssohn.
- 3.—Air ..... "He shall feed his flock" ..... Handel.  
Mrs. Lee Lee.
- 4.—Organ ..... Festal March ..... Smart.
- 5.—Song ..... "My Redeemer and my Lord" ..... Buck.  
Rev. R. A. Walke.
- 6.—Organ ..... Andante in A ..... Smart.
- 7.—Hymn No. 160 "Holy, Holy, Holy,  
Lord God Almighty."
- 8.—Organ ..... (a) Invocation ..... Salome.  
(b) Offertoire ..... Allitsen.
- 9.—Song ..... "The Lord is my Light" ..... Allitsen.  
Miss Woodward.
- 10.—Organ ..... Adagio from VI Symphony.....  
Tchaikowsky.
- 11.—Air ..... "O Rest in the Lord" ..... Mendelssohn.  
Mrs. Lee Lee.
- 12.—Organ ..... Toccata ..... Dubois.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The American Board of Foreign Missions have just taken a most important step in regard to their work in this country. They have placed all their churches unreservedly under the control of the Kumiai Kyōkai. This measure seems to have been in contemplation for some time. But it took no practical stage till last summer when a missionary conference was held at Arima and two representatives of the Kumiai Kyōkai, in conjunction with the missionaries present, arranged the preliminary measures necessary for carrying out the projected scheme. Five representatives of the American Board of Foreign Missions, namely, Messrs Greene, De Forest, Allchin, Pettee and Cary, and five representatives of the Kumiai Kyōkai, namely, Messrs Harada, Miyagawa, Nagata, Takaki and Tamura, in conference, subsequently arranged for the transference to the Japanese Congregationalists some 40 churches hitherto controlled by the missionaries of the American Board. At a meeting held at the Ōsaka Young Men's Society Club on Oct. 15th last, attended by all the above-mentioned Delegates, the following resolutions were unanimously passed: (1) From January 1st, 1906, the Nihon Kirisuto Dendōkaisha (Japanese Missionary Society) shall take over and manage all the churches now receiving support from the American Board of Foreign Missions. (2) The American Board of Foreign Missions, in order to aid in the carrying out of this project, will contribute the sum of 6,000 yen to the Japanese Missionary Society. This money is to be paid within 3 years. (3) The Japanese Missionary Society, with a view to carrying out the above-named object, agrees to collect within the next three years a sum not less than 6,000 yen.

It is stated in the report published in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*, from which we have culled the above particulars, that the American Board missionaries will henceforth be honorary members of the Japanese Missionary Society. Their incomes, we presume, will still be paid by the American Board.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* of January 18th has an article entitled "What we expect from missionaries," which contains the following remarks. There is not one of us but acknowledges how much the success of the recent movement is to be attributed to the insight, the great-mindedness, the generosity and the persistent efforts of the missionaries concerned. But now that they have contributed so much towards the inauguration of an entirely new state of things in our church, we trust they will give us all the assistance they possibly can in the work that has to be done. There should henceforth be no unfriendliness between the foreign and the Japanese workers. Race distinctions should melt away. It may be said that the missionaries who have been instrumental in effecting the great change are all Japonized, and hence we think they will work in perfect harmony with us. They are now honorary members of our Church, but there is nothing to prevent them from becoming ordinary members if they are so disposed. They could hold office in the native churches if they pleased. It does not seem to us that there will be any further need for their existence as a separate body supported by a foreign Missionary Society.\* It is a fact that the missionaries possess a knowledge of theology and scripture exegesis which is most valuable to our churches, and as organizers of various societies their assistance cannot be dispensed with without loss. If on account of their being missionaries they are treated differently by the churches which they serve, that would be a proof that those churches have not reached a high state of development. As regards the Japanese Congregational Church as a whole, its principle is to banish race distinctions and work in harmony with fellow-Christians of every nationality. As

for the missionaries themselves, it is most important that their future work should all be carried on in connection with the native churches, or by degrees the same state of things as has existed for years, and which has only now been got rid of will be created again. If they have preaching stations of their own, they will gradually form churches of their own and the old trouble of a divided body of Congregational Christians will be revived.

In its review of the religious history of the year 1905 the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* calls attention to the fact that all the Protestant sects have been discussing seriously the subject of independence and self support. It is not unlikely that sooner or later other denominations will follow the example of the Congregationalists. The visits of Messrs. Taft and Bryan to this country are supposed by the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* to have considerably helped forward the cause of Christianity. Under the title of "The world of thought and the world of literature in 1905," the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* says that there is in Japan at the present time an undoubted revival of interest in moral, religious and philosophic questions. Inquiry is going on apace and most of the great modern teachers of the West have their admirers here. From month to month the Ethical Society connected with the Imperial University, called after the year in which it was formed *Teiyū* (丁酉) *Rinri-kai* discusses the connection of morality with religion and a number of philosophic and theological questions of interest. But thought on these subjects is still in a great state of chaos and the scepticism which the writings of the late Dr. Takayama did so much to encourage has obtained a strong hold in many quarters. Mysticism seems to have attraction for certain minds. The year has been marked by the appearance of many translations from European poetry by scholars of some note.\* There is a strong desire on the part of earnest students to study western poetic thought. This to a certain extent may prove an antidote to the strong materialistic tendency of the age.

It will be remembered by readers of the London papers that some months ago the remarks of the Bishop of London on the efficacy of prayers for sick people were the subject of much discussion. The Bishop seemed to claim for prayer the power of setting in motion miraculous agency such as it is asserted by some was made use of by Christ and His apostles. It is well known that the Roman Catholics believe in the possibility of supernatural influence and healing power in certain cases of sickness. But it was a surprise to many that a Protestant Bishop should in this 20th century champion such a theory. The *Fukui Shimpō* (Presbyterian) thinks that the Bishop went too far, apparently differing little from the Christian Science teachers in what he said on the efficacy of prayer. But this organ is not prepared to say that prayers for the sick are of no use. The view of God which represents Him to be too far removed from all human affairs to take any interest in them or to exercise control over them is not the Christian view, says the *Fukui Shimpō*. According to the teaching of the Bible God is in constant communication with man and may be appealed to on all subjects that concern human life.

In an article which appears in the January 2nd number of the *Fukui Shimpō*, entitled "Liberty and Submission to Authority," Dr. Anezaki defends Roman Catholicism against Protestant and other attacks. The substance of the article originally formed part of an address of welcome to Archbishop O'Connell. Dr. Anezaki made use of the occasion to explain to his fellow-countrymen the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to certain great questions. It is frequently said, observes Dr. Anezaki, that Roman Catholicism is the enemy of liberty and that it relies solely on authority for enforcing its teaching. The Pope is represented as a despot who allows no freedom of belief to those beneath him. Roman Catholicism,

according to this theory, wherever it is accepted does positive harm to States, in that it opposes political as well as other kinds of liberty. This opinion is widely held in this country and is a proof of the flippant, inaccurate way in which so many of us treat questions like this. People frequently represent liberty and authority as incompatible with each other. But are they really so? Liberty is no other than freedom to act according to one's original nature, that is, according to one's higher nature. To follow one's desires and lusts is slavery. Now is there anything in the authority wielded by the Roman Catholic Church that opposes this liberty? We think not. The liberty which as human beings and members of society we actually have is after all very limited. We cannot free ourselves from our environment; we cannot act in defiance of certain fixed laws of nature. We are a part of the great system of the universe, subject to a great purpose that lies beneath phenomena. The recognition of the one pervading spirit of nature, call it what one may, is the basis of all religion and all morality, and also a great impetus to scientific inquiry. Men can only have such personal liberty as the laws and the great system of the universe allow. Once having recognized the existence of the Divine Being, the Heavenly Father, then to do His will in everything becomes the great object of life. To subject oneself to Divine guidance is no loss of liberty. It alone is the true kind of liberty. The Church is, as it were, God's body. It represents Him on earth. So to subject oneself to its authority is only subjecting oneself to the will of God. This can never be regarded as an improper curtailment of liberty.

Dr. Anezaki concludes his remarks with the expression of great admiration for the ways and teaching of the Roman Catholic Church and adds that its connection with this country is likely to become more and more intimate.

The following short notes on various topics are epitomized from the *Fukui Shimpō*.

*Religion in England.*—The Nonconformists in England are now quite as numerous as Church people. In view of the large amount of scepticism, agnosticism and secular indifference that exists in England, Churchmen and Nonconformists have dropped to a considerable extent their petty disputes and animosity and are uniting against a common foe. But the most striking fact connected with Christianity in England to-day is the extent to which rationalism has been carried within the pale of the Church of England. There are clergymen holding high positions in the Church who in the most open manner denounce the written creeds of the Church. Nothing is done to them. They retain their rank in the Church despite their belief. This state of things must sooner or later lead to a great crisis in the Church of England.

*English and American Character.*—In a book lately published written by Morgan Richards the following passage occurs:—"An American glories in his wealth and endeavours to make known to the world how rich he is. On this will spend much money. The Englishman always strives to appear less rich than he really is." There is much truth in this criticism. To which of the two types of Anglo-Saxons do we Japanese approach nearest?

*Natural Gifts and Study.*—In the *Seikō* (Success) Dr. Tsubouchi Shōyō writes thus:—"There are a great many people in the world who fail as a matter of course throughout life because they are tied to occupations for which they have no natural talent. Such are the men who take to writing without having a gift for it. To suppose that because one likes literature therefore one has literary talent is a great mistake."

*The Cost of Japanese Hurrahs.*—According to statistics given by Dr. Ikeda, the chief military medical inspector, the number of men killed in the war was 43,219; the number of those who died of illness 63,601. If to these figures the number of those who were wounded, those missing and those still ill be added, the grand total amounts to 439,565. The total cost of the war was approximately 2,000 million yen. These figures put together represent the cost of the shouts of *Teikoku Banzai* which are to be heard day after day throughout the country. Do most of the shouters realize this?

\* *Gojin wa American Board no senkyōshi shōshi ga betsu ni Nihon ni atte issku tokubetsu ni senkyōshi jishin no kyōkai wo iji seraruru wo hitsuyō to wa mi saru nari.*

\* In connection with this we may mention that Mr. Tsuchii Bansui, a well known Japanese verse writer is now furnishing the *Taiyo* with translations of Book I of Milton's *Paradise Lost* in the Shintaisi style. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

**Union of Churches.**—On Nov. 15th last a very remarkable Conference was held in the Carnegie Hall, New York, which had for its object the union of no less than 30 Protestant sects. The 700 delegates who attended the meeting represented no less than 20 million Christians. The delegates were all evidently bent on effecting the amalgamation, but they took a very determined stand against admitting Unitarians to the union. At first the agreement drawn up referred to Christ as "Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," but at the suggestion of a Professor in the Brown University the words were altered to "Our Divine Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."\* This was considered sufficient to show that the Conference did not wish Unitarians to form part of the union. President Roosevelt sent a letter to the Delegates in which he urged on them the importance of trying to extend the spirit of union to Japan and of thus immensely aiding the progress of Christianity in this country.

The *Fukui Shimpō* is of opinion that a new impetus has been given to the adoption of foreign ways and the use of foreign articles by recent events. The pictorial post-card rage has spread here. The supply of foreign post-cards this year is said to have been less than the demand. The use of foreign dress is certainly more general than it was a few years ago. Christmas is now kept by members of the aristocracy and other gentlemen—a thing almost unknown heretofore. Piano, organ and violin playing are getting to be more and more fashionable and the *samisen* and the harp are being given up. Life in modern Japan is changing very rapidly.

The *Fukui Shimpō* is publishing a series of articles on "The Connection of Christianity with other Religions." No. 3, published Jan. 2nd, treats of its connection with Buddhism and No. 4 with its relation to Egyptian religion.

Two well-known Christians, Messrs. Harada Tasuku and Motoda Sakunoshi, are about to proceed to India on a very interesting mission. It seems that certain missionaries in India, realizing how little progress Christianity has made in India compared to what it has done here, have set on foot a movement for reaching Indians as far as possible by means of Japanese, being of opinion that Asiatic races are more susceptible to one another's influence than they are to that coming from Europe. It is reported that Japan's victories have had the effect of greatly hindering the progress of Christianity in India. The Hindus argue thus. It is not necessary to be Christian in order to excel. Asiatic nations may keep themselves abreast of the most forward Western nations without adopting Christianity, as the Japanese are doing. Whether, says the *Fukui Shimpō*, the visit of these two Christians to India will effect the end desired and whether their going on this mission is altogether wise are questions on which there is room for much difference of opinion. Irrespective of the object they have in view, their visit to India will be attended with considerable interest.

The question, what has been the general effect of the increase of Japanese prestige in the East on the propagation of Christianity is not easy to answer observes the *Fukui Shimpō*. But it seems to be a fact that our influence in many parts of the East has in certain ways proved a hindrance rather than a help to mission work. Some of the Chinese foreign missionaries have complained of this (*Shina ni okeru gwaiokoku sentyōshi chū ni mo nijū-shichi, hachi nen no senyeki irai Nihon no seiryoku ga aru hōmen ni oite dendo mo shōgai wo nashi tsutsu ari tote, tsu-buyaku mono naki ni arasu.*) But on the other hand, it is only fair to say, adds the *Fukui Shimpō*, that in some respects mission work has been helped by Japanese influence and control. Our system of education ignores religion and sets up a purely secular ethical creed. Moreover, it

\* The remarks of the *Fukui Shimpō* here are rather obscure. Whether the word "Divine" only was used in the formula or whether the word God was applied to Christ we are not certain. The term "Divine" is used by Unitarians in the sense of God-like and hence if the Conference agreed to its employment in one of the articles of the agreement drawn up it need not be interpreted as antagonistic to Unitarianism.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

encourages ancestor-worship and the like, and so has undoubtedly helped people in India, China, and Korea to cling to their erroneous ideas. One of the principal objects of the handful of Japanese evangelists who have crossed over to China and Korea is to try and remove the bad impression that our merchants and politicians have created and to unite their efforts with the missionaries on the spot in extending the dominion of Christ.

We do not ourselves place much faith in the mission on which Messrs. Motoda and Harada are going to India, says the *Fukui Shimpō*. It seems to us that to the argument that without reliance on Christianity Japan has succeeded in war and therefore that Far Eastern nations need not trouble themselves about Christianity, there is only one satisfactory reply, which is, that the development of physical or military power is not the object of Christianity. Its weapons are not worldly weapons. Its battles are not against flesh and blood. If these two gentlemen attempt to show that success in this war has been directly or indirectly connected with Christianity, they will fail. Men of strong faith are not necessarily robust in health nor do they invariably make good soldiers. We are not for appealing to civilisation or to wealth and power as a proof of the value of Christianity. We think such a line of argument to be very unsafe. Christianity has to stand or fall on its own merits. There is too great a tendency to resort to such arguments in this country at present. (*Yohai wa tsun ni bummei to ka fukyo to ka iu gotoki kotogara wo baki to shite dendo suru nomachi-gai naru wo tonayetari. Kirisutokyō no dendo wa mottomo shūkyō teki naru koso yokere. Amari ōku ta no dōki (動機) ni uttauru toki wa, sono iekkawa fukwanzen naru wo manukaresu. Waga kuni ni oite sono hei sude ni ichijirushiki mono ari to iwasarubekarazu.*)

We have already more than once called attention to the publication by the Shinbukkō Doshikai of a book called *Raise no Umu*, (The Existence or Nonexistence of a Future World). We should like to see the book translated into English. It would certainly go far to settle the vexed question of the attitude of the Japanese educated mind to religious supernaturalism and philosophic arguments in favour of the immortality of the soul. Writers on these subjects in the West too often do nothing but repeat the same old humdrum exploded arguments. Japanese opinions on these questions have the charm of novelty at any rate, except when the writers are orthodox Christians and hence repeat the doctrines they have been taught by missionaries. But it is not our business to either praise or condemn the attitude of the Japanese mind to these topics, but simply to show precisely what it actually is. For this purpose we propose inserting in our Summaries literal translations of some of the more striking of the enunciations of belief or unbelief published in the *Raise no Umu*. We shall only omit quite irrelevant matter such as excuses for not answering letters of inquiry more promptly, and the like. We can of course only find space for short extracts from this book each month. But we shall aim at giving all schools of thought a chance of having their say. It will be remembered that the inquiry put by the new Buddhists to Japan's noted scholars was:—"Is there a future world or not? If you say there is, give reasons for this belief. If not, on what rounds do you decide this? If you think there is a future life, what kind of life do you take it to be?"

(1) *Mr. Yamagata Teizaburō*.—To a man of little learning like myself your questions are difficult to answer. I hardly know what to say. But as one who has his own individual existence in this world, I strongly hold that there is a future world and as far as I can I try to live a good life, and I feel that if when I die I can say "I have done my duty" I shall die thoroughly contented.

(2) *Dr. Kōō Hiroyuki*.—Think of it as I may, to me it seems there can be no future life,

\* *Boku wa dō kangae mo raise ga aru to wa omowarenu. Nani yuze naraba, konnichi made kwagaku-teki ni raise no aru to iu shōkō ga deki te konai kara.*

because up to to-day no scientific proof of its existence has been forthcoming.

(3) *Mr. Emi Ninjō*.—The questions you put were hardly worth writing about. So, for economy's sake, I reply on the paper you sent. First, it is necessary to inquire what you mean by *raise* (future life or future world). If you mean a life beyond the grave, then in my opinion it is enough to say there is no such life. But if your *raise* is an abbreviation of *mirai no sekai* (a future world), this future world need not necessarily mean a world after death. It might refer to future time in this life, to to-morrow, next month, next year, for instance. If this latter meaning be given to the term, then your inquiry becomes a vastly momentous one.\* But it would seem that your inquiry is to be interpreted in the sense of a life beyond the grave, and you want to know whether people believe in a paradise and a hell. But I can't understand how a number of intelligent men like you could have put such silly questions to the public. Rather than make use of the term "future life" it would have been more suitable to ask whether people believed in the immortality of the soul or not, as is taught in the Buddhist Scriptures (*Mida Kyō*), "In the existence of a material future world we can't believe" (*Keitai wo sonayetaru raise sekai aru wo shinazuru atawazu*). But in the existence of a spiritual world where we shall all take a part in helping to fulfil the ultimate end of the universe I firmly believe. In that world our spirits will exist through untold ages. It is a world where all is light and where there is no darkness at all. This will be our paradise. The expectation of this ideal life it is that acts as a constant stimulus to all my highest aspirations.

"Post bellum Evangelistic Work" is the title of three well written articles appearing in the *Sikyō Shimpō*, evidently from the pen of the talented editor of that journal, the Rev. K. Ishikawa. The articles are too long to be satisfactorily dealt with here. The first appeared on December 1st, the second on December 15th, and the third, which seems to us the most important of the three, and which we epitomize below was published on January 15th:—"That our evangelistic work is making poor progress is the opinion of all our workers. Various reasons are given for this. Some of us say that the lack of zeal and push among us is owing to the low salaries which our workers receive. No doubt the salaries are low. No doubt many of our evangelists find it very hard to live. But the question is, would the doubling of the salaries insure double the amount of earnestness among our workers? The salaries paid to many Protestant evangelists are almost double those received by our men. But are these Protestants double as earnest as our evangelists? There is really not much to choose between them and us. Some of our workers are by no means in poor circumstances, but their work is little better for this. Some of the poorest of our men are the best workers. So that the "so much money, so much work" argument is not based on fact, and is therefore worthless. Moreover, it is an extremely worldly view to take of Christian work. We as Christian workers should never allow it to be said that we would do more were we paid more. We can then dismiss this excuse for lethargy and pass on to discuss other causes of existing stagnation in our Church. It is impossible for us to conceal from ourselves the fact that our Churches have got into a sleepy non-progressive state. Our pastors, instead of working to gain new converts spend most of their time in looking after those converts they have. The proportion of time given to evangelistic work pure and simple is only one-tenth of that given to the service of the Church. Unless some steps can be taken to rescue our 200 odd workers from the stagnant conservatism which now enthralls them, I have no hesitation in saying that no length of time will suffice to make our Church really great.\* In the

\* This is manifestly satirical. An inquiry as to whether a man is likely to live much longer, coming from Buddhist teachers, would be a big joke, says Mr. Emi.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

\* The whole passage is strongly emphasized in the original. It runs thus: *Konnichi no dendo no*



distribution of pastors and evangelists throughout the country the idea seems to be that these men are intended to make it their principal work to look after Christian converts and their preaching to unbelievers is not considered at all important. So it happens constantly that for years there is no increase of converts in many country churches. This seems to cause no surprise among our pastors, so settled is the conviction that to hold what they have is the one thing to be thought of—not the gaining of fresh converts. The stagnancy in some of our country stations is something pitiful. There are at such places preaching places often consisting of small houses where services for believers are held. There is no attempt whatever to reach outsiders. The pastor or evangelist in charge of the station feels no responsibility as regards mission work pure and simple. His sole concern is to attend to the wants of the few Christians connected with the church. He has quite forgotten that he has been sent to the provinces to preach the gospel to unbelievers (*Ware wa Shu no fuku-in wo tsutaeru mono nari to no jikaku wa hotondo bōkyaku serare oru arisama nari.*) Pastors most in request in country districts are oldish men who have had experience in worldly affairs. Half of the work that these men are asked by their converts to do is not really church work at all. Their time is frittered away on comparative trifles. Men are not chosen to fill these posts because they are likely to be active preachers of the gospel to outsiders, but solely for the convenience of the Christians. For years and years our country churches have been asleep and our country pastors have lost all ambition to conquer new territory. The practice of paying a whole crowd of pastors to do nothing but look after a few Christians in one place or another should be abandoned, and men who are real evangelists should be sent to the country to preach the gospel. To keep pastors for years in places where no progress is being made involves the total extinction of the evangelistic spirit in these pastors. They should be withdrawn from such places and sent elsewhere, and other measures should be devised for training the few Christians left in these unprogressive places. These measures will be discussed by us on a future occasion. And in the case of young evangelists, who often are full of earnestness when sent to take charge of some remote country station, if it is found that after two or three years' experience they make no converts, they should shake the dust off their feet, turn their backs on those places and begin work elsewhere. The effect of two or three years' isolation in some dead-alive country station has often driven young men into fits of despondency from which it has been difficult for them to recover.

The presbyters (司祭) \* who govern our Churches should take this subject of the distribution of evangelists up in right earnest and endeavour to put some life into the whole of our missionary work by impressing on the evangelists and pastors working under them the importance of their laying themselves out to win new converts. The whole future of our church depends on our taking an entirely new view of our responsibilities as transmitters of the message of salvation.

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We read in a recent number of the *Gokyo* that two bodies of Methodists have formed a Methodist Social Club in Tōkyō. The *Gokyo* thinks this may go far to promote the cause of union among the Methodists. It says that hitherto in the Methodist Church there has been too strong a tendency to allow parties to manage the Church as

*arisama wa mattaku no hoshu-shugi nite, kaku chihō no denkyōjō no nichi nichi no yōji wa, kyōkai naibu no yomuki kuba nite, fukyo (布教) dendō no yō-muki sono ichi bu to no arisama nari. Moshi nan to ka no hoko wo kojite, ni hyaku yūyo no dendōshi wo kyōkai no naibu no hataraki hoshu-teki jōtai yori sūku ni arazumba, nihon seikyōkai wa sen hyaku nen wo keikua suru mo fōtei, daiyōkai to naru no nozomi nashi to dangen seazaru wo yezu.*

\* In the Roman Catholic church this term is the translation of *prêtre*, but we rather think that in the Greek Church the term is used in the sense of Dean. —(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

they please. Laymen have been left out in the cold. One of the objects of this club is the revival of lay interest in the work of the Church and, if possible, the devising of steps for the effecting of the Methodist union so long talked of.

In an article entitled *Tsukazu Hanarezu* (Not too far and not too near) the *Gokyo* discusses what should be the proper attitude of the Church to the world. It observes that the ancients were wont to say that he that would minutely describe the world's affairs in verse must neither approach too near them nor keep them at too great a distance; the reason being that there are many things in human life that are apt to injure the minds of those who look into them too closely. Yet if they be not studied at all, they can not be truly depicted in verse. So it is with the Church of Christ in the world, says the *Gokyo*. Its proper position resembles that of a water wheel, which is half in the water and half out of it, that is, it is half immersed in worldly affairs and half not. Were not the Church to be impelled by the stream of worldly events it would become motionless and useless. Were it altogether immersed in those affairs it would cease to fulfil its mission. Christianity differs essentially from Buddhism in that it does not advocate entire separation from the world. Christian believers are expected to mix with other men and impart a flavour to their lives just as salt flavours what we eat. But they must endeavour ever to retain a certain superiority to the world. But this standard is very frequently not kept up, and our Christians make use of thoroughly worldly methods in trying to promote the interests of their religion.

The *Gokyo* in a leading article calls attention to a somewhat extraordinary development in the religious world. It seems that during the past 12 or 18 months there have been a number of persons who claim to be in special communication with God or to be new Saviours of the world, or prophets sent to teach erring mankind. One Miyazaki a short time ago gave himself out to be a prophet, and one Suehiro to be the Saviour of the World. In a recent number of the Buddhist magazine known as the *Myōjō* (Bright Star), the editor, Mr. Yosano Kan, sounds the praises of a certain man calling himself Shichi Zenyū, whose words of salvation are given in that magazine. People are all begged to come to him for salvation. He claims to be able to reform character and teach unadulterated truth. Then a writer in the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, Mr. Kawakami Hajime, whose articles on Socialism attracted some attention last year, suddenly alleged that he had been the subject of a special revelation from God while in a kind of trance, "when for 10 days he did not remember the taste of food" (*Inshoku no aji wo wasururu koto toka narishi, &c.*) So he stopped writing on Socialism and published a long essay entitled 大山鳴鶴, *Daisan-meido*. This was towards the close of last year. Since that he has published new matter under the title of "The Ultimate Object of Human Life." Then the author of a book which appeared last autumn called *Byōkanroku* (Record of Sickness), Mr. Tsunajima Ryōsen, in the New Year's numbers of the *Chūōkōron*, the *Shinjin* and the *Yomiuri Shinbun* tells the public of his new self-consciousness that he is the Son of God. Many people, says the *Gokyo*, will treat these phenomena with contempt as the silly vagaries of unbalanced minds, but we are not disposed to take that view. To us they seem to be a clear indication of the existence of a certain spiritual craving in the minds of a large number of people; which craving these alleged revelations are intended to satisfy. The notion that we as a people are satisfied with mere intellectual development, that we have no aspirations beyond this is not borne out by facts. Alleged communications with God attract attention and inspire belief because there is something in man's spiritual nature that makes him desire more enlightenment and teaching than he now possesses. That those who are conscious of possessing an unsatisfied craving for something that they have not yet found should often become the dupes of impostors or the admirers of religious monomaniacs is inevitable. But by us Christians, says the *Gokyo*,

the presence of the craving for something higher than they possess displayed by so many persons at this time should be regarded as a good omen, and it should be our desire to satisfy this craving by means of the spiritual food Christianity supplies.

### THE VICAR OF HEXTON.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham is well-known in Yokohama, so we make no apology for reproducing the following from the columns of *The Times* :—

Before Sir Lewis Dibdin, the Dean of the Arches, a sitting of the Arches Court of Canterbury was held at the Church House, Westminster, to hear a suit promoted by the Bishop of St. Albans against the Rev. Robert Charles Fillingham, M.A., vicar of Hexton, Hertfordshire, in the diocese of St. Albans, for alleged contravention of the ecclesiastical law, statutes, canons, and constitutions of the Church of England by purporting to ordain a minister of the Church of God, he not being a Bishop, by preaching and administering the Lord's Supper in an unconsecrated building without the leave of the Bishop, and by disobedience to the lawful commands of the Bishop. The respondent, Mr. Fillingham, denied the charges, and in his responsive plea he said that, in using the form of words and doing the acts alleged, he had no intention of ordaining and did not in fact ordain a priest according to the order of the Church of England, and that the authority to preach the word of God and to minister the Holy Sacraments in the congregation which he intended and purported to confer was the authority of a presbyter in the Church of God according to the most ancient and primitive conception thereof. He denied that he had offended against the law in what he did, and he asked the Court to dismiss the suit with costs.

Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., for the Bishop of St. Albans, quoted Mr. Fillingham as writing, in reply to the Bishop's inquiry :

"The Rev. A. C. White has suggested that I should ordain him to the pastorate of Emmanuel Church, Southend, where he ministers to an attached evangelical congregation, and I have agreed so to do. Neither he nor I regard ordination as conveying any supernatural powers. The one qualification for a minister of God to possess is, we believe, the inner call. This certainly was the view of the Apostle Paul, who ministered himself and conferred orders on others, as Timothy, without having himself sought ordination at the hands of the other Apostles. The formal ordination, the laying on of hands, we regard merely as publicly setting a man apart for the work of the ministry. With this view we feel that a presbyter can set apart a man as well as a Bishop, nor are there wanting precedents in the Church of England. For example, Whittingham, Dean of Durham in the reign of Elizabeth, was in presbyterian orders, and in the sister Church of Ireland, Lancaster, Archbishop of Armagh, ordained priests before he had himself been consecrated a Bishop. In the proposed ordination at Southend, therefore, we are following Scriptural and Reformation precedents. I am your lordship's obedient servant, R. C. Fillingham."

The Bishop wrote to Mr. Fillingham commanding him "to take no part whatever in this proposed ordination or in any way to officiate at such a service," held within the diocese. Mr. Fillingham, in reply wrote :—

"March 6, 1905. My dear Lord Bishop,—I am giving the matter my most anxious consideration. I feel myself to be between two duties. The main object of Mr. White's mission in the town of Southend is to oppose the illegal and dangerous ritualism prevalent there, and if I fail him I feel I shall be lacking in courage in the cause of Protestantism. If I consent to abandon my purpose, will your lordship pledge yourself to order the immediate discontinuance of the illegal practices at All Saints, Southend—incense, Eucharistic vestments, mixed chalice, elevation of the Host—under pain of the inhibition of Dr. Lang and withdrawal of his curate's licence? There is no doubt about the illegality of these practices; there is about the proposed ordination. I am your lordship's obedient servant, R. C. FILLINGHAM." In answer to that letter the Bishop's chaplain wrote :—

"March 7, 1905. Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, the Bishop of St. Albans desires me to say that he cannot allow any condition whatever in your obedience to what he is advised to be the law of the Church."

Mr. Fillingham disobeyed the Bishop. The case was adjourned.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Liaoyang to the effect that thirty Chinese banks are almost in a bankrupt state. Consequently a panic exists in commercial circles.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The three-hundred-and-fourteenth meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held at the Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, will be memorable in the annals of this flourishing institution. Mrs. Hugh Fraser's lecture was a most intimate and charming description of her girlhood's days in the great city of the seven hills before the unification of Italy had turned it from a mediæval haunt of gorgeous ecclesiasticism into the modern capital of a very modern nation. Through the kindness of Mr. Noel Evans, who visited Rome in February, 1904, Mrs. Fraser was able to illustrate her lecture with some very beautiful views of the more antique portions of the city. These were received with great satisfaction by the large audience.

The President, introducing the lecturer, said Mrs. Fraser carried with her the assured welcome of an old friend. Many among the older members of the Society would remember her in happy days gone by as the gracious chataleine who dispensed so charmingly the hospitalities of the British Legation; others again knew her as the sister of that very accomplished man-of-letters, Mr. Marion Crawford, whose novels and historical writings occupied such a very sure place in popular esteem; while others had been so fortunate as to make Mrs. Fraser's acquaintance through her own delightful writings and novels. The Yokohama Literary Society extended to her the heartiest of greetings, feeling greatly honoured that such a busy and distinguished person should give to it so freely of her time and talents.

Mrs. Fraser began by saying:—Let me thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to inscribe my name on the very fine record of the Yokohama Literary Society, and also for the kind welcome I have received on my return to Japan after so many years. The changes and chances of mortal life have dealt strenuously with this charming country, but they have not touched the kindness of those who dwell here. It has been a great pleasure to a confirmed wanderer like myself to find a matter of ten years' absence bridged in an instant by the same hearty hand-clasp and the same warm greeting that used to brighten the happy moments and give courage in the sad ones.

And now, I warn you, that I am going to talk a great deal about myself. Has it ever struck you that the reason why some good people are such mortally dull company is that conscience, the great silencer, forbids them to abuse others or to talk about themselves? Two such thrilling subjects! I don't think I was ever very intimate with my conscience and this evening I bade it a polite farewell in Tokyo for, in the days I am going to tell you of, it seemed to me that Rome, the spendthrift, had risen three times from the dust of her ruined cities to make one great rainbow playground for my youth. Far on the upper outskirts of the city used to stand a great square palace, golden grey with age, its enormous windows set foresquare to the world, its topmost terrace open to the winds and commanding a view of the entire city below, with Soracte and the "dark Ciminian Hills" to the north, the Sabines to the east, the Alban Hills to the south, and to the west the wide stretches of the Campagna, rolling softly to the sea, its gold and purple emptiness touched here and there by the ruined watch towers where shy, dark-eyed shepherds herd their flocks at night. The Campagna was so near us that the vast Renaissance gardens of our villa stretched away into it gradually, a statue here, a cypress there, a great marble fountain lost among the vineyards, showing how splendid had been the pleasure that the great Pope Sixtus the V. had laid out around the palace. I am afraid the palace itself was built of materials filched from the Baths of Diocletian, whose huge sulky-looking arches covered some acres of ground near us. There is no destroying that titanic Roman masonry and though many a famous palace has been built with the stone and marble that could be removed, when it comes to the mass of concrete and bricks they covered nothing short of dynamite will make any impression upon it. Sixtus the V. had no mind to forget his humble origin, and though the pigs he

had herded as a boy were not represented in the frescoes which everywhere covered the walls and vaulted ceilings of the house, yet his family name, Peretti, which means little pears, was signified by clusters of pears at every turn, and his natal village, Montalto, explained three high peaks behind them which greatly puzzled my childish mind. It was fortunate, perhaps, that I did not know all the terrible stories connected with my birthplace. It had been the home of one of the worst women who ever lived, Vittoria Accaromboni. I must not tell you much about her as my brother, Marion Crawford, has been so attracted by her dramatic wickedness that he means to make her the heroine of a novel. She had married Francesco Peretti, a gorgeously handsome young relative of the Pope, and wishing to replace him by another husband, sent him out from this house to be murdered by the hired bravos of an old admirer. Him she married and also disposed of, and was very properly murdered herself a month later for the sake of the enormous wealth he had left her.

As a family, we have always been what I may call "subject" to ghosts, and the old house was eerie enough; but out in the gardens all was peaceful with the sleep of centuries, and except one piece of wall behind the orange walk, where the bricks were scaled away in the outline of a tortured female figure, there were no corners that were not happy haunts of gods and fairies for us. The statues of Hercules and Hermes were our friends, and there was a little altar of Flora in one of the deep box hedged closes, where Marion and I regularly brought offerings of cakes and bonbons that had been given to me for saying my catechism with peculiar unction. It was always I who earned these pious rewards, for my brother was the most obstinate little dunce that ever lived! He would learn nothing, and for two or three years my small elder-sisterly heart was heavy with the conviction that he would grow up—an idiot! He was superbly beautiful, and seemed to think that no more should be required of him—not even the art of walking, an exercise against which he protested practically by sitting down in the street the moment the much-tried nurse set him down from her aching arms. The most humiliating moment of my life was the one when, at two years old, the young tyrant subsided in the middle of a crowded street and had to be carried home by a stalwart policeman, I following sadly, carrying a fat blue shoe that he had kicked off in a paroxysm of rage. Those were the days when there was a great circle of artists in Rome, and I remember realizing quite vividly the regal privilege of being not only a Roman born, but an artist's daughter as well! My father had built a series of enormous studios over the ancient reservoir of the Baths of Diocletian and here I used to take refuge from the world and sit for whole days among the shining white statues, perfectly happy with a ball of clay and a modelling stick, listening to the delicate ring of chisel on marble—still to me the sweetest music in the world. From the studios I could slip out through a dark ilex grove and climb a little hill on which sat a colossal statue of Rome, spear in hand and helmet on head, looking down with stony eyes on her namesake city, while above her swayed the tall dark spires of some giant cypresses planted by Michael Angelo. I used to hope he would come and talk to me there and let me ask him why I loved his statues and was afraid of his paintings! It is all gone now. The railway runs where the ilex grove broke in gold and green rustlings over my small head; the railway station stands on the site of our studios; gone is the lovely fountain court, guarded by stone lions and encircled by cypresses wreathed to their crests with climbing roses. The fountain had been playing for three hundred years, and the place was so quiet and remote that when my sisters and I looked down from our nursery windows on moonlight nights we used to see a ring of ghostly little Campagna foxes drinking silently out of the great marble basin.

The great epoch of our year was Easter time, when we climbed the long stone stairs leading to the tower, and stood breathless under its vast open arches in the soft Italian night to gaze at St. Peter's, outlined and covered from pinnacle to

portico with stars of silver light. Far away, across the dark city, we could trace every detail of cross and dome and portico, quivering with mysterious radiance against the velvety darkness of the sky. Not a sound was to be heard. We knew that a hundred thousand people were watching with us in that breathless darkness. Then, from the Castle of St. Angelo, one cannon thundered out its signal, and ere its echoes died away, the silver summit of the Cross on the Dome flamed to molten gold, which ran in a torrent of glory down, down from dome to roof, from roof to pillar, from pillar to colonade till the whole great distant fane was one breathing hive of gold. How we used to clasp each other's hands and gasp with joy and terror and ask each other "Did he get down alive?" For the task of changing the light on the towering Cross, four hundred feet above the ground, was so desperately dangerous that a condemned criminal was granted his pardon if he would undertake it, and—those were the days of faith—the man who dared that climb for life always made his confession and received absolution before attempting it.

The illumination was repeated on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June, and I remember once seeing it from the Alban Hills, where we used to pass our summers in a villa perched on the steep slope of Rocca di Papa. Just above us was Hannibal's camp—the strange little plateau shelved out of the mountain side, where tradition told us—and tradition was dogma to such children in such surroundings—Hannibal had stood with his army at his back, looking at Rome lying like a great sulky hound in the hollows of the Campagna, and had turned away with a sigh, knowing that here he had reached the limit of his conquests. Marion and I spent those summers in searching for Carthaginian swords and helmets, among the wild flowers and the thyme! Our heroes were so real to us! We had an enchanting young American governess who taught us Roman history—the only history she or we thought worthy our attention—from the monuments and on the spots where its most stirring incidents took place. We felt ourselves uplifted to fame when a bit of the great wall of Servius Tullius was discovered in our villa. Reverently we looked down at the massive piles of Horatius' bridge—I cried for a whole day when I learned that his second name, "Cocles" meant "the one-eyed";—we wandered by the reedy marsh that used to be Lake Regillus; we rode to the Portian Heights where "Up rose the golden morning" on the day Herminius died and his horse, our dear "Black Auster" fled riderless to our own Alba Longa. Down in the Forum we knew where Marc Antony stood when he pronounced Cæsar's funeral oration—and we gazed with sorrowful awe at the red stains of Cæsar's noble blood on Pompey's statue. Up in the Capitol we heard the echoes of the wise and watchful geese; we knew every step of the triumphal way and the story of many a conqueror who had dragged his captives at flower decked chariot wheels past the shouting intoxicated crowds. Down under the Tarpeian rock I believed I actually saw the mountain of gold bracelets under which expired the covetous Roman maiden Tarpeia, who for them sold the city to its enemies. Old Roman was so supreme in our imaginations that until we grew older we had little sympathy left to bestow on the Christian Martyrs whose blood had dyed her splendid, sinful soil. I think the gorgeous, vicious luxury of the Baths of Caracalla and the Palace of the Cæsars (where we were fond of passing our Sunday afternoons)—first brought to us a sense of the necessity of her fall. It was a strange education for little modern children, but our instructors spared us nothing—all the Feasting and the Sinning and the Killing passed before our eyes—and, wandering among the ruins in the soft Roman sunshine, we learned the lesson of retribution; we saw our few great ideals come unscathed through that Cloaca Maxima of lust and blood, and slowly our young eyes saw the later and more abiding glories of the Rome of Christianity.

I was but a tiny child when the first gleam came to me—unheralded and unexplained. It was one of those glorious winter mornings that seem to break for Rome alone. Every fountain

was sparkling in the sun, the flowers made summer in the great public gardens of the Pincio—the famous gardens of Lucullus where Messalina murdered his heir and was finally slain herself. On the spot where the world was freed of her execrable existence my brother and I were playing hide and seek among the flowers and statues, when our attention was arrested by a gorgeous company coming towards us in the dazzling sunshine. A number of officers in glittering uniforms and white plumed glittering helmets surrounded a group so striking that I seem to see it now. Two Cardinals in geranium scarlet, their long trains carried by pages, walked on either side of a tall, noble-looking man dressed in spotless white, the only touches of colour in his costume being a broad scarlet girdle and a great gold cross and chain. He had brilliant dark eyes and a pale face full of calm benignity. "It is the Pope!" exclaimed our nurse. Then we saw that the group had paused and a splendid noble guard was clanking towards us, his silver breastplate and gold helmet blinking in the sun. "The Holy Father wishes to speak to the children," he said, and taking us by the hand led us quickly towards the tall man in white. When we stood before him, Pius the Ninth laid a hand on each of our heads, and stooping down with a smile, asked our names and how old we were. Then, after his custom (for he was fond of children) he blessed us solemnly and sent us back to our play, much lifted up with joy and pride. Indeed we were always getting blessed by some kind-hearted prelate, my brother's extraordinary Saxon beauty attracting attention wherever we went. Once, when he was very small, a pretty ceremony was going on at the Church of St. Agnes, on the Martyr's Feast Day. It was the custom for the Campagna shepherds on that day to bring the prettiest of their yearling lambs to be blessed by the titular Cardinal of the Church, thus ensuring increase and prosperity to the flocks. The pet lambs were washed and combed, and decked out with bright ribbons, and the men in their picturesque costumes brought them in their arms, and passed in rapid succession before the old Cardinal where he stood in the porch of the Church. The Cardinal was nearly blind, and when he saw my brother lying, a fluffy white bundle, in the nurse's arms, he thought it was another yearling waiting for its benediction. I remember how he stooped down trying to see better, then exclaimed, "Che! bell' agnellino." (What a beautiful lamb!) and solemnly blessed that particularly naughty baby, praying that it might live to a good lamb age and produce plenty of nice pure wool!

By the time I was ten or eleven years old, the gods and goddesses and the dear Roman heroes had grown misty, and the wonderful spectacles afforded by the Papacy and its hierarchy, the festal processions, the antique ceremonies, were filling my horizon with glow and colour tempered by the mystic radiance of their religious meaning. No one can dream what the Feast of Corpus Domini, for instance, meant to a child brought up in that strange beauty-charged atmosphere! Imagine a morning of mid June in Rome—in the Piazza of St. Peter's. The vast dome towering against the blue, the fountains, sheets of living diamonds in the sun. Every pillar of the great encircling colonnade is wreathed from plinth to capital with roses, lilies, violets, which swing in garlands from column to column. Underfoot in the wide arched space the pavement has been covered with fine golden-coloured sand, strewn in its turn with fresh sprays of box—a green and gold mosaic floor for the procession which is forming up there in the vast court-yards of the Vatican. Now a company of Guards, every man the son of a noble Roman house, come riding down on their coal-black horses, helmets and cuirasses gleaming, spurs jingling, white plumes tossing in the sun, martial music suddenly filling the morning air with a pean of triumph. It passes on, and now a soft low chant is heard, and the breath of the flowers is mingled with the fragrance of incense, blue against the sunshine's gold. The Religious Communities come slowly down, each monk carrying a lighted candle a yard long. There are White Dominicans, Grey Franciscans, Brown Capuchins,

the Trinitarians in their sweeping white robes crossed with scarlet and blue; Black Benedictines—thousands and thousands; they pass by, chanting psalms, each company headed by its standard, till the whole atmosphere is pulsing with the grave full music. Next the colleges: fair Germans in scarlet, Englishmen in blue, the young Roman nobles in black, all the young faces happy and smiling. Now come the grave Monsignori in trailing amethyst; thoughtful faces, devout faces, ambitious faces; a gold cross on breast and candle in hand; and after them the Princes of the Church, the seventy Cardinals, their scarlet silk robes swimming with light like a bed of red geraniums in the sun. Some are old, bent, emaciated, spiritual looking; some handsome, alert, aggressive. "There goes the next Pope," exclaims an old servant in charge of us, pointing to a kindly, handsome man, the same, I believe, who died of grief a year or two ago when Leo the XIII's life was despaired of! Ah, now it is coming, the squad of the Swiss Guard in their yellow and scarlet trunkhose, halberd on shoulder and peaked helmet on head, the guard that immediately precedes the central figure of all this splendour, Pius IX., borne high on men's shoulders, kneeling before the jewelled pyx that contains the Sacred Host. In stainless white, eyes closed, kind, blessing hands clasped in prayer, the Holy Father passes down the flowery way, so wrapt in love and reverence that all the Heaven-rending shouts of the assembled multitudes could not win a glance from him during the two long hours that the progress occupied—hours during which the motionless white figure never moved from its attitude of silent, beseeching prayer.

Yet in daily life Pius the IX. was the most genial open-hearted of men. One of his gentlemen, the Marquis Cavallotti, used to tell us of his quaint frugal ways, his witty little speeches, his lavish tenderness towards the poor. These often got from him the last penny that he had in the house. There was a little drawer in his writing table which he called the "poor drawer" and though it had been emptied at one call, the Pope would say to Cavallotti when another came, "Go and look, my son." "But we took the last cent this morning, your Holiness," the Marquis would exclaim. "Never mind," was the Pope's reply, "if for the poor, there may be something now," and there always was.

I believe Pius IXth never forgot the poor. At Easter time many thousands of peasants flocked into the city to attend the great ceremonies. Many of them had walked over a hundred miles, and when they reached Rome would have had to sleep in the streets had not quarters been provided for them in the Hospital of Santo Spirito. Here, for three days, they were entertained free of charge, and as the pilgrims were the guests of the Pope it was the duty (and the exclusive right) of the Roman Princesses to wait on the women and children, while their husbands and sons were similarly occupied in the quarters assigned to the men. On each evening of those three days a very strange sight was to be seen in the great wards devoted to the women. Long tables were set with a generous meal, and the women, most of them carrying sturdy, sunburnt babies, came trooping in, in the wonderful old costumes of their villages, and sat down on the benches with their backs to the table. Then the Princesses, in full court dress of black velvet, and long black lace veil, wearing also all their most famous family jewels, came, carrying tubs of hot water, and kneeling down, washed the tired, dusty feet which had tramped from distant Castelli in Tuscany or Calabria, and had probably not undergone any ablutions since the ceremony of the year before. I shall never forget the expression of proud, fastidious Princess Massenio, close to whom I happened to be standing on one occasion, as she knelt before a tanned dusty peasant from the south, her long strings of historic pearls, big as moons, getting hopelessly mixed up with the soap and water—while she scrubbed away with a fierce determination very little to the taste of the contadina, who evidently looked on this part of the ceremony as a necessary penance to be gone through before enjoying the regal fare of meat, red wine, macaroni and fruit which was waiting on the table behind her. Meat

is such a rare luxury with the peasants that all over the kingdom of Naples it is called "quella grazia di Dio" ("that grace of God"). I never went over to the men's side of the Hospital, but on Easter Sunday I used to gaze with awe at the procession of Roman Princes in Henri Quatre costumes carrying huge candles in the Procession which accompanied the Pope through St. Peter's. It was there that I had my first glimpse of a Scotch kilt. The head of a devout and noble Jacobite family came stalking along in the procession, in full Highland canonicals, bare knees, gorgeous tartan, bejewelled jacket, dirk in garter—and a candle as tall as himself in hand. Nobody explained him to me—the Romans shrugged their shoulders and said "Another mad Englishman—like all the rest," and it was not till I took my first plunge into Walter Scott that I identified my gentleman's nationality.

I think that was the chief defect of our queer, exotic upbringing—there was no world worth thinking of outside Rome. My mother seems to have discovered this and sent me off to England for three mortal years to forget Italian and to learn proper English. I wept—and went—and discovered to my amazement that there were people in the world who knew nothing about Rome. The English home was hung with weak, cold, water-colours, and I thought I would show my teachers something worth looking at, and brought out my photos of the old statues. When I triumphantly displayed a likeness of the Apollo Belvedere, a horrified silence prevailed. Then I was told to take that indecent thing away and never show it again! I looked at it amazed—and discovered for the first time, that the pretty god had no clothes on.

When I came back from my exile my dear people were delighted. I was only fourteen, and I could talk like any English Duchess, besides having acquired a profound knowledge of dates, starting with "The Creation, 4004, Cain killed Abel 3986," a valuable equipment for the battle of life! But Rome took me to its heart again and I forgot all the dates in meeting my first ghost! My people had left the villa on the Hill and had come down to live in a much more modern palace, a mushroom thing, only two hundred years old, in the heart of Rome just behind the Forum of Trajan. Of course it had been built by a Pope, and the descendants of his family occupied the first floor, and let out the others, after the manner of the thrifty Roman nobles. The buildings in the square consisted of five palaces,—that of the Colonnas stood opposite to us, with its lovely gardens stretching right up to the Quirinal on the hill behind. There is a tradition that in one of these palaces a man was walled up alive by some genial enemy, and when our ghost appeared, we made sure that it was in ours. He was a gentle shade in late 17th century costume, and every night for seven years, cast his charming outline on the wall of the vaulted ball-room. We got quite accustomed to him, and when we went racing through the room would call out "good-night" as if he were one of the family. He disappeared just before my eldest sister's wedding, and I missed him horribly. There was a ghostly coach too, with black horses and clinging footmen, which used to rumble across the empty square towards midnight, invariably stop at the same paving stone, drop an invisible passenger who slammed the door to, loudly, and then the whole thing would disappear. I so longed to know the story, but the only trace that ever came to me was when a few years ago, a friend presented me with a Piranesi engraving of the palace. There was my ghost, pose and costume correct to a detail, leaning out of the ball-room window, watching the ghost coach, which had stopped at the old well-known spot in the Square!

We were prouder of our ghost than the Colonnas were of the bomb which lay on the marble step where it had fallen in the siege of 1848. It was not till the 20th September, 1870, that we were similarly honoured. One of General Bixio's shells, (one of many fired in fury at being given the post near St. Peter's instead of the coveted one at Porta Pia) came crashing into our library, where it exploded, destroying a beautiful collection of Etruscan vases and everything else within



reach. Rome of the Romans was about to pass away, but I must tell of one interesting experience that came to me first. This was a visit to Cardinal Antonelli, a great figure of those closing years. He was considered the Evil Genius of the Papacy, and was as universally execrated as Pius the Ninth was beloved. A modern Mazarin—without the grasp of affairs which alone could have averted or lessened the coming catastrophe. He was the last of the secular Cardinals, having steadily refused to be ordained a priest. He occupied a splendid apartment in the Vatican, where he delighted in collecting beautiful objects of every kind. He received us in a great crimson room, flooded with sunshine, and at once the magnetism of his personality swept away the thought of all the wild stories I had heard of his ambition, his covetousness and his unscrupulousness. At the time he occupied the post of Prime Minister, and must have had plenty to think of, but he received us as if his only pleasure in life was to be found in the society of young people. In an instant we were all at our ease, and then he brought out one beautiful object after another to show us. There was, I remember, a cinquecento casket of exquisite workmanship—a lovely fragment of a Greek statue lately discovered; but the crown of the collection was contained in a little plain leather case which he kept to the last. "If I ever have to leave Rome in a hurry," he said, his black eyes twinkling with laughter, "this is the only thing I shall take with me. You see it will be easily carried." Then he opened the box and showed us, packed into the smallest possible space, thirty rings whose splendour took away my breath. Each held a great pure gem, ruby, sapphire or diamond, mounted in settings of finest workmanship, some copied from historic rings, some designed by the Cardinal himself. The plain little case held a fortune in portable form. He never had to run away from an infuriated populace, and after his death the rings and his other treasures were the occasion of a lively lawsuit among his heirs.

The last winter before the Italian invasion was one of the most brilliant that had ever been seen in Rome. There were balls every night, meets of the Roman Hunt twice a week at different spots on the Campagna, (the tomb of Cecilia Metella was a favourite one) picnics, theatricals—I was in the throes of my first dramatic passion, and Madame Ristori used to read to me her splendid tragedies before she would let me see her act them. With all this worldly glitter—the city seemed full of music, of pretty faces and bright uniforms,—were mingled the solemn faces and wonderful rich costumes of the bishops who had gathered from every part of the world for the Ecumenical Council.

When the almond trees blossomed round the old city walls, we were all tired to death, and spent every day of that glorious spring in the villas which embower Rome with roses and orange blossoms for months at a time. Then we dispersed, as Roman residents do, for the summer, making a thousand delightful plans for our reunion in the autumn. But the summer—we spent it in the Julian Alps—was taken up with breathless watching of the Franco-Prussian War—weeping over the French disasters,—for all decent people south of the Alps were violently French at that time. Then in mid September came the news that the "Italians" (Romans are not Italians) were about to march on Rome, and in sore anxiety my mother and I rushed down to Florence to try and get home before the blow fell. We were too late—none but the troops were allowed to travel—so we waited in Florence, till, on the evening of the 20th of September, the city went mad with joy on receiving the news that Rome was taken.

In great anguish of mind as to the fate of some of our friends—in the Zouaves there was a dear beautiful Irish boy who was sure to get killed if he could—we went out to try and obtain more precise news, and were instantly swept off our feet and carried along in a surging crowd that was making for the Pitti Palace. Every avenue was choked with people howling for a sight of the King, Victor Emanuel, who was broken-hearted that day as we ourselves. When the French troops were withdrawn from Rome, he

had given his word to Napoleon the Third that the Pope's dominions should not be molested. He was so furious at being forced by the people to break his word, that, for days past, no one had dared to speak to him. Above all things he prized his reputation for honour—and he had always been a faithful son of the Church. Now the will of the Italian people had proved too strong for him. There was but one alternative—abdication, and had he accepted it, his son would have been driven to Rome in his stead, with far worse results to all concerned.

We knew all this, and unhappy as we were, could feel for him, as we stood, two frightened women, hedged in by the swaying, clamouring mob, below the state balcony of the Royal Palace, where the windows remained obstinately closed. The mood of the people was becoming dangerous—cries of anger mingled with the calls for the King—it was evident that in another moment the Palace would be raided. Suddenly the central window flew open, and out stepped an angry, thick-set man, his face scarlet with rage, his huge moustache bristling fiercely, his eyes darting furious glances down on the howling mob. Frantically the people cheered him with cries of "Roma" and "Viva il Re." He stood there for an instant, glaring down on us, then his face grew purple, his frame stiffened, and without a word he turned back into the room and the window slammed to behind him.

They say he never smiled afterwards. I used to see him, during the few weeks he annually spent in Rome, driving sadly in under the portico of the Quirinal palace where he was obliged to live. It was the personal property of the Popes, and the King was so afraid of dying there that he would never sleep under its roof, but crept out at night to the "Consula," a kind of official dependence across the way. But death found him in the Quirinal after all—and ere he breathed his last, Pius IX, from his retreat in the Vatican across the Tiber, sent him a message of reconciliation and forgiveness.

A month later, he too passed away—Pius IX, the great but unfortunate Pontiff who had been the Central Figure of Old Rome in the days of my youth.

The speaker, on resuming her seat, was very loudly applauded. The President, in moving that the best thanks of the Society be accorded to Mrs. Fraser, said that the high expectations which each member of her audience had formed previous to the meeting had been more than realised in fact they had been, in some cases, quite surpassed. Mrs. Fraser had truly carried them into the world of her childhood with all its hopes and fears, its wondrous surroundings and gorgeous colourings, and the Society owed her a deep debt of gratitude. Personally he was very glad that her sisterly fears regarding her distinguished brother's future career had not been realised; else had he (the speaker) been deprived of many long hours of rapturous delight in the company of his books, and so would many thousands of men and women who had found solace and delight in his writings.

The second part of evening was devoted to a miscellaneous programme of a very high order, as the following discloses:—

Piano and Organ—"Pilgrim's Chorus".....Wagner.  
Miss Blundell and Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent.

Song....."A Song of Sunshine".....Goring Thomas  
Miss Grace Thompson.

Recitation--  
Scene from "The School for Scandal".....Sheridan  
Miss Schereschewsky.

Song....."Under the Deodar".....Lionel Monckton.  
"La vie est Vaine".....Teresa del Riego  
Miss Lloyd Thomas.

Song....."Three Little Green Bonnets"  
"Going Calling."  
"A Boy's Delights."  
"Tribulations."

Rev. A. R. Walker.

Violin Solo....."Sarabande".....Handel.  
Mr. Oswald White.

Mr. K. Matsumoto, a Secretary of the Department of Communications, has been ordered to be present at the Sixth International Postal Conference to be held at Rome, this year.

## YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Fifty years ago in London, what is now the world-wide organization of the Young Women's Christian Association was begun by Lady Kinraid to help the increasing number of young women who were going up to London to seek employment. The work with its avowed aim from the first to help young women physically, socially, mentally and spiritually, grew very rapidly, specially among young women in large industrial centres in shops, offices, hospitals, and among young women of leisure. Some little time later, the work was begun in America among women students, and to-day the combined movement among all classes of young women, has spread into almost every country in the world, so that now nearly one million young women of all nationalities are banded together in this organization.

The organization is similar in its aims and methods to that of the Young Men's Christian Association, and under two main departments, namely the student and city, the work is carried on. In colleges and schools of higher learning the work stands for the development of true Christian character, and in more than 500 women's colleges of America, 35,000 students are members of the Christian Association, representing a little more than half of the entire number of students in those institutions. Through means of the student associations young women are leaving the colleges year after year more in earnest to use their lives in practical Christian service.

The broader field of work though by no means more important is that carried on with unceasingly great success among the different classes of young women found in large cities. In many of the larger cities of Great Britain and America, and indeed in Europe, Africa, Australia and India are to be found large association buildings where are centres of all kinds of work for young women. Conspicuous are the boarding houses where young business women and students away from home may have a safe and comfortable home. The employment bureau work which more or less successfully attempts to assist young women in obtaining employment, the travellers' aid work through which some woman wearing the badge of the association meets the trains, and helps strangers to find safe lodging, association restaurants where food can be obtained at reasonable rates. In the central association building are to be found gymnasia for helping young women physically, rooms for educational and social work, where young women come in contact socially and so counteract many of the dangers incident to loneliness which come into many a young woman's life who is a stranger in a strange city, and supply to some extent the craving in every young woman's life for sympathy and friendship.

The work and its possibilities in many cities have grown so largely that the work has been carried into large industrial centres where young women work. In many cases, the employers welcome a work which tends to elevate the moral tone of their employees, and in many cases, have substantially assisted to make possible a work to help their young women physically, mentally, socially and spiritually. It has been a universal testimony that where such work has been carried on, a new tone and spirit have come among the girls, and that the practical illustration of the spirit of love and helpfulness has awakened many a young woman to a true sense of her duties in life.

About ten years ago an advance step in the association movement took place by the organization in London of a World's Committee that has a general supervision of the various national works, with a special reference to the unification of the various organizations in Europe and the Orient. This Committee has brought into touch countries hitherto isolated, and it is now possible to learn of methods which have proved successful in many different fields of activity. In Paris, in May of this year, the third World's Young Women's Christian Association will be held, and it is hoped

that Japan will be represented at that important gathering.

Because the organization is unequivocally Christian in its foundation, while at the same time working for and among all young women irrespective of creed or religion, it illustrates in its methods of work the true breadth of Christian activity and sympathy. Because all have been endowed with body, mind and spirit any organization which stands for such an all-round development of young women may expect to receive the endorsement of all those who are interested in the progress of an individual or a nation. Because character is the end of life the Young Women's Christian Association seeks by practical helpfulness to show the spirit of Christ to young women of all lands, and by the aggressive evangel of God's love seeks to bring young women into living union with Him.

The present time in Japan has been described by a Japanese lady who knows the life and needs of Japanese young women as few others do, as the psychological moment for such a work in Japan. During the war, the chief attention of those most interested in the welfare of the nation, has been turned naturally toward work for soldiers, but now, among the many post bellum adjustments is the problem of Japan's young womanhood. More and more in Japan as in western countries, are young women entering the field of higher education or business life, leaving the protection of the home, for the untried independent life of a large city like Tokyo and the temptations and dangers incident to such a transition period in a young woman's life may well give serious-minded people grave thought. It seems to be the universal opinion that many of the dangers could be lessened by the establishment of Christian dormitories where students could find a safe and comfortable lodging while away from home; for it is a well known fact that the capacity of the various school dormitories are utterly inadequate to accommodate more than a fraction of the students who come up every year to the large cities to enter school.

There is in Tokyo a National Committee to supervise the establishment of the work in Japan, and last autumn this Committee organized a local association in Tokyo, with the following officers and committee members: - Miss Ume Tsuda, President; Mrs. Buck, Vice-President; Mrs. Obata, Treasurer; Miss Michi Kawai, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Honda, Mrs. Hirata, Mrs. Tei Motoda, Dr. Tomo Inouye, Miss Mitsu Okada, Miss Kin Sato, Mrs. D. C. Greene, Miss H. B. West, Miss M. A. Whitman, Mrs. C. V. Hibbard, and Miss A. C. Macdonald, ex-officio. With such a strong committee as the above names indicate, it is felt that the advance work which the committee contemplates of opening a boarding home for students will meet with sympathetic and substantial interest. The protection of young women is one of the most serious problems in the social life of Japan to-day and a movement to establish homes where they will be surrounded by Christian influence and protection is a practical method of helpfulness.

In all nations, the welfare of womanhood means the welfare of the race. Perhaps in no place more than in Japan, serious-minded men and women are grappling with the real problems of national life, and among them is this of the protection of young women and the development of true character.

#### SENSATIONAL FIRE ON THE BLUFF.

Fire broke out about 5 o'clock on the morning of Thursday in one of the buildings comprising the compound known as Cherry Mount, or Sakura-yama No. 177 Bluff. How the fire originated seems to be a mystery, but one of the tenants under whose premises there was a bathroom suddenly awoke to the existence of smoke and fire in his vicinity. As a matter of fact he was barely able to escape by a window. A strong northerly wind was blowing and the flames under the vigorous draught speedily enveloped the whole building. Huge pieces of timber, red with fire, were carried to the surrounding buildings, of which there were eight in the same com-

pound. All combustible material that was touched by such embers became at once ignited and in a few minutes all the detached houses included in the Hotel enclosure were either in flames or showing burning streaks on roof eaves. The occupants had to make prompt escape. In nearly all cases they got out with little except the night raiment they wore at the time and in most instances they lost practically all of which they were possessed.

The conflagration, for it seemed nothing else, attracted the attention of all within view who had been aroused by the insistent clangour of the bells and very soon the affair began to wear serious aspects for residents in the vicinity. The whole eight buildings being quickly ablaze, the gale swept large half-burned pieces of wood in the wake of the blaze—some even landing on the new Catholic Church compound so as to call for precautionary measures on the part of those entrusted with its care.

One resident whose house lay immediately to leeward of the fire and which was saved only by the exertions of the police fire brigade, coupled with the efforts of his own coolies, said his first intimation of danger was caused by a servant who knocked at his door and said the place across the way was in flames. A moment served to confirm this intimation of the danger and the wife and children were promptly collected and brought down to the dining room where with the windows closed they remained while steps were being made for their removal. Meantime red-hot embers were flying thickly and the police and firemen having arrived attention was directed to subduing the frequent outbreaks under the eaves, and on overhanging roofs. In the case of this gentleman a friend arrived opportunely and conveyed the wife and family to his own house. How this residence remained immune can only be ascribed to the exertions of the police assisted by servants and friends who came as is the habit of the Japanese to render aid in such a case.

The case of Dr. J. E. Jones (formerly of the Washington, D.C. *Star*), who with his wife and two young children was on his way to take up his post as American Consul at Dairen, may be mentioned. Awakened about five o'clock by Mr. Church, who shouted an alarm of fire he said that the whole of the Cherry Mount compound seemed to be ablaze. Speedily realizing the danger this gentleman bundled his wife and children out of danger and after they had found shelter under the roof of Consul General Miller he returned to attempt the rescue of some personal matters, his house not being yet over-whelmed when he left. He was able to get upstairs and to seize a few things but was overtaken so quickly by the advancing flames that he had to leave by an up-stairs window. A small trunk containing some personal jewels, a few ornaments and a silk rug or two were all that he was able to lay his hands on. Among these were a picture from the President (autographed) and a letter from the late Mr. John Hay. When after jumping out he had gained a distance of 50 yards, the whole roof of the house he had lately been in fell through with a crash. He had acquired a quantity of valuable of carved-wood furniture, and also a great number of articles of personal wear, which all went up in smoke uninsured.

In one of the quarters occupied by Mr. and Mrs. McKee a fine Steinway piano was burned with the rest of the effects.

It may be said with some safety that the fire originated in a bathroom under the rooms of Messrs. Church and Clark. These gentlemen had small chance to save anything for they spent most of their time in warning their neighbours. Some narrow escapes were made and when one considers that over a score of guests were on the compound, and the conformation of the ground it is more than surprising that some serious casualty did not occur. It is understood that the houses were insured, but the residents lost all they did not take out of their rooms.

Other sufferers by the fire were Mr. C. Thwaites of No. 48, whose kitchen, servants' quarters and schoolroom were entirely destroyed, and Mr. Balot, of the adjoining house, whose back premises also were burnt.

The Cherry Mount Hotel was owned by a Japanese, and was also leased by a Japanese, having been opened about seven or eight months ago. The building and fittings were insured with the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. for yen 30,000, while the Hotel property and furniture were insured for yen 20,000 with the Meiji Insurance Co. The total loss, however, is estimated at yen 100,000.

#### FIRES.

About 7.30 p.m. on Feb. 1st, fire broke out in the office of Messrs Strauss and Co., No. 204, Yokohama. A *hibachi*, or fire-box, seems to have been the cause. The flames were put out at once, and the damage was limited to a small part of the floor.

The same evening, an outbreak of fire occurred in the top story of the store of Messrs Curnow and Co., No. 82, damaging a part of the roof. It is believed in this case that some sparks from the fire which took place the same morning in the offices of Messrs Durand, Cobb and Co. were blown into the roof and gradually smouldered. The damage was trifling.

A shell exploded on February 1st in the barracks of the 35th regiment at Kanazawa. Lieutenant Shinohara sustained severe injuries.

At 11 a.m. on February 1st, fire broke out on a freight train on the Nippon Railway between Koga and Mamada. One car was destroyed and two out of five horses in it were killed, the others being badly injured. A *belto* who is believed to have been with the horses at the time of the accident is missing.

After a long period of immunity from serious fires, Nagasaki has been visited by two on successive days—one at the Revenue Administration office on Monday, February 20th, another which broke out on Tuesday morning at Oura in a godown belonging to Messrs. R. H. Powers & Co. next to their Auction Mart. The origin of the second fire, says the *Nagasaki Press*, is quite a mystery. We understand that there is no reason for any light or fire being on the premises at any hour of the day. The godown, which was used for the storage of general goods, was completely gutted, the goods, which were not insured, being valued at yen 8,000 to yen 10,000.

The excitement of the fire so affected J. F. Picard, a chemist, whose premises were near the destroyed godown, that an apoplectic fit was brought on and he died on Wednesday morning. Mr. Picard was a native of New Orleans.

Fire broke out at 1 a.m. on Sunday in a watchman's box in the enclosure of Messrs. Langfeldt and Co., No. 73, Main Street, destroying the structure. The fire originated in a *hibachi*.

The well-known Buddhist temple Ryusen, in Aichi prefecture, was destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 4th.

A telegram from Kagoshima says that fire broke out on the morning of Feb. 5th on Oshima, an island off the city, destroying three hundred houses, including the office of the head-man.

The offices of the *Ise Shinbun* at Tsu, Ise province, were destroyed by fire on the evening of Feb. 1st. The damage is estimated at thirty-thousand yen.

#### SNOW.

Nagasaki, February 5.

A fall of snow began last night. It lay to a depth of over twelve inches. The thermometer registered 32 Fah.

Fukui, February 5.

Heavy snow was experienced here last night. Traffic on the railway was interrupted for three hours.

Yokkaichi, February 5.

Snow was experienced here to-day. The temperature was 32 degrees Fah.

Kumamoto, February 5.

Last night snow fell to a depth which had not been experienced for many years past.

Taipei, Formosa, February 5.

To-day, snow was experienced here and at Taichu. Temperature was 3 degrees C.

## JAPAN BREWERY CO., LTD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, No. 123 Bluff, on Monday afternoon. There were present, Messrs. F. S. James, Chairman and Managing Director, T. B. Glover, R. Fachtmann, L. J. Healing, C. B. Bernard, Directors; M. Russell, H. C. Litchfield, E. Eichelberg (Chief Brewer), R. S. Thomson (Chief Engineer), R. Wendt (Assistant Brewer), J. H. Dinsdale (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman the Report and Accounts (which have already been published) were taken as read. The Chairman then said:—

GENTLEMEN,—This is the 8th Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held for the purpose of submitting the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

When we met at this time last year, we hardly anticipated the satisfactory change that was shortly to take place in the brewing industry. The war was still being fought out, with no signs of peace, and the business' outlook was anything but reassuring; but after the great naval victory of the Sea of Japan, a sudden change set in. Confidence was restored, and our company immediately began to reap the benefit in larger sales. After peace was proclaimed the demand for beer became much greater, and this demand still continues is, and we hope, may go on increasing.

There is very little for me to say as regards the accounts beyond what is in the printed report, but I would point out to you how very much the Company has profited by adding liberally to the Reserve Fund. Without calling for increased Debentures or further Capital, we shall this year be in a position to deliver 25 per cent. more beer than we did in 1905.

We have continued our policy of writing down the cost of our property and plant, which now stands at a very low figure in the Balance Sheet, and it is needless for me to tell you, that if we had our present brewery re-valued, or were obliged to replace it, the difference in cost would very greatly exceed the figures shown.

You will notice from the accounts, that we have paid during the year, the large sum of yen 183,228.49 as Excise Tax, besides other taxes amounting to yen 13,806.26. This has been a heavy drain on the Company, but it is a satisfaction to know that notwithstanding these large payments, the percentage of net profit has more than doubled that of 1904.

The quality of Kirin continues unsurpassed, and for this we have to thank our Chief Brewer, Mr. Eichelberg, who with his assistants have carefully kept the beer up to standard. The materials used in its manufacture are always of the finest quality without reference to prices, so that our beer is more expensive to make than most other brands, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is steadily gaining in favour, both for home consumption and export.

Our selling agents, Messrs. Meidiya, have worked well for the Company, as shown by the extensive sales, and we look forward to greater endeavours for the present year.

No questions having been asked the Chairman proposed that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Russell and carried *nem con.*

The CHAIRMAN said the next business before the meeting was the re-election of the retiring Directors, Messrs. T. B. Glover and R. Fachtmann, and on the proposal of Mr. Bernard, seconded by Mr. Litchfield, the re-election was carried.

Mr. Healing proposed the re-appointment of the Auditors, Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox Edwards. This was seconded by Mr. Russell and carried unanimously, bringing the business of the meeting to an end.

## THE GRAND HOTEL, LTD.

The postponed half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., was held on Monday, February 5th, at the Hotel. Dr. C. H. H. Hall, Chairman, presided, and there were also present Messrs B. C. Howard, A. M. Knapp, L. Mottet, C. F. Heinlein, R. Howie, A. Coye, and C. K. M. Martin.

The notice convening the meeting having been read. The CHAIRMAN said:

The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the last half-year are now before us for consideration, and will be taken as read if there is no objection. The showing seems a good one in view of the unsettled state of the world of late, and now that peace is concluded the prospect of resumption of travel is encouraging, letters already received indicating a large and early flow toward Japan.

Hitherto our consideration of the half-yearly accounts has not been characterised by discussion or analysis of them. You were merely reminded at our last meeting that while we had written off yen 292,184.36 since the organisation of the Company, the actual value of our property still remained double the amount of the assets as published. On this occasion, however, it may be that a brief analysis of the accounts before us may assist to a better understanding of them.

Our liabilities, as you may see, are stated to be, in round numbers yen 324,000, and the assets the same. But if you will look over the list of these assets you will see that seven of the thirteen items are either cash or its tangible equivalent in process of conversion into more cash than they represent, while the eighth is a bit of general stock, such as stationery, etc. As to the remaining five items of the assets, it will probably suffice to direct your attention to a comparison of the figures there given with an intimation of what they would be if all the facts were stated.

You will observe that the ground is put down at yen 60,000, the buildings at less than yen 131,000, the furniture at a little more than yen 60,000, electric light plant at yen 8,500, and the steam-launch at yen 3,500; total, yen 269,000. If any person were to undertake to supply such a plant for this sum he would learn a lesson in political economy. The ground comprises, according to the title-deeds, 1,735 tsubo, and you are perhaps aware that less desirable Bund land was sold for 110 a tsubo before the Hague Decision increased the value of all perpetual lease property by 25 per cent. If these facts and the unique situation of the land for hotel purposes are duly considered, a fair valuation of the ground would probably estimate it at about yen 200,000. In order, however, to dismiss conjecture as to the value of the ground, expert opinion has been obtained within the past week, and the report is:—"Conservative valuation would be yen 100 per tsubo, yen 173,500." The same expert opinion values the building at yen 285,640, and two years ago expert survey of the contents of the buildings placed their value on a conservative basis at yen 192,920, exclusive of certain fixtures which are included in the above valuation of the buildings. Since that valuation of the contents was made the additions of new furniture more than offset subsequent depreciation. The sum total of these figures, arrived at by conservative expert valuation of the whole property, is yen 652,060. These figures convey an interesting suggestion, viz.—that against liabilities of yen 324,000, we have property valued at double that amount, and therefore a virtual reserve equal to our total liabilities. This fact should afford the shareholders cause for satisfaction with their investment.

I have only to add that the property, accommodation, and service are fully kept up to their usual standard, that administrative measures are correcting long-standing abuses of opportunity, that a Reference Library is being added for the use of guests in the reading-room, and a National cash register of latest model put in use to check receipts at the bar. A new Manager, Mr. G. L. A. Smith, was appointed late in September, and is showing commendable zeal and judgment in the discharge of his duties.

I now move the adoption of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1905, and trust that some member will second the motion.

Mr. R. HOWIE seconded the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of a dividend.

Mr. A. M. KNAPP asked what was included in the item of suspense amount?

The CHAIRMAN that the suspense account as was explained at the time was originated about

the beginning of the war. It was held over in part to meet liabilities already incurred and expenses which were expected in view of the situation at that time—one of pending war. It had since been left untouched with the exception that it was drawn upon for part of one half year's dividend and the Directors in consideration of the circumstances decided that should be left. As to whether it was an asset or a liability the accounts had been prepared by the auditor and he could not venture to speak on the subject. It was a question of bookkeeping and he should prefer not to enter upon it.

Mr. KNAPP said he had only asked for information; he was himself no authority on bookkeeping.

Mr. MOTTET said it was a special reserve, which the hotel might employ as cash.

The CHAIRMAN said at the present time the suspense account was about covered by the liquid assets, wines, provisions, etc., in stock. The fact that the item was placed by the auditor where it was seemed to show that it was a liability but shareholders were quite within their powers to question it. As to the asking for information he had to say that the Chairman and the other directors would be glad at any time to have questions addressed to them by shareholders and to give as full answers as possible.

The motion proposed and seconded by the Chairman and Mr. Howie was adopted unanimously.

The next business was the election of two directors. No nominations had been sent within the proper time, consequently the only candidates were the retiring directors, Messrs. Mottet and Martin.

Mr. KNAPP recalled that on a previous occasion it was said that a board of three Directors would be sufficient to carry on the corporation. He therefore asked the chairman whether this was the proper time to carry out that recommendation.

Mr. HOWIE said he would be distinctly in favour of not reducing the number of the board of Directors from 5 to 3. Members of the board might become sick, and various reasons might operate to make that number inconvenient.

The CHAIRMAN said this was not an occasion when such a change could be made. Their articles of association provided for 5 Directors and until those were changed they could not decide upon having a smaller number. As to the case mentioned by Mr. Knapp it was thought desirable by the Directors then to return to the original number of 3, the occasion for having 5 passed away some years ago. It was the opinion of the Directors that they should be allowed to reduce the number to 3 by casual vacancies, by which was meant the resignation or death of a director, not on the termination of the period for which he had been elected. So long as their articles of association required 5 Directors, they could not at a meeting such as this decide not to elect 2 retiring Directors. If they refrained from electing such Directors then the latter must hold over till their successors were elected.

On the motion of Mr. Howie the retiring Directors were re-elected.

On the question of Directors' remuneration,

The CHAIRMAN in reply to Mr. Knapp said the latest addition to the Director's remuneration was in the form of a yen 100 bonus added to the yen 500 fixed as their fees.

Mr. KNAPP then proposed that the remuneration of the Directors be as before, yen 500.

Mr. COYE seconded and the proposal was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Howie seconded by Mr. Mottet Mr. E. B. S. Edwards was unanimously appointed auditor.

The CHAIRMAN took the opportunity to suggest that greater punctuality should be observed in the attendance at meetings. The custom had grown up, he said, of refraining from opening meetings at the proper time even though a quorum should be present.

This was all the business,



## YOKOHAMA MEN'S READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of members of the above association was held at No. 82 on Tuesday. Rev. E. S. Booth, President, was in the chair and among those present were Rev. Dr. Dearing Messrs. M. Russell, E. J. Moss, Jr. (Hon. Secretary), R. Wallace, J. Macbeth (Hon. Treasurer), C. Griffin, L. Russell (Hon. Librarian), A. W. S. Austen, I. Bunting, S. Cameron, &c.

The CHAIRMAN said the report and accounts had been in the hands of members and might be taken as read. It was for the meeting to decide upon them.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The next business was the election of nine members of the Committee.

Mr. M. RUSSELL said that as the previous Committee had done so well he would propose that they be re-elected *en bloc*.

This was seconded, but Dr. DEARING expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to elect new members. He said this without any idea of depreciating the work of the old Committee.

A vote by show of hands was taken and resulted in a tie, three voting each side and the Chairman then in accordance with the rules decided that there should be a ballot.

The ballot was taken and resulted in the election of Messrs. E. J. Moss, Jr., C. Allen, P. L. Smith, H. W. Kilby, L. D. Tebb, J. Neil, L. Russell, J. D. Gray, and three tied for ninth place—Messrs. Austen, Lewis, and Nicolle. Messrs. Austen and Nicolle retired and the Hon. Secretary was on the motion of Dr. Dearing empowered to cast the ballot in favour of Mr. Lewis.

Rev. E. S. BOOTH having intimated his wish not to serve again, Mr. Russell was unanimously elected Honorary Chairman.

This was all the business and before separating Rev. E. S. Booth said to make the institution a going concern a hundred members were required. They had a present 85, and he was sure that if the members would rally about the new Committee the remaining 15 could be secured. The work the Association had before it was an exceedingly important one in which there were many departments of interest to the community and especially the interest that had been developed in the past year when they had secured men of repute on the lecture platform and had thus conferred a boon on the community. He urged the new Committee to keep their eyes open so as to secure this year such lecturers as they had last.—(Applause).

On the motion of Mr. Moss a vote of thanks was passed to the Literary Society for the loan of their piano during the summer months.

Dr. DEARING referred to the improved condition of the rooms which he said put them in a position to command the support of the community as they were not able to before.

The CHAIRMAN, endorsing Dr. Dearing's remarks, thought the retiring Committee deserved thanks for the excellence of their work (Applause). Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the officers brought the proceedings to a close.

The Committee of the Y.M.R.A. have much pleasure in presenting this the fourth annual report. The past year has been in most ways a very successful one, but chiefly owing to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the members, the debates and other competitions which have been got up by the various sub-committees have not had the success they deserved, and we, the present Committee, trust that for the season 1906-7 things will go with a better swing.

Your Committee have had 13 meetings during the past year, at which matters relating to the welfare of the Association have been discussed. The general working of the Association continues, as during the past years, in the hands of several standing sub-committees.

The Rooms, thanks to the kindness of Mr. George Kennan, who gave an address at the Public Hall for our benefit and for that of the sufferers of the 3rd Army Corps, have been greatly improved and can be said to be in a fairly comfortable condition. One of the rooms has been lent to the Yokohama Chess Club for Monday and Thursday evenings.

The privilege of taking magazines and books home for perusal has been much taken advantage of by the members.

Several new books were added to the library last year.

The actual roll of members is 86. During the past year there have been 25 new members and 27 resignations.

The Debates still continue with great interest among a few of the members, and it is hoped that in the coming year the members will join in more enthusiastically than during the past season.

No more need be said about the condition of the Club, for, as you will see by this account, your Committee has been able to keep things going in spite of the heavy expenditure in improving the rooms and also a great rise in general expenses to which the club has been put.

During the past season we have had one concert and two lectures, which have been held at the Van Schaick and Public Halls. The first lecture was given by Mr. George Kennan on his experiences in Eastern Siberia and the second by Mr. Douglas Story on the Campaign with Kuropatkin, both of which were very successful, as was the concert, at which many local amateurs kindly assisted, and the very best thanks of the Association are due to all who took part.

For the Board of Direction,

E. J. MOSS, JUN.,  
Hon. Secretary.

Yokohama, February 1st, 1906.

## YOKOHAMA MEN'S READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

A STATEMENT OF REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1906.

1906.	Dr.	Yen.
Jan. 31.—To Subscriptions .....		937.00
Subscriptions, 1905, due— <i>yen</i> 55 .....		
To Donations .....		10.00
To Net proceeds of Lecture by George Kennan, Esq. ....	225.23	
To Net proceeds of Lecture by Douglas Story, Esq. ....	168.60	
To Net proceeds of Concert given on Nov. 8th, 1905 .....	68.70	
To Net proceeds of refreshments sold and for cracker hire .....	8.00	
To Amount at credit of Library Account ...	25.55	
To Mitsui Ginko, Interest on Current .....	.74	
Account .....		52.60
To Balance carried forward .....		1,496.42
1905.	Cr.	Yen.
Jan. 31.—By Balance brought forward.....		146.37
1906.		
Jan. 31.—By Rent.....	480.00	
By Newspapers and Magazines .....	212.03	
By Furniture and Fittings .....	245.24	
By Firing and Lighting .....	145.42	
By Boy's Wages .....	144.00	
By Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	40.84	
By Donation to Library Fund .....	25.00	
By Collector .....	23.85	
By Insurance on Furniture and Books .....	10.50	
By Social Entertainment Expenses .....	7.99	
By Water Rates .....	4.32	
By Piano Removal .....	3.50	
By Sundries .....	7.30	
		1,496.42

Examined and found correct.

L. D. TEBB, C.A., JAMES MACBETH II,  
Hon. Auditor. Hon. Treasurer.

Yokohama, 1st February, 1906.

The Books and Furniture belonging to the Association are insured to the value of 1,000 *yen*

## YOKOHAMA UNION CHURCH.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Yokohama Union Church was held last evening at the Van Schaick Hall, No. 178, Bluff. The Rev. E. S. Booth (honorary Pastor) presided, among those present being the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Rev. J. H. Loomis, Rev. A. Bennett, Messrs. James Macbeth (Hon. Treasurer), J. T. Griffin, D. H. Blake, Clarence Griffin, I. Bunting, Harris, C. Ellis, F. Pollard, Viloudaki, and a number of ladies of the congregation.

The reports of the various Church Committees were submitted and adopted by the meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Elders—Rev. E. S. Booth, Rev. J. H. Loomis, Messrs. Bunting, Pollard and Blake; Deacons—Messrs. Macbeth, R. Wallace and F. S. Booth; Sunday School Superintendent—Mr. C. Griffin; Organist—Mr. Karl Vincent; Ushers—Messrs. F. S. Booth, J. E. Gray, F. Bunting and V. Hearne; Board of Trustees—Rev. J. L. Dearing,

Messrs. C. Griffin, Viloudaki, W. Harris, L. D. Tebb, F. S. Booth, and J. Macbeth; Church Supply Committee—Rev. E. S. Booth and Rev. Dr. Dearing.

Mr. MACBETH proposed that the Rev. E. S. Booth be asked to accept the post of honorary Pastor for the year.

Mr. BOOTH at first declined the honour, pointing out that it was impossible for him to accept the post for more than three months, and he thought a younger man should be asked to undertake the duties. At the urgent invitation of the meeting, however, Mr. Booth at last consented to accept and in doing so spoke of the interest he had always felt in the work of the Church and promised to do his utmost for its welfare in the future as he had endeavoured to do in the past.—(Applause.)

A lengthy discussion ensued with reference to the organ recitals given in aid of the Church Building Fund, several speakers objecting to the practice adopted of late of selling tickets of admission. It was, however, finally decided to leave the matter for decision in the hands of Mr. Vincent, the organist. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Vincent, several speakers referring in terms of highest praise to the time given by him in preparing for the various recitals.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. E. S. Booth for presiding brought the proceedings to a close, the meeting having lasted nearly two hours.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31ST, 1906.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
Feb. 1st, 1905; Balance brought forward .....		1,480.32
To Offerings:—Ordinary .....	1,519.68	
Pastor's Fund .....	50.17	
Church Building Fund .....	121.09	
Manse Fund .....	55.75	
Sundry School Christmas Entertainment .....	60.00	
Bible Society .....	53.94	
		1,760.63
To Pew Rents & Donations to General Fund .....	812.00	
Donations to Church Building Fund .....	94.00	
		906.00
To Organ Recital, March 7, 1905 .....	175.12	
To Organ Recital, May 4, 1905 .....	212.60	
To Organ Recital, May 24, 1905 .....	106.00	
To Organ Recital, Nov. 1, 1905 .....	245.00	
To Organ Recital, Dec. 13, 1905 .....	130.00	
To Organ Recital, Dec. 19, 1905 .....	183.00	
		1,051.72
To Interest on Fixed Deposit at 4d Current a/c.....		47.89
		5,346.36
Cr.	Yen.	Yen.
By Amount Transferred to Church Building Committee:—		
Church Building Fund .....	515.09	
Manse Fund .....	155.75	
Net proceeds of Organ Recitals on March 7th, May 4th, 24th, Nov. 1st and Dec. 13th .....	683.76	
		1,354.60
By Ministerial Charges.....		795.00
By Rent of Union Church .....		450.00
By Honorarium to Organist, Mr. W. K. Vincent .....		375.00
By Organ Recital Expenses .....		193.86
By Net Proceeds of Organ Recital Dec. 19th to Sendai Famine Fund .....		172.00
By Rent of Van Schaick Hall .....		150.00
By Donation to Van Schaick Hall Building Fund .....		150.00
By Grant to Sunday School .....		150.00
By Organ Tuning.....		75.00
By Offertory for Sunday School Christmas Entertainment.....		60.00
By Offertory to Bible Society .....		53.94
By Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc. ....		52.95
By Momban's Salary .....		35.00
By Rebinding Hymn Books for Church Service.....		26.20
By Lighting .....		24.78
By Insurance Premium on Church Property.....		19.23
By Bibles for Church Service.....		18.75
By Collector's Fees .....		6.00
By Christmas Present to Momban .....		5.00
By Sundries .....		7.30
By Balance January 31st, 1906 .....		1,168.83
		5,346.56

Examined with Vouchers and found correct.  
ROBERT WALLACE.

JAMES MACBETH,  
Hon. Treasurer.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

As will be seen by the Statement of Accounts, the year under review opened with a balance in hand of yen 1,480.32. At the Annual General Meeting held on February 7th, 1905, the Trustees were instructed to set apart yen 1,200 for the formation of a Pastor's Fund; a Church Building Fund; and a Manse Fund. Yen 800 was placed to the Pastor's Fund; yen 300 to the Church Building Fund and yen 100 to the Manse Fund. Later, when the Church secured a suitable building site, the Trustees handed over the amounts for the Church Building and Manse Funds to the Church Building Committee.

The gross offertories for the year are slightly in excess of those of the previous year, the figures being yen 1,860.63 and yen 1,773.00 respectively. On the other hand the Few Rents and Donations to the general funds of the Church show a decrease, the figures being yen 812 and yen 1,170.75 respectively. Owing, however, to the newly projected Church Building Scheme and the hearty manner in which it has been supported, any comparison made regarding the general funds of the Church is apt to be misleading. The year closed with a balance in hand of yen 1,168.83, of which amount yen 872.17 stands to the credit of the Pastor's Fund.

JAMES MACBETH,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Yokohama, February 1st, 1906.

#### D. H. BLAKE IS ACCOUNT WITH THE UNION CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Balance as per Account October 5th .....	2,061.69	
To Subscriptions as per list .....	1,113.72	
To Interest Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. ....	18.63	
By Cash, Offertory Box .....		7.41
By Balance Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. ....		3,186.63

Jan. 30th to Balance ..... Yen 3,194.04 3,194.04  
3,186.63

E. & O. E.

THE UNION CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

D. H. BLAKE,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited, JAMES MACBETH.

Yokohama, Jan. 30th, 1906.

#### HELM BROS., LIMITED.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of Helm Bros., Ltd., took place on Thursday afternoon at the Masonic Hall, No. 78, Yamashita-cho. Mr. E. W. Frazar (Chairman of the Company), presided and there were also present Messrs. J. A. Harmssen, R. Schmidt-Scharff, J. Helm, H. Mahr, R. Steinsch, M. Russell, D. H. Blake, W. F. Page, F. Dietz, L. J. Healing, F. J. Abbott, and C. J. Helm, Secretary.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:

In submitting the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 1905, your directors consider there is good cause for congratulation over the happy outcome of the year. Owing to the wonderful success of the Japanese Navy the mercantile commerce of this country has been maintained without interruption and our company, being well equipped, has been enabled to secure a good share of the volume of cargo which poured into Yokohama, especially during May, June and July, when the new Customs Tariff came into force, greatly increasing the import of foodstuffs. An extraordinary import of railway material by the War Office has also helped to keep our fleet and staff busy day and night. We think it well, however, to call attention to this condition as being of an exceptional character which cannot be expected to continue, and as prudent men we should approach the next year with caution. A reference to our past history will establish the fact that our company has had a steady and healthy growth and we believe the policy of the company should be to enlarge the fleet and plant in keeping with the needs of the port. For this reason we have been adding lighters, launches, floating cranes, the latter being especially required owing to the nature of the new reclaimed ground where heavy cargo has to be landed. The stone wharves are so high that it is extremely difficult to raise cargo to them from the lighters alongside. The increasing difficulty of securing

coolies and the higher wages adds to the necessity of powerful mechanical appliances. Much care and thought have been given to each detail of the business with a desire that our company may be up-to-date and able to maintain our present efficiency. After many attempts we have at last solved the Tokyo lighter impasse and a portion of our fleet can now ply between the two cities with substantial gain to our income. A new and very favourable site for a ship-yard has been secured and our repairing and building work is being concentrated and economy effected. Continued praise is due to Mr. Julius Helm and his son Charles for their painstaking care of the company's interests while all the members of the staff, both native and foreign, are working harmoniously and effectively.

He concluded with the remark that he thought the prospects of the year were good but caution should be their password. He then put the report and accounts before the meeting.

Mr. H. MAHR called the attention of the shareholders to the amount of yen 15,500, special reserve fund to cover construction of new crane, amongst the liabilities of the company and recommended that this sum be added to Marine Insurance Fund since it was unnecessary to make provision for a new crane as its value would appear among the assets of the company.

Some discussion followed, in the course of which the CHAIRMAN said it was largely a question of bookkeeping and explained that the value of the crane was included in the value of the fleet as shown in the report.

Mr. MAHR thought that fact should have been clearly shown in the report, but withdrew his recommendation.

On the motion of Mr. Healing, seconded by Mr. Blake, the report and accounts were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there were two retiring directors, Messrs. Harmssen, and Schmidt-Scharff and as there were no other names nominated he asked that those gentlemen should be proposed for re-election.

On the motion of Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. Abbott, the retiring directors were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors recommended the re-election of the retiring auditors, Messrs F. J. Hall and W. Y. Showler, and he moved accordingly.

Mr. SCHMIDT-SCHARFF seconded and the motion was adopted.

Mr. HEALING thought a word of thanks was due to the directors for the excellent showing they had made and proposed a vote of thanks to them for their services, as well as to the members of the staff but for whose hard work such a report could not be shown.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Directors and the staff expressed appreciation of the vote of thanks accorded.

This was all the business.

The following are the report and accounts:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The suggestion brought before the last annual meeting of creating a Reserve Fund has had careful consideration and as a result yen 20,000 have been set aside for the purpose.

In addition it is thought advisable to reserve a further sum of yen 5,000 to start a Marine Insurance Fund.

The increasing business of the company necessitates constant enlargement of the fleet and landing gear, which is being carefully attended to. Another launch, several lighters and Capt. Carst's floating crane have been acquired upon favourable terms, while a new pontoon steam derrick of latest design has been contracted for and is at present under construction, for which a provision of yen 15,500 is carried forward.

"The net profit for the year (including the sum of Yen 8,349.06 brought forward from 1904) after providing for the above special items, the payment of a 7½ per cent dividend of Yen 13,950 in July last and writing Yen 10,000 off fleet account; Yen 4,432.44 off House Property account, 1,283.00 off Drays and Horses account, Yen 780.80 off Gear and Furniture Accounts and providing for Directors and Auditors' fees, also a bonus to the foreign and native staff, amounts to Yen 24,835.70, out of which the Directors recommend that a Final Dividend of 10 per cent be declared, which will absorb Yen 18,600, leaving a balance of Yen 6,235.70 to be carried forward to New Account.

"BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Messrs. J. A. Harmssen

and R. Schmidt-Scharff retire by rotation from the Board, but offer themselves for re-election."  
"AUDITORS.—The Directors recommend the re-election of Messrs. Hall and Showler."

#### BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

LIABILITIES	Yen.
To Capital Paid up .....	186,000.00
" Sundry Creditors .....	2,113.34
" Reserve Fund .....	20,000.00
" Special Reserve Fund to Cover Construction of New Crane .....	15,500.00
" Marine Insurance Fund .....	5,000.00
" Balance Profit and Loss Account .....	24,835.70

ASSETS	Yen.
By Sundry Debtors .....	44,019.02
" Government Bonds deposited with Customs, as Customs Brokers Surety .....	5,540.05
Fixed Deposit with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	15,000.00
" Exchequer Bonds .....	13,500.00

Stocks	Yen.
Horse food and Stores .....	1,123.22
Coal .....	2,118.37

Unexpired Fire Insurance premiums .....	94.73
Property Account	

Fleet .....	78,000.00
Landing Gear, Working plant and Material .....	3,000.00
Office Furniture .....	2,000.00
Drays and Horses .....	6,000.00
House Property and Land .....	48,000.00
Expenditure on New Steam Crane .....	826.70

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .....	23,443.38
" 2nd National Bank .....	2,072.59
" Cash on Hand .....	8,710.96

253,449.04

#### PROFIT AND LOSE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1905.

DR.	Yen.
To Horsefood and Stores .....	7,036.16
" Fire Insurance .....	289.07
" Rent .....	4,057.25
" Legal Fees and Taxes .....	3,575.55
" Directors and Auditors Fees .....	1,500.00
" Upkeep and Repairs .....	14,366.90
" Expenses .....	8,787.44
" Claims .....	2,025.45
" Salaries and Wages .....	27,24.87
" Fuel .....	7,025.00

Amounts written off to:—	
Reserve Fund .....	20,000.00
Special Reserve Fund to Cover Construction of New Steam Crane .....	15,500.00
Marine Insurance Fund .....	5,000.00
Fleet Account .....	10,000.00
Landing Gear Account .....	664.09
House property and Land Account .....	4,432.44
Drays and Horses .....	1,283.00
Office Furniture .....	116.71

Interim Dividend at 7½ per an. paid 1st July .....	13,950.00
" Balance Carried down .....	24,835.70

CR.

By Balance from 1904 .....	8,349.06
" Gross profit for Year .....	163,350.57

171,699.63

1906.	
January 1. By Balance Brought down .....	24,835.70

E. W. FRAZAR,

Chairman of Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and Certify them to be in accordance therewith.

F. J. HALL,  
W. Y. SHOWLER, } Auditors.

Yokohama, January, 1906.

Three daughters of a Mongolian magnate arrived at Nagasaki on Feb. 7th by the *Sagami Maru* from Tientsin. They are to be educated in Tokyo.

## THE FAMINE.

A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at 212 Bluff, to hear a report from Mrs. Van Petten of her experiences during a recent visit to Miyagi Ken.

The speaker said in brief that she had gone at the request of some Yokohama ladies who wished especially to know the exact conditions, and how best they could work to relieve the great distress; they and the five mission schools of Yokohama had provided her with *yen* 125 and four hundred *kimono* besides other garments, to take along. The clothing was passed free by permission from the Shiyakusho and checked as personal baggage by the courtesy of the railway officials. Mrs. Van Petten in company with Mr. Kawasumi and Mr. Davison of the Sendai Relief Committee, visited two villages, Osawa, ten miles, and Hirose Mura, twenty miles, from Sendai. The *soncho* (headman) was visited first in each case. He was very courteous, and furnished an exact description of every distressed family in his village; in Osawa, there were twenty in forty-six. Of these they visited twenty-three, or four families, finding the situation to be in every case, just as described by the *Soncho*. Many families had no futons and only thin and ragged clothing, though the snow lay deep all around, and icicles two to three feet long hung from the eaves in the middle of the afternoon. Some had no mats, and had only bundles of straw to help them resist the cold. The food was insufficient, and very poor; rice flour mixed with leaves, and daikon boiled with beans, being the kind they saw, the leaves recognized were fern leaves and daikon leaves, though everything not poisonous seemed to have been utilized. In one school, five children had no lunch, and five others could not attend school for lack of clothing and food. These ten were provided for one month, at the rate of fifty *sen* each (2 *san* a meal, being the amount deemed necessary). Five soldiers families were found, in one the soldier was very ill; two soldiers were wounded, one was well, had but just returned; one family consisted of an old father and mother, a young wife and little son to which the soldier would never return. In one family visited at half past eleven a.m. the baby was crying, the little one of three wailing and fretting and every member looking starved and hopeless; there a child of ten was just starting out to try to beg some rice, the only sign of begging seen on the trip. The accompanying official said to the mother "Can't you stop that child's crying?" And she replied, "I could if I had something to give her to eat, not without." Every family visited was helped sufficiently to enable them to live for one month and arrangements were made with the *soncho* to send a horse to Sendai for the clothing needed for other families; the snow being so deep that but little could be carried by jinrikisha. The speaker gave many pathetic instances. Four things, she said, had impressed her especially. First, the difficulty of administering relief, owing to the large area over which the people are scattered, and the deep snow; second, the magnitude of the work; they had visited two out of twenty eight villages in one section; there are eight sections in Miyagi Ken, and that is one of three Ken in the famine district. Third, the independent spirit and patient industry of the suffering people; fourth, the efficiency and trustworthiness of the organization; the volunteer relief committees working with the *soncho* of the villages being admirably adapted to distribute at practically no expense all that they have to distribute. The work is done largely by strong, young men, who walk ten or twenty or more miles, to visit the families. The help needed is, first, money for food; second, blankets or futons; third, clothing.

All present listened with most sympathetic attention to the narration of the above facts. At the close of the meeting, the suggestion was made that different persons should each assist one family to the extent of three *yen* per month, for six months, and six ladies at once responded. It is thought that this number can be greatly increased as some had already gone before the plan found expression.

The amounts received from the public by the Tohoku San-ken Kyujitsu-kwai (society for the relief of the sufferers in the three north-eastern prefectures), from January 21st to February 5th and already applied to relief purposes aggregate *yen* 60,688.55.

Mr K. Okura has donated five thousand *yen* towards the famine stricken people.

## FIRST REPORT OF FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF RELIEF FOR THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

Knowing how great and how urgent is the need, as soon as our committee had one thousand *yen* in its treasury steps were taken to begin to relieve the suffering. The first official reports stated that about 700,000 people would be destitute (*kyumin*) but this number has increased so that it is now nearly a million. Although contributions were expected not only from foreigners living in Japan but also from foreign countries, it was very evident that all that foreigners might give to show their sympathy with the stricken people would amount to very little in the face of such great need.

The authorities projected and are carrying out millions of *yen* worth of public works that every day give employment to thousands of poor people. Our committee in its first appeal stated that "all funds will be administered in full consultation with the authorities of the three provinces." Believing this to be the desire of a large majority of the givers, we informed the officials that the foreigners wish to furnish food and clothing to those in greatest need. To this the officials of all three provinces heartily assented.

Three years ago, at the time of the Aomori famine, Japanese gave more than twice as much money as the total sum contributed by foreigners, and already for this famine thousands of Japanese have made contributions in sums ranging from the *yen* 50,000 of the Emperor, through the *yen* 10,000 of the Japan Railway Company to the *yen* and even *sen* of individual philanthropists. It is no small problem which the officials have to see that none are neglected and yet that none receive from several sources and thus get really more than is actually required.

In going about through the famine districts members of the committee have found sick persons and some that required immediate help, but, while later the committee as a committee will probably provide for such cases, so far all the money spent in such instances has been provided from private funds or with money sent "for immediate distribution."

On Jan. 10th arrangements were made with the authorities of Fukushima Province that ten of the most afflicted counties, or districts, of that province should be helped. The proportion of help was according to the need. Seven counties were omitted altogether and of the ten helped some received two or three times as much as others. Official letters of introduction were given the committee to the heads of these ten counties and members of the committee took to them the proper proportion of Y. 2500. Bank cheques were handed to the heads of the counties in the name of the foreigners residing in Japan. In all cases proper receipts were taken and are now in the hands of our treasurer. Our committee was the first agency to distribute systematic aid through these provinces, and this being in most cases the first money received so far the relief of those suffering from the famine it was appreciated accordingly.

The head of the county was asked to distribute the sum handed to him among the worst towns and villages in his district according to the need. Some villages might be omitted altogether, while those in greatest need might receive proportionately larger amounts. The request was made that this be done speedily and that as far as possible the aid be given in food and clothing and medicine to those worst off. In some cases at least, the money was in two days in the hands of the head-men of the villages (*soncho*) to be given as food to those in greatest distress.

To Iwate Province the same sum—*yen* 2,500—was voted as to Fukushima, but for various reasons this amount was handed directly to the Governor, to be used however according to exactly the same plan as already outlined for Fukushima. In Iwate four of the counties are omitted and the other nine counties and Morioka City receive according to the need. Here again some counties receive two three or even four times as much as others.

In Miyagi Province nearly a third of a million people were reported to be in need, but with a view to finding the most distressed the Vice-Governor recently sent out blanks to be filled in by the *soncho* giving details as to the most destitute. It was found that something over ten thousand people required immediate help to prevent them from starving. Our committee met and voted *yen* 4,000 to be used in Miyagi Province, but, as every corner of the province is in need, no county was omitted, although on the principle of the greatest need some received two or three times as much as others. Members of the

committee took this and sometimes travelling over roads covered with snow several feet deep delivered it in the form of bank cheques to the heads of the counties in the name of the foreigners living in Japan. Here, as in the case of the two other provinces, the heads of the counties (*guncho*) distribute to the heads of the villages (*soncho*) to be given by them in turn in the cheapest suitable food to the persons who need it most.

We have thus arranged that the final distribution shall be in the hands of the *soncho*. Even were it advisable, it would be almost impossible to distribute in person to the thousands of sufferers. This was also the case with the money contributed by foreigners at the time of the Aomori famine in 1903. As to the responsibility and trustworthiness of these heads of villages we perhaps cannot do better than quote from the reports of the Rev. Walter Weston to the Trustees of the Famine Relief Fund three years ago:—

"The various *soncho* seem to have wonderfully detailed information of the circumstances of their people. As we have to rely in the main upon these *soncho* not only for information but also for practical help in the actual work of distribution of relief, I should like to state that they are usually very reliable and able men.

"I have in my country journeys in out-of-the-way regions invariably found them most civil, trustworthy and obliging, and I am glad to feel that the work which will, after we have left their districts, remain in their hands, may confidently be expected to be well and faithfully done by them under the ultimate supervision of the Governor of the province, to whom they will be actually accountable for whatever is entrusted to them.

"They are elected by the people themselves and are not petty officials from afar, and consequently, their lives and interests being bound up with those of the peasantry they represent, their knowledge of and sympathy with them are usually real and serviceable."

Later Mr. Weston wrote, "I should like to again emphasize my belief that all these officials are worthy of the most thorough confidence, and that the subscribers who have so generously contributed to the fund may rest assured that their gifts will have been dealt with in the way they would have wished."

Our committee has in this way used in the three provinces nine thousand *yen* of the amount so far received.

## THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF RELIEF:—

## Sendai

William E. Lampe, Chairman.  
C. S. Davison, Sec. & Treas.  
C. Jaquet.  
J. H. DeForest.  
M. B. Madden.  
G. A. Forrest.

## Morioka.

William Axling.

Sendai, Feb. 3rd, 1906.

## Subscriptions received in Sendai and hereby gratefully acknowledged:—

William E. & Anna T. Lampe	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Madden	25.00
L'Abbe C. Jaquet and Mission	50.00
Dr. D. B. Schneider	50.00
Miss Leoa Zurfluh	20.00
Miss L. M. Powell	20.00
Miss S. L. Weidner	20.00
Prof. and Mrs. P. L. Gerhard	25.00
Robert Hassler Gerbard	5.00
Miss Mary E. Gerhard	20.00
Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Seiple	25.00
Mr. Jesse F. Steiner	20.00
A Friend	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Faust	25.00
Lloyd Marden Faust	10.00
Dr. and Mr. J. P. Moore	10.00
Miss Mary Rioch	10.00
Miss L. Oldham	5.00
Miss Alice Finlay	10.00
Miss Louisa Imhof	10.00
Miss W. L. Winn	5.00
King's Daughters, Friends School of Tokyo	5.00
Friends' Girls School	83.74
Miss M. A. Spencer	15.00
Miss H. S. Ailing	10.00
Miss G. Weaver	10.00
Miss Mabel Lee	10.00
Miss F. E. Phelps	7.50
Miss Bullis	2.50
Miss E. M. Soper	5.00
Dr. & Mrs. J. Soper	10.00
Rev. A. D. Berry	10.00
Rev. E. T. Iglehart	10.00
A. Friend, per "	10.00
Miss A. L. Coates	6.00
O. Jo Kwai, Niigata	2.00
Asahi Kwai, "	2.50
Boys' Club, "	1.00
Miss Armbruster's Class	2.74
Dr. J. H. Pettee	11.00
Okayama Orphans	1.00



Rev. Chas. Bishop, .....	50.00
Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Coates, .....	6.86
Wells, Wilson, Mary and Lila Coates, .....	3.14
Chu-O Kwaide, per Mr. Coates, .....	15.00
Rev. M. D. Dunning, .....	60.00
Rev. S. S. White, .....	5.00
'A Friend,' per G. A. Forrest, .....	10.00
Miss A. M. Bacon, .....	10.00
King's Daughters, Sapporo, .....	2.00
Dr. D. C. Greene, .....	10.00
Mr. Fred Merrifield, .....	5.00
Rev. E. W. Clement, .....	20.00
Rev. C. W. Fulton, .....	25.00
Miss Marion Fulton, .....	1.55
Rev. George Allchin, .....	5.00
Rev. A. Oltmans, .....	20.00
Tokyo Union, Church, .....	66.53
Miss Emily Froste, .....	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith, .....	50.00
Yokohama Baptist S. S., .....	12.00
"    "    Kyoekisha kwai, .....	3.13
Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, .....	25.00
Rev. C. H. D. Fisher, .....	5.00
Miss Mead, .....	5.00
Kokura Baptist Church, .....	5.00
"    "    S.S., .....	5.00
Miss Annie Dowd, .....	10.00
Miss Florence Bohn, .....	4.00
" H. M., .....	50.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Towson, .....	17.20
Manie, Halton, and Lambuth Towson, .....	10.80
The Towson children, doing without Christmas, .....	10.00
Miss Mary Brownlow, .....	50.00
Mr. C. M. Cady, .....	2.50
Miss Bessie Alexander, .....	10.00
Rev. August Youngren, .....	5.00
Messrs. les Professeurs de l'Ecole de l'Etoile du Matin, .....	63.94
Dr. and Mrs. DeForest, .....	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Davison, .....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Forrest, .....	20.00
Mr. Neil D. Reid, .....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. K. McCord, .....	25.00
"    "    H. H. Cook, .....	30.00
"    "    W. B. Bullen, .....	25.00
Miss Annie S. Buzzell, .....	20.00
"    "    Amy A. Acocck, .....	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stick, .....	25.00
Cordon Malvern Stick, .....	10.00
Miss A. H. Bradshaw, .....	12.50
Mr. R. Kunze, .....	20.00
Rev. J. Deffrenes, .....	5.00
Misses Heaton and Hewell, .....	20.00
Miss R. T. Armbruster, .....	5.00
Prof. H. T. Terry, .....	100.00
Miss Ward, .....	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Rowland, .....	10.00
Miss Pauline Rowland, .....	2.00
Bishop M. C. Harris, .....	25.00
Mr. T. C., .....	51.00
Dr. W. E. Hoy, .....	5.00
L'Abbe R. P. J. Biannic, .....	5.00
Bishop P. K. Fyson, .....	20.00
Rev. S. W. Hamblen, .....	20.00
Rev. C. A. Logan, .....	100.00
Rev. Harry Myers, .....	100.00
Friends Society, .....	40.00
Yu Ai Kwai, Kanazawa, .....	8.00
Miss M. E. Armstrong, .....	10.00
Miss Eta De Wolfe, .....	5.00
Rev. H. Pedley and Church, .....	10.50
"    "    Kagoshima, .....	10.00
Rev. W. L. Curtis, .....	10.00
Miss Constance Chappell, .....	1.00
Miss Mary Chappell, .....	1.00
Tobe Methodist S. S., .....	6.00
Aizawa, .....	2.10
Hachimanyato Methodist S. S., .....	1.90
Miss Mabel Seeds, .....	10.00
Dr. Gertrude Remington, .....	50.00
Rev. R. P. Alexander, .....	40.00
Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Whitney, .....	20.00
Friends in England, per Dr. Whitney, .....	100.00
Miss Harrison, .....	5.00
Miss M. J. Starr, .....	5.00
Miss C. B. DeForest, .....	20.00
Miss M. E. Wainright, .....	7.20
Miss S. A. Searies, .....	5.00
Foreign teachers of the Eiwa Jo Gakko, Tokyo, .....	36.00
Mr. S. Kamachi, .....	25.00
Rev. F. G. Harrington, .....	20.00
Rev. W. T. Johnson, .....	5.00
Misses Stevenson and Blake, .....	20.00
Mr. R. T. Stiles, .....	8.00
"Collection," per W. E. L., .....	7.76
Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Van Horn, .....	30.00
Scandinavian Mission Alliance, .....	75.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Tenny, .....	25.00
Rev. and Mrs. William Axling, .....	30.00
Mr. "A", .....	10.00
Mr. McLarty, .....	10.00
Miss Olive I. Hodge, .....	10.00
Miss Whitman, .....	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. and Friend, .....	60.00

Miss Peterson, .....	5.00
'G. P. P.', .....	8.00
Miss G. E. Stirling, .....	10.00
Mr. D. M., .....	20.00
Indianapolis People, .....	15.00
Hokusei Jo Gakko, .....	52.00
Mrs. Learned, .....	7.00
Miss L. J. Wirick, .....	10.00
Rev. M. D. Dunning, (2nd subs), .....	15.00
'A. B.', .....	50.00
Miss W. M. Daughaday, .....	3.00
Rev. F. Parrott, and Kobe peoples' contributions, .....	1,170.38
Total, .....	4,233.37
Remittances from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank account, Sendai Famine Fund, previously acknowledged through the press, .....	6,501.05
Grand total to Jan. 31st, .....	10,734.42

## SECOND APPEAL FOR THE FAMINE SUFFERERS.

When we issued our first appeal to the foreign communities of Japan in December, the impending calamity was on so vast a scale that we ourselves could hardly believe the official statements of 680,000 people in starving condition out of a population of 2,821,557. Since then, the members of our committee have been through the provinces, especially Miyagi and Fukushima, have visited 29 counties and many villages; and have distributed 9,000 yen. And now we must say that the above figures are too weak to represent the existing misery, and that the wretchedness and suffering are simply appalling.

As to scores of villages, the conditions of all we have visited are pitiable in the extreme. There are able-bodied men, clothed in ragged thin garments, who have to face piercing winds and snows to bring in from the mountains the coal and wood, on the price of which labour their thinly clad families are trying to eke out a living. There are mothers giving their very lives to keep their babies warm, themselves exposed to stinging blasts that must rapidly shorten life. There are even cultured old men and women, who in former days were in comparative comfort, but now are reduced to physical destitution that no words can describe. There are children barefooted in the snow, whose scanty clothing and pinched faces tell the sad tale of only one meal a day, and that of straw and daikon leaves in which is mixed a little cheap rice flour.

If you bluntly ask, "Have any starved to death or frozen to death?" you will get the quick and almost indignant negative monosyllable for your reply. But if one approaches this sad condition of affairs with tact and sympathy, he will see tears in eyes as the hesitating reply comes, "Well, there may possibly be some cases. There was a woman found frozen to death under the steps of the village shrine a few mornings ago. She didn't belong to our village. She was a wanderer." Another reply was, "There have been no real cases of death from starvation or freezing but the other day a half famished woman failed to have strength enough to give birth to her child, and she froze to death in that condition."

Under such circumstances, is it strange that moral ties are weakening? Even mothers are known to leave their starving children, never to come back. The wanderer above referred to, was doubtless one such. Men desert their families in considerable numbers.

But there is no need of farther statements in this line. Rather, we rejoice that there is another side. Amid all this wide wretchedness there is a strong spirit of hope and helpfulness. There is a village, called Devil's Head, snowed under eight feet, leaving 166 people without a particle of food of any kind. Immediately the neighbours, but little better off, raised 60 yen by means of which pittance the lives of these 166 persons are insured for three weeks, until other aid can come.

An old man, aged 91, died, and his well-to-do son, instead of receiving the usual gifts of condolence, contributed for the poor twenty koku of rice, a royal gift that will sustain 1000 people for ten days.

Children in some schools are taught to braid straw and wood shavings, their finished work being sent to Yokohama. We ran across one school where the children make over 100 yen a week and this too where not a teacher has received a cent of salary since November, yet they all help with smiling faces.

Mrs. Harita, of Wakuva, who has taught the art of making two quarts of palatable food out of coarse stuff, so that four sen worth makes a meal for six people, whose recipes have been published for the benefit of all, and whose name has rightly been handed up by Viscount Hojo to the Emperor, is a specimen of these splendidly brave women who are fighting a bitter and prolonged battle for life, and who are thus an honor to womanhood everywhere. It is a privilege indeed to be permitted to send a grain of comfort to such people by our timely and sympathetic gifts, especially when such aid is so

highly appreciated by all and so gratefully received by those who are losing hope.

Some people have wondered why rice was not shipped in huge quantities to these regions. It is. There is rice in comparative abundance all though this famine region. About 50,000 koku of foreign rice were landed at one railroad station in the interior of Miyagi Province during last year, enough to last 100,000 people four months. During the same period 175,701 bags of foreign rice entered the two harbors of this province. The godowns are full here in Sendai, with only a portion of the 42,000 koku contracted for, and which is now on sale at cost prices. Rice is within the reach of all the villages, even those buried in snow. There is rice enough. But no money to buy it with. The one great thing needed to save the lives of children and aged is money.

With these statements we confidently appeal a second time to all who take pleasure in extending a helping hand to these multitudes caught in this environment of irresistible misery. By the cordial cooperation of the authorities, your money can be turned into food and at once placed within the reach of the most deserving poor without a *sen* of cost for distribution. While we will do everything we can to hasten the distribution of funds entrusted to us, we do not urge that gifts be sent through our committee alone. All that we earnestly desire is that every sympathetic heart should know the facts and use any channel that promises to bring speedy relief to even a few among the hundreds of thousands who are in dire distress.

W. E. Lampe, Chairman,  
C. S. Davison, Treasurer:  
C. Jacquet.  
J. H. DeForest.  
M. B. Madden.  
C. A. Forrest.  
W. Axling.

Sendai, February 5th, 1906.

Since writing the above we hear with great joy of the large contributions that have been made for these three provinces. DE. F.

The following contributions have been received by the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation:—

	Yen.
Already received, .....	6,393.69
Mr. A. J. Easton, .....	10.00
Christ Church Collection, .....	100.00
Japan Gazette, Collected, .....	100.00
Deutsche Japan Post, Collected, .....	160.00
Jardine Matheson and Co., .....	250.00
Mr. H. Irving Bell, .....	50.00
G. B. & H. M. D., .....	20.00
C. and J. Favre Brandt, .....	100.00
189½ lbs., .....	20.00
Mr. A. J. Coyne, .....	100.00
Mr. E. Rogers, .....	100.00
	7,318.69

The following donations were announced in Japanese papers on Feb. 3rd:—

	Yen.
The Mitsui Family, .....	25.000
The Iwasaki Family, .....	25.000
Mr. Yasuda Zenjiro, .....	15.000

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums and promises towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged, .....	2,725.49
Kagoshima Missionaries, .....	135.00
Mr. Szathmáry Király, .....	100.00
"X", .....	15.00
"Four of Us", .....	10.00
A Mite, .....	10.00
Mrs. Ellen B. Buck, .....	50.00
"Molly Bawn", .....	25.00
Collected by the "Japan Gazette", .....	72.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, .....	250.00
Mr. John T. Arundel, .....	100.00
Rev. and Mrs. H. Brokaw, .....	5.00
E. S., .....	10.00
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C., .....	250.00
Capt. H. Pybus, R.N.R., .....	5.00

The silk and cocoon traders of Yokohama held a meeting on the evening of February 6th in the City Hall and decided to present a petition to both Houses for abolishing the extraordinary special tax on foreign cocoons.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM OF A DRESS-MAKER.

The hearing of a case in which Wu-Kiansing, a Chinese dress-maker, claims twenty yen from Mrs. Eisenberg, No. 123, Yamashita-cho, was resumed on Feb. 2nd in the Yokohama Local Court.

Plaintiff was represented by K. Ono, a Japanese dress-maker.

Plaintiff's representative stated that Mrs. Eisenberg was about to leave for Singapore. In order to secure his claim the plaintiff, two days ago, asked a bailiff to seize a portion of the defendant's property, sufficient to cover the claim and costs.

Mrs. Eisenberg said that she did not know anything about the seizure and further that nobody came to her residence to seize her property.

In reply to the Court, Ono said that in making a tucked jacket and skirt with twenty yards of *kenchu* silk given by the defendant, plaintiff used lining, buttons, and other fixings, valued at seven yen. Thirteen yen of the amount claimed was wages for working.

The Court advised plaintiff to settle the dispute out of Court by receiving the foregoing seven yen from the defendant. The plaintiff refused to forego any of the claim.

Kin-Ra, and T. Iida, Chinese and Japanese dressmakers respectively, were examined as witnesses.

The Chinaman, being shown by plaintiff's representative a book containing illustrations of dresses, etc., and pointing out a specimen, said that Mrs. Eisenberg ordered the plaintiff to make a dress after that fashion. The plaintiff made the jacket and skirt after due trial.

Referring to the same specimen, Iida said that Mrs. Eisenberg had asked him to make the jacket larger in size. The coat was made by plaintiff.

At this stage, the Court declared that the hearing was completed and judgment would be given on Feb. 5th. Mrs. Eisenberg said that she was sick of being summoned so often and further that she would be unable to be present on Monday as she was leaving on Saturday for Singapore. The Court subsequently changed the date in favour of the defendant.

The same afternoon the Court sat again and delivered judgement, dismissing the plaintiff's claim.

## NEARY v. GEORGE.

A case filed by Mr. J. Neary, No. 185, Yamashita-cho, claiming sixty-seven yen and twenty one sen from Mrs. George, No. 106, came up on Feb. 7th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Aoyagi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. L. Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on April 12th 1905, the plaintiff lent thirty yen to the defendant on a promise that it would be paid back at the end of that month. During the period from May 12th to June 19th, 1905, the plaintiff sold to the defendant two cases of sardines and nineteen other kinds of merchandise. Defendant neither repaid the loan nor paid for the goods sold. Plaintiff's Counsel added that his client had temporarily seized a portion of the defendant's property in order to secure the present claim.

Mrs. George said that she borrowed fifty yen from the plaintiff and paid back twenty yen. Consequently there was standing a balance of thirty yen for which the plaintiff claims. She contended that she bought from the plaintiff whisky, port wine, gin, brandy, etc., which was valued at an amount between fifteen and twenty yen, but not to the extent of thirty-seven yen and twenty-one sen for which plaintiff claimed. Mrs. George further said that business was very dull at the present time and in consequence she had delayed payment. When business recovered she would have been willing to settle her debts. She asked the plaintiff to wait and she also asked the Court to sympathize with her awkward position.

While admitting the claim of the defendant, Mr. Ideura, plaintiff's Counsel, asked Mrs. George whether she admitted the amount due for the goods sold to her.

Defendant held that the amount—yen 37.21—

was not correct. She purchased goods valued at a little over fifteen yen and not over twenty yen.

At this stage the plaintiff's Counsel produced a bill in which was specified the quantity and kinds of goods.

She refused to admit it and repeated her contention.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine two Japanese coolies who carried the goods to the dwelling of the defendant. The Court decided to do so on Feb. 19th.

## ALLEGED MURDER.

T. Okubo, who is alleged to have murdered two silk merchants from Yamanashi prefecture, was, together with his wife, removed on Feb. 7th to the preliminary examination section of the Tokyo District Court.

In connexion with the case, Public Procurator Miura of the same Court, on Feb. 7th, searched the dwellings of T. Inouye, a workman employed at the Military Arsenal, and two others.

The *Hochi* and six other Tokyo papers were prosecuted on Feb. 7th on a charge of having published detailed reports with regard to the murder case which is still under preliminary examination.

## FOOTBALL.

The Rugby game on Saturday was between "Possibles" and "Probables." The teams were as follows:—

"Probables." (Colours.)		Possibles. (Whites.)	
W. Graham		W. B. Mason	
H. E. Hayward		B. C. Foster	
J. T. Dixon	3/4 backs	L. D. Tebb	
H. W. Kilby		L. Stornebrink	
D. Weed		J. F. Drummond	
B. C. Lambert	1/2 backs	J. E. Moss	
G. K. Totton		T. W. Kilby	
A. Kingdon		O. Strome	
A. Hills		C. v. Fallot	
R. C. Bowden		W. J. White	
A. E. Cooper	For-	J. Williams	
W. Worden	wards	W. E. J. Detmold	
P. V. Mitchell		E. J. Moss, Jr.	
A. R. W. Landon		A. W. S. Austen	
W. S. Moss (Capt.)		W. B. White (Capt.)	

Referee, Dr. Moon, R. N.

Colours scored first, Hayward securing a try which Dixon failed to convert, and Whites equalising later. In the second half Dixon dropped a neat goal and so Colours won by seven to three.

It is intended to entertain the Kobe visitors for the Interport game at dinner after the match. The dinner will be held at the Y. U. C. and the band of the Toyama Gakko will be in attendance. After dinner there will be a varied musical programme. Members wishing to be present at the dinner should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

We are officially informed that the team to represent the Y.C. & A.C. versus Kobe on Saturday next is as follows:—

Back: B. C. Foster; 3/4 Backs: H. E. Hayward, H. W. Kilby, J. T. Dixon and D. Weed; 1/2 Backs: B. C. Lambert, G. K. Totton; Forwards: W. S. Moss (Captain), W. B. White, W. J. White, A. Kingdon, C. von Fallot, A. Hills, O. Strome, R. C. Bowden.

Dr. W. A. Moon, R.N., will act as referee.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Captain T. Kurokawa, of the Navy, has been appointed an *attaché* to the Embassy in St. Petersburg.

S. Tanabe, one of the directors of the Tokyo-Yokohama Fire Insurance Company, has been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of fraud.

It seems that we erred in stating the other day that the Leprosy Hospital at Kumamoto was established by Miss Riddell at her own expense. That lady assures us that though she had been responsible for the funds since its inception they were not her own. Her many friends will learn,

with much regret, that for some weeks she has been very ill. She asks us to say how sorry she is to have been unable to respond to many letters and parcels, especially when so many kind congratulations have been coming in, but she hopes to be permitted to do so in a few weeks.

Leading rice merchants of Yokohama have held a meeting at the Hinko-kwan Club and decided to oppose the continuance of the import duty on foreign rice and to ask the Department of Finance to abolish it before the end of this year.

The trial of those accused in the Tokyo Disturbances will take place on Feb. 15th in the Tokyo District Court. The trial of Noguchi Osaburo, the alleged murderer of the well-known poet, Noguchi Neisai, which was fixed to commence on Feb. 8th is postponed till March 19th.

Mr. L. E. Lewis, Chief Clerk in the P. & O. Office, Hongkong, has gone to Singapore to take charge in the place of the late Mr. Choep. Mr. Lewis, by the way, succeeded Mr. Choep at Yokohama several years ago. The accident to the late Mr. Choep was due to a defective wheel in his carriage. He lingered for six days after the accident.

Kobe is going ahead. It rises to the dignity of an "Agony column" advertisement, as witness the following taken from the columns of the *Kobe Herald*:—

## ANXIOUS.

Sorry unable to keep appointment Saturday. Snow prevented me. Kindly state details. Will exchange photographs.

February 5, 1906.

On the afternoon of February 1st, the various emigration companies of Japan met at the Hotel Metropole in order to discuss the feasibility of forming one association for controlling emigration. The meeting opened at three o'clock, and the Hon. Terutake Hinata, M.P., Vice-President of the Transoceanic Emigration Company of Tokyo, was called to the chair. An interesting address relating to the Government's favourable attitude to the extension of Japanese emigration was delivered by Mr. K. Ishii, Chief of the Bureau of Communications of the Foreign Department. Over thirty companies were represented.

One of the oldest foreign engineers in Japan has passed away in the person of Mr. E. M. Neale, who died in his residence on Saturday the 3rd, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Neale, who was an American by nationality, arrived in this country half a long lifetime ago. So far back as 1867 he was in charge of the engine-room of the steamer *Dumbarton* and many later years were spent by him on other vessels engaged in various employments. His last ship was the *New York*, after serving in which he retired upon the competence that he had secured. In common with many who came here prior to Restoration days he had some exciting and interesting experiences. The remains of Mr. Neale will be sent after being cremated to the United States where he has a sister alive.

The *Victoria* (B.C.) *Colonist*, of January 6th, reports that Miss Florence Wilson, an English nurse of considerable repute, will sail on the *Tartar* for Japan, where she is going by arrangement with the British and Japanese Governments to teach district nursing among the poor. Miss Wilson has had a wide experience in research work in different countries. She spent three years in India investigating conditions there, was three years in Brazil to study the yellow fever, and went through the Russo-Japanese war, first with the Red Cross nurses on the Japanese side and afterwards on the Russian side. She was also for some time in charge of Princess Christian's nursing home at Windsor, and had an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the nursing methods of that accomplished lady, who, though a princess of the blood royal, has made a thorough study of modern nursing and is a recognised authority on the subject.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LEPERS IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")  
 Sir,—Dans l'entrefilet du 25 Janvier, 1906, Miss Riddell, le *Japan Mail* donne le nombre des lépreux de l'Empire du Japon, d'après une statistique officielle. Si l'on s'en rapporte à cette statistique, le nombre total des lépreux serait, deux mille deux cent dix-neuf.

Or, voici ce que je trouve dans la revue mensuelle, *Tokyo Shi Yoiku-in Geppo*, du 25 avril, 1905.

"D'après une investigation faite par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, le nombre des lépreux dans tout le Japon est de trente mille trois cent cinquante neuf. Le nombre des personnes appartenant à cette lignée, est de neuf cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf mille trois cent.

Voici le nom des Préfectures ayant plus de sept cent lépreux :

Préfectures.	Lépreux.
Kumamoto .....	2,755
Kagoshima .....	1,654
Fukuoka .....	1,435
Oita .....	1,322
Aichi .....	1,004
Hyogo .....	1,054
Miyazaki .....	921
Nagasaki .....	873
Saga .....	833
Shizuoka .....	823
Gifu .....	813
Yamaguchi .....	803
Ehime .....	788

De ces deux statistiques, laquelle faut-il croire ? Pour ma part, je crois que cette dernière approche beaucoup plus de la vérité. Je dis, *approche*, car le nombre exact des lépreux ne sera probablement jamais connu. Ceux qui sont atteints de cette terrible maladie ont trop de raisons de cacher leur mal et leur parenté ne tient pas beaucoup plus à les faire connaître.

En tout cas, dans la statistique que donne le *Japan Mail*, 25 Janvier, le nombre marqué pour la Préfecture de Shizuoka est sûrement au-dessous de la vérité. Dans la léproserie fondée par le P. Tesewuide à Kôyama (près Gotemba), qui existe encore quoique ne faisant pas beaucoup parler d'elle, on compte ordinairement quatre vingt lépreux. On n'a qu'à parcourir quelques villes ou villages de cette même Préfecture, pour se convaincre que le léproserie de Kôyama est loin d'avoir tous les lépreux.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Rédacteur, mes bien sincères salutations.  
 Février 3, 1906. J. R.

## MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")  
 MONSIEUR.—J'ai l'honneur de vous prier m'accorder la permission d'écrire encore plus loin ce que j'ai déjà dit à Monsieur F. H.  
 Je S'ai dit expressément que les missionnaires n'avaient pas la tutelle de Dieu non vrais Chrétiens.

Pour être complet, j'écris les principales de la religion interprétées par les missionnaires.  
 Ils propageait, en fait, la doctrine que Jésus ne j'aurais proclamait.

La manière dont la doctrine, changée par quelques missionnaires obscurs, s'est répandue sur le monde.

Pour détruire une fausse croyance ou le culte des démons (c'est nécessaire de frapper de destruction de la dénomination du Christianisme—denominational Christianity. Cependant il me semble que pendant plusieurs siècles divers opinion a été demandé l'aide de la vue pour fixer et changer le caractère du doctrine de Jésus Christ. Dans l'épître de Saint Paul — Or je vous prie, mes frères, par le nom de notre Seigneur Jésus Christ, que vous parliez tous un même langage, et qu'il n'y point de divisions entre vous. Christ est-il divisé ? Paul a-t-il été crucifié pour vous ? Ou avez-vous été baptisés au nom de Paul ?

Dans l'église dont je sais, aussi bien que dans tout le Christianisme d'aujourd'hui les envies, les insolentes, les injustices ont étendues comme dans l'union Sociale.

L'est l'église tel qu'il exist en notre siècle. Cela ne m'étonne pas tout homme qui se dit chrétien ne sait pas Jésus Christ—mais Protestantisme, Catholicisme et l'arme du salut.

Je cherchais souvent à lui trouver quelque type du Christ, et en allant à l'église je me sentais battre mon cœur.

Y-a-t-il l'esprit du Christ ou celui du monde ?

On comprend sans de peine qu'est ce que ça—lar, les armes de note guerre ne sont pas charnelles, mais elles sont puissantes par la vertu de Dieu, pour la destruction des forteresses."

II Corinthiens 10 : 4  
 Je ne veux pas faire à M. F. H. la discussion, je vais écrire à tous les missionnaires.

YOSHIRO OYAMA.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE NEW KING OF DENMARK.

London, February 1.

Prince Frederick has been proclaimed King of Denmark and has marked the occasion by ordaining an amnesty for prisoners.

## THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

The German delegates at the Algeciras Conference maintain a sphinx-like attitude and refuse to be drawn into any discussion with regard to their intentions or policy. This coupled with the dilatory proceedings of the Moors, affords a poor prospect of an early settlement.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

London, February 2.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, speaking at Bristol, said that education would be the question of the session. He hoped that Christianity, which all were anxious to impart to their children would not entirely disappear from the debates of Parliament.

## THE FAMINE IN NORTH JAPAN.

London, February 2.

The Japanese Embassy in London has received upwards of £5,000 towards the Famine Fund.

## BRITISH OFFICERS AND THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Arrangements have been completed whereby four British and three Indian officers will proceed annually to Japan, and will be attached to the Japanese Army for two years each; studying the language in their first year, and performing regimental duties in the second.

## TO UNITE THE UNIONISTS.

February 3.

The London *Daily Mail* urges that a conference should be held between Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. J. Chamberlain with a view to uniting the Unionist Party under Mr. Balfour with Mr. Chamberlain's programme.

## ACCIDENT TO LADY GREY.

Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, was thrown from a trap yesterday and is still unconscious.

Later.

Lady Grey is suffering from concussion of the brain. Her case is very serious but not hopeless.

## ITALIAN POLITICS.

The Italian Chamber has rejected a vote of confidence in the Government by 288 to 201.

## THE CLERICAL DISORDERS IN PARIS.

Most serious disorders occurred in Paris yesterday at the Church of St. Pierre near the Chamber of Deputies. A crowd of three thousand collected outside the Church, barricaded the doors and hurled stones upon the firemen, who climbed upon the roof and turned on the hose while the troops stormed the doors. Finally the majority of the crowd was expelled, many being drenched and bleeding.

An enormous and excited crowd gathered outside the Church and incessant scuffles and affrays took place. The gendarmes repeatedly charged with drawn swords.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

London, February 4th.

The question of opposing Mr. A. J. Balfour, the ex-premier, in the City of London, is still undecided. The Liberal organs urge the conquest of the seat to compel the Unionist standard-bearer to nail the Opposition to Protection, thereby

excluding them from power definitely, or to break up the Unionist party and remove the fiscal question from practical politics.

## AUSTRIA AND SERBIA.

Later.

The tariff war between Austria and Serbia is concluded. Serbia has agreed to yield to Austrian pressure and abandon the Customs Union with Bulgaria.

## FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

London, February 6.

Passengers from La Guayra report that President Castro is determined upon war and has issued orders that the forts fire on the first French warship sighted. He considers the whole French movement to be a bluff.

## MOROCCO.

London, February 5.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in an inspired article, ridicules the idea of war resulting from the Algeciras Conference. It says that if the Conference should end only in a fiasco, the *status quo* in Morocco would be maintained.

## AERONAUTS CROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL.

London, February, 6.

Two aeronauts named Pollock and Dale crossed from London to France on Saturday in four hours, during a gale. They landed at a place 20 miles inland, in a snowstorm.

## RUSSIA.

The daily executions in Poland and the Baltic Provinces indicate that a policy of remorseless repression is being followed by Russia.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

Later.

The newspapers are divided as to the leadership of the Unionists. The *Standard*, *Morning Post* and *Globe* are strongly in favour of Mr. Chamberlain: the others uphold Mr. Balfour.

The *Times* strongly deprecates any widening of the cleavage considering the condition of the party, especially as it is needless to formulate any definite policy in opposition.

It is noteworthy that the personal relations between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are of the most friendly character.

## LONDON COUNCILLORS IN PARIS.

London, February 7.

The members of the London County Council have had a magnificent reception in Paris. A banquet was given them in the Hotel de Ville. Speeches of the most cordial nature were delivered.

## CHINESE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The regulations for the admission of Chinese into the United States have been radically revised. The Bertillon system of identification has been discontinued as it proves unduly humiliating to the Chinese.

## THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Later.

An enthusiastic feeling is shown in Paris in ovating the London County Councillors. The business of taking inventories of the Churches has been suspended during their visit in order to avoid disorders.

## GERMAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

It is semi-officially stated that Count Rex, German Minister in Teheran, replaces Baron Mumm-Schwarzenstein at Peking, who replaces Count Arco-Valley in Tokyo. The latter has been appointed to Athens.

## BISHOP HOARE ON THE YELLOW PERIL.

Bishop Hoare, of Hongkong, interviewed by Reuter, says that he does not place much



faith in a warlike "Yellow peril," but he thinks seriously of the possibility of the yellow races swamping Australia and Canada. He regards the outlook in China as more threatening than it was just before the Boxer rising.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Coalition have published a Manifesto enunciating their position towards the Crown; but it has met with a mixed reception. A strong tendency is manifested in favour of pacific action and reciprocal concessions.

#### IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, February 8.

The Privy Council in Dublin has revoked proclamations under the Coercion Acts.

#### RAISING HIS PAY.

A British Army Order increases the pay of Colour-Sergeants by six pence daily.

#### CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

There were further disturbances during the inventorying of the French Churches at Alençon, Cherbourg and Saint Cloud. The revolutionaries broke into a cathedral and burned the confessional and threw a statue of the Madonna into the river.

#### FRANCE AND BRITISH COUNCILLORS.

Later.

President Loubet received the London County Councillors most cordially.

A portion of the Edinburgh Corporation is to visit Paris in April.

The Lyons Municipal Council has accepted an invitation to visit Manchester.

#### DISTRACTED RUSSIA.

From various incidents it would appear that the Russian revolutionaries are only biding their time. Three accidental explosions of bombs, causing numerous deaths, have occurred in Sosonowic, Odessa and Viellostock.

The Russian writer Kowchewsky has been arrested at Tchentz, in a house which contained 200 rifles, 20,000 cartridges and 50 revolvers.

(By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERICS.

London, February 2.

In Paris at the Church of St. Clotilde, a body of clericals resisted the entry of some officials who had been deputed to catalogue the property of the church. The police and the *Garde Republicaine* stormed the church and expelled the rioters. There was blood-shed on both sides, and the church was damaged.

The Prime Minister declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government would not tolerate clerical agitation. A vote of confidence was passed.

#### ITALY.

London, February 5.

In Rome it is thought that Senior Tottini will probably be the new premier. There is a great public outcry against the confusion prevailing in the financial and other departments.

#### RUSSIA.

News from St. Petersburg says that the nobility predict a terrible agrarian crisis in the spring.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, February 7.

It is stated in Paris that the Kaiser Wilhelm has resolved that the Algeiras conference shall not lead to a quarrel with

France. Probably in consequence of the British attitude a compromise is anticipated.

#### RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The St. Petersburg *Slavo* declares that an understanding has been reached with England. Serious concessions in Tibet, Afghanistan and Persia.

(Note—The telegram is vaguely worded. It is not clear which Power has made concessions to the other; whether Russia concedes or Great Britain. —Ed. J. M.)

#### PRESIDENT LOUBET.

London, February 8.

President Loubet, receiving the London County Council, declared that he was glad of his approaching freedom which he desired to enjoy.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota 1	Sa. Feb. 10
Europe	N. L. D.	Zieten 2	Sa. Feb. 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 3	Su. Feb. 11
America	P. M.	Siberia	M. Feb. 12
Europe	M. M.	Tourane 4	Th. Feb. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India 5	Th. Feb. 15
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 6	Th. Feb. 15
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota 7	F. Feb. 16
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea 8	Su. Feb. 18
America	P. M.	Mongolia 8	F. Feb. 23
Hongkong	B. T.	Hyades	Su. Feb. 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	M. Feb. 26
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. Mar. 1
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. Mar. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Mar. 5
America	O. & O.	Doric	F. Mar. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 8th inst.
- 3 Left Nagasaki on the 7th inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 9th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 7th inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Salazie	Sa. Feb. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Feb. 10
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. Feb. 13
Europe	P. & O.	Sumatra	Tu. Feb. 13
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Feb. 13
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	W. Feb. 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. Feb. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. Feb. 16
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Feb. 17
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Sa. Feb. 17
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	M. Feb. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	Tu. Feb. 20
America	P. M.	Korea	Tu. Feb. 20
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Th. Feb. 22
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Su. Feb. 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Hyades	M. Feb. 26
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Tu. Feb. 27
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	F. Mar. 2
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Sa. Mar. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Mar. 3
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Mar. 5
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Mar. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440. S. Robinson, 2nd Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Strathmore*, British steamer, 2,292. King, 2nd Feb.—Portland, Oregon, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Halvard*, Norwegian steamer, 1,066. C. Anderson, 2nd Feb.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benlarig*, British steamer, 2,510. A. Wallace, 3rd Feb.—London via ports, and Kobe, 1st Feb., General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Aumantia*, German steamer, 2,806. Feldtmann, 3rd Feb.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 1st Feb., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Tjiluwong*, Dutch steamer, 3,052. N. v. W. Jurriaanse, 3rd Feb.—Batavia ports, and Kobe, 1st Feb., General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744. J. Lorentzen, 3rd Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benvorlich*, British steamer, 2,164. W. Thomson, 4th Feb.—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712. A. Yamashita, 4th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yawata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,364. N. Mathieson, 4th Feb.—Kure, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese, 1,959. Y. Kishi, 4th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750. J. W. Saunders, 5th Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803. A. G. Steavens, 5th Feb.—Takao via ports, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726. W. N. James, 6th Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673. K. Suzuki, 6th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Saint Bede*, British steamer, 2,288. W. Clements, 7th Feb.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 5th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Austria*, Austrian steamer, 4,879. R. Colledani, 7th Feb.—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 2nd Feb., Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

*Sambia*, German steamer, 3,623. Ehlers, 7th Feb.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Vincennes*, French barque, 1,739. Levaillant, 7th Feb.—Liverpool, 31st July, Salt.—Sale & Frazar, Ltd.

*Drufar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,100. J. M. King, 7th Feb.—Takow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Greenwich*, British steamer, 1,836. B. Cobb, 7th Feb.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Taiwan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796. A. Christensen, 7th Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003. H. Bybus, 8th Feb.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ningchow*, British steamer, 4,894. H. L. Allen, 8th Feb.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 7th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Taishan*, British steamer, 1,122. J. T. Laing, 8th Feb.—Anping and Keelung, Salt.—Yamagata-ya.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744. J. Lorentzen, 8th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Katori Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,660. N. Morii, 3rd Feb.—Takow via Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Takeshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,199. G. Nomura, 3rd Feb.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440. S. Robinson, 3rd Feb.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556. I. Shimidzu, 3rd Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Preussen*, German steamer, 3,278. R. Meyer, 3rd Feb.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806. Feldtmann, 4th Feb.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744. J. Lorentzen, 4th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mortlake*, British steamer, 1,680. F. W. Batten, 4th Feb.—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Halvard*, Norwegian steamer, 1,066. C. Anderson, 5th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Strathmore*, British steamer, 2,292. King, 5th Feb.—Moji via Kobe, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882. N. Nielsen, 5th Feb.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353. K. Sato, 5th Feb.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110. A. Keith, 5th Feb.—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Antenor*, British steamer, 3,503. R. Williams, 6th Feb.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750. J. W. Saunders, 6th Feb.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712. A. Yamashita, 6th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673. K. Suzuki, 6th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sambia*, German steamer, 3,623. Ehlers, 7th Feb.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959. Y. Kishi,

7th Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Banyuwilich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 7th Feb.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tjiluwong*, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. v. W. Jurriaanse, 7th Feb.—Macassar and Soerabaya via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Hassia*, German barque, 1,710, P. Bergeest, 8th Feb.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.  
*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 8th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Steavens, 8th Feb.—Takao via ports, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 8th Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Sukui, Mr. Pettican, Mrs. Pettican, Mr. J. Holder, Mr. C. F. Batty, Mr. C. O. Major, and Mr. S. Homma, in cabin; Mr. S. Hirona, in steerage. In Transit:—Mrs. J. A. F. Bouchier, Com. Thorpe-Douglas, Mrs. Thorpe-Douglas, Mr. H. C. Cleveland, Mr. S. Quinchard, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mrs. F. E. Cameron, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. C. F. Coard, Mr. K. Tamura, Mr. A. H. Notley, Mr. A. Grand, Mr. C. R. Cummings, Mr. A. J. Weeds, Miss A. Strand, Mrs. M. A. Jewett, Mr. A. Damuliewicz, Mr. P. Draka, Mr. K. Inoaka, Mr. T. Rosaka, in cabin; 4 Indians, 2 Chinese, and 30 Japanese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Chu Tac Wa, Master Chu King, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mehl, Rev. J. M. Stick, Mr. H. E. Teschmacher, Mrs. D. Russell, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. Randall Hargrave, and Mr. H. J. Ackland, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. D. Jamieson, Miss Olga Kroostcheff, Mr. E. J. Lord, and Mr. Lee Sing Goo, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Dr. T. W. Ayres, Miss Lucy Ayres, Mrs. J. H. Borland, Mrs. E. M. Chase, Mr. W. W. Cook, Mr. Geo. K. Cheney, Master Jos. Eaton, Mr. A. Emanuel, Mr. F. A. Fuller, Mr. W. T. Hemphill, Rev. J. W. Lowe, Mr. C. A. Meissner, Rev. and Mrs. W. A. McKinney, Mr. L. W. McCalla, Miss L. H. McCalla, Mrs. A. MacArthur and infant, Col. Potapoff, Mrs. Chas. Read, Miss E. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Spinney, Com. P. Vedernicoff, and Mr. F. B. Walker, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver:—Mr. Y. Asaka, Mr. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. V. R. Bowden, Mr. C. C. Brower, Mr. A. Bushholz, Mr. F. H. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, Miss R. Dobbins, Mr. L. Hallward, Rev. D. A. G. Harding, Mrs. Harding, Mr. H. J. Helm, Mr. W. H. Kitchens, Mrs. Kitchens, Mr. G. Kobayashi, Mr. A. Lehman, Miss J. McBean, Miss A. C. Munson, Mr. C. Schwarz, Mr. G. R. Talbot, and Mr. A. V. Wallace, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver:—Mr. R. Bahnsen, Mr. G. F. Board, Mrs. E. A. Bouchier, Mrs. F. E. Cameron, Mr. H. Cleveland, R.N., Mr. C. R. Cornings, Mr. A. Damuliewicz, Mr. Draska, Mr. A. Grand, Mr. Haraguchi, Mr. K. Inoaka, Mrs. M. A. Jewett, Mr. S. Kawai, Mr. S. Koga, Mr. T. Kosaka, Mr. Miyazaka, Mr. K. Nansen, Mr. A. H. Notley, Mr. N. Nomura, Mr. Okubo, Mr. F. Quinchard, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mr. Donald Stewart, Miss A. Strand, Mr. M. Takai, Mr. K. Takamura, Mr. S. Tamura, Com. Thorpe-Douglas, R.N., Mrs. Thorpe-Douglas, Mr. J. Uchida, Mr. K. Usuda, Mr. C. J. Weed, Mr. E. Wixon, and Mr. R. Yamanaka, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Peussen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. E. W. Maitland, Mr. E. Kaunhauser, Mr. Southern, Miss Southern, Miss Taylor, Mr. J. Darroch, Mr. T. Ruppert, Mr. A. V. C. Maher, Mr. Fidge, Miss R. Allen, Mr. Baum, Mr. E. M. Abdoelhoosen, Mr. Carl Oelrichs, Mr. Grouing and boy, Dr. Wunderlich, Mrs. Wunderlich, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, Mr. V. Littenfeld, Dr. Max Gacke, Mr. C. A. W. Kronig, Mr. K. Matsunaga, Mr. R. Yashiro, Mr. C. F. Town, Mr. Wong Wai Chee, Rev. W. Corley Butler, Mr. G. Ishizaki, Mr. T. Harada, Mr. S. Motoda, Oberst. Konstantin Slesarsieff, Eng. Alexander Blumberg, Lieut. Gustav Goothus, Mr. S. Komura, Mr. M. Moritake, Mr. F. T. Ching, Mr. L. Y. Chan, Mr. Ching Yok Ium, Mr. and Mrs. Eisenberg, and Mr. K. F. de Silva, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. Ashikaga and servant, Dr. T. W. Ayres, Miss Lucy Ayres, Mr. F. S. Blake and valet, Mrs. F. S. Blake, Mrs. J. H. Borland, Mr. A. Bramback, Col. C. Cane, Miss E. Cane, Mrs. E. M. Chase, Mr. Geo. K. Cheney, Mr. W. W. Cook, Master Jos. Eaton, Jr., Mr. A. Emanuel, Mr. F. A. Fuller, Mr. F. A. Frisk, Mr. T. Fujibayashi, Mr. M. Hatori, Mr. W. T. Hemphill, Mr. D. Jamieson, Miss Olga Kroostcheff, Mr. J. Kojima, Mr. N.

Koplan, Mrs. N. Koplan, Mr. F. J. Lazarus, Mr. Lee Sing Coo, Mr. E. J. Lord, Rev. J. W. Lowe, Mrs. J. W. Lowe and child, Mrs. A. McArthur and infant, Miss L. H. McCalla, Mr. L. W. McCullom, Rev. W. A. McKinney, Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Mr. C. A. Meissner, Mr. E. E. Milliken, Miss M. Pennington, Mr. V. Petersen, Col. Potapoff, Mr. Chas. Read, Miss E. F. Robinson, Mrs. D. Russell, Mr. W. L. Spinney, Mrs. W. L. Spinney, Com. S. Takeuchi, I.J.N., Mr. H. E. Teschmacher, Lieut. Eng. G. Tomonaga, I.J.N., Com. Vedernicoff, Mr. F. W. Voegelien, Mrs. F. W. Voegelien, Mr. F. B. Walker, Mr. D. P. Wilkinson, and Mrs. D. P. Wilkinson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss S. Leslie, Miss Mary Lulteel, Miss S. Constable, Mr. R. M. Ker, Mrs. Fairrow, Mrs. Weaver, Mr. F. Cummins, Mr. F. Ribeiro, Mr. W. V. Du Bose, Mr. Herman Briggs, Mr. H. J. Neville, and Mr. R. Ruegg, in cabin; Mr. Le Munyon, in intermediate.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada & West.	Chicago New York Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	338	—	409	747
Kobe	—	—	2	2
Yokohama	28	—	—	28
Total	546	—	411	957

## SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Phila. & East.	South Mon. Total.
H'kong & Canton	186	—	186
Shanghai	—	—	—
Yokohama	502	—	15
Total	688	—	15

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Shippers of silk per S. S. *Manchuria*, for San Francisco 6th Feb:—

	Bales
Herbert Dent & Co.	90
Vivanti Bros.	45
American Trading Co.	30
Bavie & Co.	10
L. Mottet	10
Otto Sireuli	10
China & Japan Trading Co.	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	101
Doshin Kaisha	15
Total	316

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 9.

No change in this market.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16

	PER YARD
Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.85 to 4.65

	PER YARD
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD
Flannels	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50

	PER YARD
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 21 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.32

	PER YARD
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00

	PER YARD
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00

	PER YARD
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00

	PER YARD
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.80

	PER YARD
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.20 to 12.50

	PER YARD
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 3 inches	0.90 to 1.80

	PER YARD
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25

	PER YARD
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

	PER HULK
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00

	PER HULK
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	375.00 to 385.00

	PER HULK
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

	PER HULK
American Middling	33.50 to 34.00

	PER HULK
Indian Broach	28.50 to 29.00

	PER HULK
Chinese	25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

Conditions are unchanged.

	PER POUND
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	4.30 to 4.50

	PER POUND
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.35 to 4.65

	PER POUND
do Sheet	4.70 to 6.95

	PER POUND
do Hoop (½" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50

	PER POUND
Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	12.00

	PER POUND
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.00 to 7.50

	PER POUND
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W.	7.40 to 7.65

	PER POUND
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.40

## KEROSENE.

The market is still quiet.

American	33.39
Russian	3.15
Langkat	3.14

## SUGAR.

Market still inactive.

	PER POUND
Brown Takao	7.70 to 8.10
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.20 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined	14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

No change.

	PER POUND
Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Sellers have had their turn this week and have managed to obtain an advance of from ten to twenty yen per picul according to quality. As the market advanced considerable purchases were made for New York, direct exporters being very active in the matter. A few small parcels of fine-size Filatures have also been taken for Europe at quotations.

Best Joshu Re-reels are now extinct and no further supplies are expected unless there be a few spring reelings in April and May. For Kakedas prices are nominal all round in the absence of demand but holders are strong in their attitude.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	1,070 to 1,080
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	1,010 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	955 to 965
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	970 to 975
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	930 to 940
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 2	910 to 945
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	Nom. 980 to 985
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	945 to 950
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	925 to 930
Kakedas—No. 2	905 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2½	895 to 900

## WASTE SILK.

No change in the market. Conditions exactly as previously reported, buyers complaining that quality up to standard is no longer to be found.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshui, Best	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshui, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshui, Good	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	40 to 45

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 9

London silver 1/8 higher but no change in the sterling quotations from China and local rates are all unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	1/4 @ 1/8
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— Bills on demand	1/4 @ 1/8
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— 4 months' sight	1/4 @ 1/8
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— Private 4 months' sight	1/4 @ 1/8
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— 6 months' sight	1/4 @ 1/8
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Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256
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— Private 4 months' sight	260 1/4 @ 1
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— 6 months' sight	262 1/4 @ 1/8
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Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 101*
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— Private 10 days, sight	do 99*
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Shanghai—Bank sight	71 1/4*
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— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/4*
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India—Bank sight	151 1/2
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— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2
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America—Bank sight	49 1/2
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— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/2
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— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
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Germany—Bank sight	208 1/2
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— Private 4 months' sight	213
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Bar Silver (London)	30 1/2
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\* Nominal.

# BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red  
Rough Hands Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP

**M**ILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

### COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

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**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 50 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

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## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
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THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
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the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 538, Oxford St.)  
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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about February 9th, the "AUSTRIA."  
—Heller Bros.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Feb. 10th, at 7 a.m., the "SALAZIE."  
—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Feb. 10th, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 10th, the "DAKOTA."  
—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 11th, the "NINGCHOW."  
—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 13th, at Daylight, the "SUMATRA."  
—P. & O. S.N. Co.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1906.

## DEATH.

Died on the 9th inst., at 8.25 p.m., at No. 37, Ishikawa, Omarudani, the residence of his sister, Mrs. F. Abella, Mr. JORJINIO BERNARDINO ECA DA SILVA. Hongkong papers please copy.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE Arthur of Connaught and the Garter Mission arrives in Yokohama on Monday.

THE death is announced of Viscount Itsutsuji. He was a descendant of one of the Court Nobles.

GENERAL SELIAN FF, Commander of the Vladivostok fortress, who is now undergoing treatment at Nagasaki, is reported to be better.

THE *Chitose*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Take-tomi, Commander of the South-China Squadron, left Sasebo on Feb. 16th for Shanghai.

A FUKUI telegram says that a number of the employees of the Naoyetsu Raw Silk Company have been arrested on a charge of fraud.

MR. T. KAWAMURA, Director of Posts, Yokohama, has been succeeded by Mr. S. Iida, a Secretary of the Communications Department.

THE Englishmen of Yokohama intend to celebrate St. George's Day with a Ball at the Public Hall. Mr. L. J. Healing has been elected President of the St. George's Society.

THE following appointments of *attaches* to embassies were made on February 8th:—Lieut.

Colonel Machida, of infantry, to France; Major-General Uchida and Major Muto, of infantry, to Russia; and Major Tanaka, of infantry, to America.

OWING to the heavy snowfall of Feb. 9th, eleven telegraph poles between Yamakita and Chigasaki fell, and traffic on the railway was interrupted for about three hours.

EARLY on the morning of Feb. 11th two coolies were found frozen to death in Tokyo, one at Yonezawa, cho, Nihonbashi, and the other at Tajima-cho, Asakusa, respectively.

A COOLIE named S. Nishimura (21) was arrested on the morning of Feb. 8th in Moto-machi, Ichome, Yokohama, while trying to escape after having stolen a purse from a foreign lady.

ABOUT 9 p.m. on Sunday, Feb. 11th, fire broke out in the dwelling of an old woman named Shidzu Uchida at Aoi-cho, Ichome, Yokohama. The flames were put out before they could spread.

MARQUIS ITO proceeded on Feb. 13th to Hayama on his way to Korea and had audience of the Crown Prince. About Feb. 20th, he will leave Shimomoseki by the cruiser *Idzumi*, being escorted by the *Tatsuta*.

OUNT NOZDU, formerly Commander of the Central Army, has been decorated by the Kaiser with a first class order. It may be remembered that Prince Carl Anton was at the front with General Nodzu's army.

A NAGASAKI telegram reports that on the morning of Feb. 11th snow fell there to a depth of about four inches. On Feb. 11th the Russian volunteer ship *Kamichatka* arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostok to undergo repairs.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo reports that a severe snow storm was experienced there on Feb. 9th. Many fishing boats capsized and twelve bodies of fishermen were washed ashore at Setana and two at Makishima the following day.

A TELEGRAM from Aomori says that K. Kawaguchi, a policeman, was murdered on Feb. 6th, being shot by a farmer named S. Kajima, in the district of Sannohe, while trying to arrest the latter for shooting without a permit. The culprit was arrested the following day.

A HAKODATE telegram says that at 4 a.m. on Feb. 12th, the steamer *Kubo Maru* (230 tons) went ashore off the village of Tsurikake, Okujiri, on her way from Otaru to Sakata. She sank at once. Twenty-one of the crew and passengers are missing and one was saved.

MR. JIRO HAMA (23), second son of Mr. K. Hama, an official of the Board of Auditors, and Sugi Muto (19), who was formerly employed in his father's house as a female servant, committed suicide on the evening of Feb. 9th, by laying themselves on the railway near Akabane.

CAPT. TRUMMLER, naval attaché of the German Legation, entertained General Baron Kuroki and military officers of high rank on the evening of Feb. 10th in the Oriental Palace Hotel, Yokohama. Marquis Oyama and Admiral Togo, who had been invited, were unable to attend.

MR. HARA, Minister for Home Affairs, has decided to hold a conference of local Governors. He has issued invitations for the Governors to assemble in Tokyo not later than Feb. 19th. The *Shogyo* says that the meeting is in connexion with domestic loan of two hundred million yen.

It is reported by telegram that owing to a serious snow-storm, several houses collapsed on Feb. 10th in the district of Kameda and fifteen of the occupants were killed. In the districts of

Reibun and Shimamaki, five dwellings were destroyed and seven persons were crushed to death and two injured. Six fishing boats are missing off Sutsu and twenty off Reibun. The fishermen number about a hundred and fifty.

FEB. 12th being the first anniversary of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Mr. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, entertained the British Ambassador and his staff at his official residence. There was an exchange of cordial addresses between the Minister and Ambassador.

S. TACHIBANA (52) a waste goods' merchant living in the small inn known as the Kosha-ya, Nagasumi-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo, on Feb. 13th murdered his wife, Sei (36) by strangling her. The murderer subsequently gave himself up to the Yotsuya police station. Poverty was the cause.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that since the end of October up to the present about half a million soldiers have returned from the front. There are still the 6th, 7th, and 8th Divisions, and the commissariat of the 4th, and Yalu armies. Their withdrawal will be completed by the middle of April.

NINETY-FOUR of the prisoners who recently returned from Russia by the *Vancouver* were examined on Feb. 12th by Court-Martial in the Second Division, Sendai. They were all released on the ground that they had been captured in the advanced lines while lying helpless through severe wounds.

FORTY Russians, including some military and naval officers, arrived at Nagasaki on Feb. 8th by a transport from Vladivostok. According to them, says a correspondent of the *Kokumin*, the disturbances at Vladivostok continue. Later news, however, is to the effect that order has been restored by the free use of Cossack methods.

THE *Shogyo* says that the representative of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is conducting negotiations with a foreign capitalist for a loan of twenty million yen. The terms will probably be:—5 per cent interest; issue price, 93. The paper adds that the firm will use the loan as a fund for purchasing from the Pacific Mail the *Siberia*, *Mongolia*, *Manchuria*, *China* and *Korea*.

THE Russian transport *Voronej* arrived at Yokkaichi on Feb. 12th where 2,319 Russian prisoners from Hamadera and Nagoya were taken on board. She left on Feb. 14th for Vladivostok. There are still about 3,200 prisoners throughout the Empire. They will be embarked at Yokkaichi or Kobe by the British steamer *Monarch*, which will shortly arrive from Vladivostok.

PRINCE Tsai left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Feb. 13th by the *Dakota* for America. At the English Hatoba, many officials of the Department of the Imperial Household, the Foreign Office, the Kencho, etc., saw him off. Previous to his departure, the Chinese prince donated five hundred yen to the Tai-tung School as a fund to maintain the institute and a hundred and fifty yen as a fund to encourage the education of pupils.

U. IWATANI, a soldier belonging to the 42nd regiment of the Fifth Division, one of the prisoners from Russia on board the *Vancouver*, is reported to have committed suicide on Jan. 31st on the way to Japan, by throwing himself into the sea. It is said by the *Hochi* that before leaving Russia he received a letter from his father saying that his conduct in being taken alive would spoil the reputation of the Japanese army and cast odium on the names of the family and the villagers and concluded by ordering him not to return home alive.

## CHINA.

Saturday, February 10.

A correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* sends to that journal a translation of a circular sent out among Chinese Christians by Pastor Uang Häu-sheng of the Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. The object of the circular is to rouse in Chinese Christians a spirit of independence so that they shall be able to stand alone, unassisted by foreigners, and the Chinese Presbyterian Church of San Francisco has subscribed \$12,000 towards that end. Mr. Uang (we presume that the name would be "Wang" according to ordinary methods of transliteration) heads his circular "A Trumpet Call to Self-dependence" and speaks in really stirring language which indicates profound earnestness and great ability. Inasmuch as the document fills two closely printed columns of our Shanghai contemporary we can not find space to re-produce it, but we quote a few passages which may be called the most striking portions:—

Can it be that the men who compose the Christian Church will not also resolutely recapture our ancestral land and not longer endure the insults and bitter poison of barbarians and outsiders?

\* \* \*

What is already past cannot be recalled, but let us not again endure the past. The Church of yesterday, like yesterday, is past; the Church of to-day, like to-day, is alive. We men with only one day's life cannot but fulfil the duty of the day, and we desire our Christian fellow countrymen from to-day and onwards to bestir themselves, earnestly throwing off the fears and servile despondency to which they have been accustomed, rousing up the very honourable spirit of independence in order that the Church may have a self-dependent foundation.

\* \* \*

Fellow-countrymen! As we hear of this let us each rise up, and to the full measure of our power and wealth, for the glory of God and the love of man, shoulder our burden. If thus the Church will act, what difficulty is there in our becoming independent; and if already self-dependent how will we again have international complications arising from disputes between the Church and people? Enduring prosperity and peace will be enjoyed by all, the Lord's kingdom will speedily come to China, the masses will be influenced, our nation, by this opportunity will turn from weakness to strength, and when our eyes have been rubbed awake, we shall behold a most happy path before the Church, and fortune's road before the Chinese nation.

The correspondent who sends this to our Shanghai contemporary calls it "a religious-political manifesto entirely in harmony with the present mood of our Chinese friends to free themselves from the foreigners." Certainly the passages we have quoted convey that impression, but they are the only portions of the lengthy document that bear such a construction, and, after all, we must not forget that the Chinese Christians are placed in a very difficult and dangerous position if the "rights recovery" propaganda of certain Middle-Kingdom publicists has any significance and if there be really a movement on foot to establish a purely Chinese China. For the Christian converts are flagrant evidence of foreign intervention in Chinese affairs. In almost all riots which have hitherto taken place in China popular rage has been directed against foreign missionaries or against their Chinese followers, and should the present mood of the nation assume really formidable dimensions, one of its practical developments might very possibly be a massacre of native Christians. At all events, to have stood aloof from the nationalistic revival would permanently disfigure the record of Christianity in China, and we can well imagine that every thoughtful Chinese follower of Christ must feel deeply perplexed at this juncture. Whether to oppose the popular move-

ment and thus impair, if not destroy, the prospects of Christianity in China, or to fall into line with the movement and thus incur the reproach of the teachers who carried the Western creed to China and devoted their lives to its propagandism—that is the difficult choice which presents itself to-day to the leaders of the Christian Church in the Middle Kingdom.

It has been decided, according to the *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams, that the Yeh-Han Railway shall be taken in hand by a joint-stock company, and so keen are the people to carry the project to completion that within three days after the opening of the lists of subscribers, no less than eight hundred thousand shares were applied for. It is not stated what the face value of a share is, but even if we put it at the low figure of 10 dollars, that means that 8 millions of dollars have been furnished at once. The telegram adds that the people, in their enthusiasm, are disposed to claim that even Chinese subjects in foreign countries should recognise the duty of subscribing. Possibly this very unusual earnestness on the part of the people is due, in some degree, to umbrage against the apparently arbitrary methods of Viceroy Tsen, who sought to obtain funds by means of taxation. Tsen has been denounced to the Throne, and the duty of investigating his case has been entrusted to Viceroy Chou, but we are inclined to think that Tsen's mode of procedure has at any rate stirred the somewhat sluggish pulses of his nationals although he himself may suffer eventually. The Chinese should be perfectly well able to build their own railways, and possibly the Yeh-Han line may mark an epoch.

Monday, February 12.

Among the demands said to have been formulated by M. Pokotiloff one relates to compensation for the destroyer *Reshitelni*, captured by the Japanese off Chefoo, and to compensation for the two (?) torpedo-boats which ran ashore in Yingching Bay in August, 1904, being closely pursued by Japanese ships of war. We can understand the *Reshitelni* claim, inasmuch as the incident inspired controversy in Europe at the time, but the case of the torpedo-boats which beached themselves to avoid pursuit seems an extravagant basis for indemnity. At all events, if the Russians are going to raise this question of violations of China's neutrality, they can scarcely expect to get much satisfaction, for they come into court with exceedingly dirty hands.

One is inclined to credit the rumour that China and Russia in these negotiations are both pursuing the policy of asking each other for impossibilities. Thus they will have a long and resultless controversy, which is the most that either expects.

The news of an attack upon the missionaries at Changpu is confirmed. This place is some 60 miles from Amoy. All the missionaries escaped from the station except Mr. Oldham, who is said to be lying concealed in the house of a Chinese official. The latest report is that the rioters have arms and that they are marching on Changchow. The outbreak is regarded in some quarters as an evidence of the anti-foreign feeling that exists in China, and a Washington telegram alleges that in view of this state of affairs the Powers are hesitating as to the expediency of withdrawing their troops from Pehchili. In connexion with this it may be mentioned that Viceroy Tsen is charged with opposing British interests in

Canton and that the Governor of Hongkong is formulating strong protests.

In reply to the representations of the Chinese Government, M. Pokotiloff is said to have replied that it would be impossible to withdraw the Russian Railway Guards from Manchuria in view of the unsettled condition of the country. The Waiwupu has therefore gone over the head of M. Pokotiloff and has instructed its Representative in St. Petersburg to approach the Russian Government direct. The question of freeing Manchuria from the presence of foreign troops now rests solely with Russia, Japan having pledged herself by treaty to remove her railway guards so soon as Russia is willing to do the same.

Tuesday, February 13.

Newchwang telegraphs that the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Manchuria has virtually come to a standstill and that those stationed at Kunchuling and Changchun are suffering from want of provisions. The same telegram says that the Russians are busily making surveys of the country on the east of Changchun and that these operations are supposed to have reference to railway building, but unless the line from Kirin to Changchun be in question it is difficult to understand what road could be contemplated.

The Russo-Chinese Bank, which, since the capture of Newchwang by the Japanese, had its place of business in a German store, has now opened a branch in the Russian Consulate. The incident is said to have been marked by considerable ceremony.

The Mongolian King of Khalachi appears to be a man of great enlightenment. There have just arrived at Nagasaki three young ladies, daughters of one of his principal officials. They are under the care of a Miss Kawara, who, having originally gone to Shanghai as a teacher, was subsequently engaged as preceptress in the King's household. She describes His Majesty as being much attached to Western civilization. He endeavours as far as possible to introduce Occidental customs into his kingdom and is himself a devotee of lawn tennis, while, at the same time, he patronizes everything calculated to promote the spread of learning. Conservative Peking seems to be somewhat suspicious of his doings, so that the three young ladies—their ages are given as 15, 15 and 13—who passed through the Chinese capital en route for the coast, had to be disguised as Japanese and smuggled through the city. It will perhaps be remembered that this central Asian monarch visited Japan at the time of the last exhibition in Osaka.

Wednesday, February 14.

According to the correspondents of the leading Tokyo journals there has been held in Peking a meeting of the Foreign Representatives to consider the question of withdrawing the foreign garrison from Pehchili. No final decision was reached but the forecast is that all the troops will be removed except those stationed in Peking and Tientsin. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent alleges that one of the Ministers accused Germany of having made this proposal in her own selfish interests and of having hoodwinked the other Powers. Of course it is not credible that any such accusation was preferred in open conference. That version of the initiative in the withdrawal scheme is now comparatively ancient history. It received prominence in a communication made by the Peking correspondent of the *Journal* and

quoted by the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, namely:—

All Germany's efforts to secure a footing in Shantung have signally failed. Neither intimidation nor conciliation has availed. In order to obtain the concession of a railway line from Tien-tsin to Cheng-kang, on the Yang-tze, and to be authorized to construct branch lines from the trunk line of Shantung, Germany finally made an offer to the Dowager Empress to withdraw the troops from Kiao-chau and the neighbourhood. Germany likewise took the imprudent initiative of proposing the total evacuation of Chi-li. The offer of evacuation was received with pleasure and vague promises were formulated, but that was all.

It is not from French sources, of course, that we can look for sympathetic versions of German doings, but at the same time it must be confessed that, as the old saying is, Germany gets all round more kicks than half-pennies now-a-days.

Friday, February 16.

London telegraphs to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that an influential Chinese resident in the United States has warned the Washington Government that a project is on foot in China to put all the foreigners in the Settlements to a cruel death. The telegram adds that the warning is credited and that precautions are being adopted accordingly. There is no doubt that Chinese mobs, were they cleverly organized and resolutely led, might perpetrate some terrible outrages before armed assistance was available to defend the settlements, but happily mobs never are cleverly organized or resolutely led.

It appears (*Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondence) that a complication has arisen between the Waiwupu and the British Minister. The former, in the sequel of the recent affair at the Shanghai Mixed Court, asked that the Court be deprived of its collegiate character, there being no longer any occasion for the attendance of a foreign assessor. The Chinese Government takes the view that the trial, punishment and imprisonment of Chinese subjects should be absolutely and entirely in Chinese hands. But instead of replying to these proposals Sir Ernest Satow preferred three demands on his own account. The first was that a sum of 80,000 taels should be paid by China as compensation for injuries done to foreign buildings during the riots; the second, that all the Chinese officials concerned should be reprimanded or punished; and the third that the leaders of the disturbance should be searched for and severely dealt with. The Chinese are said to have been much perturbed by this unexpected counter-blast.

From the *China Times* of the 22nd January, we learn that a "Chinese and Foreign Mutual Improvement Society" has been formed at Newchwang. The inaugural address was delivered by Lieut.-Col. Yokura, and the other speakers were U. S. Consul-General Sammons, Mr. Bandinel, esq., prefect Kueihsing, and Messrs. H. A. Bush, and three Chinese gentlemen. Mr. Webster wound up the proceedings with an impressive appeal in Chinese.

The Peking Government has wired to all Viceroy and Governors to arrest Kuo Chung and Yen Chung-yen, the two leaders of the Patriotic Society in Shanghai who were the promoters of the recent riot.

Mr. Rockhill has presented to the Waiwupu a proposal for the employment of Chinese labour on the Panama canal, on terms similar to those on which coolies have gone to the Rand.

Says the *N.-C. Daily News*:—Mr. Sinclair, the manager of the Eastern Java Trading Company, has not been seen since China New Year's Eve, and it is reported that an examination of the firm's books and safe shows a shortage of some

\$60,000. Mr. Sinclair was said to be an American citizen, at any rate he claims that nationality, and the money—some \$700 odd—found in the safe is in the possession of the American Consul-General, who has also placed the Marshal of the Court in charge of stock and fittings of the offices and godown.

The *Nanfangpao* is informed that, on the 11th January, a somewhat serious accident happened to the Ching-Han line. A freight train, consisting of thirteen heavily-laden cars, was derailed at Chengchou in the Honan province. Fortunately, no persons were injured, but the damage done to the cargo is alleged to have been very great. The Engineer-in-chief in charge of the line, immediately on receipt of the news, sent twelve engineers to the scene of the accident to make the necessary repairs to the derailed train. It is stated that the station master concerned was dismissed for what appears to be no fault of his, the natives asserting that it was the locomotive driver being asleep at the time of the accident which caused the disaster.

The *Nanfangpao* says that the Waiwupu declines to pay indemnity for the property destroyed in the recent Shanghai riot unless Chinese troops are hereafter stationed within the Settlement, and that the Foreign Ministers recognising this difficulty have abandoned the demand.

The situation at Canton is still very critical, and unless Viceroy Tsên alters his attitude towards the gentry and merchants, serious consequences may ensue. It is stated that Viceroy Yunnan Shih-k'ai and Chou Fu have been asked to interpose their good offices to induce Viceroy Tsên to recede from his present antagonising position. The Chinese Telegraph Office at Canton is still closed to those who wish to dispatch telegrams referring to the present difficulty.

The *North-China Daily News* publishes the following letter:—

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your paper we notice an extract from the *Japan Daily Mail* in which some anonymous correspondent gives it as his opinion that "the business of the Russo-Chinese Bank is in a very unprosperous condition."

Kindly permit us to flatly contradict this report. The Bank has had a very satisfactory year. The Shanghai office and its sub-branches have alone made a net profit of over £500,000, and the Bank has never before been in such a prosperous condition as at present.

We are, etc.,

Russo-Chinese Bank,  
W. DROSEMEIER,  
J. BERGENDAHL.

February 1st.

It is of interest to note from an official Chinese report which has just been issued that there are now no less than eight hundred and twenty-four foreign schools in China, with 150,000 students and over two hundred foreign and 1,000 Chinese teachers. Most of the schools are supported by Missions. The most flourishing is said to be the American Mission College at Amoy, which has a very high reputation, its graduates being welcomed in every part of the Empire. Its students numbered 314 at the end of December last.

The Acting Governor of Hunan has notified the Waiwupu that the two assassins of the late Superintendent Kelly at Changsha have been executed; they represented themselves to be Turks.

The Shanghai General Hospital has just received a very handsome legacy from a patient who had been treated there and subsequently died. The legacy consists of a very large and valuable collection of jewellery, and silver and gold ornaments, and ware.

#### TOURISTS.

It is an old subject of speculation among the Japanese what amount each foreign tourist spends on an average in Japan and consequently what contribution these tourists make *en bloc* to the specie reserves of the country. The *Nichi Nichi* has an article on this theme. Not that our contemporary

directly discusses the probable amount of expenditure. It assumes the figure of a thousand *yen* per traveller as a sufficiently close approximation, and on that hypothesis concludes that the 13,513 tourists who visited Japan in 1904 brought some 13 million *yen* into the country, while the 15,256 who came in 1905, brought 15 millions. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to form any accurate estimate on this point. Twenty *yen* a day would amply cover all travelling expenses and hotel charges for the average tourist and if he spends a month in the country, there results an average of 600 *yen per capita*, which, in our opinion, must be considered a very liberal figure. But then we have to do with the question of purchases, and here there are almost no data. If the guides kept any statistics they could doubtless furnish some valuable information, but whatever knowledge the guides have on such subjects they keep to themselves, for their account lies in discouraging competition. Even if we suppose however, that, including purchases, the tourists spend on the average one-half of the *Nichi Nichi's* figure, namely 500 *yen*, still their contribution to the country's stock of money is nearly as large as that earned by one of the principal staples of export, the match trade, for example. Means of encouraging them are consequently of the greatest importance. The war has been pre-eminently a factor of that kind. While it lasted its effect was undoubtedly deterrent, but now that it is over, and so gloriously over for Japan, an unprecedented influx of tourists may be expected. Our Tokyo contemporary thinks that the great desideratum is improved means of communication and that good hotels and competent guides are secondary considerations. We need not discuss that view further than to say that, in our opinion, the most vital reform of all should begin with the guides. But in truth not much reform seems necessary. The tourists will come henceforth in ever-increasing numbers. Nothing will check them except an outbreak of plague or cholera in Japan, so, after all, hygienic precautions suggest themselves as the most important step.

#### GROWTH OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

In consideration of the Government's proposal to create a union of all the match factories throughout the Empire, it is very interesting to note the development which has taken place in what may be called the essentially modern industries of Japan. Examining the customs returns of exports during the past few years, we find the following figures:—

	1891. Yen.	1905. Yen.
Figured Matting .....	656,122	5,086,987
Matches .....	1,843,636	10,360,752
Habutay .....	1,445,639	28,057,980
Silk Handkerchiefs .....	2,811,820	4,893,611
Cotton Yarns .....	7,872	33,246,462
Cotton Tissues (including towels) .....	375,407	13,100,171
Porcelain and Pottery .....	1,577,190	5,324,344
Straw-plaits .....	378,349	3,827,108

Totals..... 9,096,035 103,897,425

This is a very remarkable development. Were the ratio of increase to continue unchanged the export of these eight staples alone would reach more than a thousand million *yen* in 1919. We have not included in the table such things as lacquers, enamels, ivories, umbrellas, lanterns and so forth, for it would appear that although some development is taking place in these directions, it is not very significant.



## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Budget Committee had a great struggle over the Australian Service item of 470,000 *yen*. As we have already stated, the three parties are divided in opinion as to the time for which the subsidy should be granted. The *Daido* Club favour one year; the Progressists, 2 years, and the *Seiyu-kai* 3 years. In the Sub-Committee on this section the *Daido* Club, being unable to gain currency for its own views, went over to the Progressists and a majority was secured for the two years' proposal. But when the Bill came before the whole Budget Committee, fresh difficulties were experienced. In the sequel of a warm debate a closed ballot was taken, and 16 voted for one year, 19 for two years and 24 for 3 years. As none of these numbers represented a majority of the 59 members present, a committee of 5 members was appointed to reconcile opinions, but its efforts proved unavailing, for when a ballot was again taken, 16 votes were cast for one year, 15 for two years and 26 for three years, out of 57 present. Yet again a committee of compromise was nominated and yet again it failed, as did also a subsequent attempt on the part of the *Seiyu-kai* to open negotiations with the Progressists. This item in the Budget will consequently be reported as not having come into existence, so far as the committee is concerned, and the House of Representatives will have to take the matter into its hands.

It is commonly said that the Government contemplates a State Monopoly of the match-manufacturing industry but the statement does not appear to be correct. What the Government has in view is a union of all the manufacturers, and the conferring of a monopoly on such a union. The reasons influencing official action are in the main, that if the industry be left in its present non-coöperative and hand-to-mouth condition the great prospects which would certainly lie before it under proper management will be marred. That is the broad line of argument. There are doubtless many details, but they have not been made public. The manufacturers, however, object to the proposal. They claim that the industry is in a most healthy condition of growth and that it only needs to be left alone. It is admitted that European competition has proved very formidable in the Indian market, but, on the other hand, that is precisely the market where competition is most to be apprehended and against this comparative failure in one direction has to be set signal success in others. The data available do not suffice for forming a definite judgment on this subject, but we notice that one argument of very doubtful economic value is attributed to the opponents of the bill. They say that union on the proposed lines would deprive several localities of an important means of bread-earning. Such a contention would sacrifice the interests of the industry on the altar of charity.

The Treasury recently placed in the hands of the Committee for the Consolidation of the National Debt—that is to say, the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine and report upon the programme of redemption according to which a sum of 110 million *yen* is to be set aside yearly for the purpose—a detailed arithmetical statement of the payments of interest and principal to be made annually and of the conversions to be effected. The table can not possibly have been intended

for publication, but it has nevertheless found its way into the hands of two or three newspapers, fortunately in such a mutilated form, however, as to be of little practical value. The gist of the calculation may be briefly stated. The scheme, going into operation from the year 1906, extends over a period of 33 years, so that the whole debt arising out of the war—a debt amounting at one time to 1,822,796,700 *yen*—is paid off completely by the close of 1939. During that interval there are seven operations of conversion, but these, of course, do not affect the regular yearly appropriation on account of the debt, namely 110 million *yen*.

It is stated that the Government will immediately introduce in the Diet two measures, one called the *Kido Ho-an* (law of tramways), the other the *Kido Teito Hoan* (law of hypothecation of tramways). The law now applicable to tramways was promulgated in 1890 and had reference solely to the horse-tram then operated between Shimabashi, Ueyeno and Asakusa. It is of course quite unsuited to the case of electric trams and moreover it is a terribly obstructive law. Under its provisions jurisdiction is given to four sources of authority, the Home Department, the Communications Department, the Police Bureau and the Tokyo Municipality. Frequently they all interpret the law differently, and even in the absence of that kind of confusion, it is a labour of infinite patience and heart-rending delay to obtain their consent to any measure. The need of a new law is thus obvious. The second of the above Bills is an equally necessary measure. When the Diet last session passed a Bill authorizing the hypothecation of railways as security for debts every one understood that the electric trams should have been included, and that they were not so included merely because the Authorities had not completed the necessary investigations. That difficulty no longer exists, and doubtless the Diet will deal expeditiously with the measure when it is submitted.

## THE SHIP-OWNERS' UNION (SENSHU DAI-GODO).

The ship-owners of Tokyo and Yokohama who are interested in forming a big combination, held a meeting on the 10th instant to consult about the preliminaries of their project. They came to a unanimous resolve to club their interests, and to open on the 21st instant in Osaka another large meeting which should be attended by representatives of the East and West Osaka unions. Briefly stated their ideas are: (1) that although they desire the association of all ship-owners throughout the Empire, they will found the union with such owners as belong to the *Senshu Domei-kai*; (2) that with the exception of cases which form the subject of special requests, no steamers of less than a thousand tons (burden or register?) shall be admitted; (3) that if the vessels now actually belonging to the *Nihon Senshu Domei-kai* be all enrolled, they will form a fleet of 32 ships aggregating 283,747 tons; (4) that the union shall be a joint-stock company, and that its capital shall be calculated at the rate of 60 *yen* per ton, the total being 20 million *yen*. (This is at the rate of 70 *yen* a ton. Ed. J.M.); (5) that the promoters shall be civilians of high reputation, business-men of influence and ship-owners, who will take up the whole of the unsubscribed shares; and (6) that the profit may confidently be reckoned at 10 per cent. of the

capital, inasmuch as the fleet will burn 750,000 tons of coal annually and must be insured for 20 million *yen*, so that if due economy be exercised in these two items a large addition will be made to the earnings. The details of the steamers expected to form the new fleet are:—

Vessels of 1,000 tons and over .....	56
" 2,000 " .....	55
" 3,000 " .....	18
" 4,000 " .....	3
Totals .....	132
Aggregating .....	Tons. 82,871
" .....	128,445
" .....	60,563
" .....	11,868
Totals .....	283,747

If it be assumed that out of this total 12 vessels will be constantly laid up, undergoing repair or inspection, there will remain 120 available for service, and of these ninety will be put on fixed lines and 30 will act as intermediary vessels. At present the only regular lines indicated are those between Yokohama and the Philippines and between Japan and India, for both of which it is expected that a measure of Government aid will be forthcoming under the Navigation Encouragement Law. It can not be doubted that if the ship-owners organize their combine cleverly and work it with some measure of adroitness their running expenses will be much smaller in the aggregate than they are under the present dislocated system.

## THE FISHING PRIVILEGE.

Some Tokyo journals allege that the Russian Government is behaving in a very shifty manner—in fact they use the word *sagi* (fraud) with reference to the transaction—in dealing with the fishery privilege nominally secured for the Japanese by the Portsmouth Treaty. They say that the plan adopted by Russia will, if permitted, have the ultimate effect of reducing this privilege to a vanishing quantity. Russia claims, in the first place, that in accordance with recognised privileges of international law she can not be supposed to have signed away any private rights possessed by her subjects in the ceded territory of Saghalien. These rights must be recognised and protected by the Japanese authorities. In the next place she points out that many extensive grants of fishing privileges in the Saghalien waters were made to her people for long terms, some just before the war, some actually while the war was raging. These grants now hold good, she affirms, and as they cover practically the whole of the fruitful areas and are for long periods, the Japanese fishermen see themselves threatened with complete exclusion from the territorial waters of their own country. A similar device is being practised with regard to the privileges named in the Portsmouth Treaty. That document, in the abbreviated form that it took while passing through the Conference chamber, pledges Russia to grant to Japanese subjects the same fishing facilities as to her own subjects in certain littoral waters. But she has made haste, or is making haste, to sign away all these privileges so that no Japanese subject shall be able to profit by the Treaty. The *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Nippon* publish these statements. They are probably much exaggerated. In the *Shogyo Shimpō* we read that there is a difference of opinion among Japanese jurists on the subject.

## THE "KINSHU MARU" PRISONERS.

The Japanese prisoners who have been returned from Russia *via* Germany, reached Kobe by the *Vancouver* on the 8th inst. They numbered 795, including 87 non-combatants. The highest in rank is Colonel Murakami. There is said to have been great excitement as the ship neared Japan, and one man, declaring that he could not endure the shame of returning to his country under such circumstances, threw himself over-board and perished. Several others fell sick from nervous prostration.

The return of these prisoners has again evoked comment on the case of the *Kinshu Maru*. It is recalled that in the official report of the sinking of that vessel, the five officers who were with the troops and the Sergeant-Major were all said to have perished, whereas it appears that all are returning alive. In the case of Naval Superintendent Commander Mizoguchi, a court of inquiry has been ordered, and it is expected that a similar step will be taken with regard to the military officers. The fact seems to be that the fog was too thick at the time to permit accurate observations, and the military authorities concluded that all who did not return had perished.

Until the return of Commander Mizoguchi and Captain Shiina the exact facts as to the *Kinshu Maru* will not be known, but in the meanwhile some interesting details have been ascertained from the officers who reached Kobe by the *Vancouver*. They say that at 11 p.m. on the 25th of April the Russian cruisers were sighted from the steamer, the distance being about 400 metres, so closely had the fog permitted the enemy to approach. An order to stop the engines was at once given in answer to signals from the Russians, whereupon Commander Mizoguchi, the naval superintendent, Captain Yagi, who commanded the steamer, and Chief Paymaster Iida went on board the Russians. Shortly afterwards the non-combatants and the naval men on board lowered boats and made preparations for escape. Captain Sakurai of the staff, accompanied by an interpreter, also proceeded to the Russian cruisers. Presently Captain Yagi returned, saying that the Russian instructions were for all to leave the steamer and Captain Shiina then gave orders to the men to remain below and exhorted them to sink with the ship. The Captain himself, accompanied by two lieutenants, an Ensign and Sergeant-major Washi retired to one of the cabins and were consulting together when suddenly a party of 14 or 15 Russian headed by an officer surrounded them, tied them up and carried them off by force. What happened subsequently to the men on board the steamer is not known, or, at any rate, is not related, but the presumption is that the greater part of them perished. This of course would account for the fact that all the officers are alive, and it is easy to conjecture that as nothing was subsequently seen or heard of them by the Japanese, they were supposed to have perished. The Russians, on their side, may have supposed that by carrying off the officers they would induce the men also to leave the ship, but had that been their idea they would have given more publicity to the proceeding. On the other hand, it seems very strange that the doings of this detachment of Russian soldiers should be heard of now for the first time, and yet it furnishes an easy explanation as to the saving of the 4 officers and the sergeant-major. When the fact became known that

these officers were returning alive, the general disposition was to imagine that they had been picked up by the Russians after the sinking of the *Kinshu Maru*, but that solution was hard to reconcile with the circumstance that all the five were saved. Of course the whole affair will be made the subject of rigid inquiry. Evidently it has created a profound impression in Japan, though if the statement as to the seizure of the officers be substantiated, the only really ugly feature of the incident will disappear. There appears, however, to be a strong inclination to blame Commander Mizoguchi for not using the armament of the steamer, such as it was, and he too will doubtless be summoned before a naval court as soon as he reaches Yokosuka. It may be added that these returning prisoners complain bitterly of the treatment they received at the hands of the Russians. When carried off forcibly some of them were only partially clad, yet no clothes were subsequently furnished, and they say that in the matter of food and general usage they fared as badly as in that of clothes. It is evident that the conduct of the Russians towards prisoners varied considerably.

## THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Bill for State ownership of railways will certainly be introduced in the House of Representatives at an early date. The Diet has now shown itself complacent with regard to the projects which were expected to cause most trouble, namely, those connected with the Estimates. There remain now six questions to be disposed of, namely:—

1. The Nationalization of the Railways.
2. The Monopoly of Matches Manufacture.
3. The Bill for establishing a uniform System of Surfacing *Habutaye* (*Habutaye seiren toitsu*).
4. The Bill for amending the system of Urban Land Taxation.
5. The Bill for extending the Operation of Law No. 63 in Formosa.
6. The Silk-conditioning Bill.

It is predicted that the first of these measures will be laid before the Diet on the 16th or 17th instant, and that the terms of purchase will be based on the average nett earnings of the railways during the three years immediately prior to the war. The Government is represented as anticipating no difficulty in making a bargain on that basis, but the press is by no means equally confident. It is pointed out that the revival of trade consequent upon the restoration of peace has set in, and that one of its results has been such a large movement of goods and passengers as to open very bright prospects for the railways and greatly enhance the market value of their shares. They will be unwilling, therefore, to sell at prices determined by the conditions existing before the war when the country lay under a serious menace. On the other hand, the recent appreciation of their shares is doubtless due in part to the prospect of State purchase, and it will be very difficult to differentiate the factors that have made for appreciation. Hence, even if the Bill passes the Diet, insuperable difficulties may arise in attempting to carry it into operation.

Tokyo newspapers allege that the details of the railway nationalization bill have now been settled and that the measure will be at once submitted to the Diet. Seventeen railways in all have to be purchased, namely, the five principal roads and the twelve

secondary. They are to be bought—we quote our vernacular contemporaries—on the basis of their average nett profits during the two years immediately prior to the war, namely, 1902 and 1903, and the first year of the war, namely, 1904. Such, at all events, is the statement now made, but all the forecasts previously published spoke of the three years antecedent to the war, namely, 1901, 1902 and 1903, which would seem a juster method. The average figure thus obtained is to be multiplied by 20, and the product will be regarded as the purchase value. Thus a road paying 7 per cent. will receive a sum of 140 *yen* for every 100 *yen* of its paid-up capital. The Seoul-Fusan line is also to be included, and the assessment in its case is said to be on the assumption that 15 millions have been actually subscribed, that 5 millions of debts have been contracted and that 5 millions should be paid for the right of property.

## THE BUDGET.

We may now assume that the whole Budget will be adopted by the House of Representatives with only trivial alterations and that the almost unprecedented event will be witnessed of accord between the Cabinet and the Diet from the outset. Hitherto the Budget has invariably been a bone of contention and has barely "found its way into existence," as the phrase goes, through the medium of compromises more or less extensive on the part of the Government. But on this occasion appearances indicate that the only concession which the Cabinet will be asked to make is a matter of five million *yen* in the extraordinary expenditures for the Army and Navy under the heading of "restorations of material," and even that reduction is to be left to the discretion of the Ministers concerned. This constitutes the nearest approach to government by party yet witnessed in Japan. The Ministry has the support of the *Seiyun-kai* and thus the nation has the satisfaction of witnessing an unprecedentedly smooth administrative and legislative spectacle. Possibly this may do more for the cause of party cabinets than all the struggles of the past have accomplished. At the same time it is most noteworthy that so far as the strength of any one party is concerned no legislatively stable Ministry could be found. The *Seiyun-kai* and the Progressists alike are very far from possessing strength sufficient to carry any measure through the Houses. It is in the hands of the *Daido* Club that the balance of power lies, although the *Daido* Club, as an independent organization is weaker than either of the two great parties. This is a curious situation. Are we to regard it as an accidental grouping of politicians, or is it the course that Japanese politics might have been expected to take, or does it represent a very clever manoeuvre on the part of those statesmen whose faith in the efficiency of party cabinets is weak and who believe, at any rate, that Japan is not yet prepared for that kind of administrative machinery? When the *Daido* club was organized people showed a disposition to ridicule it as a congeries of heterogeneous elements which would split up into fragments at the first impact with practical affairs, and its alleged promoters, Barons Sone and Kioura, came in for a share of the criticism. But the *Daido* Club is now an unequivocal power in the State and it has been able to demonstrate its competence in a very striking manner.

## THE ZIETEN AFFAIR.

Baron Suyematsu and his party have reached Nagasaki and have been interviewed by press representatives, the result being that the *Zieten* affair becomes more mysterious than ever. The Baron is now said to have declared that the treatment he received on board was humiliating, and that to this day not the smallest apology has been tendered to him. He adds that he felt much sympathy with the Chinese Minister who experienced the same treatment. How is all this to be reconciled with the explicit assertion of the Agents, published in several newspapers, to the effect that Baron Suyematsu had authorized the statement to be given out that he was convinced that no discourtesy was intended by the officers of the *Zieten* towards him and that he was "quite satisfied with the arrangements provided," while the Chinese Minister also was quoted as "expressing full satisfaction." There is some mistake somewhere. We have no doubt that it will be cleared up, nor have we any doubt that whatever error the officers of a German steamer may have made in such a matter, the company employing them will certainly not endorse it. The incident has assumed undue importance owing to all these asseverations and denials.

The mystery of this business increases. Mr. Ishikawa, correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun*, sends to that journal a precis of statements obtained direct by him from Professor Takakusu and Baron Suyematsu on board the steamer at Hongkong. Both speak in the strongest terms of the rude treatment extended to them as well as to the Chinese Minister who was returning by the same vessel. They allege that the officers of the ship evidently regarded the Japanese and the Chinese as altogether inferior races and herded them together in positions conspicuously lower even than that accorded to a Malay woman who happened to be the wife of a German subject. The Chinese Minister was not less exasperated than were Baron Suyematsu, Professor Takakusu and Captain Kaburagi, for he felt, as they did, that to submit tamely to such a humiliating discrimination would be to expose their countrymen to similar insult on future occasions. A remonstrance was addressed to the Captain—in what form the report does not say—but he paid no attention whatever to it. Subsequently a document was compiled on board, bearing testimony to the courtesy of the captain and officers of the steamer, declaring that everything had been managed properly and that the complaints made by some of the passengers were groundless. The American and British passengers refused to sign it, but the Russians and Germans did so readily. Can it be that this document inspired the telegram recently addressed to the Company's agents in Yokohama and communicated by them to the press? At all events up to this moment Baron Suyematsu does not appear to have made any such retraction as that attributed to him by the telegram.

On the arrival of the *Zieten* in Kobe a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* waited on Baron Suyematsu and learned from him that his protest had been inspired less on his own account than on the account of his nationals generally and on that of all Oriental peoples, inasmuch as the latter are habitually discriminated against when travelling by foreign steamers to and from the Occident. There is, however, one point calling for special notice in the Baron's

remarks. He is quoted as saying that on the ship's arrival at Colombo the German Consul came on board. He had read the Reuter's telegram relating to the complaint, and he desired to explain that there was no intention on the part of the steamer's officers to show any want of due courtesy. He also asked whether Baron Suyematsu desired to be placed in a better seat. The Baron replied that he had himself had his place altered (*mizukara seki-i wo aratamete*) and that he did not wish for any higher place. Probably this is the origin of the Company's announcement that the Baron was satisfied. We agree with Baron Suyematsu that in the interest of Orientals generally his protest may be of much value, but possibly the alleged discrimination is due, not to any discourteous estimate, but rather to the consideration that passengers are happier and more comfortable when they find themselves among their own nationals with whom they can converse in their own language. It is hard that the German Company should have been so unfortunate as to be the *corpus vile* of the complaint, for the Norddeutscher Lloyd's civility to passengers is proverbial.

We learn that Baron Suyematsu, after his arrival in Tokyo, had a conversation about the *Zieten* incident with the German Minister, Count Arco-Valley. The Baron confirmed what he had said to the German Lloyd's Agent in Colombo, namely that he was satisfied as to the Agent's assurances of the absence of any intentional discourtesy on the part of the Company or the Captain or any one on board the steamer. He declared that for him the incident is now closed. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the explanation of this affair is simple. When Baron Suyematsu joined the steamer no intimation of his rank had been conveyed to the captain and consequently no special arrangements had been made on his account. Thus the seat falling to him at table was naturally that which remained vacant, and it happened to be a seat which would not have been assigned to a traveller of his social and political status had the latter been known and had there been opportunity to distribute the seats *ab initio*. Doubtless had the Baron made complaint to the captain a remedial step would have been taken, but he referred the matter to the steward, who appears not to have treated it very seriously. It is now admitted fully, however, that no discourtesy of any kind was intended, and the matter may very well be suffered to pass into oblivion. We do not doubt that the Baron's action will be found hereafter to have usefully served his nationals in their over-sea journeys by foreign steamers.

## KOREA.

The Korean Prince who recently visited Japan by way of returning the compliment of Marquis Ito's visit to Seoul, returned to the Korean capital on the 9th instant, and is said to have presented a report expressing much appreciation of the treatment extended to him by the Japanese during his stay in Tokyo. The Prince further declares that he was greatly struck by the equipment of Japan for all useful enterprises, by the universality of education, and by the excellence of the country's husbandry.

It is stated that the 13 divisions of Korea will be reduced to 9 for administrative purposes, and that the change will be promulgated on Marquis Ito's arrival in Seoul. The British Legation in Seoul was closed

on the 8th instant and the duty of protecting British interests in Korea devolved on the Consul-General.

Rumour says that in connexion with financial reforms in Korea some three thousand of the five thousand odd officials in the Imperial Household will be dismissed. This will add three thousand new names to the list of the reformers' enemies, and the reformers are the Japanese.

Mr. Hayashi is to leave Seoul on the 18th instant. He will meet Marquis Ito at Bakan and then return to Tokyo.

Mr. Douglas Story, according to telegrams from London, has sent by wire from Chefoo, at the special request of the Emperor of Korea, an appeal against Japan. The Monarch addresses himself to the Powers of the West, declares that he has never consented to the establishment of a Residency-general, denies that any convention in that sense was concluded between his country and Japan, and entreates that he and his empire be taken under the protection of Occidental States for a period of five years. This remarkable appeal is published by the *Tribune*, and the *Hochi Shimbun's* London correspondent sends the news to Japan. He adds that the publication has produced no manner of effect in England. People there take the matter quite coolly. Probably they regard it, as all well-informed on-lookers must regard it, simply as a device to exploit Korea in the interests of foreign adventurers. An attempt of a similar nature made in America by Mr. Hulbert appears to have fallen equally flat. We do not desire to suggest that either Mr. Story or Mr. Hulbert is deliberately lending himself to a trick, or that either of the two is inspired by unworthy motives. But we do emphatically say that both are taking a very silly line. Mr. Story may possibly be actuated solely by journalistic considerations. It would distinctly be what American correspondents elegantly call a "scoop" to convey such intelligence, by way of monopoly, to a London journal. Mr. Story, therefore, has some excuse and besides he can not be practically well versed in Far-Eastern affairs. But Mr. Hulbert has made a study of Korea. What future does he foresee for that country if it be removed from Japan's protectorate? Does he imagine that it can stand alone or does he desire to see Seoul once again restored to its old welter of international intrigue? Does he care anything for the welfare of the Koreans themselves, and does he imagine for one moment that their happiness would be better promoted by remaining under the administrative sway of the Min's and the Li's who have hitherto edified the world by their corruption and oppression, than by passing under the direction of a statesman like Marquis Ito and by being brought within full range of the enlightenment represented by Japan? We can not but call the action of these agitators simply mischievous interference calculated to work incomparable mischief did there not stand between their giddiness and practical results that fortunate bulwark, the solid common-sense of Europe and America.

The *Official Gazette* publishes the facsimile of a flag which is to float over the Residency-General in Seoul and to be flown by the ship that carries the Resident-General to his post. The flag has a blue ground and one fourth of its face is reserved in white enclosing a rising sun in red. It is stated that the Resident-General is to be treated exactly like a Field-Marshal in the matter of salutes and guards of honour.



## THE DOMESTIC LOAN.

The bankers of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya met on the 13th instant at 6 p.m. in the official residence of the Minister of Finance. Marquis Saionji was present, as was also Count Inouye. Mr. Sakatani explained the purpose of the meeting. Peace, he said, had been conventionally restored but until all the troops had been brought back from the field a state of war must be considered to exist so far as finance was concerned. It thus became necessary to raise a domestic loan of 363 million yen, partly for the repatriation of the troops and other military purposes, and partly for rewards to the Services. The sum required was 363 millions in all, but of that amount the money needed for rewards aggregated 150 millions, and this would be met by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department. Thus the assistance of the banks was sought with regard to 213 millions only, and while the Government did not press for any special consideration, they trusted that the question would be approached in a patriotic spirit. After a brief address by Marquis Saionji, the party repaired to dinner, after which the Minister of Finance took occasion to call attention to the highly meritorious services rendered by Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, who had successfully achieved the difficult task of negotiating the foreign loans (Mr. Takahashi had returned from Europe that same afternoon). Count Inouye also spoke, urging the bankers to respond liberally to the country's call. Baron Shibusawa, speaking on behalf of all the bankers present, said that he and his colleagues did not yield to the men of the Army and the Navy in loyalty to the country, and that they would exert themselves on this occasion to the utmost of their ability. After dinner Mr. Takahashi gave a most interesting account of his experiences in Europe and the party broke up. Nothing was said as to the terms and conditions of the loan; those points were to be settled later. But Tokyo papers allege that there is mutual agreement as to the questions of interest (5 per cent.) and rate of issue (92 or 93).

On the 14th instant the principal bankers of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya met at the Mitsui Club in Tokyo. Count Inouye was present and after a speech by him dinner was served. Mr. Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, then spoke, and Baron Shibusawa replied on behalf of the bankers. It was finally decided that a loan of 200 million yen should be floated at once, and that it should be underwritten by the banks at 95, the interest being 5 per cent. and the period of redemption 30 years. The exact date of issue and the amount of commission are to be settled subsequently. It is alleged that these bonds will enjoy the special privilege of being exempt from income tax which, in the case of such securities, is usually 2 per cent. of the interest. Rumour alleges that there are many foreign subscribers. One is spoken of as applying for 30 million yen worth of bonds. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* notes that the time is especially favourable for floating this loan. The Bank of Japan's note issues totalled, on the 14th instant, only 244 million yen, and it has a reserve of note-issuing power amounting to one million. Of its loans 50 millions were to the Government and 47 millions to the public. Its deposits are 24 millions and it has a specie reserve of 125 millions.

## CELEBRATIONS IN TOKYO.

Five thousand soldiers were entertained by the Tokyo Municipality in Hibiya Park on Friday. The detail shows that they all belonged to the First Division, the Guards having been entertained on a previous occasion. The troops paraded in Ueno Park at 6 a.m., and marched thence to Hibiya, reaching it at 1 p.m., moving by the main street, and turning from Shimbashi towards Hibiya. The cars of the Electric Tram were stopped throughout the forenoon. There was an address read by the chief manager—Baron Shibusawa—and Field Marshal Nozu replied, after which the booths were opened for the guests to eat luncheon.

The great festival of worship is to take place at the Yasukuni Shrine from the 3rd to the 5th of May. General Nogai is to be President of the Committee of Management. It is stated that prayers will be offered for the spirits of thirty thousand men, and as the act of worship last year was for nearly the same number, it would appear that the deaths in battle or from wounds on the Japanese side totalled about sixty thousand. Those that died from disease are separate: there is to be a later ceremony on their account. Our readers are aware that the grand review is to take place on the 30th of April. Tokyo papers state that one feature of the day will be a parade of weapons captured from the Russians. The place of the display will be the park outside the Niju bridge of the Palace, and there will be from 300 to 400 pieces of artillery, from twenty to thirty thousand stand of small arms and an immense number of swords and bayonets. A very interesting feature will be witnessed in the vicinity of the equestrian statue of Kusunoki Masashige. A trench is to be dug round the pedestal and wire entanglements as well as machine-guns will be placed in position, the whole being illuminated by search-lights at night. Of course everything used in these exhibitions will have been taken from the Russians.

## THE BUDGET FOR 1906-7.

To complete the synopsis of the Budget which was commenced in our issue of the 10th instant, we add the following:—

**SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR 1905-6.**  
This Budget provides for the appropriation of a sum of 7,200,000 yen as extraordinary expenditure arising out of the situation (i.e. the war). The money is required to pay interest on loans in excess of the sum allowed in the Budget of Reserves against Extraordinary Expenses arising out of the situation. N. B.—Speaking in the Diet on the 25th of January, the Minister of Finance said:—"The 80 million yen set aside as Reserves against Extraordinary Expenses arising out of the Situation for the fiscal year 1905-6, proved insufficient by 36 millions owing to developments in the situation which involved the payment of interest and principal of loans. Out of this deficiency of 36 millions, a sum of 28,800,000 was paid out under the authority of Imperial Ordinance, and the remaining 7,200,000 yen has to be provided by means of a supplementary Budget, the funds for which it is proposed to take from the Treasury's surplus."

**SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET NO. 2 FOR THE YEAR 1906-7.**

This Budget provides for appropriations totalling 416,712,767 yen, the purposes being as follow:—

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.	
Interest and Principal of Loans, and Fees.	43,350,000
Pensions to military men.	1,359,887
Expenses of handling Treasury Funds and investigating the state of the Money market.	575,820
Repayments of various outlays.	460,238
Total.	45,745,945
Appropriations for other Departments.	966,822
Total.	46,712,767

Funds to meet these outlays are provided by taking 43,350,000 yen from the loan of 50 million pounds sanctioned by Imperial Ordinance No. 241 of the year 1905, and by drafting 3,362,767 yen from the surplus of the preceding year.

## SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET OF EXTRAORDINARY WAR OUTLAYS.

This Budget provides a sum of 450,450,000 yen, which is to be applied (1) to meeting extra outlays resulting from the appreciation of prices; (2) to repatriation of the troops; (3) to defraying expenses in Manchuria and Korea; and (4) to rewards. The Minister of Finance, speaking on the 24th of January explained that a sum of 510 millions in all would be needed for supplementary purposes, but that as 60 millions had already been spent under the authority of an Imperial Ordinance, only 450 millions remained to be dealt with by the Diet. The whole of this sum (450 millions) was to be found by means of loans, but as 88 millions had already been floated, only 362 millions more have to be provided.

In addition to the total of the above "Supplementary Budget of War Outlays," there is a sum of over 84 million yen assigned to the Department of Finance. We give the details of these expenditures below, but it is convenient to explain here that means to defray them are to be found from two sources, namely, 16 millions from the sale of unrequired properties held by the Army and Navy, and 68 millions from loans. If we add this 68 millions to the 362 millions shown in the preceding paragraph under the heading "Supplementary Budget of Extraordinary War Outlays," it results that the total to be actually raised by domestic loans is 430 millions.

## RESERVE TO MEET EXTRAORDINARY OUTLAYS ARISING OUT OF THE SITUATION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

FOREIGN OFFICE.	Yen.
Building of Consulates and Extraordinary Repairs and Extensions of Legations.	250,000
Secret Service Fund.	200,000
Expenses of establishing Model Stations for encouraging Industries in Korea.	168,520
Assistance to education of Japanese Settlers in Korea.	145,000
Total.	633,520
HOME DEPARTMENT.	
Extraordinary Police Expenses.	42,000
Extraordinary Local Expenses.	40,000
Extraordinary Rewards.	145,316
Total.	277,316

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.	
Initial Expenses of Tobacco Monopoly.	640,230
Carrying out Salt Monopoly.	1,287,863
Financial Representatives residing abroad.	84,426
Office for adjusting Extraordinary National Debts.	65,574
Manufacture of Decorations, &c.	3,522,580
Manufacture & Issue of Loan Bonds.	3,342,584
Manufacture of Complimentary Cups.	65,096
Investigation of Extraordinary War Expense Accounts.	10,867
Discharge of Treasury Duties.	76,200
Transport of Coin.	100,000
Manufacture of Silver shoes.	80,000
Exchange of Spurious Coins.	1,800
Communications relating to Treasury Duties.	98,645
Fees for dealing with the Issue of Savings Bank Debentures.	454,070
Temporary Cabinet Buildings.	1,187
Total.	11,011,122

WAR DEPARTMENT.	
Maintenance of Troops in Manchuria and Korea.	10,000,000
Expenses of establishing the above.	10,000,000
Restorations of Material.	25,000,000
Total.	45,000,000

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.	
Expenses of Port Admiralty, &c. at Port Arthur.	2,309,275
Compilation of History of Russo-Japanese War.	15,093
Restorations of Material.	25,000,000
Total.	27,324,368

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.	
Meteorological Observation, Central and in China and Korea.	66,393
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.	
Iron Foundry Establishment.	44,900
Investigation of Cattle Importation.	9,493
Total.	54,393

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.	
Navigation Subsidies.	175,000
Grand Total.	84,492,112

## PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Tokyo Municipality will entertain Prince Arthur in the Hibiya Park on the 26th instant. The nature of the fête is not yet absolutely fixed, but there will probably be *Horohiki*, *Dakin*, *Daimyo Gyoretsu* and *Jidai Gyoretsu*. Evidently the idea is to show the Prince something of the life of old Japan. Other interesting items are a *geisha* dance, a song by the school boys of the capital, athletic sports, wrestling, *Jujutsu*, fencing (including *Kawarake-jiai*), *daikagura*, acrobatics and fireworks.

The entertainment at the Palace on the 20th instant in honour of Prince Arthur is to be an exceptionally great affair, according to Tokyo journals. They speak of it as though an evening party were contemplated, but we believe that it is merely to be a banquet. A great deal is said about the preparations which are in progress for the Prince's welcome, but there is no information that differs from what has already appeared in our columns on the subject.

## OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is reported to have left Shanghai on the evening of the 13th by the cruiser *Diadem*, and is expected to arrive at Yokohama on Monday the 19th inst. at 10 a.m. An hour later, he will proceed to Tokyo by special train, and on arrival will immediately drive to the Kasumi-ga-seki Detached Palace, where he is to be accommodated during his stay in the Capital. In the evening a dinner will be given by H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in honour of the Prince and his suite.

On the morning of Wednesday the 20th inst., the Prince will proceed to the Palace, where he will be received in audience by the Emperor and personally present the Order of the Garter to His Majesty. In the evening a grand dinner will be given by the Emperor at the Imperial Palace.

On the morning of the 21st inst., the Prince will receive the Corps Diplomatique and Japanese officials at the Kasumi-ga-seki Detached Palace. At noon, lunch will be given by Lieut.-General Terauchi, Minister of War, in honour of the Prince and his suite at the Koraku-en, Koishikawa-ku. In the evening a grand ball will be given at the British Embassy at 9 p.m. A special train leaves Shimbashi for Yokohama at 1.30 a.m.

On Thursday the 22nd instant, the Prince will visit Yokosuka Arsenal and Dockyard, where a lunch will be given in his honour by Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Chief of the Naval Station. In the evening at 7.30 p.m., Mr. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will entertain the Prince and his suite and the members of the British Embassy at his official residence.

On the morning of the 23rd instant, a duck hunt will be given at the Imperial preserve at Niihama, after which the Prince and party will be entertained to lunch by Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household. In the evening a dinner will be given at the British Embassy in honour of the Prince and his suite at which H.I.H. the Crown Prince, Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and high dignitaries will be present. After the dinner there will be a small reception at the British Embassy.

On the 24th inst., Prince Arthur will lunch with H. I. H. Prince Fushimi and in the afternoon will proceed to Ueno where under the patronage of Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Arisugawa, and Prince Kanin a concert will be given in aid of Jap-

anese charities. Prince Arthur and the Imperial Princesses will be present at the concert. In the evening the Prince will dine at the Kasumi-ga-seki Detached Palace and afterwards proceed at 9 p.m. to the Kabuki theatre, where an entertainment will be given by the leading business men of Tokyo and Yokohama.

On Sunday the 25th inst., the Prince will attend divine service at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba.

On the afternoon of the 26th, an entertainment will be given by the Mayor of Tokio at the Hibiya Park, and in the evening the Prince will be present at a Dinner given by the German Minister in celebration of the Silver Wedding of the German Emperor.

On the 27th the Prince will leave for Kioto and Kyushu, returning to Tokio on the 13th of March. On the following day he will visit Nikko and will leave Yokohama on Friday the 16th. Before the Prince's departure a lunch will be given in his honour by the British residents of Tokio and Yokohama.

A telegram from Singapore to the *Hongkong Daily Press* said the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught to that Colony was marked by the greatest success. February 3rd was a public holiday and immense crowds were present at the reception. H.E. the Governor, the Rajahs, and the Chinese community presented addresses in silver caskets. The procession through the streets was a gorgeous affair, and the celebrations in honour of the visit were uninterrupted by the mourning into which the Royal Family has so suddenly been cast.

The *N.-C. Daily News* prints the following:—

Hongkong, February 9.

The P. & O. S. *Dongola* with Prince Arthur arrived at ten this morning. The harbour was ablaze with decorations.

This Prince landed at eleven in the government launch, passing between two lines of launches decked out with flags, the men-of-war, with the white ensign at half mast, firing a royal salute.

One hundred Baluchis formed the guard of honour at Blake Pier, where the Chief Justice presented an address of welcome on behalf of the colony. The Chinese and Japanese communities also presented addresses.

The route to Government House was lined with troops, including the Volunteers. The Governor gave a garden party in the afternoon, and introduced the leading residents.

The Prince attends an official dinner at Government House to-night.

The Chinese have erected several arches in the streets, and extensive preparations are being made throughout the colony for illumination.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Hongkong to the effect that Prince Arthur of Connaught left there at midnight on Feb. 14th by the cruiser *Diadem* for Japan. A crowd of British residents saw His Highness off at Blake pier.

## ROJESTVENSKY'S DEFENCE.

Rojestvensky's method of defending his own reputation in the face of the crushing defeat suffered by his squadron in the Japan Sea—a battle to which European newspapers persistently apply the name "*Tsushima*"—is most difficult to appreciate. He declares that Admiral Togo blundered signally in his report about the initial stages of the fight. Togo described the Russians as coming into action in a double column, line ahead, whereas Rojestvensky declares that his ships moved in single column line ahead. The Russian commander further maintains that he knew how and when the Japanese would engage, inasmuch as he succeeded in intercepting wireless messages sent by Togo, whereas the latter was misled into delivering his first attack against the strongest Russian battle-ships, imagining

them to be the weakest. Apparently Rojestvensky intends by these allegations to rehabilitate his reputation. But to any dispassionate reader they convey an opposite impression. If for some reason now unexplained the Russian Admiral had moved in the apparently dangerous formation adopted by Nelson at Trafalgar; if his adversary—whose arrangements for scouting and signalling must necessarily have been more complete than those of the Russians—had contrived to out-manceuvre him so as to deliver the brunt of his assault against comparatively weak vessels, and if there was any element of surprise in the matter, then indeed a defence of more or less validity, or at any rate an extenuating plea, would be set up for the vanquished. But when Rojestvensky alleges that his formation was faultless, that he deceived the enemy instead of being himself deceived, that he knew exactly what was going to happen, that it did happen precisely as he had anticipated, precisely in the manner he could have wished and precisely in the manner his adversaries would not have wished, yet, after all, he was smashed incontinently, then where does the blame of defeat rest? Apparently his object is to shift the onus from himself to his officers, his men and his material. That is a way of clearing his own skirts, but what a way! As for Togo having been mistaken in his description, we can not easily forget that Togo gave the name and position of every important Russian vessel, and that at the range of the cannonading such blunders of observation as Rojestvensky attributes to a veteran naval captain and to all the Japanese officers are quite inconceivable. Into this strange story the canard about the British admiral's concentration at Weihaiwei with deadly purpose fits with excellent consonance.

## THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a highly appreciative article on the incalculable value which the country derived from its mercantile marine during the recent war. Some one (whose name we can not at the moment recall), among the many writers whose pen the great contest inspired, has related that alongside the splendid pier built by the Russians at Dalny, he saw no less than six big Japanese liners moored simultaneously all discharging or embarking soldiers. It is indeed a fact which can not be too often repeated that an efficient transport service is just as important a feature of national armaments as are well trained troops and effective weapons. The *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* was able to place at the Government's use for the purposes of the war no less than 15 steamers of over 6,000 tons burden and 4 of over 5,000. Each of these big vessels could carry a battalion with all its equipment and impedimenta—a complete military unit. Any one without being an expert can appreciate what that means for the objects of an over-sea campaign. Mr. Shimada Saburo and his fellow-thinkers are doubtless perfectly sincere in their belief that the country should abstain from subsidizing steamship services or encouraging ship-building as a domestic enterprise, but it may be greatly questioned whether these publicists pause to think of the position in which their country would now stand had not the *post-bellum* programme of Marquis Ito and the Elder statesmen included a bold scheme for the rapid development of the Empire's merchant marine.

## THE COUNTRY'S DEBTS.

We have already alluded to the Government's programme for the payment of the Empire's war debts, or "debts arising out of the extraordinary situation" as they are euphoniously termed. Correspondents ask us to make the matter clearer and we therefore add a few words. In 1907, by which time all installments of the monies borrowed abroad will have been paid in, these debts will aggregate 1,822,796,700 *yen*. For the service of this large figure a sum of 110 million *yen* is to be appropriated annually, and thus the whole of the encumbrance will be discharged by the year 1939. That is plain enough, but we must supplement it by saying that in the course of the transaction, six operations of conversion or special redemption will take place in addition to the operation which is to be effected during the current year (namely, the conversion of the foreign six-per-cent. loans into four-per-cent. and the conversion of the domestic six-per-cent. into five-per-cent.) The years for these six conversions or special redemptions are 1908, 1910, 1911, 1924, 1925 and 1930, and the amounts of the several sums involved are, in round numbers, 52 millions, 49 millions, 57 millions, 207 millions, 279 millions and 224 millions.

Turning now to the domestic debt unconnected with the recent war, we find that its present total is 575,468,221 *yen*, and that the programme is to discharge the whole of this by the year 1942. The annual appropriations for the service of the debt are not of uniform dimensions, as is the case with the war debt, but, speaking approximately, the figure is 40 millions until 1923, whereafter it steadily declines until 1942 when it is only 20 millions.

Summarizing the above, we arrive at the result that the country's total indebtedness is 2,398,264,921 *yen*, and that, according to the present programme, this will be reduced to 16,834,350 *yen* by 1940, and will have disappeared altogether by the close of 1942.

It should be added that this programme has obtained the approval of the Lower House without any amendment whatever, and that it will assuredly command the approval of the Upper House also. So far as the service of the war debts is concerned, there can be no change of programme without fresh legislation, for the yearly appropriation of 110 *yen* is to be placed in a special account. But that is not the case with the ordinary Domestic debt. The programme, though mapped out clearly and definitely at present, will depend for its operation on the passing of each year's budget.

## RELIEF FUNDS.

It is announced that Mr. Furukawa Toranosuke has subscribed a sum of ten thousand *yen* for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in the north-eastern prefectures. We find difficulty in ascertaining exactly what amounts have been subscribed in Tokyo, for in addition to lists opened by several newspapers, some of which do not state any totals but simply publish names from day to day, there is an association called the *San-ken Kyūjutsu-kai* (relief society for the three prefectures) which appears to be receiving constant contributions. Apart from special donations of great magnitude—as twenty-five thousand each by the Mitsu Bishi and Mitsui Families, fifteen thousand by the Japan Railway Company and fifty thousand by the

Emperor and Empress—the sums immediately distinguishable are:—

	Yen.
<i>Jiji Shimpō's Fund</i> .....	22,870
<i>Asahi Shimbun's Fund</i> .....	7,025
<i>Nichi Nichi Shimbun's Fund</i> .....	135
<i>San-ken Kyūjutsu kai's Fund</i> .....	62,077
Total .....	92,107

If we add the donations mentioned above, the total becomes 217,107 *yen*, and a considerably larger aggregate would be reached if the funds from all private sources were added.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums and promises towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged .....	3,762.49
Rev. H. Loomis .....	20.00
Collection English Church, Tokyo, February 4 .....	132.00
Messrs Doelwell & Co. Ltd. ....	500.00
Sojourner .....	20.00
A. Meier & Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Adet, Campredon & Co. ....	50.00
Miss E. T. Dawbarn, per Rev. W. P. Buncombe .....	25.00
"Japan Gazette," additional collections ...	225.00
Miss Hope Payne .....	10.00
Mr. N. F. Smith .....	50.00
Proceeds of Ball at Public Hall, per <i>Japan Gazette</i> .....	1,200.06
Second contribution from "Nara," per <i>Japan Advertiser</i> .....	75.00
W. D. Townsend, Chemulpho .....	100.00

Marquis Saionji, Premier, has distributed three hundred *yen* among the famine sufferers and other members of the Cabinet have given two hundred *yen* each.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama has presented to the Arms Museum at Kudan a fowling-piece of great historical interest. It is the identical gun which was sent by the Hungarians to Napoleon Bonaparte praying him to shoot the Eagle of the North, namely, Russia. By some process not yet publicly explained, this fowling-piece came into the possession of Mr. Ignatius Schwartz, and he sent it to Field-Marshal Oyama as a token of appreciation of the latter's victories in Manchuria. The gun is an old-style double-barrelled muzzle-loader. The barrels are finely inlaid with silver, and what enhances the appropriateness of the present from the Japanese point of view is that the rising sun with the motto *Ex oriente lux* appears in two places among the decorative designs. The Field-Marshal has sent also to the Museum the bed used habitually by General Kuropatkin. It is said to be a very sumptuous affair.

There is to be a great religious ceremony at the Yasukuni Shrine during 7 days from the 1st to the 7th of May. Those highest in rank whose spirits will be prayed for are Lieut.-General Matsumura and Vice-Admiral Togo, both of whom died of disease contracted during the war. The senior officers who fell in actual fight were Major-General Yamamoto and Major-General Maeda. It is stated that the Emperor and Empress and the Prince Imperial will all worship at the Shrine, and the representatives of the Army and Navy will be summoned from all parts of the Empire, so that the capital will be full of troops. The order of events has been arranged so that the Yasukuni Celebration shall follow immediately on the heels of the great review which is to take place on the

30th of April, when fifty thousand men will parade under the command of Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama.

On Sunday the Emperor, as is usual on the occasion of celebrating the *Jimmu Tenno* festival, gave audience to his principal subjects and to the Foreign Diplomats. Luncheon was served after the Audience, covers being laid for 402 persons. Marquis Saionji, on behalf of the Japanese Government and people, replied to the Sovereign's words of greeting, and the British Ambassador replied for the Corps Diplomatique.

It appears to be settled that a big club will soon be started in Tokyo under the name of the *Kairikugun Kyodo Club*—a term for which some more convenient equivalent will probably be found. At present the Naval men have the *Suikosha* and the Army men have the *Kaikosha*, but this separate system tends to accentuate distinctions which have existed between the services since early *Meiji* days, and which are founded more or less on clan affinities. It said that the Emperor has signified his intention of subscribing a sum of 300,000 *yen* towards the building of the new club.

It is not without extreme reluctance, we may be sure, that the Russian Government sees itself unable to enter upon any programme for the immediate replacement of its crushing naval losses in the recent war. Russia, from having been a strong naval Power, finds herself now reduced to a vanishing quantity in that respect, and her natural instinct would be to set aside a large sum for the construction of a new fleet. But out of a revenue of two thousand million *yen*, only thirty-eight millions stand in the Budget for 1906 as a naval fund, and no part of that amount is to be devoted to the building of new ships. Some means of correcting this state of affairs will doubtless be found in 1907, but at present no resource is in sight. The sum estimated as necessary for the cost of maintaining and repatriating the Manchurian Army as well as paying the expenses of the prisoners taken by Japan, is 400 million *yen*, which is to be raised by issuing Treasury bills. Such an amount seems inadequate. Probably the re-embursement on account of the prisoners will not be large, but considering the vast number of the troops to be repatriated, the great distance they have to be carried and the tardiness which which the operation appears to be conducted, three hundred odd million *yen* can scarcely be enough.

The following specimen of Anglo-Saxon deserves to be embalmed:—

"Kinzika" Musk Soap is comprehend the most useful Ichthyolum for the skin therefore it has a great effectual point for the scene, freckles on the face, and the skin-disease.

This soap is specially made with the good trial for the materials and it will be used long time because it is very hard.

If you once used it, it has the peculiarity of imparting its desirable Violet and noblest odor of Musk to other objects, and at least for the five days, it may be used to scent clothing gloves, towel, handkerchief, summer—garment, and bed.

Also, if you always used, it has a great economic, effectual point, not to used perfumes, artificial musk, water, etc.

Its style is no adornment and the materials are made with great attention, therefore it is far superior than foreign made and its price is very lower.

It is certainly a very striking fact that Roman Catholic France proposes to place in the safe-keeping of Protestant England the fund with which it is intended to re-endow the French Church. The scheme for forming the fund is sufficiently interesting in itself. Its basic idea is that the lives of a number



of clergymen shall be insured, and as the policies fall due, their amounts will be gradually amassed until they reach a total of eighty millions of francs annually after a lapse of 15 years. But the money is all to be lodged in English banks for safe-keeping. The scheme may not mature, but the projectors says:—"It is not in France that Catholics can lay up the treasure of their public worship. We wish to place ourselves under the protecting and liberal ægis of a Great Power." Surely this will not add to the popularity of the Church in France.

Mr. McLeavy Brown, who left Tokyo for Kobe on the evening of the 13th, has contributed a sum of 500 yen for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in the north-east prefectures. The money was handed in to the Foreign Office.

The first of a series of four destroyers to be built at the Mitsu Bishi Docks in Nagasaki was launched on the 12th instant. This was the *Shiratsuyu* (white dew) and the three others are to be named the *Shirayuki* (white snow), *Shirotai* (white form) and *Matsukaze* (pine wind). Some difficulty was experienced in the launching operation owing to the oil on the ways having become frozen, but the vessel finally took the water. Tokyo newspapers state that the number of war-vessels to be constructed at these docks is eleven in all. The keel has also been laid of a fifteen thousand ton vessel for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the activity at the docks is increased by the presence of the resurrected Russian battle-ship *Pobieda* (*Suo*) which is undergoing repairs. The *Pobieda's* condition is described by correspondents of our Tokyo contemporaries. On her port side astern she has a heavy injury caused by a self-inflicted explosion, and on her starboard bow there is a rent caused by a Japanese torpedo. Most of her woodwork is destroyed by fire, but it is expected that repairs will render her entirely serviceable.

In 1891 Japan's revenue from customs duties was 4,728,471 yen; in 1905 it had grown to 34,293,519 yen. The former total was levied on the whole trade, exports and imports alike, though not in quite the same proportion. The latter was levied on imports alone. In order then to compare the burdens that were imposed on the trade in each case, we must consider the imports only, and we obtain the following:—

	Imports. Yen.	Duties. Yen.	Per-centage of duty.
1891 .....	62,927,268.....	2,401,238.....	3.8
1905 .....	488,538,017.....	34,293,519.....	7.0

In next year's budget the Government has estimated the yield from customs duties at only 30,787,165 yen, the hypothesis being that the import trade during 1905 was abnormally swelled by war materials. The Budget for last year estimated this source of revenue at only 23,697,346 yen, so that the Treasury obtained some ten millions more than had been expected. It may be doubted, however, whether next year's return will come up to the estimate of over 400 million yen.

Invitations are out for an At Home at the American Legation on February 22, Washington's Birthday, when the American Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Huntington Wilson will receive from three to six o'clock.

Reports of vessels returning to Nagasaki from Vladivostok confirm General Linévitch's telegram to the St. Petersburg Government that order has been restored in Vladivostok. Evidently the Cossacks under Mischenko were the instruments by which

the insurgents were quelled. They had no sooner made their appearance on the scene than the enroute was quelled by the surrender of its leaders. The Cossacks have certainly rendered signal service to Russia in her recent troubles. Without their loyal aid it is difficult to estimate the condition in which the Empire would now be placed. But what a debt of hatred the people must have contracted toward them!

Prince Tsai, who left Yokohama on the 13th instant, is said to have expressed himself in very warm terms to the Editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the subject of the extremely courteous reception given to him in Japan. He also spoke with strong appreciation about Marquis Ito's valuable advice on the subject of the movement now on foot in China for the recovery or assertion of the Empire's foreign rights. It appears that Marquis Ito visited Prince Tsai at the Detached Palace, and spoke to him at great length on this topic, urging the necessity of the utmost circumspection on China's part and indicating the serious dangers that would be incurred were this spirit of self-assertion suffered to be turned to unwise uses. Prince Tsai seems to have been much impressed by the veteran statesman's counsels. He describes them as of a most illuminating character, and says that they will prove of the utmost service.

The Government's project for improving the landing and customs facilities at Yokohama appears to be a very extensive affair. The total sum to be expended is 8,180,000 yen spread over a period of six years. It is not the intention that the Treasury shall find all the money. Yokohama is to put up 2,700,000 yen out of the total, its contributions being assessed at half a million annually during the first three years and four hundred thousand yen annually during the next three. The Government offers various inducements to the Yokohama folks if they undertake a part of the work without assistance from the Treasury, and for the rest the scheme appears to be that the profits shall be divided in the ratio of the respective expenditures. The consummation of the enterprise depends, of course, on the Budget passing the Upper House, but since the approval of the Lower has been obtained, there is not much fear of a hitch.

A gallant Japanese has fallen a victim to his spirit of enterprise. Lieutenant Uyemura, a graduate of the Literature College of the Imperial University, and a distinguished pupil of the priests of the Engaku temple at Kamakura, went to Mongolia during the war and fell into the hands of the Russians, who put him to death. No particulars are given, nor is the pretext for his execution stated. We must assume that he was treated as a spy.

It is stated in Tokyo that a commercial treaty is likely to be soon concluded between Japan and Turkey. This matter has been under discussion, more or less intimate, for several years but, accordingly to rumour, the Turkish Government showed itself somewhat difficult to deal with and has assumed a more reasonable tone only since the Russo-Japanese war.

#### THE PLAGUE.

The Governor of Hyogo prefecture reports that a case of bubonic plague has appeared in Kobe. The patient is a young man, K. Takasaka, an employee of a transportation agent, at No. 34, Nunobikicho, in the city.

#### FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. WONG KAI KAH.

The funeral of His Excellency the late Mr. Wong Kai Kah, Chinese Trade Commissioner in Yokohama, took place on Feb. 14th. The mourners assembled at deceased's residence, No. 184, Bluff, before noon. H. E. Mr. Yang Shu, Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Chung Yen, Chinese Consul-General, and their staffs, Mr. T. Sing Jang and many prominent Chinese traders, as well as some foreign ladies and gentlemen were present. On the arrival of the Chinese Minister from Tokyo, two young sons—Wan Meng Lo and Deijei—were introduced to him and the family then welcomed His Excellency in Chinese ceremonious style. Subsequently the Minister proceeded to a room where he performed mourning rites before the altar of a small shrine containing the tablet describing the posthumous name and rank of the deceased. He offered several kinds of gifts, a number of beautiful flowers, lace, etc. The Minister inscribed by his own hand in red, in the upper part of the posthumous name tablet, four Chinese characters, *Wan-Chin-Ko-bo*, meaning that the deceased was revered by his sovereign as a loyal servant. Meanwhile Mr. Lutz Men, a secretary of the Chinese Consulate, read a mourning address in which he eulogised the meritorious services rendered to his country by the deceased. The Minister also briefly spoke. The Minister having saluted the *Manes*, all the company repeated his salutations. Immediately after noon the services concluded and the visitors dispersed, after which the cortege left the dwelling, being escorted by a number of relatives and friends. The coffin was conveyed to the Cantonese Guild House near the Race Course. There the remains were cremated. The ashes will be sent to Shanghai by the first steamer.

The deceased was educated in New York together with Mr. Wu Chung Yen, now Consul-General in Yokohama. After he returned home, he devoted himself to encouraging foreign education and he paid close attention to developing foreign trade. He was also an earnest reformer. At the St. Louis Fair he was Vice-President of the Chinese Commissioners. After the close of the Fair, he removed from America to Yokohama with the view of starting in business. Here he was appointed by his government an Imperial Trade Commissioner. His death was the result of an accident. On the morning of Jan. 24th, Chinese new year eve, he went into a bath-room where a brazier with red charcoal was placed. The fumes of the burning charcoal caused him to fall to the floor and incidentally he overturned a kettle of boiling-water, by which he was severely scalded. He was at once removed to the General Hospital, but passed away on the following morning from shock to the system. He is survived by a wife and four children, namely two sons and two daughters. The deceased was forty-two years old.

#### THE NIPPON RAILWAY CO.

The semi-annual general meeting of the Nippon Railway Company was held on Feb. 8th in Tokyo. The accounts submitted to the shareholders were as follows:

	Yen.
Net profits .....	4,257,765.53
Subsidy .....	46,108.60
Balance, from previous accounts .....	510,319.50
	4,814,193.63

The above total was disposed of as follows; yen 212,888.28 was set apart as legal reserve; yen 53,872 as a fund to redeem debentures and to pay interest; yen 15,679.50 for adding to machinery in the workshops; yen 29,682.28 as a special reserve to make good losses; yen 300,000 as a further special reserve; yen 110,000 was to be given employees as a bonus, and yen 120,000 as special bonus; yen 3,276,000 to shareholders as dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. annum; yen 20,000 as a fund to relieve employees in distress; and the remainder was carried to next account. The government subsidy to the railway will expire at the end of this month.

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

VERY nearly one year has elapsed since the first sensational reports began to appear concerning American Life Assurance Companies. The first company to be singled out for attack was the Equitable, and the rumours gathered as they rolled until fears were entertained and freely expressed that the solvency of the great companies was open to question. The sensational journals of America magnified the situation, always exaggerated, and in many cases distorted the true facts, and made out that the officers of the Equitable had been guilty of neglect of duty, and plainly hinted at malversation of funds. The Society has a large number of policyholders in China, comprising people in the highest diplomatic, official and mercantile positions; and its policies are also widely held by Japanese of high standing and by foreign residents.

It must have been with a sense of great relief that the policyholders received the letter signed by President MORTON, which has also been advertised in the principal foreign journals published in Japan and China. Reviewing this letter, it appears that President MORTON adopted the bold, straightforward and honest course of substituting for the annual audit of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, an independent report prepared by two eminent firms of public accountants; Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co. of London and New York; and Messrs. HASKINS & SELLS of New York. The lines on which the investigation was to be made were clearly defined by President MORTON, and in the result the accountants certify that the assets of the Society, as claimed, were all found to be on hand, September 30th, 1905, and amounted in value to yen 867,013,541.88, as shown by the balance sheet; while the surplus over and above all liabilities amounted to yen 139,880,969.64. These valuations have been reached after re-appraisal of all the real estate owned by the Society and covered by mortgages held by the Society, which resulted in a reduction of certain values adopted in the Society's last annual report chiefly in real estate and in stocks of certain financial institutions. It thus appears, beyond all manner of doubt, that the account published 31st December, 1904, was substantially correct; the only change being a revaluation, dictated by prudence and not by necessity, of certain stocks and real estate.

The letter further states that the assets are all of high grade; that economies have been effected in the cost of management; that in ten years the Society has lent more than yen 250,000,000 on real estate mortgages and had to foreclose in six cases only, in each of which the property was sold at a profit. The President properly says that every policyholder may be certain that there is no cheaper way to have sound life insurance than by retaining and increas-

ing his policy, and that those who allow their policies to lapse are doing themselves an injustice, which may be remedied by application to any of the Society's managers or agents, who will do everything necessary to bring about restoration; that the interests of policyholders are now cared for by a Board of Trustees empowered to appoint a majority of policyholders on the Board of Directors; and, finally, it may be said, upon the authority of President MORTON and responsible statements in American insurance journals, that the assets are invested in the best class of securities, returning excellent rates of interest, and that every credit is due to the old officers of the Society for the care shown in the management of the funds on behalf of the policyholders.

The Equitable has undoubtedly held a foremost place in life assurance in the Far East during the past fifteen years. Its careful manner of doing business, its well-known solicitude for policyholders' interests, its prompt payment of claims, and its satisfactory bonuses on maturing policies, have all tended to raise it in popular estimation; and it is gratifying to find that the Society emerges from the most searching investigation that has probably ever been made of any company's affairs with a balance sheet showing the assets to be intact, and the surplus to be a reality.

Many policyholders who have visited New York carrying letters of introduction, will learn with great pleasure that Third Vice-President G. T. WILSON retains his position in charge of all foreign branches. His extensive experience and knowledge of the business, and especially of the requirements of foreign countries, render his presence as one of the principal executive officers a great advantage to policyholders. And under the new constitution it is confidently believed the Society will for ever retain its high position in public estimation. We desire to bring all these facts to the attention of policy-holders in Japan, for they must naturally have felt considerable uneasiness during the progress of the inquiries which have resulted in so signally rehabilitating the great company.

## CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

IT has always been remarked that great diversity characterizes the opinions expressed by foreigners concerning Christianity and its prospects in Japan. Some, considering arithmetical results only and observing that fifty years of religions propagandism have produced only about a hundred and fifty thousand Christian converts among a population of over 46 millions, conclude that the foreign faith will never be a power in this land. Others claim that the actual number of baptised persons is of slight importance compared with the influence they exercise, and that the soil is being steadily prepared for a broad-cast sowing of the Nazarene's creed. And yet others insist that

the Japanese are not at all a religious people, nor are ever likely to become so. This last view is sometimes taken by Japanese themselves. Thus a recent writer in the Roman Catholic paper *Koye* declared that the religion of the Japanese is confined to their worldly affairs, and in proof of this conclusion alleged that no Japanese prays when he is at the point of death since to do so "would be regarded as cowardice and weakness." This last is a dictum hard to endorse. For every reader of Japanese annals and every student of Japanese ethics knows that the conventional formula on the lips of even the *bushi* in the hour of death is *namu amida butsu*. Yet it is certainly true that religion does not seem to enter as largely into the life of the Japanese nation as it does into the life of an Occidental nation. One fact alone need be recalled in proof of this assertion: there is little church-going for the mere sake of periodical worship. Church-going was not one of the original conventions of Christianity, so far as we know, but the church, by whatever process, has come to be a far more prominent adjunct of Occidental religion than the temple is of Buddhism. There are hundred of thousands of educated Japanese who, while leading lives quite as free from reproach as that of the average churchman in Europe, never enter the gates of a temple from year's end to year's end. Then, again, opinion is absolutely free, in Japan. Agnosticism or even atheism brings not the faintest reproach. In fact no one concerns himself about his neighbour's religious convictions. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the nature of a man's beliefs is a matter of total indifference to his friends and acquaintances. All these things are very difficult to reconcile with any prevalence of religious zeal or any depth of religious conviction according to Occidental standards. Yet what multitudes of Japanese there are who in seasons of storm and stress have unfailing recourse to the temple? It may indeed be doubted whether the Christian Church presents itself in so helpful a light to its parishioners as does the Buddhist temple to its *danka*. When we come to the question of prayer, it is more difficult to speak with any assurance. The morning and evening orisons of the Christian believer probably possess more fervour and are inspired by a loftier faith than the comparatively brief formulæ and the rolling of rosaries in Buddhist worship. Yet who can tell? To make accurate comparisons it is necessary to have been a devotee of both creeds and that kind of evidence is almost unprocureable. It has been said that the purpose of the Buddhist prayer is narrower than that of the Christian: that the disciple of the latter creed carries a larger range of petitions to the Throne of Grace and lays a heavier burden at its feet. Is that so? Is it not to obtain mercy for himself or blessings for those he loves that the Christian puts up his petition, and does the Buddhist ask for less? Discrimination is exceedingly difficult. But it has

always seemed strange that so much importance should be attached to this particular obstacle in the case of the Japanese. We have not heard it urged as an impediment to Christian propagandism in the case of any other nation; the Chinese, for instance, who like the Japanese believe in Buddhism, though the progress of Christian propagandism has been even slower in China than in Japan. PASTOR OSWALD, writing in the *Christliche Welt* of Marburg, seems to admit, or at any rate does not explicitly contradict, the view that religion is a comparatively imponderable factor in the life of the Japanese nation, yet he quotes with apparent acquiescence the conviction of many missionaries that the war has produced a quickening of the religious spirit in Japan and that Christianity has sensibly progressed. The former analysis is based chiefly on the occasional allusions to the help of heaven which appeared in official reports of victories, and the latter on the facilities that Christian ministers and Christian associations were allowed to enjoy in the field. But if we turn over the pages of history, we are at once confronted by evidence not of greater but of conspicuously smaller reliance on supernatural assistance in the recent war than on the occasion of the Mongol invasion, for example. The menace of Kublai's armada threw the Japanese Court into a veritable paroxysm of prayer, and the sums that were disbursed on account of Buddhist ministrations reached an enormous figure. Had the missionaries lived in that era they might have spoken in much more glowing terms of the intensifying of the people's religious life. Nor can real importance be attached to the liberal facilities granted to Christian ministers and associations by the Japanese military authorities. That was virtually a matter of course, for the spirit of fairness which unquestionably animates the Japanese in their public dealings is strongly re-inforced by their habit of courtesy. That was the spirit and that the habit which secured for the Greek-Russian Church in Tokyo immunity in the discharge of its religious functions all through the war; a very striking spectacle which history will not fail to place to Japan's great credit. We can not but think, unwelcome as is the conviction, that the extreme bigotry, the most uncharitable intolerance and the racial prejudice displayed by the Russian Church under the influence of its notorious Procurator General did much to discredit Christianity in the eyes of the Orient, and that the evidences of Japanese sympathetic tolerance which afforded so much satisfaction to certain observers were in large part a politic answer to that unsightly Russian display. Several years ago many foreign onlookers professed profound amusement at what they called "consummate conceit" on the part of the Japanese in seeking to modify Christianity in accordance with their own needs. Yet it is doubtful whether Christianity will ever make large strides of progress in this country until it undergoes some special transmutation at the hands of the Japanese themselves.

## CHINA.

THE Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* certainly takes a very pessimistic view of the Chinese. He has now wired to London that the expedition of Prince TSAI and his colleagues to the West is not really for its alleged purpose, namely, the investigation of constitutional government, but has for object to enlist the sympathy of foreign States in favour of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China. That seems to be a somewhat extreme interpretation. No Chinese politician, be he ever so ill-informed, can suppose that there is the least chance of Western Governments agreeing to entrust the lives and properties of their subjects and citizens to Chinese jurisdiction so long as all the conditions which dictated exemption from that jurisdiction remain unchanged. The Chinese are not wanting in intelligence. Quite the contrary. They are among the foremost nations of the world in point of moral endowments. Their eyes are fully open to the fact that Consular jurisdiction is absolutely unremovable except by processes leading to the enactment of good laws in China and the organization of a competent judiciary to administer them. They have done nothing toward compassing either of these ends, and the plain inference is either that they do not regard the abolition of the extraterritorial system as an object worth working for with real earnestness, or that they find themselves powerless to effect the essential reforms. Everything goes to show that the former is the more reasonable hypothesis. No doubt there are some leading statesmen in Peking and elsewhere who regard the continued existence of a foreign *imperium* in the Chinese *imperio* as more or less humiliating, but if there be any trait that specially distinguishes Chinese character it is a disposition to bow to the lesser of two evils. The recovery of judicial autonomy might be a very fine thing and a very flattering achievement, but the gratification attending it would be a poor compensation for the perpetual complications which must inevitably ensue if foreigners were subjected to such laws and such methods of administration as those now existing in China. Shanghai, indeed, is doing whatever lies in its power to supply object lessons calculated to bring the extraterritorial system into disfavour and to incite Chinese animosity against it. Shanghai is circumstanced somewhat as Yokohama was fifteen years ago, only that in Shanghai's case the objections to being placed under native jurisdiction are incomparably stronger than they ever were in the case of Yokohama. Shanghai must therefore fight with all its ability and resources against such a consummation, which, for the rest, can not truly be counted among the practical contingencies of the time. But there is no evidence, so far as we can discern, that any wide-spread or powerful movement has commenced in China against consular jurisdiction, nor will it be extravagant to say

that the initiative of such a movement may be hastened rather than retarded by the insistence with which some foreign critics impute it to the Chinese. If China is ever to cease being a source of grave international uneasiness it must be by frank emergence from her conservative shell and by liberal conformity with such elements of Western civilization as have received the *cachet* of the world's intelligent approval. Can that end be in any degree consummated by reading irrational purposes into all her doings and obnoxious aims into all her efforts?

## COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co.—This company held a general meeting on Feb. 12th in Tokyo. The accounts of the last half-year were submitted. The net income was yen 1,914,109, to which the balance, yen 20,848, from the previous half-year was added, making a total of yen 1,934,957. Of this sum, yen 96,000 was set off as reserve; yen 47,850 was to be paid to employees as bonus; yen 1,271,280 to shareholders as an interim dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum; and the remainder was carried forward to next account. A proposal to construct a branch of thirty-four miles between Kashiwa and Robetsu was introduced and passed.

Foreign Trade.—During ten days ending Feb. 10th, the foreign trade of the Empire was as follows:

	Yen.
Exports .....	8,889,000
Imports .....	10,837,000
Exports of good .....	546,120
Imports of good .....	9,184
Exports of silver .....	101,089
Imports of silver .....	725,088

The Proposed Domestic Loan.—In connexion with the proposed issue of Exchequer Bonds for two hundred million yen a conference was held at 6 p.m. on Feb. 13th in the official residence of the Minister for Finance. The Ministers of various departments, the leading bankers of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, etc., were present. The *Yiji* says that the prospectus will be issued about February 20th and subscription will be received on March 1st. The price will probably be similar to that of the 4th and 5th issues of Exchequer Bonds.

Tokyo Share Market.—According to the monthly report issued by the Tokyo Exchange, transactions during January totalled 322,380 shares.

Consular Reports.—The Japanese Consul-General in New York wired on Feb. 6th to the Foreign Office that there was no remarkable change to be noted in raw silk. The price of Japanese filature, No. 1, was between \$3.95 and \$3.97½. The yield of cotton is less than the Government estimate, consequently prices which were going up fell slightly. The stock throughout the country was 15,623,000 bales.

According to a Bombay telegram under date of February 10th the cotton market is still inactive. The stock was estimated at 870,621 bales.

## A CANADIAN VALENTINE.

Through the weary, weary, weary  
Sighing of the winter dreary,  
Through the drifting, drifting, drifting  
Of the snow,  
Falling deeper, deeper, deeper,  
While the earth, unconscious sleeper,  
Lieth silent, silent, silent,  
Far below,  
Go there flying, flying, flying,  
Thoughts begot of love undying,  
Love that groweth, groweth, groweth,  
Strong and true.  
If you hearken, hearken, hearken  
While the twilight shadows darken,  
They will whisper, whisper, whisper  
This to you.

Yokohama.

OONA MAGEE.



## THE BOOKSHELF.

"*The Re-shaping of the Far East*," by B. L. PUTNAM WEALE: MacMillan & Company, Limited., Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MR. WEALE'S ultimate conclusion is that until China develops sufficient power to manage her own affairs and to assert herself conclusively against foreign exploitation, she will continue to be the seed-plot of intrigues dangerous to the peace of the East. He does not believe that Japan can control China. He does not believe that whatever be the issue of the Russo-Japanese war—his book was compiled in June, 1905, and therefore he had no knowledge of the peace subsequently concluded—Russia will be thrust out of the arena. In fact his conviction is that unless China can help herself, she is doomed to be the battle-field of the near future. He tells us these things in his preface, but the text of his two portly volumes is not systematically addressed to establishing the truth of his creed. Nor, indeed, can we find, after close perusal, that the title of the work is fully justified by its contents. The title suggests a political treatise in which the forces modelling the destiny of the Far East are exposed, estimated and weighed against one another. The contents take the form now of history, now of narrative, now of local description, and now of political analysis. Thus we rise from the reading with a certain sense of disappointment. Nevertheless the book is extremely interesting. Its style carries one along without any sensible concentration of attention, and the author marshals his opinions and arguments in a delightfully lucid manner, free from all fine writing or flowers of rhetoric. He shows himself a keen observer, a close reasoner, a diligent student of history and a careful collector of statistics. We follow him with never palling pleasure from place to place of his journeyings through China and Korea until he leads us to the threshold of the war, and we follow his descriptions of the leading events of the war with a consciousness that at least his own thoughts are luminous. But it must be confessed that this part of his work is greatly marred by constant intrusions of the wisdom that succeeds the event. He falls into the pit which has already engulfed so many civilian writers, the pit of military omniscience. We gather very clearly that had he himself been director of either the Russian operations or the Japanese, events would have shaped themselves very differently. He would have landed a Japanese army upon the Liaotung Peninsula within a month after the outbreak of war; would have sealed in Port Arthur the handful of Russians then garrisoning the fortress; would have carried the place by escalade without any delay; would have marched to the immediate capture of Liaoyang and Mukden, and in the course of three months would have grasped Harbin. It is not to be denied that these things *might* have been accomplished. Every war inscribed on the pages of the world's history may be dismissed as a more or less tame and halting affair if actual achievements be judged by the light of subsequently ascertained potentialities. There is nothing to prove that had Japan been content to place a small garrison in Korea, the Russians would have taken advantage of this weak spot in their assailants' armour. There is nothing to show that had two hundred thousand men been carried over-sea,

leaving their maritime communications exposed to the assaults of a squadron so powerful as that assembled at Port Arthur in February 1904, disaster would have ensued. The Russians might perhaps have showed themselves paralytic even in the face of an enemy who offered them these tempting chances. But such risks are not run except in the pages of romance. No nation consisting of human beings as we know them, would have deliberately essayed Mr. Weale's programme. And indeed to mention only two of his suggestions—two of the sins of omission that he tabulates against the Japanese—, one is that steamers laden with cement were not lying in Port Arthur "before the outbreak of hostilities" so that, on the night of February 8th 1904, namely, simultaneously with the first act of war, these steamers might have been sunk at the neck of the harbour. Another is that in order to utilize the East-China Railway without altering the gage, the Japanese did not lay in a stock of locomotives and duplicate bridges during 1903. In a word, to do what Mr. Weale suggests at the time when he says it ought to have been done, the Japanese must have been super-humanly wise and super-humanly daring, to say nothing of the character for treachery that would have clung to them after the war. Sometimes we think that just as Mr. Weale blames other folks for lack of almost divine perception, so he assumes for himself an excessive degree of insight. What is to be said, for instance, of his assertion that "the Japanese themselves, placing a greater value on the Chinese press than it as yet really possesses, have boldly bought a large number of publications and openly subsidized many others; or that General Oku flung his men on frontal assaults with extraordinary disregard for losses? Surely the former is an exaggeration, and as to the latter, the fact is that statistics, which do not lie, demonstrate the ratio of losses to have been smaller in Oku's ranks than in those of any of the other field armies. These, however, are minor blamishes. They detract little from the remarkable and very striking character of their surroundings which, we venture to predict, will attract many readers. One of Mr. Weale's assertions has been made by ourselves though not in quite such wholesale language. "It can be stated quite honestly," he writes, that except in two or three noticeable cases, every Frenchman, Belgian, German, Austrian, Italian, Dutchman, Swiss, Spaniard and Portuguese in the Far East is absolutely on the side of Russia, and that all hold the false creed that this is the culminating war between White Europe and Yellow Asia." That is so, but, with larger reservations, we think, that Mr. Weale is disposed to grant. The war has distinctly differential Continental Europe from Anglo-Saxondom, and by Anglo-Saxondom we mean Great Britain and the United States. Let any one resident in the Far East frankly consult his own experience and he will admit that Mr. Weale is right in the main. Another allegation made by him is that "Germany in the Far East feels far more bitter at the results of the war than any other nationality." We shall not pause to endorse or to traverse that assertion. Our object in quoting it is merely to indicate the downright character of Mr. Weale's writing. His book certainly ranks as one of the most interesting and suggestive of all the volumes inspired by the war.

"*The Development of Diplomacy.*"

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co., are publishing at their New York office, a "History of

Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe," by David Jayne Hill, LL., which promises to be a valuable contribution to a special branch of literature, and which will doubtless appeal to a goodly number of readers in this country when they learn that such a work is available; for, although there have been many books of greater or less importance written upon special questions relating to the official intercourse between States and upon particular periods of diplomatic history, there has been, until now, no general history of European diplomatic history in any language. We have not yet seen a copy of Volume I. (the only one published) of Dr. Hill's work, but it is so favourably commented upon by *The Dial*, one of the leading journals of literary criticism published in the United States, that a precis of that review, coupled with some original impressions based upon an acquaintance with the author's other books, and an appreciation of the importance of the present subject, will doubtless be found interesting by the readers of the *Japan Mail*. To supplement his former knowledge of the subject, Dr. Hill has examined carefully the archives of European capitals, and has received assistance from the American embassies and legations, as well as from eminent scholars of Europe! There were two practical problems which confronted the author of this work at the very beginning of his task: the first was the embarrassment of riches which came from the immense amount of material that has accumulated in the libraries of Europe, which—by reason of the systematic indexing that has been followed assiduously in nearly every country for several decades—is now at the command of investigators as it never was before; yet even with the careful segregation and cataloguing that has been done, there always seems to be something to reward the diligence of each new delver. The second point that Dr. Hill felt called upon to determine was a definite point of departure. He does not accept, as many—perhaps we should say most writers—have done, the Peace of Westphalia as the starting point of diplomacy. That treaty was signed on the 24th of October, 1648, and by its terms France acquired Alsace; Sweden obtained Upper Pomerania, the Isle of Rugen, and some other territory; the sovereignty and independence of the different states were recognised; the Calvinists were placed on the same footing as the Lutherans and the independence of the United Provinces and the Swiss Confederation was acknowledged. It was an agreement of such magnificent dimensions, such wide influence, and of such stupendous potentialities, that no wonder the date of it has usually been looked upon as establishing the beginning of diplomatic relations in the sense of recognising plenary power vested in the representatives of the several Powers that took part in the conference. As to its immediate effect, in checking the aspirations of some, and changing the national weakness of others into recognised strength, it is not our province just now to discuss. Dr. Hill throws back the story of diplomacy to the organisation of Europe under the old Roman Empire. He describes at some length the system of government at that time, because it furnished the model for the organization of the empire of the Church, which was the next power to aim at universality of political control, for even amid all the confusion of the barbaric invasions this idea of universal empire never lost its hold upon the imagination of thinking men at the head of the Early Church. The significance of the so-called fall of the Roman Empire (476 A. D.) lies in this, "that it serves to fix in the mind the substitution of local and racial authority in modern Europe in place of the warring influence of universal imperial rule." It separates the period of the old Empire from that long period of change and effort to secure order through the organization of the Barbarian Kingdoms, the revived Empire, feudalism, the influence of the Church, which finally resulted in the great national States of modern times. This realisation of nationality, although a slow and painful process, gives to diplomatic relations an importance which has hardly been generally recognised, and establishes a point of departure that has more to commend it than the date twelve centuries later. When Papal diplomacy had its birth under Gregory II. (715-731), who wished neither to

destroy the Lombard power, when Liutprand (from about 712 to 744) was seeking to unite Italy in one kingdom, nor to annihilate the influence of the Roman Emperor, we find an early instance of diplomacy in the Pope's effort to increase his own prestige by playing off the one against the other. Later, when Irene usurped the imperial chair of Byzantium, nominally acting as regent for her son, Constantine VI., from 780 to 790, there seemed to be a fitting opportunity to revive the empire of the west. But disorder ruled in Italy, and in the hope of checking this, the Pope crowned Charlemagne, on Christmas Day, A. D. 800, and invested him with the diadem of the Caesars, only it was now the "Holy Roman Empire." In the struggle for supremacy between Empire and Papacy—should the Popes be allowed to make and unmake temporal rulers, or should they be subject to the civil power?—there was much of its diplomacy in its highest, as well as in lowest, sense. Passing over the growth of nationalities through the custom of dividing kingdoms by inheritance, as if they were so much real estate, and the special interest of Rome in this evolution, for Rome was by no means an indifferent spectator, there appeared, in the 12th century, another factor, Venice. Here, in May, 1177, met "the first European congress in which independent civic communities had ever freely represented their own rights in the presence of princes—the prototype of the great international congresses of a later time." Venice was careful to select men of eminent qualification to represent her interests, to instruct them in the arts of diplomacy, and consequently that city soon became "the school and touchstone of ambassadors." Secrecy and urbanity were the cardinal principles of Venetian diplomacy, and this system was soon to be put in practice by all the Italian States, the numerous city-states so heterogeneous in character and inspired by motives so diverse. Can we say that this model has yet been greatly departed from? In spite of the announced determination of some statesmen to act otherwise, is not the secret of modern diplomacy pretty much the same as that which governed the Venetians more than eight hundred years ago? "To know the intentions of one's neighbour, to defeat his hostile designs, to form alliances with his enemies, to steal away his friends, and to prevent his union with others, became matters of the highest public interest. Less costly than war, diplomacy now, in large measure, superseded it with plot and counterplot." It reads very like an epitome of twentieth century proceedings! Out of this system was born the conception of equilibrium as a necessity of defence. The transitory alliances and counter-alliances of the Italian princes and republics give us the real "prototype and epitome of what all Europe was soon to become upon a grander scale." The natural correlate of all this would have been a code of public law to regulate the intercourse of those States with each other, but such a thing was not yet possible. The moral sense did not demand it, but its birth was witnessed on the sea, where the demands of commerce made it imperative. The customs of the sea were reduced to writing in the "Tables of Amalfi," which later gave place to the "Consolato de Mare"—the "first example of law international among the nations of Europe."

The succeeding volumes will be received as they are ready for distribution, and will be noticed as they come to hand. Much may be expected of them, for they will deal of a period when diplomacy was coming into its own.

J. K. G.

*Shanghai, its Sights and Scenes:* Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

MESSRS. KELLY and WALSH deserve hearty thanks for the dainty booklet which they have issued under the above title. To most folks in the Far East the commercial aspect of Shanghai is so insistently brought beneath their notice, that one is apt to forget that in developing its trade the great *entrepôt* has not forgotten to beautify its plain and unattractive site to the best advantage. The pictures comprised in this book give an excellent idea of what the Model Settlement has become during the last decade, how it has con-

tinued the excellent work of the founders of the place in keeping up public gardens, a magnificent race-course and other amenities which tend to make Far Eastern residents reconciled to life in their distant quarter of the globe. All the photographs, which are reproduced by the half-tone process, are beautifully clear, a credit to the photographer and the printer.

*Martin's Tables*, by ALFRED J. MARTIN; London, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

NOTHING displays in a clearer light the obstinate conservatism of the large majority of the British people than the continued use throughout the empire of the ancient systems of weights and measures. True these have the authority of accustomed use and historical wont behind them, but they are so muddled, so unscientific, so hampering to trade that the wonder is a nation so frankly given up to the pursuit of commerce should still continue to use them. Of course many attempts have been made to introduce the metric system. Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees have been convened times without number to consider the matter, but so far their reports and suggestions have been treated as so much wastepaper. The little book which Mr. Alfred J. Martin, Hon. Member of the Incorporated Society of Inspectors of Weights and Measures and Member of the Decimal Association, has compiled is an earnest of better things to come, however. So great was the demand for it that it quickly ran into a second edition, and this success is well deserved. The book is a vast store house of information for students and business men alike, its varied information being marked by clearness of arrangement and considerable research. As the *School Government Chronicle* remarks, "it is doubtful whether any question could be raised on the subject of weights and measures to which an answer could not be found in this book." Mr. Martin's indefatigable labours should do much towards impressing John Bull with the imperative necessity of falling in line with all progressive nations and cause him to abandon his present antiquated system of weights and measures by adopting the international metric system and decimal coinage.

*Pictorial Compendium of Japanese Scenery*, published by KOIZUMI BOKUJO, Tokyo.

This album comprises some 400 pages and contains a wealth of charming photographs capably reproduced. The publishers have spared no expense while the utmost discrimination has been exercised in the selection of the pictures. The result is one of the most unique collections of photographs of Japanese scenery, famous buildings and historical monuments we have seen. Many places little known even to those who have travelled extensively in Japan are here depicted for the first time, affording delightful surprises by their freshness and novelty. We have one criticism to offer. The publishers have spoiled their magnificent work by that too common failing in Japan, the failure to ask a foreigner to revise the English letterpress which accompanies each picture. The result is the most distressing solecisms are found on every page, solecisms that might easily have been avoided. The album sells at 10 yen, with a richer cover for 15 yen, and the profits will be given to a fund for relieving the distress of maimed and wounded Japanese soldiers and sailors.

#### IMPERIAL DIET.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.05 on the 10th instant, the Order of the Day being:—

1. Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law. (*Vide Japan Mail* of January 26th.)
2. Second Reading of the Bill relating to Expenses of Experiments and Instruction in the matter of Productive Enterprises. (*Vide Japan Mail* of January 26th.)
3. Second Reading of the Bill relating to Appropriation for the Maintenance Fund. (*Vide Japan Mail*, January 26th.)
4. Second Reading of Government Bill for amend-

ing Law No. 29 of 1902. (*Vide Japan Mail* of January 26th, section of House of Peers.)

5. General Budget for the 39th Fiscal Year.

6. Supplementary Budget of Extraordinary Expenditures arising out of the Situation.

7. Supplementary Budget No. 1 of the 38th Fiscal Year.

8. Supplementary Budget No. 2 of the 38th Fiscal Year.

9. Supplementary Budget relating to the Special account of the 38th Fiscal Year.

10. Supplementary Budget relating to obligations incurred by the Treasury in accordance with agreements, extra to the Budget for the 39th Fiscal Year.

11. First Reading of the Private Bill for amending the Law of Finance. (*Vide Japan Mail* of January 26th.)

12. Private Bill (first reading) relating to changes of Juridical Limits, in the sense of altering the jurisdiction of the Nara Local Court to that of a District Court. Presented by Mr. Kubo Ichiro and others.

13. Representation relating to Maritime Subsidies. Presented by Mr. Omitani and others. (*Vide Japan Mail* of 7th inst.)

14. Representation relating to Development of National Resources. Presented by Mr. Tada Sakubei and others. The gist of this is that whereas many enterprises await prosecution in the interests of the nation's resources, and whereas a Representation in that sense was adopted by the Lower House last session, no legislative steps have yet been taken to give effect to it.

Mr. Ooka reported in favour of the first Bill in the name of the Committee, and explained that the Committee recommended an addition, namely, the insertion of the line joining the Northern Echigo and the O-U systems in the Second Construction Period.

Mr. Fukui Samuro asked whether the Government intended to introduce during the present session a Bill for the Nationalization of the Railways. To this the Minister of Communications replied that the matter was under consideration by the Cabinet and that no definite answer could yet be given.

After a few questions the Bill was passed as amended.

The three next Bills having been passed without comment or opposition, the House passed to the fifth item, namely, the General Budget for 1906-7.

Mr. Kuribara Ryoichi, on behalf of the Budget Committee, reported favourably on the main part of the Estimates with slight alterations. The only important points in his report were that the Committee had asked for and obtained the Government's promise to reduce the Extraordinary Situation Appropriations by 5 million yen in the Army and Navy Sections, the money thus economized being devoted to productive purposes; and that the subsidy for the Australian S. S. Service had been cut out, the Committee not having been able to arrive at any lawfully recognizable decision.

The Foreign Office section of the Budget was then passed *nem. con.*, but on taking the Home-Department Section considerable controversy arose with reference to the Metropolitan Police Bureau. Mr. Tsunoda Shimpei argued strongly against retaining the Board. He claimed that it was an old-fashioned institution such as had existed in France during the 18th century; that no metropolis in an enlightened Occidental country had such a police system; and that the Bureau had shown itself not only incompetent to prevent such crimes as the murderous assaults upon Okubo, Mori and Okuma, but also actually pernicious as on the occasion of the September riots. He moved that the appropriation of 165,265 yen for the new buildings of the Bureau be struck out of the Budget.

The Minister of Home Affairs declared himself radically opposed to abolishing the Bureau, and said that if individual policemen proved themselves incompetent, the fact did not affect the usefulness of the system. He had explained his views fully to the Budget Committee.

Mr. Shimada Saburo contended that the police, as now organized, were infected with a pernicious old custom. They had been employed in the 10th year of Meiji to do battle with the Satsuma insurgents, and they retained the notion that it was the function of a constable to cut down a rioter.

Messrs. Moriya and Hanoi argued against the

Bureau and Messrs. Arai Shogo, Arakawa Goro and Tetekawa Umpei supported it.

Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs, spoke a second time. He said that if any abuse of power could be proved against the police while the present Cabinet was in power, the Ministry would accept the responsibility. But he pointed out that the opponents of the Bureau were acting in a most contradictory manner. They left untouched the appropriation for the maintenance of the Bureau, on the ground that it formed part of the "Fixed Expenditures," but they proposed to expunge an item for the construction of new police offices, and they sought to pervert this proposal into a motion for the abolition of the Bureau. How could they abolish the Bureau by merely withholding funds for the construction of new offices when they voted funds for the same Bureau's maintenance? Such procedure was obviously meaningless and inconsistent.

Mr. Hanai Takuzo made a sarcastic speech, retorting that the *Seiyu-kai* had become a strange creature, half constitutional, half despotic.

The closure was moved and the appropriation was voted by a large majority.

On passing to the Finance Department Section some question was raised as to whether one Division each would not suffice for the garrisoning of Manchuria and Korea, but the Government Delegate replied in the negative. Concerning the uses to which the 5 millions retrenched in this section would be put, Mr. Sakatani said that a supplementary budget would be submitted when due investigation had been made.

The House passed the Section, as well as the Sections of the Army, the Navy, the Education Department, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the Department of Justice. But on taking the Section of the Communications Department the question of the Australian subsidy came up for discussion, and it was decided to take this matter in conjunction with the Bill No. 10 on the Order of the Day. After a very brief debate, Mr. Haseba Junko announced that the *Seiyu-kai*, in view of the petty character of the appropriation, had decided to sacrifice their own three years' contention and to vote for the two years of the Progressists. Thus this appropriation was passed by a large majority, the *Daido Club* alone constituting the Opposition. The Rumoye Railway appropriation was also passed and the Communications Section having then been voted *en bloc*, the adoption of the Estimates became an accomplished fact.

On the motion of Mr. Haseba the Bill for amending the Loan of the Bank of Formosa, as sent down from the Upper House, was taken out of the Order and passed through all its readings.

Mr. Tsunematsu moved that the last four Bills on the Order should be handed to Special Committees nominated by the President, and the House having voted in that sense, rose at 5 p.m.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.05 a.m. and having acceded to some applications for leave of absence, proceeded to the Order of the Day.

The first Bill was that relating to the special financing of the national debts (sent up from the Lower House); namely, the measure providing that a sum of 110 million *yen* should be set aside yearly for the service of the debt. The Minister of Finance having explained the object and necessity of the Bill, it was handed to a special committee of 15.

The second measure—also sent up from the Lower House, was that for continuing the war taxes. Mr. Sakatani explained that the Bill had a close connexion with the last. Apart from the service of the national debt a sum of 1,030 million *yen* had to be found. Of this total 83 millions had been furnished last year under the authority of an Imperial Ordinance and 947 millions remained, in which were included 130 millions of continuing expenses. It thus became inevitable that the war taxes should be continued. The measure was of vital importance and the Lower House had passed it without any amend-

ment whatever, the Government agreeing to the House's suggestion that a *Zeihō Chōsa-Kwai* (committee for investigating the tax law) should be organized.

Baron Date observed that this was a measure which had emanated from the last Cabinet, when Mr. Sakatani had been Vice-Minister of Finance, and presumably the measure had taken shape under his hand. Did he earnestly support the Bill as the last Minister of Finance had done, or did he merely accept a responsibility passed on to him by the latter?

Mr. Sakatani replied that he believed the measure to be essential to the establishment of the national finances on a sound basis. He was not called upon to shoulder any responsibility on account of a former Minister of Finance, but he was fully prepared to accept his own responsibility.

Viscount Soga asked whether the terminology "Extraordinary Special Taxes" was to be adhered to perpetually. If the taxes were to be perpetual this nomenclature was obviously defective.

Mr. Sakatani replied that until the taxes became actually permanent they must continue to be called by the original title.

Viscount Tani dwelt on the great importance of the Bill. It differed altogether from ordinary questions. When these extraordinary taxes came up for discussion originally, the members of the Diet had all agreed in spite of themselves, and the Government, promising that the imposition was to be for a limited time only, had urged the nation to suffer the hardship however great. The nation had in fact been told to speak no word of protest but to bow to the inevitable. There had been faithless assurances on the Government's part. He proposed to prefer various questions in the Committee Room, so he would now confine himself to this comment.

Mr. Nishimura Ryokichi had been of an easy mind, being quite persuaded that the war taxes would be abolished at the end of 1906. He had voted for them on that hypothesis. And now the House was asked to make them permanent. Moreover, some of these taxes involved duplication of the ordinary taxes. What were the Government's intentions and views?

Mr. Sakatani declared that the Bill had been the subject of the greatest care on the Government's part, and everything relating to the expenditure of the funds it provided might be learned accurately from the Budget now lying before the House. The only point was that taxes imposed for a limited time could not be regarded as permanent revenue, and therefore the time limitation had to be removed.

Baron Ozaki considered that before making the taxes permanent their nature should be subjected to most careful examination, and he therefore approved of the appointment of an investigation committee as suggested by the Lower House. But it appeared to him that the personnel of the committee might very well consist of officials only. What occasion was there to include civilians?

Mr. Sakatani replied that in view of the importance of the measure the Government wished to consult as wide a range of opinions as possible.

Viscount Tani observed that a verbal promise had been given as to the appointment of a committee to finish its labours within two years. But verbal promises could not be relied on. Besides, who was in a position to say that the Saionji Cabinet would last for two years? It might fall long before that. Fifty millions of people were anxiously awaiting the rescinding of this taxation measure. Nevertheless, looking at the Budget he found appropriations for new undertakings. The Government, relying on the hackneyed formula "development of the age," launched out in various routes of expenditure. Necessary outlays and the cost of keeping up the national armaments must be borne, but it seemed to him that the Ministry was acting with bad faith towards the people, and he trusted that if explanations were possible they would be forthcoming.

On the motion of Count Okimachi the Bill was handed to the same Committee as that entrusted

with the examination of the former measure, and the House rose at 10.55 a.m.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The House met at 1.08 p.m. the Order of the day being:—

(1) The General Budget for the year 1906-7 and the Special Accounts Budget.

(2) Items requiring Agreements which involve extra-Budgetary responsibilities.

(3) Supplementary Budget of Extraordinary War Outlays.

(4) Supplementary Budget No. 1 for the year 1905-6.

(5) Supplementary Budget No. 2 for the year 1905-6.

(6) Supplementary Budget No. 1 relating to the Special Accounts for 1905-6.

(7) Supplementary Budget No. 1 relating to extra-Budgetary Expenses.

(8) Government Bill for amending a part of the Railway Law sent up from the Lower House. (*Vide Japan Mail* January 26th.)

(9) Government Bill relating to State Aid for Expenses of Experiments and Instruction in the matter of Productive Enterprise. (Sent up from the Lower House; *Vide Japan Mail*, January 26th.)

(10) Government Bill relating to Appropriation of the Capital Fund for Supplementing War-vessels and Torpedo-craft (sent up from the Lower House.)

Bills No. (8), No. (9) and No. (10), were epitomized in the *Japan Mail* of the 12th instant.

The President suggested that the items on the Order from (1) to (7) inclusive should be taken *en bloc*, and the House having agreed, the Minister of State for Finance said that in view of the financial statements made by him on the preceding day, it did not now seem necessary to add any explanation. On the motion of Count Okimachi it was decided that the Budget Committee be asked to report upon these Bills within 20 days, namely, by March 5th.

With regard to No. (8) the Minister of Communications offered an explanation, whereupon Mr. Chisaka asked for a statement of the reasons which suggested that the railway from Shibata (in Niigata) to Yonezawa (in Yamagata) should be put into the First Construction Period in order to be rapidly built, and further asked whether the change would not affect lines already determined. The Minister of Communications replied that this addition had been made to the Bill by the House of Representatives and that the Government approved it. Other lines would not be affected. The Bill was then handed to a Committee of 9.

When the tenth Bill was read the Minister of Finance explained that while a Capital Fund for maintaining the strength of the Navy was undoubtedly necessary, the Government, in view of other heavy outlays necessitated during next financial year, deemed it better that the Fund should be applied to other purposes. The Bill was handed to a committee of 9 and the House rose 10.40 a.m.

#### "MONNA VANNA" AT THE MEIJI THEATRE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Mr. Kawakami is on the war path again, and he has taken the field against his old enemy, Conventionality, with a courage and persistence which should win for him the sympathy of all lovers of true drama. To take Maeterlinck's 15th century Italian play and adapt it to the requirements of a Japanese audience is no light task; the obstacles must have been very serious. Artists and the spirited actor manager and his followers, may be heartily congratulated on the result.

Maeterlinck's story is profoundly dramatic and full of the most poignant as well as subtle situations. A fierce war is waging between the rival cities of Florence and Pisa; the Florentines have been roused to fury by the treacherous murder of one of their captains. Pisa is in the last throes of a disastrous siege. Reduced to extremity, decimated by fighting, the populace clamours for surrender; the ruler, Guido Colonna, holds out inflexibly, but consents to send his father, Marco, to the enemy's camp, to explain the Pisans' innocence of Reno's murder. Marco



returns, bringing a strange message from Prinzi-  
valle, the Condottiere leader of the Floren-  
tine forces. Prinzi-alle offers not only to spare  
the town, but to supply it with abundant provi-  
sions and to throw himself, with his six hundred  
mercenaries, over to the Pisan side, if Guido's  
wife, Monna Vanna, will come alone to his tent  
and remain there for one night. Guido is out-  
raged—he reviles his father for delivering such  
a message; he would let all his people die by  
inches rather than consent. But his consent is  
not asked. The people, aware of the terms,  
clamour for Vanna's sacrifice; Marco, wise and  
old, declares it necessary; Monna Vanna herself  
decides to save her city and obey. Guido orders  
her incarceration—the beautiful faithful woman  
is the one deity of his heart—but no one stirs to  
carry out his orders. Bowed down under his  
scathing fury and contempt, Vanna departs, and  
comes alone to Prinzi-alle, who receives her with  
passionate triumph, for he has loved her all his life.  
He reminds her of days in childhood when they  
played together, and her woman's wit leads him  
on from one sweet pure memory to another, until  
his storm of passion is calmed and he treats her  
with all chivalrous reverence. The dawn breaks  
on their converse, and Prinzi-alle confides to  
Vanna that his life is in danger from the Floren-  
tines, who have grown jealous of his fame. He  
will return with her to Pisa, where now he will  
surely be received as not only a friend but a  
saviour, since, during the night, the long trains  
of provisions and cattle have been moving into  
the starving city. Together the man and woman  
return to the town, where she is received by the  
populace with the wildest acclamation. They  
come into Guido's presence—Vanna flings herself  
on his breast, melting for joy in her double triumph.  
But Guido is turned to stone. He throws her off  
as if her touch defiled him; her assurances that  
their mutual honour is safe appear to him as the  
wildest falsehoods. For a moment he thinks  
Vanna, desiring revenge, has brought Prinzi-alle  
to Pisa for execution, but when she cries out  
in horror at such barbarity Guido is convinced  
that she loves the Condottiere and instantly con-  
demns the latter to torture and death. Then a  
change comes over Vanna. She lies, fiercely,  
desperately, tells Guido that he is right, that this  
man has robbed her of her honour, and demands  
that he be given into her hands alone that she may  
kill him by inches and have the joy of revenge.  
The poor, sweet, noble woman knows that only so  
can she save him from Guido's wrath. But her  
strength is at an end. As Prinzi-alle is led away  
to prison she staggers after him, crying out that  
she alone must have the key to his dungeon. But  
Vanna is dying. As she sinks down, Guido eyes  
her with cold fury, while the people she has saved  
are still rejoicing noisily in the street. Her  
sacrifice is complete.

Madame Sada Yakko's acting in this part is  
full of the most exquisite womanly tenderness and  
strength. She radiates purity. Kawakami, as  
the old father, gives a piece of perfect character  
acting such as I have only seen equalled by  
Coquelin and Beerholm Tree. Voice, gesture,  
movement—the sad understanding of age—its  
wise patience with the heats of youth—all is  
before us, and our hearts ache for the old  
man's sorrow. As for Guido, heaven has  
bestowed on Mr. Fujisawa the traditional  
face and figure of the splendid historical  
race whose latest descendant in Rome to-day  
might be taken for a brother of this Japan-  
ese actor. Fujisawa interprets the part of Guido  
with fine pride and fire, and Prinzi-alle is  
almost equally convincing. The tremendous  
length of the speeches translated into Japanese  
(Maeterlinck will make one character speak for  
ten minutes) is a serious drawback for foreigners;  
but if they will keep their impatience in hand,  
and also overlook the glaring discrepancies of  
costume, which constitute no defect in Japanese  
eyes (equally unfamiliar with all European  
periods) they will be rewarded by as fine a piece  
of dramatic art as could be seen on any European  
stage.

MARY CRAWFORD FRASER.

#### INTERPORT RUGBY FOOTBALL.

It is some ten years since an interport football  
match was played in Yokohama with hummocks  
of snow marking the confines of the playing-field;  
and then as now Yokohama came out the winners.  
On Saturday everything was done by the Com-  
mittee of the Y. C. & A. C. to get the ground in  
order, but the fall of snow on Friday had been so  
heavy and the thaw so persistent that do what they  
would puddles and swamps were the chief charac-  
teristics of the field, making the ball slippery and  
the foothold treacherous. At the close it was  
difficult to recognise at first sight either victors or  
vanquished, so much of earth's kindly soil were  
they carrying about, brought there, of course, by  
frequent falls, and it speaks well for both teams that  
the game was fast and evenly contested all through.  
The home fifteen played better than in any  
practise game this season, and Kobe certainly  
put up a magnificent exhibition, especially in  
tackling. Indeed, till long into the second half  
it looked as though the match would result in a  
draw, Yokohama being baffled again and again  
in their attempts to score: what the result would  
have been with the ground in decent order it is  
hard to tell. There was a good attendance of  
spectators, including many ladies, for whose  
better protection against the cold and damp the  
Committee thoughtfully provided seats as well as  
planks to stand upon. The band of the  
Toyama Military Academy discoursed music  
before and during the game. The line up was:—

##### Y. C. & A. C.

B. C. Foster  
H. E. Hayward  
J. T. Dixon  
H. W. Kilby  
D. Weed  
J. E. Moss  
G. K. Totton  
W. S. Moss (Capt.)  
W. B. White  
W. J. White  
A. Kingdon  
A. Hills  
O. Strome  
R. C. Bowden  
C. von Fallot

##### Backs

Reynell

W. Carst

E. C. Jeffery

P. L. Spence

J. Kuhn, junr.

J. Lucas

A. N. Other

W. Scudamore

(Capt.)

A. J. Cornes

Alcock

Graves

C. L. Spence

Procter

C. Williams

Hunter

##### Forwards

##### K. R. & A. C.

Reynell

W. Carst

E. C. Jeffery

P. L. Spence

J. Kuhn, junr.

J. Lucas

A. N. Other

W. Scudamore

(Capt.)

A. J. Cornes

Alcock

Graves

C. L. Spence

Procter

C. Williams

Hunter

Dr. J. A. Moon, R. N., referee. Linesmen: Mr.  
Warren (Kobe) and Mr. L. S. Hudson (Yokohama.)

Yokohama kicked off from the settlement end  
and Kobe began very well, their forwards taking  
the leather well down the ground before they  
were checked. Then Totton secured the sphere  
and returned it into the visitors' territory, only  
to be collared. In the scrum Bowden and J. E.  
Moss got on to the ball and rushed for the line,  
which was only just reached in time. The wet  
and slippery state of the ball prevented Stanley  
Moss from converting the try, but with 3 points  
to their credit Yokohama tossed their heads high  
and started in afresh. Kobe was by no means  
dispirited, however, and scrums became very  
frequent while the condition of the players grew  
dirtier and dirtier. Neither side made much  
progress, the forwards finding it impossible to  
break away on the treacherous ground and mat-  
ters were looking rather tame when Hayward  
received a nasty blow in the face, and had to  
retire. Play stopped for a few minutes, but  
Hayward soon recovered, after a visit to the  
Pavilion, and on the game being resumed, Kobe  
worked the ball down into their opponents' ter-  
ritory. It did not stay there long, Dixon,  
Weed and Kilby securing and giving Jeffrey a  
fine chance to clear the line. Jeffrey followed  
this up by carrying the leather well down the  
ground, where he was forced back, but Kobe's  
chance was not far off. A minute later Lucas  
and Carst took the ball into Yokohama's terri-  
tory, where it was kicked behind by one of the home  
fifteen. Jeffrey attempted to convert the try, but  
was unsuccessful, the angle and the state of the  
ball being dead against him. From now on till  
half time was nip-and-tuck, both sides doing  
their level best to get the lead; but all attempts,  
however well-conceived and boldly carried out,  
proved unsuccessful.

Half time, then, saw the two teams with an  
equal score of a try (3 points) and with a fixed  
determination to win out if possible. The sun

was still shining brilliantly and the thaw still  
continued merrily, but the spectators were getting  
chilled to the bone notwithstanding all precau-  
tions over and above the fun of the game.  
Yokohama pressed from the outset, while a  
great number of penalty kicks characterised the  
play. Time and again Yokohama swept into  
the Kobe lines, but the defence was too  
strong and not to be borne down by weight  
alone. The passing of the Yokohama three-quar-  
ters and halves was very good and improved all the  
time, but Reynell proved a tower of strength for  
his side and muscle and science seemed power-  
less to help the home fifteen. At length from a  
throw-in Yokohama worked the ball along the  
ground and a mix-up on the Kobe goal line  
ended in Strome securing a try. Stanley Moss  
again took the kick, but again was unsuccessful.  
Time was now nearly up and Kobe made des-  
perate efforts to equalise. But the luck was not  
with them and the whistle blew, leaving the score  
thus:—

Y. C. and A. C. .... 6 (two tries).

K. R. C. .... 3 (one try).

In the evening the teams dined together at the  
Yokohama United Club under the genial presi-  
dency of Dr. Wheeler. The usual complimentary  
speeches were made, healths proposed and drunk,  
and songs contributed by several of the company,  
a most enjoyable evening being spent.

The Association football match with Kobe is  
fixed for March 10th, at Kobe. Yokohama  
expects to get together a very fair eleven this  
year. On Saturday a match will be played  
at which the play of the younger members  
will be keenly watched, as many are showing  
good form and are in fine condition.

#### CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama  
Customs, delivered a decision on Feb. 9th on a  
protest filed by Messrs A. Oestmann and Co.  
No. 76, Yamashita-cho. It appears that the  
firm imported "iron putty" manufactured with  
sulphuric calcium, powdered iron, carbon, clay  
and sulphur, on which composition the appraiser  
imposed 10 per cent *ad val.* duty and 5 per cent  
*ad val.* war tax in accordance with No. 166  
of the tariff. The importers contended that the  
goods should be dealt with under No. 472 of the  
tariff. The director decided to deal with the  
goods under No. 497 on the ground that the  
article is a kind of "cementing material" and  
not a kind of putty.

The same day another decision was given on  
a protest brought by the American Trading Co.  
which firm imported an "initial perforator."  
The appraiser placed it under No. 298 of the  
tariff. The importers held that the article should  
come under machinery classified in No. 17 of  
the tariff. The director decided to impose duty  
and war tax in accordance with No. 271 on the  
ground that the article is used to print initials on  
the lining-leathers of hats and that it is neither a  
machine nor stationary in nature.

The director of the Yokohama Customs has  
given a decision in a protest brought by Messrs.  
L. J. Healing and Co., No. 22, Yamashita-cho.  
The firm imported a "traction engine" on which  
the appraisers imposed 10 per cent *ad val.* duty  
under No. 24 of the tariff, which classifies steam  
engines, boilers, etc., including "traction  
engine." The importers contended that the  
article was a kind of locomotive engine and  
consequently should be dealt with in accordance  
with No. 43 of the Japan-German Conventional  
tariff, imposing 5 per cent *ad val.* duty. The  
director decided to impose 10 per cent *ad val.*  
duty under No. 17 of the tariff and gave an  
explanation that the machine is neither a steam  
engine or a part of a locomotive.

The Chinese Minister at Paris, says the *Nan-  
fang-pao*, has wired to the Waiwupu stating that  
Portugal, being in want of funds, is willing to  
sell Macao to England and France, and that the  
French Government is quite anxious to accept  
the offer.

## YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The annual general public meeting to receive the report and accounts of the General Hospital was held on Monday at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. E. W. FRAZAR, Chairman, presided and there were also present Messrs. L. J. Healing, Vice-Chairman; M. Russell, Hon. Treasurer; M. Schellenberg, A. M. Knapp, Mrs. Manley, Mrs. E. W. Frazar, Senr., Rev. E. S. Booth, Mrs. Neville, Miss Kilby, Mrs. C. K. M. Martin, Mrs. E. J. Moss, Mrs. W. K. Tresize, Mr. D. H. Blake, etc.

At the request of the Chairman Mr. Schellenberg, as acting Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then said:

I think the results of the past 2 years have pretty conclusively demonstrated that the Yokohama General Hospital is a useful and necessary institution; also that with a reasonable subscription it is possible to run it on a sound financial basis. The daily average of patients has been at least 10, of whom a good proportion were Yokohama residents.

It has been the constant aim and endeavour of the committee to make the hospital as comfortable and efficient as possible at the same time keeping the expenses down to the lowest figures. We have welcomed suggestions, comment and criticism, and if we have failed to give satisfaction to all, it has not been for want of earnest care or good intent.

We appreciate that much remains undone, and many things might have been done differently but it must be remembered that the Hospital covers much ground, and our funds are limited. Again the demands upon the accommodation are most irregular and sudden, which makes it doubly difficult to keep everything in such a state of perfection as we would like.

Nurse Gray and Nurse Peacock have fulfilled their duties to the entire satisfaction of the committee, and we are indeed fortunate in having their services. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have paid close attention to their work, and deserve great credit for the good order and cleanliness of the premises, besides the economical conduct of the kitchen, general stores, native staff and collection of accounts.

To Dr. Wheeler special thanks are due for his steady attendance and interest in the welfare of the Hospital and patients, in which he has been ably assisted by Dr. Ishiura.

The new Operating Theatre has been in frequent and successful use, scarcely a case having been lost, even though some of the operations have been of the most delicate and serious nature.

As chairman, I feel privileged to take advantage of this opportunity to testify to the splendid backing I have received from the entire committee, particularly Mr. Neville, who has spent hours, yes, days, of his time over the accounts and improvement of system and order. Also Mr. Russell, who has guarded our finances with minute detail.

We have been greatly helped by the Ladies' Advisory Committee, who have at all times been ready to help in those particulars which rightly belong to a woman's supervision. Much of the success of a well ordered Hospital depends upon the hearty co-operation of two such committees.

In closing I desire to call attention to a slight omission in the report on page 2 under the heading of Fees. There should have been added a clause to the effect that Room Patients may be treated by their own Doctors in which case *yen* 2 per day will be deducted from the regular charges. We desire to encourage in every way the use of the Hospital by all medical men, the sole restriction being that their patients should be classed as Room Patients.

After the CHAIRMAN'S speech Rev. E. S. Booth who alluded to the debt the community owed to the Committee moved that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. D. H. BLAKE seconded and the proposal was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Rev. Mr. Booth the old Committee were re-elected *en bloc*.

An informal discussion then took place as to the accommodation for insane patients, the Chairman stating that to construct an isolated building for such patients would cost about *yen* 4,000, for which they would have to make an appeal to the public.

This matter with the question of maternity rooms was left to the incoming committee.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the auditor, Mr. E. B. S. EDWARDS.

On the motion of Mr. KNAPP a vote of thanks

was passed to the Chairman, who cordially responded and the meeting terminated.

During the period covered by the report now presented, statements have from time to time been published by the Committee through the kindness of the local press. The Community has thereby been kept informed as to progress made.

Commencing with a deficit of *yen* 3,533.83, brought forward from the previous year, the period for which accounts are now submitted ends with a balance of *yen* 2,814.02 at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

During the Year, disbursements have been made, for Surgical Instruments and Medical Appliances, *yen* 1,265.74; for Furniture, *yen* 1,067.88; for Alterations and Repairs, *yen* 3,942.20; and for the outward passage of the new Nurse, *yen* 434.34.

The Working Account for the period shows a profit of *yen* 3,321.07 after supporting the Infectious Ward at Nakamura, which has been entirely unproductive.

Wages paid have amounted to *yen* 9,852.02, which sum includes nearly *yen* 4,000 for "special" nurses employed by desire of patients or their Medical Men. The outlay is regained through Earnings Account. The regular salaries payable amount to *yen* 460 per month (exclusive of the Matron's, which is paid by the Ladies' Committee).

Patients treated gratuitously have numbered 18 at a cost to the funds of *yen* 1,446.70. Other cases, regarded as doubtful, involve a further sum of *yen* 707.53, but it is hoped that part, at least, of this amount will be recovered.

The number of patients treated during the 14 months has been: Room 146, Ward 134, Total 270, of whom have been discharged Room 130, Ward 100, Total 230. Deaths have been: Room, 9, Ward, 13, Total 22. Number remaining on Dec. 31, Room, 7, Ward, 11, Total 18.

The fees for General Ward Patients have been reduced to *yen* 2.50 per diem. For Room patients they remain as before *i.e.* *yen* 6.50 and *yen* 7.50 per day. These fees cover treatment by the Hospital doctor, and the services of the regular nursing staff, but no special nurses employed at request of the patient or doctor in charge of the case. The charge for these special nurses, which ranges from *yen* 3.00 downwards per day, must be paid in addition to the regular Hospital fees. Patients are in all cases charged only with sums actually paid by the Hospital.

Among other improvements the upper floor of the main building has been entirely remodelled, providing five additional rooms and rendering the General Ward much more healthy and attractive.

Some 30 Russian ex-prisoners of war were admitted during the months of November and December. On their departure General Daniloff, the Commissioner, expressed himself, by letter to Dr. Wheeler, in extremely appreciative terms concerning the treatment accorded them. All extraordinary outlays connected with the reception of these men were paid by the Russian Red Cross Society, which furthermore presented to the Hospital a quantity of bedsteads, blankets, sheets, towels, &c., for which the Committee begs to express grateful thanks.

The Committee regrets to have to report a growing necessity for more accommodation for mentally afflicted patients. The present ward, arranged for one person, is quite inadequate. At the present moment there are four cases under treatment, some at times requiring restraint. The fact that the accommodation in the above ward is insufficient renders treatment much more expensive than need be, involving, as it does, the employment of extra watchers.

Two of the above mentioned cases may, it is feared, become a permanent and heavy charge on the community.

Donations, since last report, have amounted to the sum of *yen* 11,709.18, which includes *yen* 1,625.28 the balance of the funds of the Standing Committee of Foreign Residents of Yokohama, which we have received through the kind influence of Mr. Jas. Walter. By the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams, assisted by other local amateurs, the Hospital benefited by the proceeds of a Dramatic Performance, to the extent of *yen* 519.95. The generous anonymous donor of the operating theatre apparatus sent, through Mr. Frazar, a further donation of *yen* 362.57, being the balance of cost of the instruments over and above his former gift.

In addition to above sums all the Banks and prominent Firms subscribed most liberally, the total from all sources, being as above mentioned, *yen* 11,709.18.

The urgent need of an up-to-date ambulance becoming known, a good friend of the hospital undertook to raise a collection from members of the Y. U. Club with the result that *yen* 220 were handed to the Hon. Treasurer which sum is amply sufficient to furnish a first class Ambulance. After examining all models, including that of the German Naval Hospital, plans were drawn up and approved.

The ambulance is expected to be delivered within a few days. The Committee takes this opportunity of thanking all connected with this fund, and assures them that their efforts are appreciated.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, to whom the Committee tenders sincere thanks.

To the members of the Ladies' Advisory Committee the General Committee is indebted for much valuable assistance and advice. Under their auspices a most successful fete was given at the Hospital during the month of June last, when the Operating Theatre was thrown open for inspection.

The members of the Committee now tender their resignations, with a strong recommendation that the most urgent matter presently affecting the welfare of the Hospital and the Community is the need of providing new and proper quarters for the care and detention of mentally deranged patients.

(Signed.) E. W. Frazar, Chairman.  
L. J. Healing, Vice-Chairman.  
M. Russell, Hon. Treasurer.  
H. J. Neville, Hon. Secretary.  
F. J. Abbot.  
A. M. Knapp.  
T. M. Laffin.  
L. Mottet.  
M. Schellenberg.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.  
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD, COMMENCING  
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1904, AND ENDING DECEMBER  
31ST, 1905. (ONE YEAR AND TWO MONTHS.)  
WORKING ACCOUNT.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
Provisions .....	7,640.31	
Wages .....	9,852.02	
Medical Fees .....	2,208.00	
Medicines .....	1,934.45	
Laundry .....	849.87	
Infectious Ward .....	890.54	
Ground Rent and Insurance ...	1,030.88	
Light and Heat .....	2,276.77	
General Expenses .....	1,169.80	
Balance .....	3,321.07	
Earnings .....		31,168.04
Balance of Interest .....		5.68
	31,172.72	31,173.72

## IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
Medical Appliances .....	1,265.74	
Furniture .....	1,067.89	
Repairs, Alterations .....	3,952.20	
Passage of New Nurse .....	434.34	
Balance .....	5,181.01	
Subscriptions and Donations.		11,709.18
Subscribed by Members of Y. U. Club for an Ambulance, <i>yen</i> 220.00 less first Payment on account cost of same of <i>yen</i> 28.00 .....		192.00
	11,901.18	11,901.18

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
Deficit brought forward from last Report .....	3,533.83	
Charity Cases .....	1,446.70	
Doubtful Cases .....	707.53	
* Balance .....	2,814.02	
Working Account .....		3,321.07
Improvements Account ...	8,502.08	5,181.01
	8,502.08	8,502.08
BALANCE SHEET.		
Profit and Loss Account .....	2,814.02	
Sundry Creditors .....	1,092.08	
Cash in hand .....		9.11
Cash at Bank .....		1,681.25
Sundry Debtors .....		2,215.74
	3,906.10	3,906.10

1906.

January 1, By Balance brought down ... 2,814.02  
\* Contingency { Cases in which payment is in doubt  
at Credit } *yen* 707.53.  
December 31st, 1905.

H. J. NEVILLE, Hon. Sec.

I have compared above Accounts with the books of the Hospital and certify them to be in accordance with same.

E. B. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that a lighted buoy will be moored off Mutsure-jima, western entrance to Shimonoseki Strait, to mark the position of the wrecked No 3. *Ikuta Maru*. The Buoy is of iron, frustum of a cone in shape, painted green, and surmounted by a lattice work supporting a lantern. The light, occulting green, is elevated 10 and 2/5 feet above the water, and is fed by Pintsch's gas.

## ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the St. George's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo was held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Jas. Walter presiding over a large attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Mr. V. A. CAESAR HAWKINS proposed and Mr. M. BEART seconded that the report and accounts be taken as read and adopted. Carried unanimously.

The report issued to members over the signature of the President, Mr. James Walter, was as follows:—

On the 23rd April (St. George's Day), 1905, the Roll of the Society contained the names of 140 members including absentees.

The Society celebrated the anniversary of its Patron Saint with a Ball at the Public Hall on the 28th April, which was very largely attended and greatly enjoyed. Your committee wish particularly to thank Mr. E. Curgel for his invaluable assistance, it was largely due to his efforts, so generously granted, that we were enabled to decorate the Hall in such a truly English manner.

It is not one of the objects of this Society to accumulate funds, the subscription being only nominal and the raison d'être of the Society being only to celebrate St. George's Day. As will be seen by the accounts annexed there is a credit balance of yen 236.54.

The Royal Society of St. George, with headquarters in London, placed a wreath on Trafalgar day on Nelson's column, the card of our Society was attached thereto, thanks to the courtesy of the Honorary Secretary of this Institution. It is hoped that arrangements may be concluded shortly enabling us to affiliate with the Home Society.

Your committee in conclusion urge all those whose privilege it is to claim England as the land of their forefathers to become members of this Society. All particulars will be cheerfully furnished by the Hon. Secretary or any member of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had now been President of the Society for several years and greatly appreciated the honour, but he thought that as the Society was increasing a change should be made and a new President elected every year. He was not a candidate for office this year, but he would give the Committee all the help he could, for his interest in the Society was very keen.

The election of officers and Committee was then taken by ballot, and while the votes were counted,

The CHAIRMAN said that the St. George's Society of Great Britain had written out to them suggesting affiliation. They would see by the report that the London Society had attached the Yokohama Society's card to the wreath placed on Nelson's column on Trafalgar's day. He would like to hear an opinion regarding the disposal of the Society's surplus funds. After discussion it was resolved to keep the funds in the Society's hands.

Mr. SHOWLER next proposed that St. George's Day, Monday, April 23rd, be celebrated as usual with a dance.

Mr. E. C. DAVIS seconded—carried unanimously.

The result of the ballot was declared as follows:—President, Mr. L. J. Healing; Vice-President, Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Sharp; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. C. Eddison. Committee:—Messrs. F. L. Elliott, M. Beart, C. Thwaites, E. C. Davis and A. Bellamy Brown. Votes of thanks to Mr. Sharp, as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Eddison as Hon. Treasurer were passed on the motion of the Chairman.

Mr. Walter, the retiring President, was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for his services for the past three years and the meeting separated.

## THE FAMINE BALL.

A subscription ball was held at the Public Hall on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Charity Club of Yokohama, for the benefit of the Famine Relief Fund, and proved highly successful. Fancy dress was optional, but fully one half of those present availed themselves of the opportunity to display costumes of varied designs. The hall was nicely decorated for the occasion, and

the scene was very bright while dancing was in progress, the attendance numbering about 250.

The fancy costumes of the ladies were in every case most charming to the eye, and only a lady's pen could deal with them in detail: There were several dresses reminiscent of "The Sleeping Beauty," then there were Pierrots and Pierrettes, Swiss, Turkish, Chinese, Pompadour, a Puritan maiden and many others that could not be exactly identified by a member of the male sex. Among the gentlemen the Georgian era was represented, and there were huntsmen, clowns, sailors, a nigger of sorts, a jockey, a baker, a Japanese hussar, a coolie, Mephistopheles, and many others including some which were very grotesque.

Among the most striking costumes were Miss Thomas as the Baroness and Mr. Skrimshire as Baron Fitzhardup in "Sleeping Beauty"; Miss C. Meuriman in a very original dress as a lamp-shade, in pink crepe; Mrs. Ritter in an Alsace-Lorraine costume; Miss Irwine as "Night"; Miss Woodward as a "Chinese Lady" in pink satin beautifully embroidered; Miss Johnstone as "Juliet" in pale green satin with gold brocade covered with sequins and pearls; Mr. R. Jamin as "La belle Fatima" Mr. J. M. Mollison and Mr. W. B. White in costumes of the Georgian period; and Mr. Brady who was amusingly disguised in a costume by no means new to him, supplemented by a large mask. As the Nigger Mr. S. Smith was most striking.

A substantial supper was provided, and dancing kept up with much spirit until the small hours, everyone present having a very happy time.

The accounts are as follow:—

RECEIPTS.		Yen.
Tickets sold .....		1,227.00
Refreshments sold .....		54.00
Donation—Charles S. Averill, Esq. ....		50.00
" Anonymous .....		25.00
" " .....		7.00
		1,363.00
EXPENDITURE.		
Rent of Hall .....	50.00	
Decorations, hire of crockery, etc. ....	37.37	
Advertising and Printing .....	28.10	
Refreshments .....	7.47	
Hire of band .....	40.00	
Balance representing .....	162.94	
Net Proceeds .....	1,200.06	
		1,363.00

CLARA L. COPMANN,  
Hon. Treas.

Checked with vouchers and found correct.

W. B. WHITE.

The committee of the Charity Club wish to express their thanks for the generous help they received in connection with the ball, and their special thanks are given to the patronesses, to the gentlemen who acted as stewards, to the local press for free advertising, to the Box of Curios for free printing, to Mrs. Box, the Public Hall Committee, to Messrs. Boyd & Co., the Japan Brewery Co., Ltd., North and Rae, Ltd., Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., J. Curnow and Co., Ltd., Mr. M. Dentici, Mr. Hunter and all those whose subscriptions and donations so greatly helped toward the success of the ball.

The Charity Club is an organization formed by young ladies of Yokohama with the object of relieving cases of distress among sufferers from the war and from other causes. The present committee consists of the following:—President, Miss Mendelson, Vice-President, Miss Lloyd Thomas, Hon. Sec., Miss Meuriman and Hon. Treas. Miss Copmann.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## PETITION FOR DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. Jules Dubois, No. 26, Yamashita-cho, against Mrs. Julia Dubois, No. 64, Bluff, wife of the late Mr. Charles L. Dubois, petitioning for the deprivation of her parental rights over her children, began on Feb. 12th in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Nakamura and the defendant by Mr. R. Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that his client, Mr. Jules Dubois is the elder brother of the late Mr. C. L. Dubois, husband of the defendant. The late Mr. C. L. Dubois married the defendant on April 29th, 1896, in Neuchâtel, Switzer-

land. Subsequently the couple lived in Yokohama and they had four children—Lucy, George, Charles Louis, and Sophia. On August 17th, 1905, Mr. C. L. Dubois died and Mrs. Julia Dubois, defendant in the present case, and Mr. Jules Dubois, the plaintiff, were nominated guardians of the four children in accordance with the Civil Code of Switzerland. Plaintiff was appointed to the position by the Swiss Consul-General. Defendant was of idle disposition and did not pay any attention to the nursing and education of her children. She squandered the allowance made her by the administrator of deceased's estate instead of supporting the family. If this continued it would seem that the children would soon be placed in a distressing position. Meantime, the defendant sold a portion of the furniture necessary for keeping the household together and which was also a portion of the property left by the deceased. She spent the money on her own pleasures. In accordance with the Swiss Civil Code, the woman should be deprived of her rights over the children.

Defendant's Counsel held that there was nothing blameworthy in the conduct of the defendant. She was acting as best she knew as mother of her children. She spent for necessary expenses the money which she received monthly from the Swiss Consul General, the administrator of the deceased's property. Two of the children are attending the Roman Catholic Convent and two others go to the St. Joseph's School for their education. Referring to the statement of plaintiff's Counsel as to the alleged sale of furniture, the defendant's Counsel said that after the death of her husband, the defendant removed from the house where she formerly lived to a smaller house. When she removed to the smaller dwelling, there was naturally a surplus of furniture and this she sold. She raised five hundred yen by the sale of the articles. This amount was entrusted to Mr. James Favre-Brandt, No. 175, Yamashita-cho, who is one of the deceased's relatives. Afterwards Mr. Favre-Brandt transferred the money to Dr. P. Ritter, Swiss Consul-General, for safekeeping with other property entrusted to him. Counsel concluded by saying that the petition of plaintiff was too vague to require an answer.

In reply to the Court, plaintiff's Counsel said that the convention between Japan and Germany with regard to the function of Consuls provides that these authorities are authorized to administer the property of a national for the first twelve months after death. The foregoing must be applied to the case of citizens of Switzerland under the most favoured nation clause. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. James Favre-Brandt and Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Consul, as witnesses. As there was no objection by defendant the Court decided to examine them on Feb. 19th.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Commander I. Takeshita has been appointed naval *attaché* of the Embassy in Washington.

To-day, Feb. 16th, the Crown Prince will leave his villa at Hayama for Tokyo, arriving at Shimabashi by the 1.59 p.m. train.

A floating mine was observed on Feb. 8th off the village of Kunimi, Fukui prefecture. Some fishermen brought the mine ashore and handed it to the authorities.

Major-General Matsukawa at 1 p.m. on Feb. 15th gave a speech to the Budget Committee of the Lower House with regard to the land operations during the war.

Mr. Walter H. Frizell, until recently manager of the Singapore branch, has been appointed accountant at the head office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Siberia* brings news of the death from pneumonia of Mrs. G. W. Bramhall, a former well-known resident of Yokohama, who left here some two years or so ago to resume residence in the United States. To add



to the poignant distress of the family, the aged mother of Mrs. Bramhall (who also spent many years in Japan) died the same day as her daughter. This news will occasion much sorrow among a very wide circle.

The Hon. Frank Lindley, one of the Secretaries of the British Residency at Cairo, has been transferred to the Embassy in Tokyo. He arrived by the *Zieten* on Feb. 12th in company with his wife and children.

The Italians in Crete have demanded an indemnity for the murder of an Italian soldier on Jan. 8. They have seized three Customs Houses as guarantees in consequence of the refusal of the Cretan Government to pay.

Earl Cromer, inaugurating the Red Sea to Nile railway at Port Soudan, dwelt on the importance of making the upper Nile easily accessible. The railway was the first step in a great scheme of works of irrigation and the railway would be open on equal terms to the trade of the whole world.

The leading business men of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, and Nagoya have decided to hold an industrial exhibition at Mukden, Manchuria. The promoters will meet in Osaka on Feb. 16th to draft the bye-laws in connexion with the enterprise. The period of exhibition will be from May 1st to July 31st.

A Manila cable to the *Japan Advertiser* says:—Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio is ill with tonsillitis, and it is feared that his marriage with Miss Alice Roosevelt, scheduled for Saturday, may have to be postponed. Congressman Longworth caught cold a few days ago. He thought nothing of the matter, but was ultimately forced to take to his bed. His condition has since not improved greatly, but is not necessarily dangerous and has not occasioned any anxiety.

At 4.30 a.m. on Feb. 15th, an outbreak of fire occurred in a small dancing house belonging to U. Saito, *Nigirwaicho*, Ichome, facing Isezakicho, Yokohama. Owing to the strong northerly wind the flames spread and five houses situated in the narrow street were destroyed. The fire was put out through the efforts of the firemen from the Isezakicho and Kotobukicho police stations. As to the cause, it is said that the dancing had been kept up till a late hour the previous night, after which several lighted *hibachi* were left in the hall. Probably the outbreak originated with one of these braziers.

On Feb. 13th snow fell all over the north-eastern provinces.

Aomori.—Heavy snow fell here. Traffic on the railways was interrupted for four or five hours.

Nagaoka.—Owing to a snow storm, many houses collapsed and traffic on the Hokuyetsu experienRailway was stopped.

Shiraishi.—Snow has continued to fall since Feb. 9th. On Feb. 13th, a severe storm was experienced. The weather was very cold.

Takata.—Owing to a heavy storm, a train on the Hokuyetsu Railway has been buried in the snow.

The following table, taken from Tokyo papers, shows the development of Japanese life insurance business:—

	Number of Companies.	Register'd Capital. Yen.	Paid up Capital. Yen.
1881 .....	1	100,000	40,000
1904 .....	35	4,905,000	2,982,938
		Number of insured.	Amount insured. Yen.
1881 .....		1,439	704,600
1904 .....		743,971	214,267,161

The reserve funds of the thirty-five companies at the end of 1904 aggregated yen 22,525,472.

The funeral of Mrs. Riku Soma, wife of Mr. N. Soma, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who died on Feb. 12th, took place on Wednesday at Aoyama Cemetery. Many government officials and leading merchants were present. Mrs. Aya Yamamoto, wife of the Manager of the

Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan, and Mrs. Yoshi Ishikawa, wife of Dr. Ishikawa, now in Okayama, are her daughters. There is a third daughter named Yoshi (14) who lives with her father, the prominent banker. The late Mrs. Soma was the adopted daughter of the late professor K. Nakamura, a well-known Chinese Scholar.

The *Kobe Herald* understands that what would probably have been a fatal termination to an accident to a *sendo* in Kobe harbour was averted by a notable act of bravery on the part of Captain Christensen. It appears that whilst the *Hongkong Maru* was being despatched, on Saturday, a *sendo* fell off the launch *Josephine*. A life buoy was thrown to him, but he missed this and sank. Captain Christensen, seeing this, jumped overboard, clothing and all, and was successful in saving the *sendo*. The *sendo* was hauled on board in an exhausted condition, and taken to the engine room of the *Josephine*. Captain Christensen seems to have suffered nothing from his plunge beyond a very "cold bath," the loss of his hat, and the saturation of his paper money, to say nothing of a cigar which he did not relinquish when he made his hasty dive.

#### AN APPRECIATION OF KOREA.

The following views of Dr. Rutherford Harris, M.P., will be read with interest as they represent the impression produced by Korea and the Koreans on a keen observer:—

"I went to Korea," says Dr. Harris, "expecting to find a country and a people not indeed up to the standard of our ally Japan, but at all events not so far behind her as to forbid comparison altogether. This has no reference, of course, to the fighting services. I knew that there did not exist such a thing as a Korean navy, and that the Korean army was little more than a name. Otherwise, however, I expected to see an organized state of society, perhaps a cycle, perhaps a century, behind the time but still within computable distance of modern ideals. Landing at Fusan, I went as far north as Pingyang and made in the country a sojourn of nearly three weeks in all. What I found it really baffles me to describe. One may fairly question whether elsewhere on the face of the earth there exists such a combination of unspeakable dirt and indescribable sanitary horrors as assail one eyes and nose anywhere and everywhere in the larger Korean towns. Some exception must be made in favour of the two main thoroughfares in Seoul. Those show evidence of the reforming zeal temporarily aroused in the Sovereign's bosom by urgent foreign counsels. But one has only to penetrate a few paces into the city on either side of these thoroughfares and one discovers that the state of the capital is as hopelessly abominable as that of any other town in the peninsula. I have not seen the towns along the banks of the Grand Canal in China. They are pretty bad I believe. But it is inconceivable that they should rival or even approach Pingyang, the second city in Korea, which must be without competitors outside Darkest Africa. One has read of hovels, of slums and of the submerged tenth, but here is something sunk to depths far profounder. Miles of hovels; hovels upon hovels; all betraying abject poverty and monotonous uniformity of filth, with the exception of a few spots created outside the city's walls by missionary devotion or Japanese enterprise. In those spots you seem to be in another world, and the contrast with their purely Korean surroundings is all the more flagrant. One detects no traces of organized civil life. There are virtually no shops worthy of the name, and there are no hotels except those kept by Japanese. The same is true of municipal courts, of posts and of telegraphs. Nothing that is not Japanese deserves mention. Food is practically unobtainable unless a Japanese or a foreigner furnishes it, and, in a word, one looks in vain for any evidences of an organized state of society. What one does observe, however, is a mass of hardworking, quiet people, living and struggling to eke out a half-starved existence in the midst of poverty and dirt. Beyond successful survival they appear to have no hope, no ambition, no purpose in life. So it seemed to me at all events. National vitality there is none; national policy, the phrase becomes ridiculous under such circumstances; national aims, how could they possibly exist amid an environment so paralysing? Naturally there are exceptions to this general analysis but they do not aggregate one per cent. of the population. Missionary effort is continuous and unflagging. So is Japanese effort and with larger results. The Koreans were once the carriers of civilization to Japan. But their progress was arrested. They retraced their steps, not to a clean, healthy, savage life of open-air

work, but an existence devoid of almost any redeeming feature. Why this signal decadence should have ensued it is hard to tell. Whether the enervating traditions of obsolete creeds were responsible, or whether the cause is to be sought in the tides of war that rolled over the people, exposing them to its horrors without any of the consolations furnished by patriotism, I can not tell, but it is certain that they proceeded to clothe themselves slowly and steadily with every repulsive and repellent garment, retaining nothing of their old civilization except elusive memories, until it has become impossible for any one who considers Korea fairly and squarely to conceive that the monarchy and the nation can be saved, or raised again, as a whole unless they pass under the strong, firm and energetic hands of their neighbours and natural teachers, the Japanese. Whatever enterprises exist in the country are in the hands of foreigners or Japanese, and it seems evident that the Koreans, as a rule, have quite lost the power of inception or the instinct of ambition. From what I have been able to ascertain there are undoubtedly a small number of Korean civilians and a few officials worthy to be called hard-working and educated patriots who, alive to the needs of their country and acquainted with the measure of her capacities, are determined to do whatever lies within their power to raise Korea and its people once again to a worthy place in the East. These are the men who strongly favour the new Convention with Japan, believing that on this foundation their country, in the course of a generation, will have won its way back to manhood and nationhood. It appears to be believed by well informed persons that the Emperor himself is at the head of these patriots. Even he, however, taught by the ill-success of his efforts in the past, recognises how impotent is a sovereign, unaided by his people, to effect any national uplifting. The Japanese, too, appear to recognise the nature of the task lying before them. It has taken of England's best, and for how many years, to improve the lot of the Fellaah and of the Hindoo, and so Japan must give of her best in all branches of civilized life and must be prepared to persist in spite of temporary failures or the misrepresentations of biased on-lookers. No one who has read the generous, sympathetic, far-sighted and wise words of Marquis Ito at the dinner given in his honour by the business-men of Tokyo can doubt that Japan views her task, her duties to herself and her obligations to the Koreans as conscientiously and as honourably as Great Britain herself would in similar circumstances, nor can any one who has seen Korea fail to wish the Japanese Godspeed in their undertaking. Stories have been assiduously circulated to prove that force was employed to extort the Convention from reluctant Korean statesmen and an unwilling sovereign. I can not find the least tangible ground for such tales. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Hayashi, had the confidence of the Emperor of Korea and would never have built the new system on such a foundation. He and the Marquis Ito willingly assented, at the Emperor's request, to the insertion of the Convention's second clause safeguarding the dignity of the Korean throne and promising the full restoration of Korea's autonomy whenever she should have qualified to exercise it. If Japan sends to Seoul men of Mr. Hayashi's type, and if her policy in Korea is dictated, and directed by statesmen as great and illustrious as the Marquis Ito, I venture to predict that the great bulk of the Koreans will respect and value Japanese guidance as sincerely and thoroughly as do any of England's subject races her gentle and liberal sway."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### STARVING AND FREEZING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Hunger knows no seasons. Lack of food causes as much distress in summer as in winter and the gnawing within the breast is the same no matter what the weather 'out-of-doors. From one point of view the worst in the famine districts has not yet come. Month by month the bodies will become more and more emaciated and the faces more and more shrunken and the want of proper food will show itself more and more in the outward appearance of the sufferers.

However now in midwinter the suffering is intense and to the lack of food are added the discomforts of severe wintry weather. Death by drowning is the same in summer as in winter, but in winter there is the added chill of the ice water and there must be a greater degree of suffering before the victim actually loses consciousness.

The Japanese newspapers have correspondents out in the famine districts and their tales of woe and misery fill column after column of the Japanese press. A recent report of one of these correspondents said that "the number of those who have already starved to death and of those who are now at the point of death because of starvation is not small." We foreigners have no first-hand knowledge of any of the

former class of cases but the Sendai papers give names, addresses and details of a number of deaths by starvation and freezing.

In the north this is an exceptionally cold winter. For the first time in many years horses have been carrying their burdens across the Kitakami river on the ice. There has not been one warm day for several weeks.

Last summer we wondered where all the rain came from. For thirteen days the sun did not shine, and at night we could not see the moon or stars. At last we would think that it was about to clear up, but the next day it would rain harder than ever. Now we wonder where all the snow can come from. About two weeks ago we had the deepest snow of recent years; although little of that snow has yet melted, except along the road, snow has fallen several times since.

In many places the public relief works have of course been suspended. A hundred thousand able-bodied men and women would to-day be given employment on these public works had not the snow suddenly put a stop to such measures of relief. These are the self-respecting, class, able and willing to do any kind of work to keep from starving, but despite the best efforts of the Government to provide employment many must against their wills be idle.

Very careful investigations have been made and it is found that in these three provinces there are from 25,000 to 40,000 sick and aged persons and helpless children, not one of whom can support himself by his own labour and who must be helped for some months whether it snows or not and no matter if the weather is cold or hot. But how bitter is their lot in this severe winter.

This morning at ten o'clock it began to snow again and since then nearly a foot of snow has fallen. When there is a storm we can hear in Sendai the roar of the sea nine miles away. To-night we hear the roaring of the waves. A storm is raging without and no doubt the wintry blasts bring terror to many a heart. Even though not even one should freeze to death to-night will it be possible to-morrow and the next day and the next to reach all with food before even one starves to death?

WILLIAM E. LAMPE.

Sendai, February 10th, 1906.

#### AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I do not altogether agree with the opinion you express in your issue of January 27th, in your article entitled "The Philippines," that the members of the tolerably strong party in the United States which sets its face against imperial expansion and consequently denounces the acquisition of the Philippines as a flagrant departure from the political routes the United States should unfailingly follow, would vote against the sale of the islands to a foreign Power. Two years ago I was at home for a short visit. I did not travel extensively, but wherever I did go, and I was in the strongholds of the present administration, I found the majority of people anxious to be rid of a bad bargain; and I may say that quite a number of those whom I have met that are, or have been, connected with the Philippine administration itself, are of the same opinion. There was no evidence of a disposition to shrink a responsibility which we foolishly assumed in buying the islands from Spain, and I am convinced that there would be strong opposition to passing them over to another Power, unless there were positive assurance that the inhabitants would not suffer in any way. By that I do not mean necessarily that it would be expected of the Power which might acquire the archipelago from us, to grant to the Filipinos that right to self-government for which we now claim to be trying to educate them.

I doubt if our new ambassador, assuming that the Hon. Luke Wright qualifies, will really be instructed to sound the Japanese Government with a view to effecting a sale; but if he is, and if he succeeds in making a satisfactory bargain, I think the Americans may be absolved from the charge of having put their hands to the plough and then turned back, for I think that the Filipinos and other inhabitants of the archipelago would be quite as well off in the hands of the Japanese as they are in ours, the possible loss of political autonomy being excepted; and I am convinced that the expenses of administration would be, other things equal, decidedly less than we find them. You must have noticed that there is already much disposition among our congressmen to criticise adversely the income and ongo of the Philippine colony, and an embarrassingly incisive questioning of the propriety of our treating the islands as a foreign country in some circumstances, and as a true colony (that is, a part of the national domain) in others.

If you do us Americans the honour of including us in the statement that the instinct of empire is firmly planted in every Anglo-Saxon, and I take it for granted you do, because, generally speaking, we are

of Anglo-Saxon ancestry, again I think you are mistaken. We are somewhat peculiarly circumstanced. You and other outside observers, are quite justified in gauging the condition of the political atmosphere in the United States by the Washington barometer; yet while the Senate and the Representatives are naturally assumed to represent the people, it is not always a fact that the official act of the Senate or the House, or even of them both when acting together, represents indisputably the sentiments of the whole people. For example: do you really believe that the members of the United States Senate represented the sentiments of the people, when they interfered with President Roosevelt's laudable efforts to negotiate a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain? You will surely recall that the Senatorial demand that all the details of such treaties must be submitted to them for action prior to concluding any such agreement, thereby compelling the President to terminate the negotiations, aroused a perfect storm of indignation. If any one does think that action represented the opinions of even a minority of the people of my country, I do not! So with this matter of territorial expansion. It has seemed good to the Government at Washington to acquire certain colonies beyond the seas, and the glamour which the administration has succeeded in throwing over the members of both Houses of Congress, has had the effect of making them complacent towards that violation of the fundamental principles of our government, that the United States has no business to acquire possessions in any other part of the world than the continent of North America; but in that complacency, I think it would be unwise and indeed incorrect to say that the members of Congress necessarily and absolutely represented the views of their constituents. In concurring with the administration's views about expansion, the members do not incur the displeasure of their constituents to such an extent as to jeopardize their chances of re-election, for this matter of empire does not seriously affect the individual. I do not wish to write myself down as such a hidebound conservative that I shall be thought unwilling to admit the possibility of change in the opinions of Americans; but there must be given me more cogent reasons for changing my opinions than anything that has been presented to me to support the taking or the keeping of the Philippine colony. That carelessness towards such matters as imperial expansion is, I think, largely the reason why there appears to you to be a disposition in the United States to approve of the schism of territorial expansion. Looked upon as being an acquisition, I admit that the majority of us are not only Anglo-Saxon but that all are human in a willingness to increase our territorial holdings, for acquisitiveness is the common inheritance of all of us. Possibly all of us would feel quite satisfied to possess the whole earth, if only we felt quite sure that we could take proper care of it. Individual ownership would remove all danger of international complications, but so long as there are other nations, whose rights we are bound to respect, and who are likely to resent our interference in the affairs of the world outside of our own continent, there will continue to be a majority of the people of the United States who hold that we have enough to do to develop what we have near home, and that it is foolishly seeking trouble to go beyond the seas to acquire colonies. I suppose you know that at the end of the war between Spain and the United States, there were some journals in the latter country that advocated demanding from the former the cession of the Balearic Islands in order that we might have a coaling station for our war-ships in European waters. The idea was shown so promptly to entail all manner of complications and the suggestion was so generally ridiculed, to say nothing of the very proper resentment of the European States which such a performance would have entailed, that it never even received a moment's careful consideration from the Government at Washington.

Yes, there are some who have the instinct of empire firmly planted in their breasts; but not all of us. President Roosevelt has it, I am afraid, to excess; he draws around him those who are in sympathy with him: the influence of the Cabinet is felt in Congress; beyond that it does not necessarily go. If Mr. Roosevelt had rested his claim to re-election solely upon his imperialism, do you think the people of the United States would have chosen him again? I do not, although I am truly glad that he was re-elected and I did what little I could to help him, unless the people had been convinced that, even with the doubtful recommendation of imperialism, he had been in every way much stronger than his opponents.

Yours faithfully, JOSEPH K. GOODRICH.  
Kyoto, February 5, 1906.

#### A VISIT TO THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Having recently paid a visit to Sendai it may interest your readers to hear something of what I saw in the famine district. Mr. de Forest was

kind enough to pilot me to the village of Tamaura, about twelve miles south of Sendai, where he had heard that there was distress but which he had not yet visited. Armed with a card of introduction from the Mayor of Sendai, whom we met at the railway station, we proceeded to Iwanuma and from there took kuruma to the village about two miles distant. The country here, all fine paddy land, was still white with snow remaining from a heavy fall about a fortnight previously. The mud roads, hard frozen at night, were in an almost impassable condition when thawed out by the heat of the sun, and we had to alight and trudge through the sludge as best we could. On our way we passed several substantial farmhouses standing in their own grounds and surrounded by groves of trees fully testifying to the prosperity of the district in ordinary times. Arriving at Tamaura we interviewed the head man, who informed us that the village consisted of one hundred and seventy-five houses out of which there were at present fifteen that had no food. The rice crop had been a complete failure, only two per cent. of an ordinary crop, and with the exception of two people the whole population were very poor. He took us round to five or six of the houses, after which we had seen enough. The houses in this district are poor structures of wattle and mud but no doubt are weather proof when in good repair. At some of the houses we visited the mud had fallen off the walls leaving them open to the four winds of heaven. Inside there was hardly any bedding, clothing or mats, and no food; the old women and children looked thin and weak and could hardly speak without crying, yet none of them begged for help. The men, apparently in despair, had all left the place, as we saw none about with the exception of two or three huddled over their fires too ill to move. The only food visible in the village was a few small daikon; the paddy remained as it was cut, the ears being empty. The whole village appeared to us to be in the last stage of destitution and misery and we were informed had as yet received no assistance. If not soon forthcoming the greater part of these people must inevitably perish from starvation and cold, firewood being almost as scarce as food. If this is the state of affairs in the centre of a rich rice producing district what must it be in the villages snowed up in the hills? It will undoubtedly be many months before there is any food in this district except what is brought in from outside and in the mean time what are all these starving people to do? The local authorities are doing all they can to relieve the distress but have hitherto held back somewhat for fear of pauperizing the people. I think your readers will agree with me that it is no longer a question of pauperizing, but of saving life, and from enquiries I have made I feel certain that the charitably disposed may rest assured that their gifts will be faithfully and carefully distributed.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS OWSTON.

February 12th, 1906.

#### THE FAMINE IN FUKUSHIMA KEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—To the best of my knowledge I am the only foreign resident in Fukushima ken. There are some French priests who visit occasionally Fukushima and other towns in the ken, but certainly I am the only constant foreign resident in Fukushima itself. I have repeatedly been asked by friends living in Tokyo and Yokohama for information regarding the reports which have from time to time appeared in the newspapers.

As I am living within only a few miles of the famine district, indeed, in the very centre of it in Fukushima ken, I determined to give the few days holiday which generally follows Christmas to go into the country and see for myself the real state of things. I started from Fukushima, walking west of the railway to Koriyama, then, crossing the line, returning east again to Fukushima. Eastward I went as far as Yamakoya Mura, some 15 miles from the railway line. I had been told in many places of the district there. I found it just as it had been represented. Hundreds of fields of rice are still uncut. Rice there is none, the straw is not worth cutting, and now the whole is laying under the heavy snow. One in five of the children come to school bringing no food, although many of them come miles, and when they return home in the evening only get a meal known as "Dango." This is made of anything that can be mixed together and is quite black. Many of the children steal each others' *bento*. This state of things exists in lots of places in other counties. In Shimo Kawasaki Mura, Adachi-gori, being near the busy towns of Kawamata and Matsukawa, the men find a little work and could get a little help. At Takuno Mura in the same county I found much the same. Rice was from 15 to 18 sen per *sho*.

During eight days I walked through Date-gori, Shinobu-gori, Adachi-gori, Tamura-gori, and part of Asaka-gori, always keeping clear of the Railway, and at once making for the Yakuba (village offices). The villages amongst which I visited were Otaira

Mura, Haginoda Mura, Ota Mura, Kawada Mura, Hara Michi, Kodzunagi Mura, Arai Mura and the busy town of Miharu. Another visit I made was to the distant districts in Shinobu Gori, Natano Mura and Ozasa Mura. Muniwa Mura is mostly shut in by the deep snow. My journey of inquiry made up a walk of at least 160 miles. The result was that I made up my mind to try and help one or more of the villages. My first thought was to give the half-starved children a good hot meal two and three times a week. A friend kindly put a hundred yen at my disposal. Bishop M'Kim, of Tokyo, was good enough to give me the Christmas collection at the Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, of 204 yen (foreign Congregation) making it up himself to 300 yen. Having this in hand I went to the Kencho telling them what I wished to do. They received me and my plan kindly, suggested where help was needed and did all they could to facilitate my desire. Enough has been said of distressing cases of starvation. They are many. I will give one in the village in which we are giving relief. A family of seven, living in a one-roomed shed. All lay on straw laid on the earth; the only light coming in through the door half covered with paper. The old father, a cripple, the mother, blind. The son a farm labourer with wife and three young children. Now no work can be had. Another family, also seven in number are living in a hole dug out of the hill side not more than 7 by 6 feet and 4½ feet in height. A little lean-to roof serves as an entrance, the opening has a piece of straw matting for a door. Needless to say all the children and poor mother look like sick patients, in fact, the eldest boy is ill with consumption. The man's name is Sakuma Kishiroku. It is a wonder to me how people can live under such circumstances. In nearly all cases one finds a child hanging at the mother's breast. I could go on telling story after story but others besides myself have found the same state of things over and over again. What are we doing to help? Three days a week in Nakano Mura a good hot meal of rice and vegetable soup is given to 30 children in the school. The same is being done in Ozasa Mura. Distressed old people get two or three *cho* of rice given to them every Tuesday. Needless to say the demand for help grows.

I have a women's working party making shirts or *kimono* for the thinly clad children. Old clothes will be made the best use of, and I shall be most grateful for them. Money, old or new clothing, food stuff; anything can be made use of. Don't think things are too old to send.

To those who feel drawn to help in this work of mercy and love and who wish further to contribute to our fund I shall indeed be grateful.

FUKUSHIMA RELIEF FUND FOR NAKANO MURA, OZASA MURA AND MUNIWA MURA.

Miss MacRae .....	100.00
Trinity Cathedral Xmas collection (foreign)...	204.00
Bishop McKim, D.D. ....	96.00
Rev. A Lloyd .....	20.00
Mrs. Warton .....	5.00
Mrs. Neville, Yokohama, .....	5.00
The Misses Neville (instead of Xmas party), ..	15.55
Trinity Cathedral .....	10.00
W. H. S. ....	15.00
H. W. Lea and personal friends, per H. W. Lea, .....	100.00
O'Tentosama Lodge (Masonic) Donation and contributions .....	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Nonweiler.....	25.00
From the Christian Relief Fund, per Rev. J. K. Ochiai,.....	50.00

745-55

I need hardly say I shall be glad at any time to come and plead for the "Famine Fund" in the widest sense anywhere. I earnestly hope those who have will think of those who have not.

Faithfully yours, W. H. SMART.  
S. Stephen's Parsonage, 62 Jimba Cho, Fukushima,  
Fukushima Ken, Feb., 1906.

#### THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION AND THE KUMIAI CHURCHES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the *Weekly Mail* of the 10th instant there appears in the *Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press* the following passage referring to the relations of the missionaries of the American Board to the Kumi-ai Churches, a portion of which I underscore:—"There should henceforth be no unfriendliness between the foreign and the Japanese workers. Race distinctions should melt away. It may be said that the missionaries who have been instrumental in effecting the great change are all Japonicized, and hence we think they will work in perfect harmony with us. They are now honorary members of our Church, but there is nothing to prevent them from becoming ordinary members if they are so disposed. They could hold office in the native churches if they pleased. It does

not seem to us that there will be any further need for their existence as a separate body supported by a foreign Missionary Society. It is a fact that the missionaries possess a knowledge of theology and scripture exegesis which is most valuable to our churches, and as organizers of various societies their assistance cannot be dispensed with without loss."

The text upon which the underscored lines are based is given in a footnote. It reads:—*Gofin wa American Board no senkyoshi shoshi ga betsu ni Nihon ni atte issuu tokubetsu ni senkyoshi jishin no kyokai wo iji sevaruru wo hitsuyō to wa mizaru nari.* The special organisation referred to here as a *tokubetsu ni senkyoshi jishin no kyokai* which is no longer needed is not the Mission of the American Board in Japan. It is what we are accustomed to call our "Mission Church," a quasi ecclesiastical body to which nearly all the missionaries belong. This "Mission Church" is organically distinct from the "Mission," has different records and different officers.

Many of our Japanese friends would be glad to see the "Mission" also disbanded and the missionaries taken over by the "Missionary Society" of the Kumi-ai Churches, but that thought does not find expression in the Japanese text above quoted.

I remain,

D. C. GREENE.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

London, February 9.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written a long letter to Lord Ridley regarding the future policy of the Unionist party. He says he does not desire to accept the leadership of the party; but he repudiates the suggestion that the party might drop the proposal to introduce tariff reform, as he thinks doing so would be inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's own statements. Mr. Chamberlain says he has asked for a meeting of the party to discuss its future policy. Then, if the majority is in favour of dropping the "tariff reform" question, Mr. Chamberlain would form a group ready to co-operate with their Unionist colleagues for common objects. But he cannot accept a policy of inaction, or of "mystification" regarding the main object of their political life. He emphasises the necessity of reorganising the party machinery.

#### JOHN BURNS AND THE KING.

London, February 9.

The Rt. Hon. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board in the new British Ministry, has had an hour's audience with the King.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

The French are loudly protesting against any idea of yielding in regard to the policing of Morocco.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN LOYALTY.

The Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the British Army, gave audience at Pretoria to 400 chiefs of native tribes and their followers, who swore loyalty and devotion to the British Crown, recalling the benefits they had received from their "Mother, Queen Victoria." The Duke of Connaught replied that he was gratified by the reports of their law-abiding habits.

#### POLICING MOROCCO.

London, February 10.

A telegram from Algieras, published in Paris, declares that the critical moment has arrived. The Powers are favourably impressed by the frankness of the French delegates, as compared with the reticence of the Germans, and insist on France policing Morocco as the only possible solution of the question.

#### JAPANESE AND AUSTRALIAN MILITARY PLANS.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes a sensational story about the secret plans of the

fortifications of Sydney (New South Wales) having been discovered in the luggage of two Japanese. Mr. Playford (Minister of Defence in the Commonwealth Government), is investigating the affair.

#### NEW AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

The plans of the projected U.S. battleships *North Carolina* and *Michigan* provide for twelve guns of twelve-inch calibre, and no secondary battery, except something sufficient to repel torpedo attacks.

#### TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Later.

Armed natives attacked fourteen policemen who were collecting the poll-tax at Richmond, Natal. They killed the Inspector and a private, and six men are reported missing. Troops have been sent to the scene.

#### A MINE ACCIDENT.

Fifty-five Kaffirs have been drowned by the flooding of the Southropdeep Mine, on the Rand.

#### SENTENCE QUASHED.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in London, have quashed the East Africa Appeal Court's sentence of death passed upon Herman Wehner for the alleged murder of a native.

#### THE ALGERIRAS NEGOTIATIONS.

London, February 11.

A telegram from Algieras published in Berlin says that a favourable outcome of the Conference at Algieras was expected till the French delegates suddenly expressed their desire for a settlement of the policing question. The telegram adds that the German delegates will not consent to the "Frenchifying" of the whole coast, which would legalise the incorporation of Morocco in French Africa.

#### JAPANESE IN AUSTRALIA.

The *Morning Chronicle* has a telegram from Melbourne to the effect that the Hon. Thomas Playford, Minister of State for Defence, has ascertained that the Japanese espionage story is unfounded.

#### AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

From Washington it is reported that the House of Representatives has passed a bill revising the Philippines tariff, and increasing the duty on European made cotton goods.

#### AMERICAN TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Later.

A telegram from Washington says that Mr. Secretary Taft has asked the Senate for a supplementary grant to build barracks in Manila. He explained that it might one day be necessary to send troops to China.

#### TROUBLE IN NATAL.

The Prime Minister of Natal states that the Imperial troops are suppressing the native troubles.

#### THE TRANSVAAL.

London, February 12.

The Government has appointed Lord Elgin, Lord Ripon, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Winston Churchill, as a committee to study the problems of the Transvaal.

#### THE "DREADNOUGHT"

The King was present at the launch of *Dreadnought*. It is understood that she embodies all the war experience of the Japanese. After the launch the King invested Admiral Scott, Inspector of Naval Gunnery with the decoration of Knight of the Victorian order. It is understood that this is the result of recent gunnery improvements.

At the same time His Majesty also knighted Admiral Barry.



## THE IRISH PARTY.

The Irish Party in Dublin have refused to support any English party or Government which refuses to make Home Rule a cardinal part of its programme.

## THE SITUATION AT ALGECIRAS.

London, February 13.

The gravity of the situation at Algeciras absorbs attention for the moment. France insists on controlling and officering the police which is to be composed of Moors in the port towns, where insecurity is notorious, and possibly also in Fez. Germany apparently wishes to allot the privilege of policing to secondary European States some of which seem to be desirous of accepting it.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

It is reported from Washington that the Committee on Appropriations have refused the Supplementary credit for the Philippines, Mr. Secretary Taft admitting that it was not intended to send troops until it was evident that the Americans in China need protection.

## MR. MAKINO.

Mr. Makino has left Vienna for Japan; most of the members of the *Corps Diplomatique* said farewell to him.

## AMERICA AND JAPANESE FISHERMEN.

London, February 14.

The United States Congress is now discussing a Bill to exclude alien fishermen from the Alaska fisheries, aimed at checking the Japanese.

## THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

The French and German inter-change of semi-official recriminations continued yesterday, but an Algeciras telegram about midnight said that some real improvement in the situation was manifest, and the uneasiness had disappeared.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The French Chamber has adopted the Franco-Russian Commercial Treaty.

## THE PHILIPPINES GARRISON.

London, February 14.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary for War, continues to urge Mr. Secretary Taft to take military precautions in preparation for any emergency. Some troops are already *en route* to the Philippines.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

London, February 15.

Mr. J. W. Lowther has been re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The British authorities in London and Peking do not anticipate any serious anti-foreign outbreak in China despite the fears entertained in the United States.

## AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

President Roosevelt has appealed to Americans to contribute for the relief of the famine now afflicting the great and friendly nation of Japan.

## DOINGS AT ALGECIRAS.

The Algeciras Conference continues its discussion of the regulation and suppression of contraband trade.

## ST. PETERSBURG BANK ATTACKED.

Later.

A band of men armed with revolvers attacked a bank in St. Petersburg but were driven off by the police after severe fighting. Several were killed.

## NO MORE STRIKES.

The Polish revolutionaries announce that they have abandoned strikes and will resort henceforth to bombs. The Governor of Odessa has notified that any person possess-

ing explosives or their ingredients will be executed without trial.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TOKYO)

## VLADIVOSTOCK NEWS.

The Japanese Commissioner of Trade in Vladivostock telegraphs under date of Feb. 13th that the ice-breakers are in a defective condition and that the entry and exit of ships is greatly delayed in consequence, several days being sometimes required. A month will probably elapse before normal conditions restored.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

London, February 14.

A message from New York says that the whole of America will undoubtedly respond promptly and generously to President Roosevelt's appeal on behalf of the Japanese famine.

## RUSSIAN MINISTER TO TOKYO.

A message from Sofia says that M. Bakhztieff, the new Russian Minister to Tokyo, left for his post on the 13th of February. He was banquetted at the Palace. The press is confident that he will maintain his high reputation.

## FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN MOROCCO.

London, February 15.

A telegram from Tangiers says that several Frenchmen have offered to the Moorish Pretender a loan of £40,000 and 70,000 stand of rifles in exchange for a concession of land at Melilla, on the Algerian frontier.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## AMERICA.

Washington, February 14.

America is despatching a regiment to the Philippines to reinforce the garrison there.

Anxiety is felt that war will break out between Great Britain and France on one side and Germany on the other in connexion with the situation in Morocco. In case the apprehension should be realized, America alone must attend to the duty of preserving order in China.

## LABOURERS.

London, February 14.

Thousands of unemployed workmen held a demonstration in Hyde Park after which they presented a petition to the government asking for relief. Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech to the workmen and promised that the Government would provide money to relieve their distress.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

London, February 13.

The British Parliament has been opened. The Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther is again Speaker. The address of the King will be given on Monday, February 19th.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

According to an official report, the disturbance in Natal is attributed to dissatisfaction on the part of the natives.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Erroll*, British steamer, 2,887, Lockhart, 9th Feb., Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 7th Feb., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Saint George*, British steamer, 2,673, H. B. Sadler, 10th Feb.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 10th Feb.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 10th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Vennachur*, British steamer, 2,848, J. R. Gordon, 10th Feb.,—Mojib, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cardiner, 10th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Verona*, German steamer, 3,036, Dobronz, 10th Feb.,—New York via Suez and ports, and Manila, 1st Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Isukushima* (31 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,278, Capt.

—, 10th Feb.,—Yokosuka.

*Matsushima* (28 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,278, Capt.

—, 10th Feb.,—Yokosuka.

*Hashidate* (30 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,278, Capt.

—, 10th Feb.,—Yokosuka.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent,

10th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 10th

Feb., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Childar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,102, H. Nielsen, 10th

Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen

Kaisha.

*Oanfa*, British steamer, 4,867, James Riley, 12th

Feb.,—Puget Sound ports, and Tacoma, 24th Jan.,

Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 1,305, E. Francke, 12th

Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—

G. N. S.S. Co.

*Zieten*, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 12th

Feb.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe,

11th Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.,

Nachf.

*Vancouver*, British steamer, 3,386, E. Madrox, 12th

Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 11th Feb.,

General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, Zieder, 13th

Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 27th Jan.,

Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Towane*, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, Feb. 13th,

—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M.

Co.

*Powhatan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 14th

Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen

Kaisha.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle,

14th Feb.,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko

Kaisha.

*Monarch*, British steamer, 4,776, Williams, 14th

Feb.,—Vladivostok, 10th Feb., Ballast.—Samuel

Samuel & Co.

*Scandia*, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 14th

Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 9th

Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 15th

Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Helene Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,255, Sanders,

15th Feb.,—Rangoon, Rice.—W. M. Strachan &

Co.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham

15th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 14th

Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 10th

Feb.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kai-

sha.

*Salazie*, French steamer, 2,089, A. Aitland, 10th

Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—

M. M. S.S. Co.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts,

10th Feb.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.,

Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Sutherland*, British steamer, 2,277, Wallace, 10th

Feb.,—Muran, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Yawata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,364, N. Ma-

thieson, 10th Feb.,—Sydney and Melbourne via

ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benlary*, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 10th

Feb.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—

Cornes & Co.

*Austria*, Austrian steamer, 4,879, R. Colledani, 11th

Feb.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

*Drufar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. King, 11th

Feb.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ningchow*, British steamer, 4,894, H. L. Allen, 12th

Feb.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield

& Swire.

*Greenwich*, British steamer, 1,839, B. Cobb, 12th

Feb.,—Otaru, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Saint Bede*, British steamer, 2,288, W. Clemens,

13th Feb.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via

ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Sumatra*, British steamer, 2,976, Bruce, 13th Feb.,

—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails

and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 1,305, E. Francke, 13th

Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N.

S.S. Co.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent,

13th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails

and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Taishan*, British steamer, 1,127, J. T. Laing, 13th

Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Abergeldie*, British steamer, 2,438, Wm. Keith, 13th

Feb.,—Vladivostok via Muroran, Ballast.—

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeder, 14th

Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—

P. M. S.S. Co.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 14th

Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oanfa*, British steamer, 4,867, James Riley, 15th

Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Sambha**, German steamer, 3,623, Ehlers, 15th Feb.,  
—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C.  
Illies & Co.  
**Saint George**, British steamer, 2,673, H. B. Sadler,  
15th Feb.—New York via Hongkong and ports,  
General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Monarch**, British steamer, 4,776, Williams, 11th  
Feb.—Vladivostok via Yokkaichi.—Samuel Sa-  
muel & Co.  
**Hashidate** (30 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,248, Capt.  
—, 15th Feb.—Cruise to Australian ports.  
**Matsushima** (28 guns), Japanese cruiser, 4,278, Capt.  
—, 15th Feb.—Cruise to Australian ports.  
**Itsukushima** (31 guns) Japanese cruiser, 4,278, Capt.  
—, 15th Feb.—Cruise to Australian ports.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 1	F. Feb. 16
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea 2	Su. Feb. 18
America	P. M.	Mongolia 3	F. Feb. 23
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinzess Alice 4	Sa. Feb. 24
Hongkong	B. T.	Hyades	Su. Feb. 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	M. Feb. 26
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	V. Feb. 28
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. Mar. 1
America	P. M.	China 5	F. Mar. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. Mar. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Mar. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 15
America	O. & O.	Doric	F. Mar. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.
- 2 Left Shanghai on the 14th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES			
For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. Feb. 17
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Sa. Feb. 17
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	M. Feb. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	Tu. Feb. 20
America	P. M.	Korea	Tu. Feb. 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chienan	W. Feb. 21
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Th. Feb. 22
Europe	M. M.	Touraine	Sa. Feb. 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Su. Feb. 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Hyades	M. Feb. 26
Hongkong	B. T.	Byra	Tu. Feb. 27
Europe	P. & O.	Nubia	Tu. Feb. 27
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	F. Mar. 2
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Mar. 3
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Sa. Mar. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Mar. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Su. Mar. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Mar. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Mar. 16
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Mar. 18
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 16.  
Yarns are nominal. No transactions. Shirtings are dull and there is very little doing in the fancy goods market.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 36 inches... 2.85 to 4.05

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... V. 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 375.00 to 385.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00

Indian Broach... 28.50 to 29.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

The metal market is dull with but few enquiries.

IRON OR MILD STEEL, BAR, flat, round and square			
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	...	4.30 to 4.50	
do Sheet...	...	4.35 to 4.65	
do Hoop (¾" to 1½")	...	4.70 to 6.95	
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G...	...	5.00 to 5.50	
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	...	12.00	
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W...	...	7.00 to 7.50	
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	...	7.40 to 7.65	
	...	2.40	

## KEROSENE.

The market is firm with a slight upward tendency.

American	...	\$3.39
Russian	...	3.15
Langkat	...	3.14

## SUGAR.

The market remains inactive with little or no enquiry for imported refined. The Tokyo Refinery sold at their auction on the 6th 4,000 bags at a decline in prices of 52 to 70 sen per bag. Another large arrival of German beet, said to be 30,000 bags, is reported.

BROWN TAKAO			
Brown Takao	...	7.70 to 8.10	
Brown Manila	...	8.50 to 9.50	
Brown China	...	7.20 to 12.00	
White Java and Penang	...	12.60 to 13.60	
White Refined	...	14.70 to 17.00	

## INDIGO.

The market is generally quiet, the scarcity of stocks keeping prices high.

Java, Medium to best...	...	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best...	...	150.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupak), Medium to best...	...	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best...	...	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

A good business has been done at full rates. Direct export figuring largely in the daily settlements. Prices for full size filatures have again advanced but at the close there is less doing although holders profess themselves very strong in their pretensions. Advices from consuming markets are not very encouraging and it is difficult for buyers to go on at these high prices.

FILATURES—Extra Best, Coarse			
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	...	1,070 to 1,080	
Filatures—Extra, Fine	...	—	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	...	1,020 to 1,030	
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	...	—	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	...	980 to 990	
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	...	1,010 to 1,050	
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	...	965 to 975	
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	...	980 to 990	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	...	940 to 950	
Common—Coarse	...	—	
Re-reels—Extra	...	Nom.	

## QUOTATIONS.

The market is generally quiet, the scarcity of stocks keeping prices high.

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Re-reels—No. 1	...	960 to 970
Re-reels—No. 1½	...	910 to 945
Re-reels—No. 2	...	Nom. 980 to 985
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	...	945 to 950
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	...	925 to 930
Kakedas—One Horseshoe Chop No. 1½	...	905 to 910
Kakedas—No. 2	...	895 to 900

## WASTE SILK.

Some daily business at quotations but the best grades are now very scarce and shippers have to content themselves with the lower qualities.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	...	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	...	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	...	160 to 170
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	...	150 to 155
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	...	140 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	...	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	...	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushi, Best	...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	...	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	...	100 to 110
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	...	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	...	135 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	...	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	...	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	...	50 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	...	40 to 45

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 15.

London silver unaltered and Shanghai sterling quotations unaltered, but Hongkong ¼ higher has caused local rates on Hongkong to rule easier, all other rates being unchanged and closing by the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	...	2/0½ @ ¼
— Bills on demand	...	2/0½ @ ¼
— 4 months' sight	...	2/0½ @ ¼
— Private 4 months' sight	...	2/0½ @ ¼
— 6 months' sight	...	2/1 @ ¼
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	...	255½ @ 6
— Private 4 months' sight	...	260½ @ 1
— 6 months' sight	...	262 @ 2½
Hongkong—Bank sight	...	per \$100 101½*
— Private 10 days, sight	...	do 99½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	...	70½*
— Private 10 days' sight	...	72½*
India—Bank sight	...	151½ @ 2
— Private 30 days' sight	...	153½ @ 3½
America—Bank sight	...	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	...	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	...	50½
Germany—Bank sight	...	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	...	213 @ ½
Bar Silver (London)	...	30½

\* Nominal.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, February 15th, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—Business has been moderately active since the issue of my last report and the principal feature of the week has been a spurt in Japanese Stocks. Helms, a few shares can be placed at yen 80 ex dividend. Grand Hotels, sales at yen 225. Kirin Breweries, buyers at yen 120. Langfeldts can be had at yen 45. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at yen 120. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, are enquired for. For Quotations see below.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.						
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	55 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 6,179.25	30.6.05	10%	" ½	225 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17½%	" 1	80 B *
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 30,174.81	30.6.05		" ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.....	500,000	20000	25	25		5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	35 N.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.....	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	120 B.
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	" ½	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.....	125,000	5000	25	25				1st y'r.	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H' L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 N.
" " new "	251,000	1510	50	50						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8%	" 1	63 Sa.
" " new "		1250	50	50						
" " Founders		80	12½	12½				Y. 37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.		G.	G.				G.		
Mining Co. Ltd. ....	\$5,000,000	50,000	\$10	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. \$18 S.
Raub. Australian Gold	£	150,000	£1	18		Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	40 cents.	" 1901	\$5.10 Sa.
Mining Co. Ltd.....	200,000	50,000	£1	£1						

\* Ex dividend.

† Issued Capital 215,000.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd. ....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 S.
Yokohama United Club .....	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd. ....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

## ITCHING HUMOURS

### SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

### CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DUGG AND CHAM. Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.



"I tell you, man,  
it's as good as gold!"

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

### IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,  
Glandular Swellings,  
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,  
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

### AND EVERY FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 538, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Feb. 16th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Feb. 17th, at 9 a.m., the "ZIETEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 17th, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Feb. 18th, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Feb. 19th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 20th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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No. 81

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YOKOHAMA, FEB. 24TH, 1906.

明治廿五年三月廿日  
第三種郵便物認可

VOL. XLV.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOIS: ARRIVÉ QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1906.

## BIRTHS.

At No. 1 Bund, on the 17th inst., the wife of H. IRVING BELL, of a Daughter.

At Yokohama, 17th February, 1906, To M. and E. SCHELLENBERG, a Son, still-born.

## DEATH.

At No. 52-C Bluff, Yokohama, on the 15th February, HARVEY ABERNETHY THOMSON, Chief Engineer, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in his 47th year.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON Feb. 15th a mine was washed ashore at Ohama, Wakasa province.

SKATING races took place on the morning of Feb. 18th on Suwa Lake, Shinano province.

\* BARON SUYEMATSU is reported by Tokyo papers to have been appointed Ambassador to Rome.

↓ A RUSSIAN floating mine was washed ashore on Feb. 19th at Kanaishi-machi, Ishikawa prefecture.

A SAPPORO telegram says that on the night of Feb. 18th, heavy snow fell there to a depth of seven feet.

THE Mikado's wedding present to Miss Roosevelt consisted of Japanese silver ware and embroidery.

COLONEL M. HONDA has been promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed Commander of the First Brigade.

A HIROSHIMA telegram says that Colonel Hirao, who was undergoing examination on suspicion of scandalous conduct, has been acquitted. M.

Murata, a merchant, who received orders from the Hiroshima Division, has been arrested on suspicion of fraud.

THE Order of the Garter was presented to the Emperor of Japan on Tuesday with full ceremony by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

THE net profits of the Bank of Colonization for the last half year were yen 137,342 and the interim dividend, yen 2.25 per share.

A CAVE-IN occurred on Feb. 20th in the Hirata mine in Hida province. Three miners were killed and five were severely injured.

LIEUT.-COLONEL Z. Ishizaka, of Artillery, an officer of the General Staff Office has been ordered to leave for Russia on a special mission.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. Morioka has been placed on the retired list. During the late war, he was Commander of the Second Brigade at home.

THE Emperor, on Feb. 20th, presented to Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea, two carriages hitherto employed by His Majesty.

THE Korea Daily News on February 13th reported that 58 beggars had been frozen to death in the city of Seoul and 3 outside the city limits.

CAPTAIN Kaburaki, naval attaché to the Embassy to London, who recently returned by the Zielen, has been appointed to the Naval Staff Office.

MR. OCHIAI, secretary, and Mr. Sato, interpreter, of the Legation in St. Petersburg left Yokohama on Feb. 20th by the Korea for America on their way to Russia.

GENERAL Edwards Vasquez, Uruguay Minister for War, is expected to arrive in Japan shortly. His purpose is to investigate Japanese military and other affairs.

GENERAL Oshima, Governor-General of Kwantung, was ordered to return to Tokyo by the General Staff Office when about leaving Shimonoseki on his way to his post.

ON the evening of Feb. 19th, two carriages on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway collided at a point near Shinagawa. A conductor was severely injured and three passengers also sustained injuries.

THE Nanyetsu Raw Silk Co., of Fukui, has decided to wind up its concern owing to monetary distress. The Hochi says that the firm owes a debt of two hundred thousand yen to three leading banks.

THE "River" class of British destroyers at present serving in Chinese waters are to be withdrawn, and return for service into the Atlantic Squadron at Gibraltar, leaving Singapore about February 15th.

ON February 21st, the Department of Finance redeemed twenty-five million yen of notes issued through the Bank of Japan. At the same time there was issued a new temporary loan to the same amount as the redeemed debt. The fresh loan is to be redeemed on May 30th, the rate of interest being sen 1.7 per day per yen 100.

R. KOMIYAMA (37), a lacquer manufacturer, and his wife Maki (30) residing in West Yatsushiro, Yamanashi prefecture, were arrested on Feb. 19th at their dwelling and removed to the Yamanashi District Court. It is alleged that on Sept. 28th last the couple murdered K. Kurahashi, a lacquer merchant, who had come to their house

on business, and stole five hundred yen carried by him. They are alleged to have buried the body on a hill near by.

IT is reported by telegram that the British steamer Knutsford, which left Moji with a full cargo for Vladivostok, returned on February 17th to Nagasaki being unable to reach the northern port because of the prevalence of icebergs.

THE Yorodzu says that the Tokyo municipality is conducting negotiations with the representative of an American syndicate for a loan of ten million yen. The City Office intends to appropriate the money for the extension of water works and proposed harbour improvements.

THE sailing vessel Kwaiyo Maru, belonging to the department of Agriculture and Commerce, at 4 p.m. on Feb. 17th, collided with the steamer Shin-Sokei Maru, off Nagato Province. The former sustained damage on the hull and subsequently was towed by a steamer to Moji.

K. OSEKI (39) and J. Makino (31) have been arrested in the Ami-ya hotel, Kanda, Tokyo, by the Metropolitan police. It is said by the police that the money won by them by theft during about a year past amounts to about a hundred and eighty thousand yen. Mr. Y. Kokiso, a lawyer of Tokyo, was also arrested on Feb. 19th on suspicion of having assisted in the matter.

FIVE men armed with short swords made an attack early on the morning of Feb. 20th upon a junk laden with lime from Chiba, which was anchored off Uchi-Kawajiri, Omori. The men stole yen 12 and a quantity of rice. Mr. Matsumoto, Public Procurator of the Tokyo District Court proceeded later to the port and examined into the affair.

ON Feb. 15th the following appointments were made: Major-General Ichinohe, staff officer of the First Division; Major-General Koidzumi, Commander of the 6th brigade; Major-General T. Kagawa, Commander of the 24th brigade; Major-General Kamada, Commander of the 16th brigade; Major-General Kususe, Superintendent of the Osaka Arsenal, removed to Ura fortress as its Commandant.

A DECISION has been rendered by the United States Attorney General in the case brought against Mr. John H. Rinder, captain of the Great Northern Oriental liner Minnesota, in San Francisco, to have his naturalisation papers cancelled, that the grounds are insufficient to warrant the cancellation of his naturalisation papers and further action has been dropped by the United States Court at San Francisco.

THE Japanese Government has decided to introduce during this session of the Diet a Bill relating to the revision of the Currency Law. It is proposed to reduce the size of the auxiliary silver coins of fifty, twenty and ten sen denominations, the reduction of weight proposed being about one-third that of the coins now in circulation. The Bill, if passed by the Diet, will go into law on and after June 1st this year.

MISS Elizabeth Arabella Loughnan, whose death, the result of an accident, occurred at the Nikko Hotel, Nikko, left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £15,022. £1,500 is bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, £500 to the Roman Catholic Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, St. John's Wood, and £1,000 to the building fund of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, besides certain contingent bequests of £5,000.

### PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE GARTER MISSION.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O., who arrived at Yokohama on Feb. 19th is the only son of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, brother of His Majesty the King. Prince Arthur was born on January 13th, 1883, and is thus twenty-three years of age. His Royal Highness is a lieutenant in the 7th Hussars, and served in South Africa in 1901-2. On his father's resignation of the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur, who was heir to the throne, made way for his cousin, the Duke of Albany now Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, but Prince Arthur remains eventual heir in case of there being no male line of the Duke's own. Prince Arthur represented the King at the marriage of the German Crown Prince, and now represents his Majesty in conveying to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught is himself a member of the Order.

#### ARRIVAL IN YOKOHAMA.

Splendid weather marked the arrival in Yokohama of Prince Arthur of Connaught who heads the Mission to confer the Order of the Garter upon His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Duly according to programme the British cruiser *Diadem* came into the outer anchorage about daybreak and during the morning salutes were exchanged. The *Diadem* was somewhat ahead of time so the various officials entrusted with the reception had to somewhat expedite their arrangements. All the events, however, came off according to the official programme, but long before ten o'clock, at which hour the Prince was understood to land, the Hatoba and its environs were crowded with people of all nationalities.

The huge liner *Minnesota* moved out and the *Diadem* took her place at No. 12 Buoy, being escorted up the bay by the cruiser *Yakumo* (flagship of Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Second Squadron) and the cruisers *Adzuma*, *Iwate* and *Chiyoda*. As the *Diadem* entered the anchorage day fireworks were displayed from various points in the harbour and along the Bluffs. The battleship *Asahi*, the cruiser *Otowa*, and the torpedo destroyers *Fubuki*, *Arare*, *Ariake* and *Yayoi*, which were already in the harbour, were all dressed, as also was the Russian transport *Yakout* and various other merchant vessels. The Committee appointed to receive His Royal Highness—which consisted of General Baron Kuroki, Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Vice-Chief of the Staff Office, Mr. K. Takahira, formerly Minister to Washington, Mr. S. Nagasaki, Grand-Master of the Board of Ceremonies, Major-General Fukushima of the General Military Staff Office, Colonel Utsunomiya, formerly military attaché to the Legation in London, Captain Takarabe, of the Naval Staff Office, Count Terajima, confidential secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Messrs. Watanabe and Asano, Masters of the Board of Ceremonies, with Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, Governor Sufu, and various officers from the Naval Department—left the Hatoba by steam launches for the *Diadem* to welcome His Highness. The Superintendent of the Harbour Office also proceeded in his launch to pilot the *Diadem* to her position at Buoy No. 12. At the entrance to the breakwater Police

of the Harbour, Police Station were stationed in several boats, while they also patrolled the route which the *Diadem* followed. When the *Diadem* passed the Lightship, salutes were fired and fireworks were again sent up. Subsequently the royal cruiser reached her buoy, at 7.20 a.m., and salutes were again fired and fire-works displayed. At 9.50 a.m. His Highness left his ship and on board the *Hatsukaze*, an Imperial steam-launch specially sent from the Yokosuka Naval Station came ashore, the Japanese naval flag being hoisted at the bow and the Royal Standard at the stern. She reached, at 10 a.m., the second landing place of the English Hatoba, being escorted by several steam-launches with the Imperial Reception Committee, etc. His Highness landed at once. The arrangements at the Hatoba were capitally carried out. Two companies of blue-jackets, numbering 460 men, under Commander Mukai, from the Yokosuka Naval Station were drawn up in front of the Customs' Examination Office, and the naval band from Yokosuka was stationed at the entrance to the pier. Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and his staff were present. Next to these were the officials of the local Government Offices, the leading traders, and the representatives of the Yokohama branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Society.

His Royal Highness was attended by Sir Edward Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, General Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny, Colonel Arthur Davidson, Captain Wyndham, and Mr. M. W. Lampson, of the British Foreign Office. On landing the Prince was met by Mr. Nagasaki, Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, and Messrs. Watanabe and Asano, members of the Imperial Board of Ceremonies. Among others delegated to meet the Prince was Count Terashima, Confidential Secretary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but of course the heads of the Reception Committee were Admiral Togo and Baron General Kuroki. Among the people present from the British Embassy should be mentioned in addition to the Ambassador and Lady Macdonald, Mr. G. H. Barclay, C.M.G., Councillor of H.B.M. Embassy; Mr. F. O. Lindley, Mr. J. H. Gubbins, and Mr. R. H. Clive, the attachés being Colonel Hume and Captain Jackson, respectively, military and naval. From the Consulate-General in Yokohama, there were present the Consul-General, Mr. John Carey Hall, I.S.O., Mr. Hobart-Hampden and Mr. O. White, all in full uniform.

As the Prince ascended from the launch under the guidance of General Baron Kuroki and Mr. S. Nagasaki, of the Imperial Household, the band of the Yokosuka Naval Station played the British Naval Anthem. The Prince, being conducted past the building usually devoted to Customs purposes, was met by Miss Chiyo Sufu, daughter of the Governor (who was accompanied as chaperone by Mrs. J. Carey Hall) who presented to him a beautiful basket of flowers. Miss Chiyo, who is about fourteen years of age, was charmingly attired in iris crepe, with patterns of spring blossoms, and wore a costly *rasetta* obi; her hair was dressed in semi-foreign-student style and her manner as well as her appearance most have strikingly impressed the Prince who cordially returned his thanks.

His Highness walked a few steps and was then the recipient of an address from Mayor Ichihara, on behalf of the community of Yokohama, which read:

"To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught K.G., G.C.V.O.

"On behalf of the citizens of Yokohama, I welcome your Royal Highness most heartily, and wish to thank you for giving our city the honour of welcoming you first on the shores of Japan.

"The friendship between Great Britain and Japan has been strong and lasting, and it gives us great pleasure to know that the bonds of this friendship have been materially strengthened by the conclusion of a new Treaty of Alliance, which is but the natural result of the mutual respect and good-will between the two countries.

"Your Royal Highness now arrives here as Special Representative of your August King and Emperor to present our Emperor with the Insignia of the Garter, the highest order of your realm. It is with particular satisfaction that we witness the constant growth of the mutual respect and good-will between the two Imperial courts.

"May your visit to our country be very pleasant and may it also be a means of still further strengthening the ties of friendship between the two nations! With every expression of my deepest respect, I remain, your humble and obedient servant, Morihiro Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama."

The Prince replied to this address in the fewest of words, simply saying that he was sincerely gratified to receive such a welcome.

Cheers were heartily given at this time, amid which Prince Arthur arrived at the place allotted to the British Committee. His Royal Highness, who looked very handsome in his Hussar uniform, surrounded as he was with a glittering party, listened with deep attention while Mr. Jas. Walter on behalf of the British community read the following address.

"To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, K.G.

On behalf of the British residents of this port we most heartily welcome your Royal Highness after your long voyage from the Mother Country.

"It is nearly sixteen years since your Royal parents paid a visit to Japan, and now it is with gladness that we see their son arrived in this beautiful country on a mission to its August Emperor from our beloved and gracious King.

"It is a satisfaction for us to know that the bonds of friendship have been tightened between the two countries, and that your Royal Highness is the bearer of the Insignia of the Garter, the highest order which our King and Emperor has ever bestowed upon a foreign potentate.

"We trust your stay in this hospitable country may tend to further strengthen the friendship between the East and the West, and that your visit may be a happy omen to our gallant allies."

Your humble and obliged servants,

#### THE COMMITTEE

Representing the British Residents of Yokohama.

Prince Arthur, in reply, said:—"Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the very kind address of welcome you have presented to me."

The British Reception Committee comprised the following gentlemen:—Mr. Jas. Walter (Chairman), Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., Dr. Wheeler, Messrs. M. Beart, E. C. Davis, H. C. Gulland, J. T. Hamilton, Caesar Hawkins, F. S. James, F. J. Lias, A. Maclean, C. K. M. Martin, and A. G. M. Weale.

Sir Claude MacDonald afterwards introduced the members of the deputation to the Prince, who very cordially shook hands with each member.

The address presented by the British residents of Yokohama was enclosed in a very handsome silver box, 17½ inches in length, 3½ inches wide, and 2¾ inches deep. The design was chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms, and on the lid was the following inscription:—

"Presented to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught by the British Residents of Yokohama. February 1906."

The box, which was a superb piece of workmanship, was made by Messrs. Arthur & Bond, silversmiths, of Yokohama.

The Prince then entered a carriage accompanied by General Baron Kuroki and drove to the detached palace on Moto Benten,

which he left shortly afterwards for Tokyo on a very gaily decked train.

The decorations at Yokohama were most striking and effective. Chiefly noticeable were the English and Japanese colours in combination. At the Hatoba a large evergreen wreath shown in English the word "Welcome"; the various public offices displayed the two flags in similar friendly combine, and crowds of people lined the streets through which the young Prince passed.

#### WELCOMED BY THE EMPEROR.

At Shimbashi the welcome accorded to the Prince was even more significant than that given to him in Yokohama, the Emperor paying him the unusual honour of welcoming him personally at the station. The departure of the Prince from Yokohama being signalled to the Imperial Court, the Emperor and the Crown Prince, accompanied by Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, and Major-General Muraki, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Crown Prince, and other officials of the Imperial Household Department, left their respective palaces. His Majesty and the Crown Prince drove to the railway station and awaited the arrival of the Prince in one of the upper rooms of the railway station building. Subsequently, a further report being received by telegram that the Prince had passed Omori at 11.28 a.m., the Emperor and the Crown Prince descended to the platform to welcome His Royal Highness. Here had assembled Princes of the Blood, Marquis Saionji the Premier, Mr. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, Mr. Matsuda, Minister for Justice, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications, General Terauchi, Minister for War, Count Katsura and other members of the late cabinet, Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama and other high officers of the Army, Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Ito, and other high naval officers; Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers; Mr. Sugita, President of the House of Representatives; a number of the members of both houses, Counts Okuma and Itagaki, Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo-Fu, Mayor Ozaki, Baron Shibusawa, President of the Chamber of Commerce, the *Corps diplomatique*, and other notables. At 11.40 a.m. the train with Prince Arthur arrived. The Emperor and the Crown Prince welcomed him on the platform and subsequently he drove to the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace, being escorted by a troop of cavalry. The approaches to the station were crowded with myriads of people, but the police managed the enormous traffic right admirably so that even the smallest school-child saw the brilliant ceremony without fear of hurt. Tokyo has seldom seen such a royal welcome.

Needless to say all the leading Japanese papers of Tokyo published articles cordially welcoming Prince Arthur to these shores, the *Tiji Shimpō*, *Kokumin* and *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* being particularly laudatory in their remarks concerning Great Britain and King Edward.

#### DINES WITH PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

At 3.30 p.m. on Feb. 19th Prince Arthur proceeded to the Imperial Palace to pay his first complimentary visit on the Emperor and after about an hour's stay returned to the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace. At

7.30 p.m. His Highness was entertained by H.I.H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa at a brilliant banquet. His Imperial Highness is an old acquaintance of the distinguished visitor. The seating arrangements at the dinner were as follows:—

Major Osawa.	Mr. Ito, Grand Steward to Prince Arisugawa.
Mr. Saito.	Mr. K. Takahira.
Mr. Lampson.	General Baron Kuroki.
General Count Katsura.	Colonel Davidson.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour.	Mr. Sakurai, an official of the Imperial Household.
Mr. Hashiguchi.	Prince Kitashirakawa.
Prince Kuni.	Countess Toda.
Princess Nashimoto.	Prince Kanin.
Princess Fushimi.	Princess Higashifushimi.
Princess Arisugawa.	Prince Arisugawa.
Prince Arthur of Connaught.	Lady MacDonald.
Princess Kuni.	Prince Higashifushimi.
Princess Nashimoto.	Mr. Nagasaki.
Mr. Uyeno.	Sir Claude MacDonald.
Lord Redesdale.	General Sir T. Kelly Kenny.
Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household.	General Baron Kodama.
Captain Wyndham.	Admiral Togo.
Count Toda.	Mr. Nagasaki.
Major Hishida.	Mr. Watanabe.

Prince Arisugawa gave a speech in English welcoming Prince Arthur. The latter replied in brief terms, and the party broke up at a late hour.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE GARTER.

The presentation of the Order of the Garter to His Majesty the Emperor by His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught representing His Majesty King Edward, took place at 10.30 a.m. on Feb. 20th in the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace. On the right side of the throne were the Crown Prince, Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi, Prince and Princess Fushimi, Prince and Princess Kuni, Lady Takakura, Lady Kitajima, Lady Kagawa, Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp, etc.; next to these the places in rear of the Throne were occupied by Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Field-Marshal Count Nodzu, Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Ito, Marquis Saionji, Premier, Count Inouye, Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household; General Terauchi, Minister for War; Mr. T. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vice-Admiral N. Saito, Minister for the Navy, Baron Hanabusa, Vice-Minister for the Imperial Household; Count Toda, Messrs. Ito, Inaba, Fujinami, Masters of the Board of Ceremonies; General Baron Kuroki, Admiral Togo, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Major-General Fukushima, Mr. S. Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc. On the left of the Throne were the British Ambassador, Lady Claude MacDonald, the Councillor of the British Embassy, Mr. G. H. Barclay and Mrs. Barclay, and various members of the staff of the British Embassy. Members of the Board of Ceremonies and officials of the Department of the Imperial Household were also present. His Highness Prince Arthur and party being introduced by Mr. Ito, Vice-Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, entered the Hall, and a procession was formed in the following order:—

Mr. M. W. Lampson.	Throne	Colonel A. Davidson.
Captain Wyndham.	O	Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. Seymour
General T. K. Kenny.	O	Lord Redesdale
	O	
	Prince Arthur of Connaught.	

Mr. Lampson bore the Insignia; Lieut. Col. W. G. C. Wyndham the Cape of the Order; Col. Davidson the Star and Surcoat; Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour the Garter; Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny the Collar, and Lord Redesdale the George. Prince Arthur carried an autograph letter from His Majesty King Edward

which, after approaching the Throne with due ceremony, he presented, the members of his suite remaining on his right and left. Retiring a few steps his Royal Highness said he had been entrusted with the mission under the instructions of King Edward and he then explained the history of the Order of the Garter. His address was interpreted by Mr. Nagasaki, a confidential Secretary of the Minister of the Imperial Household, who also interpreted the reply of His Majesty. The various objects comprising the insignia of the Order were then handed to the Prince by their respective bearers and his Royal Highness personally attached the garter to the left knee of the Emperor. The Grand Cordon, the Star, the Collar, the Coat and Hat were similarly conferred. The ceremony, which has been carried out in a most stately fashion, then concluded and shortly afterwards the Prince left the Palace.

The Emperor has been pleased to decorate Prince Arthur of Connaught, with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum. The First Order of the Rising Sun has been conferred on Lord Redesdale, Admiral Sir E. Seymour and General Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny; the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure on Colonel Davidson, and the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun on Col. Wyndham and Mr. Lampson.

In the afternoon, the British Prince paid visits to the Crown Prince and other princes of the blood.

As already reported as part of the official programme arranged by the Imperial Reception Committee, His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught proceeded at 6.30 p.m. on Feb. 20th to the Imperial Palace where he was entertained at a banquet specially held in his honour. Many distinguished persons were present. Subsequently His Highness was entertained by three exhibitions of ancient dancing. These were the *Shunetkwa*, or Flowers of Spring; and the *Taiheiraku*, or Music of Peace. This dance was devised about one thousand and forty years ago in imitation of a dance imported from China. The music indicates the happy conditions prevailing when humanity enjoys universal peace. The *Nosori* dance, which concluded the entertainment, exhibited the gambols of two dragons.

#### LUNCHES WITH THE MINISTER OF WAR.

The glorious weather which greeted the Prince on his arrival in Yokohama, turned to snow on Tuesday. It fell steadily till evening, when rain set in and a persistent downpour continued all night and the whole of Wednesday, making everything out doors look very dreary. At noon on February 21st, as had been arranged by the Imperial Reception Committee, the Prince was entertained by General Terauchi, Minister for the Army, at the Koraku-in, Koishikawa. The Ministers of State, high officers of the Army and Navy, as well as princes of the blood to the number of about eighty were present.

On Wednesday morning H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught received at the Kasumigaseki Palace Marshal Yamagata, Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo and presented each with the Order of Merit.

#### BANQUET BY THE CROWN PRINCE.

In the evening, His Highness the Crown Prince entertained Prince Arthur at the Shiba Detached Palace where practically all the guests who were present at the banquet held in the Imperial Palace were also included. An exchange of cordial addresses took place between the British Prince and the Crown Prince.



At 9.30 a.m. on Feb. 21st, His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught received at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace, Count Inouye, Prince Y. Tokugawa, descendant of the ex-Shogun, Prince I. Tokugawa, Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications, and many peers. Subsequently on the introduction of Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, he received the foreign representatives in Tokyo.

At 3.30 p.m. on Feb. 21st, the Prince paid a visit to the Mitsui Gofukuten, Nihonbashi, in company with Lord Redesdale, Sir E. H. Seymour, and the Imperial Reception Committee, and made several purchases. About an hour later he left for the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace.

The following was the menu at the lunch given by General Terauchi, Minister for War, in honour of the Prince at the Korakuen Koishikawa at noon on Feb. 21st :

Hors d'oeuvre.  
Consommé à la Quenelle.  
Truite saumonée Sée. Chambord.  
Filet de Boeuf au Cèpe.  
Espic de foie gras en Belle-vue.  
Choux-fleurs Sée. Mousseline.  
Faisan rôti, Salade.  
Touffing d'Emande.  
Glace au Charlotte,  
Dessert.

#### THE EMBASSY BALL.

In spite of unfavourable weather, the ball at the British Embassy on Wednesday evening was a most brilliant and successful affair. Long before nine o'clock every approach was packed with carriages, and the entrance hall as well as the reception rooms were crowded with splendid uniforms and bright faces. The space directly within the front door was reserved as a dressing room for the Royalties, who alighted there and were met in the hall beyond by the host and hostess. The other guests passed in through the library, and early in the evening the neighbouring smoking room was full of the great men whose faces we know so well: Marshals, Admirals, Statesmen—it presented an interesting gallery of the makers of recent Japanese history. When Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived with his suite, the bright crowd parted, and he passed on to the drawing room to the strains of the National Anthem, and soon after took his place at the head of the quadrille d'honneur with Princess Shigashi Fushimi. His fair, handsome face, upright figure and magnificent scarlet uniform naturally made him the centre of all eyes. Princess Nashimoto and Princess Yamashina were dancing in the same quadrille, where there was an interesting array of the most impressive Japanese and foreign personalities. Almost more interest, however, was centred in the smaller drawing room, where Admiral Togo, shy and silent as usual, was listening to the remarks of General Kelly Kenny and some British naval officers. Marshals and Generals, in the fine Japanese uniforms, stood around playing with their well won decorations; in a corner, silent and thoughtful sat Marquis Saionji, in quiet evening dress—looking less gay and alert than usual. He was heard to confide to a friend that the present parliamentary sessions were enough to make any man look grave. Count Inouye, who always seems to carry with him an atmosphere of calmness and repose, was talking earnestly to the great financier, Mr. Takahashi, whose bright eyes and jovial countenance seemed to imply that national finance is an amusing and cheerful pastime. But after all, at a ball, the young people are the ones with whom

everybody secretly sympathises, and the girls' smiling faces and charming toilettes harmonised very happily with the varied uniforms of the Middles from the *Diadem* and the many young British officers now studying the Japanese language in Tokyo. English people so seldom behold their own officers tricked out in the whole gorgeous panoply of war that the sight is one of artistic pleasure—in spite of the smothered protests of the gallant officers themselves. It seems a pity that none of these were invited to be present when His Royal Highness landed at the Yokohama hatoba the other day and that their loyalty had to confine itself to mingling with the crowd outside the Shimbashi Station. However, they made up for it on Wednesday night, and the medals and decorations worn by some of them rivalled in number the splendid show on Japanese uniforms. Supper was served at eleven o'clock in an improvised pavilion, tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and when the brilliant procession had filed in the whole presented a bright and charming scene.

We still witness odd contrasts in this meeting place of nations! While supper was going gaily on downstairs, in a quiet tea room on the upper floor a well-known Japanese diplomatist was in deep converse with an equally distinguished Chinese official—they were talking French, over a cup of unmistakeable English breakfast tea.

The unusual concourse and the precedence granted to all the court carriages made it difficult for departing guests to find their conveyances; many were seen making their way to the front gate on foot, under a most inclement downpour of rain; but even this seemed not to have had the effect of damping their enjoyment of a most memorable and delightful evening.

Sir Claude MacDonald, with that charming thoughtfulness for others which is one of his distinguishing characteristics, had provided a special train to convey home the Yokohama contingent of his guests and this was largely availed of by those who had travelled up specially to the capital for the ball.

#### AT YOKOHAMA.

His Highness left Shimbashi on Feb. 22nd by the 8.15 a.m. train for Yokosuka with his suite and the Imperial Reception Committee as well as a number of officers of the Naval Department. At 9.56 a.m., His Highness arrived at Yokosuka Railway Station. On the platform high officers of the naval station, officials of the local government offices, and representatives of various public bodies, as well as two companies each of soldiers and bluejackets were present to welcome him. He embarked by a torpedo-boat to make a tour round the harbour. The warships in the harbour were fully dressed and fired the usual salutes. When His Highness appeared afloat all the crews manned their ships and the bands on board the various vessels played the British national anthem and other selections. The torpedo-boat carrying Prince Arthur, under command of Commander Ouchida, passed between the lines of warships and on reaching the pier he was received by Admiral Kamimura Commander of the Naval Station and Staff, Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, etc. Thence he paid a visit to the docks, arsenals, etc. Subsequently he was entertained at the barracks. At 4 p.m. he left Yokosuka, returning to Tokyo at 5.45 p.m.

In the evening, His Highness was entertained by Mr. T. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at his official residence.

In connexion with the tour of Prince Arthur through the interior; the following hotels, etc., are allotted for his accommodation :

Shidzuoka	Daito-kwan.
Nagoya	Nagoya Hotel.
Kyoto	Kyoto Hotel.
	(Tokiwa-ro.)
Kagoshima	Iso Castle.
Nikko	Kanaya Hotel.

It may be added that his departure from Tokyo will take place on Feb. 27th.

Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama and Admiral Togo, on whom His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught conferred the Order of Merit as representing His Majesty the King of England on Feb. 21st sent telegrams to the British Court. Their messages were simply in the sense of expressing thanks for the high honour bestowed on them.

The following notes concerning the Most Noble Order of the Garter may prove interesting :—

The motto in Old French, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," familiar with its mistranslation, "Evil to him who evil thinks," really signifies, "Accused be he who sees harm in the Garter." Nowadays we see great honour in it, and great as is the Emperor of Japan, the compliment now on its way to him is considered one of the highest that the British King-Emperor can bestow. It is possible that even its modern aspects are not as familiar to all as they might be, and we reproduce here from Whitaker's "Peerage" two passages of interest :—

"The Order itself may be said to rank indisputably as the first in the world, and the number of foreign Sovereigns who have accepted it is almost countless. It is still limited to twenty-five Knight Companions, with the Sovereign and the Prince of Wales, and such occasional extra Knights and foreign rulers and dignitaries as may be admitted by special statute, the "extras" being merged in the regular five-and-twenty upon the first occurrence of vacancies; the only alteration has been the extension of the limits to lineal descendants of either of the four Georges. A Knight of the Garter is at his investiture allotted a stall in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, over which are set up, to be retained throughout his life, his sword, helmet, crest, banner, and a plate containing his arms, titles: this practice is still in vogue, partially at any rate.

The decorations of the Knights of the Order constitute a most elaborate and imposing array, comprising the Garter, Mantle, Surcoat, Star, Hood, Hat, Collar, George, Lesser George, and Ribbon. First, the Garter itself (worn below the left knee), of dark blue velvet edged with gold, the motto in golden letters, and the buckle and pendant of chased gold (those awarded to foreign Sovereigns have been most richly gemmed, that sent to Gustavus Adolphus having the motto composed of some four hundred diamonds). Secondly, comes the Mantle, which is of dark blue velvet lined with white taffeta (this is the mantle worn by Sovereign upon state occasions, the regal distinction lying in the extra length of the train). Thirdly, we have the Surcoat, of crimson velvet, lined like the Mantle and adorned like it upon the left breast with an eight-pointed silver embroidered Star, within which is the Red Cross of St. George, the whole encircled by a miniature blue garter. After these come the Hood, resembling the Surcoat in colour and material, and the Hat which is of black velvet and surmounted by a plume attached by a diamond composed of white ostrich feathers with a central tuft of black ones from the heron. Then there is the Collar, which is constructed of twenty-six circular medals of gold fastened together by chains; each medal has for its border a garter with its motto, and for its interior a rose, alternately white and red; between each medal and the next is a true-lovers' knot, formed of gold and enamelled white. The twenty-six "garters" as they are called, correspond to the number of the Order—the Sovereign and Knight Companions; the entire Collar weighs exactly thirty-two ounces. Suspended to this Collar over the breast is the Badge or George, an image of that saint encountering the Dragon; the Lesser George, which is similar, is attached to the broad dark blue Ribbon of the Order, passing over the left shoulder and crossing obliquely to beneath the right arm.

Prince Arthur when in Hongkong on his way to Japan was entertained among other things with a Chinese play and a Khattack dance. Regarding the play the *Daily Press* said:—The first act of the play showed the kings of six petty states, all of whom paid tribute to China, deliberating as to the advisability of appointing a minister to the Court of China who would represent their common interests. They apply to the Emperor, who agrees to their request, and a Prime Minister to represent their united interests is appointed. In this appointment, determined by scholarly attainments, is indicated the height of human ambition among the Chinese. The second act dealt with the capture of a notorious rebel leader by the loyal officers of the Chinese Government. The third act was based on the suppression of a frontier rebellion, being made interesting by a series of defeats and successes.

With regard to the *Khattak Dances* our contemporary is rather captious in its description:—

A matshed circus had been erected on the Parade Ground, in the shape of a horse shoe. The two ends impinged on the retaining wall of the Cathedral Compound, and a platform on the embankment thereof accommodated the Prince, the Governor, and a large company of the élite. The amphitheatre was crowded with the rank and file of society. In the centre a bonfire of wood blazed, periodically exhilarated by libations of kerosene, the subtle odour of which appealed to every nose within reach. The circumference of the arena was punctuated by flambeaux, which also owed their sustained luminosity to the same odorous agency. There was a long wait before the band abruptly left "The Broken Melody" and played the opening bars of the National Anthem; but soon after that strains very much reminiscent of "Caledonia stern and wild" were heard, and a mob of turbanned and shirted maulers of music marched swiftly round the ring, caterwauling and "tom-tom-ing." Fragments of "Cock o' the North" and the Belfast Schottische alternated with jungle cries of the most ear-splitting and heart-breaking nature. Suddenly a portion of this mob hurried out, leaving four whose "music" diminished to a plaintive wailing and throbbing. A horde of Indians poured in, and with wildly waving arms danced slowly round the bonfire, genuflecting towards it, whirling like drunken teetotums, and sometimes howling in choruses and striking the earth with their palms. Many of them had flowers and garlands adorning their headgear. They gave place to a different and still more Oriental looking crowd, whose nasal organs without exception might have been cast in one mould. There were four entrances and exits, the dance in each case being very similar, but on the final appearances the men carried naked swords, which they brandished in a most alarming manner, sometimes (by accident) clashing with their neighbours. The final figure was done by a few selected swordsmen who ran in with a sword in each hand, and kneeling with their faces to the Royal guest, gave a fine display of *suist work*. The whole spectacle might have been more weird and barbaric than it was, but for some little features which prevented the play of imagination. The later performers were bare footed: their predecessors wore a conspicuous mixture of footgear, ranging from very large white tennis shoes to army boots of equally generous dimensions. In the fitful light, it might have been easy to imagine that the scene was situated somewhere among Bagheera's hills; that these men were working up a fanatic frenzy preparatory to a tribal foray; but alas, the prosaic sight of a kerosene can and two unnecessary European officers in the middle of things choked off romance, and made the final impression one of meretriciousness.

The Chinese address to Prince Arthur of Connaught, presented to him on his landing in Hongkong, was a work of art, being written on a long scroll of yellow silk. The translation read:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,—We the Chinese of Hongkong, representatives, merchants and others, humbly acknowledge that we have long found a safe refuge under the shelter of the August Ruler of the British Empire. We feel with gratitude His Majesty's quickening influence and thank him for the manifold blessings wherewith he has enriched us. From his Government we have received guidance and support; under the rule of his Ministers peace and concord.

"Earnestly and often we have striven to repay in some measure the kindness shown to us, and now

we hail with respect and joy the fortunate arrival of your Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught.

"In your hands are the jewelled greetings from the King's palace, and you bear them with Royal ceremony to the Eastern Isles. On this happy day of the second month the wheels of your princely chariot are stayed by the fragrant streams. You come as a glorious cloud to this distant land and as a downpour of timely rain. Your banners descend from Heaven and the longings of your people are fulfilled. As your escort enters our loyal Colony at every door shouts of joy arise.

"Heir of Kings! You have laid aside the dignity of your Royal birth to labour for the peace and prosperity of the nation. Deep we bow in admiration and our loving reverence is increased a thousandfold. We pray that virtue and happiness may be multiplied unto you and we beseech you deign to listen to us while with one heart and voice we join with our rude verses in the universal song of praise:—

'Gentle Folk and Simple, by the Fragrant River,  
Bathed in a King's Mercy, find Refreshment ever.  
Happy Day! when King's Son, hither journeying,  
Bringeth for our Winter seasonable Spring.  
Swelleth Seed and bloweth Mead, Nature bourgeoneth,  
Day-star of all Countries, at thy quickening  
breath;  
Through a thousand Autumns shall thy Glory  
stand  
For a sure Protection to our peaceful Land.'  
"Dated on a lucky day in the second month of  
the year 1906."

#### THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

The following is the remainder of the programme during Prince Arthur's stay in Japan:—

Feb. 24th.—Entertainment at noon by Prince Fushimi. In the afternoon, he will be present at a grand concert held under the auspices of Lady MacDonald and other ladies. In the evening he will dine at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace. At night he will be present at a theatrical performance arranged by prominent business men of Tokyo in honour of His Highness.

Feb. 25th.—The Prince will stay in the Detached Palace during the forenoon and will lunch there at noon. Afterwards he will proceed to the Palace to bid farewell to the Emperor, and in the evening His Majesty will entertain him.

Feb. 26th.—In the forenoon, the Emperor will pay a visit to His Highness at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace. At noon, Mayor Ozaki will entertain him and in the evening Count Arco Valley will give a dinner in his honour at the German Legation.

Feb. 27th.—His Highness will leave Shimbashi and arrive at Shidzuoka.

Feb. 28th.—Leave Shidzuoka and arrive at Kyoto.

March 1st.—Departure from Kyoto.

March 2nd.—Arrival at Shimonoseki. After breakfast, he will leave Moji for Sasebo, proceeding thither by warship.

March 3rd.—Arrival at Kagoshima.

March 4th.—Departure from Kagoshima, in the evening.

March 5th.—Visits Miyajima.

March 6th.—Visit to the Edajima Naval College. At noon he will take tiffin on board ship. In the evening, he will return to his ship after a visit to the Kure Naval Station.

March 7th.—Visit to the Hiroshima Division and Idzumi Castle. Tiffin on board ship, after which a visit to Miyajima.

March 8th.—Arrival at Kobe, subsequently departure for Kyoto by train.

March 9th.—His Highness will stay in Kyoto.

March 10th.—Hunting in the country near Kyoto.

March 11th.—Visit to Nara, returning in the evening to Kyoto.

March 12th.—Departure from Kyoto arriving at Nagoya.

March 13th.—Departure from Nagoya arriving at Shimbashi.

March 14th.—Departure from Uyeno, Tokyo, by train for Nikko.

March 15th.—Departure from Nikko returning to Tokyo.

March 16th.—His Highness will leave Yokohama for home.

#### THE COST OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

The late general election in the British Isles led to a vast expenditure of money one way or another. The *London Chronicle*, in the course of an article dealing with the subject says:—"A general election is an expensive luxury, though the outlay is met by a few individuals. If the cost of electing 670 members of parliament were borne entirely by the public, nearly a million of money would be required from the national purse every time it suited the plans of a prime minister to dissolve. It is true that a general election does not cost so much now as it did in the bad old days when votes were openly bought and sold. The general elections of 1768, for instance, cost £2,080,000, and when Sheridan was returned for Stafford two years before he made an entry of his expenses thus: '248 electors at five guineas each, £1,362.' Even these citizens valued themselves lightly, for the average cost of each vote given at the general election which followed was £19 15s. 3d. The corrupt practices act of 1883 changed all that by setting a strict limit to the expenses which a candidate might incur, the scale, varying according to the magnitude and conditions of the constituency. But even under these circumstances purses must be opened widely, so that the judgment of the nation may be declared. In the general election of 1892 there were 1307 candidates, and the official return showed an average outlay by each candidate of over £700. Three years later the 4,345,527 votes which were given cost 3s. 8½d. each. And in 1900, when only 3,519,345 voters took the trouble to go to the poll, the amount of money spent, according to the official returns, was £777,389, and the average cost per vote was 4s. 4d. Of course, even this large expenditure does not represent the whole of the outlay which a candidate must face. Usually he nurses the constituency for some time as a prospective candidate before the election actually begins, and that is a costly amusement. To all sorts of clubs, charities and institutions he is expected to contribute, and he must lay down a substantial sum for the maintenance of a good organization. It is impossible even to estimate the amount spent in this way; but probably it would not be an exaggeration to double the official return, and to put the cost of the last appeal to the country at a million and a half of money. This sum was paid by 1103 candidates. The distribution of the official half of the amount is very curious. The returning officers' charges form a very heavy item, amounting to £150,278. The ballot papers, boxes, dies, and stationery cost £15,544, and for 10,720 polling stations £24,540 was expended, while more than £54,000 was paid to polling clerks. The candidates themselves paid £148,245 to agents, £24,000 for committee rooms, and £41,000 in personal expenses; but by far the largest outlay was that for printing, advertising, stationery, and postage, for in this way over £274,000 was spent. Compared with this item, the allotment of £15,800 as the cost of public meetings is very trifling."

A Manila cable to the *Japan Advertiser* says: "Advices received by the State Department declare that the damage to the Panama Canal resulting from the earthquake which shook up the isthmus early in the week is much greater than at first represented. The embankments of the canal have caved in at many places, and it will take at least two months to clear away the wreckage and repair the damage done to supply depots and other buildings."

## CHINA.

Saturday, February 17.

The Governor of the Amur region is said to have raised funds sufficient for constructing a railway from Tsitsihar to Aihen and Hulanching. He has memorialized the Throne for permission to set about the work and his project is said to have been warmly welcomed in Peking. If the Chinese roused themselves to anything like the fervour of railway enterprise that has been witnessed in Japan, all questions of recovering rights would soon disappear from the region of practical politics. And yet, when we come to look back, it was the leadership of Japanese officialdom that set the ball rolling in this country. The first railways constructed were paid for by the Treasury, and no little difficulty was experienced in inducing private people to subscribe capital for the Nippon Tetsudo. Without a substantial government guarantee the thing could never have been. We can recall the time when the 100 *yen* shares of that railway were quoted at 92 in the open market. The 50 *yen* shares now stand at 104.50 *yen*, although the guarantee money has ceased to be payable. If the Chinese Government put its financial shoulder to the wheel in that manner, China would soon be equipped with roads.

Monday, February 19.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent in Peking telegraphs that at the conference now being held between representatives of Russia and China, Viceroy Tung Chao-yi, one of the Chinese commissioners, declared that Russians are engaging in mining enterprises in various portions of northern Manchuria without having first obtained permission from the Chinese Government. Such conduct was regarded by China as an abuse of the friendly relations existing between the two countries and a violation of the sovereignty of China. After presenting various copies of documents to the Viceroy, Mr. Pokotiloff said in reply that these papers showed that contracts with regard to mining had been concluded between the director of the Harbin Negotiations Bureau, representing the Chinese Government, and Russian officials. M. Pokotiloff further contended that under these contracts the Russians commenced mining in Kirin and the provinces along the Amur and that consequently the Russian Government had no responsibility and should not be blamed by the Chinese as the conduct of his nationals was not illegal. Viceroy Tung said that the Director of the Harbin Negotiations Bureau had made the contracts with the Russians without first obtaining any authority from the Central Government and for this he had been dismissed from his post. The Chinese Government was earnestly desirous of cancelling any contracts concluded illegally. The Viceroy regarded the mining contracts held by the Russians as null and void. The reply of the Russian commissioner was that the contracts had been made with the Chinese representative while he was in active service and his government could not now throw him over and disallow the rights he had granted. The discussion ended abruptly no conclusion being reached. The correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* adds that the Director of the Harbin Negotiations Bureau received a large bribe from the Russians when he made these contracts; but stories of bribery and corruption seem inevitable when transactions such as these are retailed by the public.

Tuesday, February 20.

In connexion with the Russo-Chinese negotiations, a Peking telegram published by the *Hochi* says that the Russian envoy asked the Chinese commissioner for joint-mining concessions in Mongolia and for leave to construct a railway to Kulon. Viceroy Tung Chao-yi said that he must decline to accede to such a request as the present negotiations were simply for regulating matters arising out of the China-Japan treaty, consequently any new request by Russia could not be entertained. The Viceroy added that a similar request by Russia had been once before refused when it was tendered after the Boxer troubles.

In Changchou and Chapu, Fukien province, twelve men have been arrested charged with having instigated the recent riot. One was executed. In Ho-shan, Anhui province, disturbances have also taken place and a number of troops have been sent to the place.

The *Jiji* prints a telegram from Peking to the effect that Viceroy Tung Chao-yee and M. Pokotiloff, the commissioners in the special Russo-Chinese negotiations, have had four meetings but no definite conclusion has been arrived at yet.

Prince Ching will shortly leave for Mongolia to investigate administrative affairs there. The former report with regard to the proposed visit to Moscow seems to be baseless.

Wednesday, February 21.

Viceroy Tung Chao-yi, a Commissioner to attend the Russo-Chinese negotiations, left Peking on Feb. 19th for Tientsin where he intends to hold consultation with Viceroy Yuan in connexion with the conference.

The *Jiji's* Peking correspondent says that China's attitude with reference to the withdrawal of the guards of the Powers from North China is becoming more favourable. It is said that Germany has decided to withdraw her troops before the end of March, leaving only three hundred men in Peking, and that the other Powers will retire their guards in Peking and Tientsin within three months from now. But such reports have come frequently from Peking of late.

The Governor of Kiangsu has been released from service. The *Hochi's* Shanghai telegram says that his dismissal is in connection with the recent anti-foreign disturbances in the city. Mr. Chin Yelung has been ordered to succeed him in the post.

The construction of the bronze statue of the late Li Hung-chang having been completed in Shanghai, the unveiling ceremony was taken place in Peking on February 21st.

A Tokyo paper, the *Yorozu*, speaks of the proposed sale of Macao by Portugal. The Chinese Government, it is said, is trying to ascertain the terms of the sale through the Chinese Minister in Paris. It is added that the Portuguese Government has addressed inquiries to Great Britain and France as to its intention of selling the colony and that France is inclined to bid for its purchase.

There seems to have been a regular rush to obtain shares in the Canton-Hankow railway, subscriptions for which opened in Canton on February 6th. It is difficult to take the figures literally, for the reports tell that several tens of thousands made their way inside the doors of the Canton Chamber of Commerce. At any rate it was soon decided to take the buildings opposite the Chamber in order to get through with the work, and ease the crush. According to the graphic reports of the editor of the *Canton Times*, individuals of all classes are thronging into the Chamber of Commerce in order to get one or more shares. At one time a Buddhist

nun was seen signing her name for a share. Then there followed a blind musician who had come to take up two shares. He could not write his name and the chairman wrote it for him. And so the scene was one of excitement, like unto the South Sea bubble in London—before it burst. It appears that already in Canton not less than \$5,000,000 worth of shares have been subscribed for.

Thursday, February 22.

A report from Peking to the *Asahi* states that the Chinese and Russian Commissioners are engaged in submitting to each other their various contentions; the negotiations are consequently in a somewhat involved condition.

China demands the rescission of all mining concessions and insists upon re-occupying the districts in Northern Manchuria, West Aihun, and points along the Amur, Kulon, etc., which she alleges were illegally acquired by the Russians. Russia, on her part, requires concessions in connection with railway construction in Mongolia and in the Amur districts—though no special routes are indicated. The correspondent, however, indicates that Tsitsihar, Blagovestchensk, and Kiakchta will be connected. It is alleged that the Russian demands are designed to intimidate China and that this fact is fully recognized in Peking diplomatic circles.

The Waiwupu is stated to have received a telegram from the Governor-General of the Amur province stating that Russians are working the Trugafar and Hiraga gold mines and have taken up important positions near the Hakho and Huan-on-shan, and that they refuse to give up occupation of those places, although he had urged them to do so. He advises the Government to take steps for the conserving of their interests in the territory, and adds that there are as yet no signs of the withdrawal of the Russian armies.

The British Minister is reported to have asked the Waiwupu to open Nan-nien in Kwansih province for foreign trade. The purpose of the British Minister in asking this is reported to be that he desires to avert the establishment of preferential interests in these district by France, who has been working hard to obtain the concession.

A telegram to the *Hochi* says that in Chinchou, Honan province, an anti-foreign religious disturbance has occurred under the leadership of members of the Kolao-hui. A company of infantry was sent to the place by the local governor.

In connexion with the recent troubles in China—the anti-American mercantile agitation, the Mixed Court affair in Shanghai, the attacks on foreign missionaries, and on foreign churches, etc.—Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister in Peking, has presented to the Waiwupu, under the instructions of his Government, a warning that the Chinese authorities should take precautionary steps with regard to riots and that they should allay the anti-foreign feelings of the people. The minister further said that if such feelings among the people are left uncontrolled serious trouble, similar perhaps to the Boxer affair, will be fostered.

The *Tientsin Times* says, according to the *Kokumin's* Peking correspondent, that Russia is endeavouring to acquire in China interests equivalent to those obtained by Japan. This is the only reason why the Russo-Chinese conference is still in difficulties. The negotiations will not be amicably settled unless Russia abandons her boastful attitude.

An official telegram has been received in



Tokyo to the effect that the Japanese Buddhist temple of Hongwanji in Foochow was recently burned by a number of Chinese rioters.

Friday, February 23.

According to native papers, says a Peking correspondent of the *Asahi*, General Chang Ku, Governor-General of Ili, has been conducting negotiations with a Belgian syndicate with a view to a loan in order to construct a railway between Lanchow in Kansu and Ili via Urumutsi so as to be able to deal with any future emergency on the part of Russia. Incidentally, the enterprise became known to M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister in Peking, who thereupon presented a protest to the Chinese Government. He said that there was no reason for the raising of a loan in a foreign country for the construction of a railway which has so close a connection with Russia unless by calling on the latter for the funds needed. As a result, the Chinese Government ordered the governor-general of Ili to stop the loan negotiations with the Belgians.

The same correspondent reports that the Chinese Commissioners in the Russo-Chinese negotiations have asked the Russians to cancel the timber-felling contract which was concluded between General Chan-su—who is a different person to the present Governor-General of Ili province. As is usual, the Russian Commissioners absolutely refused to give their consent, and further they asked the Chinese for a joint engagement—Russians and Chinese—in the timber-felling industry on the Amur. The correspondent adds that the proceedings were very vaguely conducted, one side simply making demands and the other refusing. No definite conclusion has yet been arrived at.

A Secretary of the Chinese Cabinet has presented a memorial to the Throne. Referring to the defences in the western and northern provinces which run with the Russian frontier, he advises the re-enforcement of the present garrisons. He further says that it is better for China to avail of the Japanese armies still in Manchuria, in order to maintain general order in those regions. Probably Japan will consent if the Chinese Government asks for a delay in the withdrawal of the troops.

British and Chinese engineers have commenced the survey of the route selected for the proposed railway between Burma and Yunnan. The work will be conducted by joint commissioners of both countries.

On Feb. 20th, the Japan Society at Shanghai entertained Rear-Admiral Taketomi and other officers of the South-China Squadron. On the 21st, at noon, the officer commanding the squadron entertained the leading Japanese residents on board his flag ship *Chitose*.

The gun-boat *Uji* arrived at Shanghai on Feb. 20th from Hankow. The *Chitose* left Shanghai on the 22nd for Amoy.

All the officials of the Puhoo district met at the Foreign Office in Shanghai on the 21st. Their business seems to have been in connection with the late anti foreign disturbances.

The Taotai of Shanghai has been appointed Governor of Peking.

Mr. Yokura, an official of the Military Administrative Office in Kwantung, left Yingkow on Feb. 20th for home.

A number of the Japanese ladies belonging to the Ladies' Patriotic Society held a bazaar on Feb. 20th at Yinkow in aid of various benevolent enterprises.

The condition of Lieut.-General Matsunaga, who is undergoing treatment at Tiehling, is still serious.

The remainder of the Yalu Army will leave Mukden on Feb. 24th for Dairen.

Vice-Admiral Misu, new Commander of the Port Arthur Naval Station, arrived at his post on Feb. 18th. Admiral Shibayama, former commander of the station, left on Feb. 20th.

Major Kawasaki, of the Tiehling Military Administrative Office, died on Feb. 20th from apoplexy.

The *N.-C. Daily News* is informed that the two men who were concerned in the murder of the late Superintendent Kelly at Changsha, and were subsequently shot by Chinese troops, made their way to a neighbouring village and killed four or five Chinese out of pure wantonness before their careers were summarily stopped. The private letter from Hankow which states these facts, and which has been shown to our contemporary, also avers that the man who gave the name of Pericles Monotouri was making use of the name of a man who is still alive and who had no part whatever in this disgraceful affair.

Ex-Viceroy Hin Ying-kwai, on behalf of the Kwangtung gentry, has addressed another telegram to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, denouncing Viceroy Shum as "pertinacious and tyrannical," treating the laws with contempt, and embroiling the people. The whole province is "bubbling" with revolt, which encourages bandits and robbers. A rising of ten thousand angry people is possible, says the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and other provinces may be involved in such a calamity. "The foreign merchants on the Shameen have already requested their respective Governments to send gunboats and soldiers to protect them. The foreign ladies have already fled from Canton for safety. All Canton is shaking. Every day that Viceroy Shum is allowed to remain, the situation will grow worse." The message here went on to ask the powerful Viceroy to petition for the removal of Viceroy Shum.

The *N.-C. Daily News* has received the following from its Chungking correspondent, dated January 12th:—

"I have just got the *North-China Herald* of the 15th of December with the account of the Mixed Court trouble. I have made enquiries about Mrs. Li and have ascertained the following facts on reliable authority. From the native Shanghai papers one would think Mrs. Li was a lady of some importance, and this I gather is the idea that most foreigners in Shanghai have got. The late Mr. Li was a very small official of the 9th rank holding a small job in Chengtu as *tsuiyuan*. He had very little money, and what he left went to buy his coffin and help pay towards Mrs. Li's travelling expenses. The one hundred boxes of baggage you read about are her father-in-law's effects which he took the opportunity of sending down river preparatory to going bankrupt, which he did about the 4th of January, failing for Taels 19,000 in Chungking and Tls. 30,000 in Shanghai. The passport issued by the Taotai of Chungking, i.e., the Imp. Mar. Customs, was the ordinary document required by all travellers, whether Chinese or foreign, who travel by water between Ichang and Chungking, and in no way was a special document, and did not give particulars of her party, but simply stated the number of packages she had. It is presumed she had bought the five girls she took down with her, but her position, either financial or social, in no way warranted her having five slave girls for her own use, and no one here doubts for a minute they were taken down for sale either in Shanghai or Canton. Unfortunately, this traffic is only too common, and is carried on by most Chinese leaving Szechuan for the coast. Mrs. Li, on account of her father-in-law's failure, will not get much sympathy here. All this, of course, does not affect the question at issue but I send you these facts to make use of if you like. They show that the position of the woman was greatly exaggerated, and that, although she did not kidnap the girls, she was taking them down for sale."

In view of the rumours which have lately been circulated as to the situation in China, it may be noted that a correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, who signs himself "Quiet," is disposed to consider that the current anxiety is largely the outcome of "funk" on the part of foreign residents. He writes as follows:—

"It seems to take an unusually long time for the nerves of foreigners in Shanghai to get into moderate

equilibrium once more. Yet all are ready to admit that the affair of the 18th of December is not to be compared for a moment with the Boxer uprising. If we call the latter a destructive avalanche, the former might be called the falling of a few snowflakes. How then do we explain the continued feeling of anxiety, the agitation for better protection against mobs, etc., etc.? In the first place, some of the 'old hands' have been on a 'nervous stretch' ever since 1900 and should have gone home and stayed. Secondly, we have always had a sprinkling of foreigners in China who 'hate the Chinese,' 'don't believe a word the Chinese say,' 'haven't a friend among the 400,000,000 of Chinese!' etc. The 'sprinkling' has, I fear, become an overlying general crust.

"Then again, the proportion of foreigners who have no knowledge of the language and who are dependent on interpreters is daily increasing. These always scent danger at one or the other turn of the road and are not to be severely blamed. Finally, there are more women and children in the East than formerly, and men naturally feel a great burden of responsibility. Now, what I wish to say is, that so far as I can see—and I stand in pretty close communication with Chinese of several provinces—while there is a more general agitation all over the country than ever before, it is so unlike the agitation preceding the Boxer trouble that there is not the thousandth part of a probability that it will have a similar result. Not every breeze is the forerunner of a typhoon. I must not trespass on your valuable space to point out in how many of its essential features the present situation differs from that which existed previous to and during former troubles. This has been done in part by some of our well-informed correspondents, but in part only. To me it seems the points of difference are many and radical, and I deplore the too general assumption that the lives and property of foreigners are again in danger. Every enterprise in which we are interested suffers more or less by our over-nervousness."

The *N.-C. Daily News* translates from the *Shenpao* a report to the effect that the conference between representatives of the British and Chinese Governments with reference to the rendition of Wei-hai-wei by Great Britain to China is about to be held, and that the British Government has shown itself favourable to the demand of China that Wei-hai-wei be returned to her without delay.

The *Nanfengpao* says that H.E. Chang Yintang, Special Chinese Commissioner for negotiating the Tibetan Treaty, has wired to the Waiwupu stating that since the resumption of treaty negotiations, the specially appointed British Commissioner has shown a quite conciliatory attitude, but the Indian Viceroy demands that Great Britain shall have the right to all mining and railway privileges in Tibet, and that not only shall other nations be debarred from sharing these privileges, but China herself must consult Great Britain before participating therein; and that the negotiations will not be concluded on any other basis. The Waiwupu is requested to wire instructions anent the matter, but it has not done so yet.

#### AT HOME AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

A very enjoyable affair took place at the American Legation on Thursday where an At Home was given by Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson in honour primarily of the anniversary of George Washington's Birthday. Between 400 and 450 people accepted the invitation of the American *Charge d'Affaires* and his charming wife. Prince Arthur with his suite attended about 4 p.m. The decorations were specially noteworthy, the most observable, perhaps, being a semblance of a cherry tree, with large twigs growing from it, and a representation of a hatchet, which attracted much attention from the visitors. One of the features of the day were some fine musical selections by the Rev. J. Stick, of Sendai. Refreshments were set out in lavish style, various young ladies, including the two daughters of Consul-General Miller, doing courteous service to the guests. The occasion was most enjoyable to all who were privileged to take part in it and Washington's Birthday may be said to have been fittingly observed in Tokyo.

## MR. H. B. HULBERT.

Mr. H. B. Hulbert—who appears to have been drafted into the ranks of “me professor too.”—has been saying some very interesting things, according to an American paper which the *Japan Daily Advertiser* copies. He is thus quoted:—

I would not give thirty-five cents on the dollar for American interest in Korea if the Japanese secure jurisdiction over American citizens here.

At present the United States has in Korea extra-territorial rights. American citizens are tried by the American consul, not in Korean courts. Now the Japanese, having assumed a protectorate over Korea, are seeking the abolishment of the extra-territorial rights of this country, and the Japanese newspapers, at the present time, are talking about getting jurisdiction over Americans. It would be the worst that could happen.

Long before the war with Russia, the Japs started in this country a campaign of education. They succeeded in hypnotizing the American public. They made Americans believe that the Japs were about everything that was right and proper, and succeeded, at the same time in getting a pretty low idea of Korea and Koreans fixed in the American mind. As a matter of fact, there is not a hand's breadth of difference between Koreans and Japs. Dress them in the same clothes and you couldn't tell them apart. Most Koreans look upon the Japanese as barbarians.

Since the Japs have overrun Korea they have brought into the country a low class of immigrants. They have been brutal and tyrannical, seizing property right and left, and have gotten possession of all the resources and assets of the Korean Government. I speak from experience, because I have in my possession now no less than 50,000 deeds for as many parcels of land. The owners of these plots, many of them widows, came to me and asked me to buy their land at one cent a plot rather than it should go to the Japanese. My name to day is on hundreds of Korean houses. If I hadn't done that—of course I will never hold the land—the Japs would have confiscated the lands and driven off the Korean owners.

The United States had no right to take the word of the Japanese that the Koreans were willing to accept Japan's protectorate. The emperor of Korea cabled me that the treaty by which the protectorate was established was obtained from him “knife at throat.” The Japs said at first that Korean independence should be preserved. They violated their word, given to the whole world.

The Emperor of Korea has well chosen his advocate, if indeed Mr. H. B. Hulbert be of his Majesty's choice. An advocate who, unhampered by all scruples and undisturbed by old-fashioned reverence for truth, talks down to the level of his audience's credulity, has a certain advantage over conscientious opponents.

Mr. H. B. Hulbert courageously reckons that ninety-nine out of every hundred American citizens to whom he addresses himself are entirely ignorant of the fact that all their fellow-nationals in Japan are under Japanese jurisdiction and have been under it for nearly seven years without suffering the sixty-five per cent. losses he predicts should they come under the same jurisdiction in Korea. He appeals to the old prejudice against Oriental jurisdiction and since we must assume him not to have lived in the East all these years with closed eyes, it is necessary to credit him with full knowledge of the deception he thus attempts to practise on his fellow-countrymen. Perhaps he also reckoned that his words would not come under any eye in Japan, for on no other hypothesis can we imagine him uttering such a flagrant falsehood as that the Japanese are seeking the abolition of the extra-territorial rights of America in Korea and that the Japanese newspapers are talking about getting jurisdiction over Americans. If he does not know these allegations to be absolutely untrue, his ignorance is phenomenal. But indeed to discuss his utterances seriously is like breaking a fly upon a wheel. Pity is the proper sentiment with which to regard him. Evidently he has been rendered desperate

by failure, and since he can not attract public attention by appeals to fact, he has recourse in his desperation to the methods of Mendez Pinto and Munchausen. The story about the fifty thousand title-deeds now in his possession and the hundreds of Korean door plates inscribed with the name of the tutelary deity, “Homer B. Hulbert” is quite worthy of the Russo-German romanticist. Only one feat remains to be achieved by Mr. H. B. Hulbert if his ambition soars to cap and bell notoriety. He should write a treatise denouncing Oriental dishonesty and pointing to the wreck that his own principles have suffered from residence in Seoul.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AWAKING OF BRITAIN.

Figures which we published on the authority of Reuter at the beginning of January spoke of the business revival which had set in throughout Great Britain. Papers now reaching the Far East by mail bring some interesting comments on the outlook. The chief satisfaction to be derived from the return of increased exports is, says *Engineering*, the light they throw upon the industrial position of Britain in the markets of the world. The increase is largely attributable to the marked improvement in manufacturing methods and administration during recent years; and we are thus prepared for that coming great international trade competition which will be waged in the development of China and other Eastern countries, whither much of our increasing volume of exports have been shipped during the past two years. In many cases there has been a complete transformation in equipment and organisation of our works. The electric system of driving has been almost universally installed, new modern machine-tools have taken the place of the old venerated tools handed down from past generations, and the introduction of high-speed tool-steel has also further increased production. From many works we have information, for instance, of the rate of cutting being increased from 50 per cent. to almost 100 per cent. In some cases, too, this result has been achieved by a simple alteration of machines. Forged steel machine-cut teeth have been substituted for the ordinary cast-iron gearing, new headstocks have been substituted in old lathes, or new bed-plates have taken the place of weaker ones in the tools. In this respect the substantial character of British design has proved itself superior, and America and other nations are now adopting our scantlings. At the same time the management and, very frequently now, the workmen are, continues *Engineering*, alert to ensure that the machines are well fed with work. Indeed, an increasing number of factories are now realising the importance of an official whose sole business it is to see that every machine-tool is working at its maximum output, while at the same time the sequence of the work is arranged with more regard to progress in the erection of the completed manufacture. This “feed and speed man” has very pronouncedly increased the rate of production. The influence of the bonus and other systems of remuneration of labour, in direct ratio to work done, has had its effect, not, perhaps, because of the greater physical effort exerted by the workman, but because his whole mental faculty is exercised in the direction of greater foresight, to ensure that there will be no unavoidable waste of time owing to work not being at hand to keep the machine going, or to inefficient tools.

Many other directions might be indicated whereby the cost of production has been decreased capital charges, while at the same time the effort of the employer is continuously directed, not only to stimulate enterprise but to improve methods; but these may suffice to enforce the point that the investment of capital in industries is a vital element in the problem of international competition.

From the *Economist* we cut the following:—The secretary of the London Bankers' Clearing House has published the totals of the clearings for 1905, the figures again establishing a series of records for the year, for a month, and a day. Not only, however, is the total for the year the largest ever recorded, but the increase as compared with the previous year is greater than the difference between any two previous years. The clearings amount to the enormous total of £12,287,935,000, which compares with £10,564,197,000 for 1904, and thus shows an increase of £1,723,738,000, equal to 16.3 per cent. The following is a statement of the total clearings for the past ten years:

1905 .....	£12,287,935,000
1904 .....	10,564,197,000
1903 .....	10,119,825,000
1902 .....	10,028,742,000
1901 .....	9,561,069,000
1900 .....	8,960,170,000
1899 .....	9,150,269,000
1898 .....	8,097,291,000
1897 .....	7,491,281,000
1896 .....	7,574,853,000

## GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The year 1905 was a record one for industrial progress in Germany, judging by the confidence with which the public has invested its money in industrial undertakings. Data gleaned from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* shows that the total amount of new capital subscribed to industrial companies in Germany for the past five years has been as follows (reckoning in millions of marks): 1901, 103; 1902, 94; 1903, 195; 1904, 267; 1905, 492. The following list shows the chief companies which have been thus supported, together with the amount of support they have received, which trade competitors may take as an indication of German public opinion as to the directions in which the industries of the future may be pushed with the greatest advantage:—

Companies.	Object.	Capital subscribed. (Mil. of marks.)
Rheinische Metallwaren .....	Hardware mfg. ....	3
Holzverkohlung Konstanz .....	Charcoal burning ..	7
Teltower Kanallerrain .....	Canalisation .....	3½
Hustener Gewerkschaft .....	Manufacturing ...	3
Norddeutsche Wollkammerei .....	Wool carding ...	3½
Deutsch Ueberseeische Electrical (for Electrization) .....	foreign countries) .....	14
Aluminium Industrie .....	Aluminium .....	5
Maschinenbau Anstalt .....	Machinery and tools .....	4½
Humboldt .....	tools .....	4½
Edmund Lingel Schuhfabrik .....	Bootmaking .....	3
Steaua Romana .....	Petroleum refining .....	6
Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk .....	Coal-mining .....	11

Of course such a table as the above cannot supply any absolutely conclusive argument, but it certainly does indicate some of the chief directions in which German trade has advanced during 1905, the importance of coal and oil fuel, iron and steel manufactures, cheap transport (canals) at home, and, above all, electrical enterprise, both at home and abroad, being justly conspicuous.

## MR. T. MILLARD.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* says that Mr. T. Millar has contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* an article in which he says that the movement in China to exclude American goods has been incited by the Japanese; that a majority of the Chinese vernacular journals are controlled by Japanese and are employed for the purposes of this campaign; that at the time of the inauguration of the movement (20th July, 1905) the *Eastern Times*, which is published in Shanghai in the name of a Japanese subject, made itself conspicuous for the encouragement it rendered; and that all the Japanese in the interior of China and nearly all the Chinese students educated in Japan are employed actively in the same cause. It is added that this article has attracted much attention in the United States. Commenting on the telegram, the *Jiji* says that Mr. T. Millar is known in the Far East as a newspaper correspondent of markedly Russo-phil proclivities; that during the war he published several statements injurious to Japan's credit, and that he apparently entertained the intention of discrediting her as much as possible. What surprises us (*Japan Mail*) is that such allegations should be thought worthy of notice in the United States. They bear the impress of exaggeration—to use no stronger term—on their face. For how can Mr. T. Millar undertake to advance even one of his sweeping propositions with any pretence of truth? How can he possibly be in a position to speak about the control of a majority of China's vernacular journals and the source from which they draw their inspiration? How can he possibly know whether the Japanese have or have not incited this movement? How can he possibly arrogate ability to describe the doings of all the Japanese residing in China and of nearly all the Chinese students who have studied in Japan? It is obviously beyond the reach of any man's intelligence to speak positively of such things, especially a man situated as is Mr. T. Millar who possesses no distinguishing title to be classed as an authority on Far-Eastern affairs. Without any particular knowledge of the subjects he discusses, any one can at once detect his reckless attitude towards the truth and his disposition to substitute journalistic darning for sober research. Men of the Millar and Hulbert type should constitute a striking object lesson in the eyes of the critics who set up to be analysts of Oriental duplicity.

## RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

There is a new version of Russia's demands, and this time M. Pokotiloff is represented as having received explicit instructions from St. Petersburg. He asks for four things:—

- 1.—Permission to build branch-lines in the Amur region.
- 2.—Permission to build a line from Kulong to Kialto and thence to Changkiakow.
- 3.—Permission to build a line from Shinkiang to Tli.
- 4.—A guarantee that there shall be no change made in the mining privileges already accorded to Russians in the Kirin and Amur regions.

The second of these demands is obviously the most important. Did China grant such a concession she would place Russia almost within cannon range of Peking, and the setback which the great Northern Power received when it had to surrender the Changchun-Liaotung road would be fully compensated. But can any reliance be placed on this version of the demands? A short time ago Peking correspondents undertook to set

forth Russia's conditions in full detail and now apparently the list is discredited. Further, if Russia had emerged victorious from the recent war she could scarcely have asked for more extensive railway privileges. And finally, being fully aware of the temper of the Chinese nation at present, is it conceivable that Russia would deliberately formulate such proposals, unless indeed she desires to create fresh trouble, which is scarcely likely. It will be better to regard these various versions of "demands" with much incredulity.

There are other questions between the two Powers. Thus China is seeking to recover the customs revenue collected by the Russians during their occupation of Newchang, and as the Russian Government is said to have admitted that the money is lying in the Russo-Chinese Bank, there seems to be tacit acquiescence in China's claim. Further, the Governor of Kirin sends in a heavy bill on account of damages suffered by the inhabitants at the hands of the Russian soldiery. Possibly Russia's railway proposals are merely intended to be make-weights.

## THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

The phenomenal success of the Labour candidates in the recent general elections in the British Isles has given pause to many politicians. The older generation view the rise of this party as a sinister portent. As the astute London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* points out, "Liberalism has escaped the dangers of a Home-rule alliance by aiding and abetting the trade unionists. Organized labour being determined to secure an alteration in the law of combination, it has financed a successful campaign through the federated trade unions. Miners and railway servants have been assessed a shilling apiece, and more than a million of other trade unionists a penny each. The labour representation committee, organized by Keir Hardie, brought fifty candidates into the field with the understanding that those elected shall receive a salary of £200 each. With 2,000,000 trade unionists backing up with their pennies and shillings, 56 workingmen were elected. Titled unionists, wealthy landholders, prosperous manufacturers and Parliamentary veterans have been beaten by workingmen. The labour vote has increased enormously, and a compact fourth party has been formed in Parliament, with a natural affiliation with the Irish Nationalists. It is little less than a social revolution, and must have momentous consequences. While the Tories have been playing with the Home-rule bogey and the Liberals with the Chinese slavery bogey, trade unionism has triumphed and working England has found out how to make a Parliament truly democratic. The overwhelming victory for free trade without doubt has been won through the apathy and demoralization of Toryism, but it is even a greater one for organized labour. The Prime Minister heads an unmanageable coalition, but will apparently be protected against immediate dissension. Since the Liberals now have, and will probably continue to hold, a clear majority over the Conservatives, Nationalists and labour combined, he ought not to find it difficult to face Parliament with amendments to the education act and a revised law of combination. Conservative England will, however, be frightened, and with cause, for while no candidate in the more rampant Socialist group was elected, organized labour is likely to be strongly

influenced by Keir Hardie's leadership, and another election will find the number of labour candidates trebled."

Since these words were written a slight rift has appeared in the Labour lute, Mr. Cremer issuing a circular in which he declares that he and his followers have no sympathy with the aims of the section led by Mr. Hardie, while the latter has declared that he mistrusts Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, and, until his appointment the idol of the workingmen. The Chinese labour question, too, seems likely to rend the party in twain, as indeed it may dissipate some of the forces of the Ministry's direct supporters. Altogether the outlook from a Conservative point of view is not so hopeless as it seemed on the morrow of their disastrous rout at the polls.

## THE MEAT ENTERPRISE IN KOBE.

The Kobe Meat Club, though compelled to encounter several untoward incidents during the past year, seem from the report of the Committee to have been fairly successful in their fight against the local monopolists. It may be recollected that the report for the first three months of the Club's working was on the whole very satisfactory; that for the full year is hardly so good, there being a debit balance of yen 1,011.56 which, however, is not serious when distributed among the members. Doubtless the results of the Kobe experiment will not be without interest to readers in other parts of Japan. The Committee say that after making the interim report:—

The Club met with a loss in the shape of two shipments of mutton from Shanghai (representing about yen 500), which arrived bad and consequently had to be destroyed; subsequently on account of being shut down upon by the wholesale dealers, the Committee were obliged to get beef from Shinonoseki. This also entailed a loss, which the high prices ruling throughout the Summer made it impossible to recoup. During this time other losses were made, by reason of the impossibility of keeping meat for any length of time in the hot weather. Your Committee were also unfortunate in losing a number of live sheep on the voyage from Shanghai, in one instance actually losing five out of a shipment of twelve. Recently prices have declined somewhat, and no doubt some lost ground has been made up in the months of November and December. Taken altogether, the Club passed through a rather trying time during the summer months, but there is no reason, with prices which are sure to go down still further, that the next year should not be a more successful one; at the worst the loss amounts to less than yen 5 per Member.

*Australian Meat.*—Your Committee made an experiment in this direction before prices in Japan began to fall, with the result that the meat was found to be of excellent quality, and the beef at the time laid down with cold storage charges at exactly the same price as that ruling for the Japanese article, while the mutton and lamb were somewhat cheaper than the same articles imported from Shanghai, and no risk of loss in that direction was incurred. There is, however, the drawback with regard to Australian beef—the animals being much larger it is impossible to cut them up so as to suit the needs of the Community, who have been used to the small joints cut from Japanese beasts, in many instances less than half the size. At the prices now ruling Australian beef cannot, independently of the cost of cold storage, be laid down so as to compete with the native article; mutton and lamb are, however, still available at favourable rates.

The Club have decided to entrust their business for the future to Mr. H. Julien, provision merchant, who guarantees to supply them for one year at lower prices than they are now paying.

At the annual meeting of the Kobe Golf Club on Tuesday last Dr. Thornicroft was re-elected President by acclamation, and the ballot for the Committee resulted in the election of Messrs. H. E. Daunt, A. H. Groom, G. Dell Clarke, E. H. Gill, A. W. Crombie, and J. D. Thomson.



## KOREA.

Korean politics seem to be yet unsettled. At 11 p.m. on Feb. 16th, Li Kong-thaik, Minister for War was set upon by two men, armed with swords, who inflicted upon him severe injuries, chiefly about the head, neck and shoulders. Tokyo press correspondence says that the Minister had not long retired to bed when the assailants broke into his chamber. When surprised in their design they escaped from the place by jumping over the fence. The attack is said to have had a political motive. The Minister was at once removed to the Seoul Hospital, where he lies in a serious condition. Those who attacked him are still at large.

Previous to this matter, on the same evening, suspicious characters are said to have appeared at the house of the Minister's brother, Li Kong-kong, and the notion seems to be that he should be inveigled forth and share his brother's fate. The house of a younger brother of the Minister, Li Kong-sheong, was attacked the same night by rioters who threw stones and other missiles.

The politicians attached to the Il Chinghoi have decided to establish schools at several important places of the Empire with the view of encouraging education on the lines of western civilized countries.

A small riot seems to have been attempted at Chyol-la, where a number of persons tried to create a disturbance. Twelve Japanese police constables proceeded thither on Feb. 15th and arrested three of the ringleaders and captured seventeen rifles and 422 bamboo lances.

The condition of Li Kong-thaik, Minister for War, who was assaulted on Feb. 15th by two ruffians, is reported to be serious. The culprits are still at large.

The appointment of the officials to take charge of the wedding ceremonies of the Crown Prince is announced.

Two Japanese were attacked on Feb. 15th by a number of Korean villagers at Kyosan not far from Seoul. The Japanese, it is said, were hunting in the locality. One of them made his escape with difficulty to the capital but the other is missing.

Mr. Chin Sonkuin, a former councillor of the Cabinet, was arrested on the morning of Feb. 19th by Japanese gendarmes. He is under suspicion of having been one of the instigators in the recent troubles in Korea.

Two bodies of Russians stationed near Possiet Bay advanced southward on Feb. 12th crossing the Tumengang. Their purpose was apparently to acquire fowls, pork, and other food stuffs. The Japanese guards from the Hoi-Ryong district met them. Negotiations were conducted between the representatives of the parties, after which the Russians returned to their former position.

Among recent reports in connexion with the arrest of Mr. Chin Sonkuen, formerly Councillor of the Cabinet, there is a telegram published by the *Asahi* to the effect that he was one of the leaders of those who opposed the Convention between Japan and Korea and instigated the public against the Japanese.

Since the attack on Mr. Li Kong-thaik, Minister for War, the Japanese police have prohibited passenger traffic through the streets of Seoul after 11 p.m. It is reported that apprehensions are entertained as to the occurrence of similar cases.

Seven men have been arrested in connexion with the recent attack upon the Minister for War. The *Kokumin's* Seoul

correspondent says that a politician of some note who had a portfolio in the Korean Cabinet participated in the attempted assassination.

The *Asahi* has a telegram to the effect that Mr. U. Huanchi (formerly Chief of Police), and his wife, with several other persons have been arrested by Japanese gendarmes on suspicion of having participated in the attempt upon the Minister for War. No person directly involved, however, has yet been discovered.

The Korean printers in Seoul employed by the Japanese newspapers *Taihan* and *Chuo* have struck and as a result the publication of these papers is interrupted. It is said that the men were instigated by a British subject.

The Korean Government has paid yen 3,232, through the Residency-General to the families of three persons who were killed in September 1904 by Koreans. It may be remembered that at this time the disaffected bands in the district of Shikow attacked the rural government office. In the fracas that ensued three Japanese were killed and two were injured, the Japanese Consul thereupon lodging a claim with the Korean Government for damages on behalf of the survivors. After tedious negotiations the Koreans consented to pay the funeral expenses of the deceased.

## THE LOCAL GOVERNORS.

The various Governors of prefectures and cities began their meetings in Tokyo in the afternoon of Feb. 19th, assembling in the official residence of the Minister President, Marquis Saionji. All the Ministers of State were present with the exception of the Minister for Justice. In the course of an address to the assembled officials, Marquis Saionji pointed out to them that they were expected to devote special attention to the matter of floating new domestic loans on which subject the Cabinet were desirous of ascertaining their views. Instructions would be given by the Cabinet with regard to *post-bellum* administration and they looked to the local officials to assist them in carrying out their measures. It was only by the co-operation of the people with the Government that the effects of the victories achieved during the war could be realised. Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, also addressed the Governors and promised to give them further instructions as to their duties at the meeting to be held at the official residence of the Minister for the Treasury, which takes place to-day. The local officials present were afterwards entertained by the Minister President.

On Feb. 20th, the local Governors throughout the Empire held a meeting at the official residence of the Minister for Finance. Marquis Saionji, Premier; Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, etc., were present. Mr. Y. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, made a lengthy speech in which he said that in connexion with the late extraordinary affair the Treasury paid out yen 1,445,000,000 in round numbers, and further, yen 457,000,000 was estimated to be needed in regard to the same matter. In the latter amount, the Government intends to appropriate yen 88,000,000, which is the remainder of the recent foreign domestic loan, as well as yen 7,000,000, which is the surplus of the Budget of the previous year. There was thus yen 362,000,000 to be raised by means of a

loan. The Minister further went into *post-bellum* financial and administrative affairs, after which he asked the Governors to encourage the public to practice frugality and thrift. Marquis Saionji briefly spoke asking them to use their best endeavours towards accomplishing the issue of the sixth (new) exchequer bonds. At noon, the Governors were entertained by the Minister for Finance.

The meetings of the local Governors were resumed on Feb. 21st at the Home Department. Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, and other high officials of the Department were present. The Minister delivered a lengthy address. After referring to *post-bellum* finance, he went on to speak of the Government's intention of revising the laws with reference to city, town, and village organizations and of abolishing *gun-sei*, or rural district divisions. He added that the Government will probably submit in the present session of the Diet bills embodying the foregoing matters and stated that by administrative re-organization, it was hoped to cut down several million yen in yearly expenditure. He asked the Governors to make efforts towards developing the agricultural and industrial banks in their prefectures. In conclusion he said that another meeting will be held in April.

The meeting then closed. A farewell dinner was given by Mr. Hara in the evening at his official residence. The various Governors left Tokyo on Feb. 22nd for their posts.

## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

This year the United States Navy not only makes its greatest gain in ships, it also adds to its fighting strength some of the most efficient, the fastest and the best equipped warships ever floated. Before the year is out seven big battle-ships, four armoured cruisers and two protected cruisers will be added to the United States Navy, if the present rate of construction is maintained. This will be the greatest increase in any one year of the history of the American navy, and it will advance materially the rank of the United States as a naval power. All the new vessels represent a high type and all that is modern in naval architecture. The battleships to be added within the year are the *Virginia*, *Nebraska*, *Georgia*, *New Jersey*, *Rhode Island*, *Connecticut* and *Louisiana*. The two last named have a tonnage of 16,000 each, while the other five have a tonnage of 14,948 each. The four armoured cruisers are the *California* and *South Dakota*, of 13,680 tons each, and the *Tennessee* and *Washington* of 14,500 each, while the protected cruisers are the *St. Louis* and *Milwaukee*, of 9,700 tons each. For the present at least the *Virginia* holds the battleship record of 19.01 knots, made during a four-hour run in the open sea. This shows her to be not only the speediest United States battleship afloat, but as fast as any ship of her class in any navy. When the *Louisiana* the other day easily exceeded her required speed, making 18.924 knots, the performance was hailed as a remarkable achievement, but the *Virginia's* record was never in serious danger, and is not likely to be exceeded by the *Idaho*, the last battleship to be launched, whose speed requirement is only 17 knots. In other respects, however, the *Idaho*, though smaller, will be a more up-to-date ship than some of her consorts. She is even better equipped than the *Mississippi*, which was launched in September. Electricity is used aboard the *Idaho* to a greater extent than ever before attempted on a

warship. Her watertight bulkhead doors of the "long-arm" system are closed by electricity from the pilot house, thus giving assurance that the ship will be rendered unsinkable in case of emergency at sea. In this respect the latest American warships, over 30 in all, have an immense advantage over any other nation's navy. For the machinery to be operated by electricity, the wires pass through indestructible steel tubes, with separate connections at every gun. The purpose of this equipment is to make it impossible for a foe to disable the machinery, as was the case in the naval battles between Russia and Japan, when the machinery of nearly every Russian ship was shot to pieces by the expert Japanese gunners, disabling the fighting force, but otherwise leaving the ships unharmed and therefore valuable prizes.

#### EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE.

While scientists in England are doubtful of ever being able to definitely trace the ancestry of the horse back to its primeval beginnings, by means of fossil remains, American investigators are sanguine that the chain of equine evolution is complete, and that no links now remain to be dug up from the older deposits of the earth's surface. After years of search, and just when all hope of success had been abandoned, we read in a scientific magazine, the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has been rewarded by the discovery of remains of the "mountain horse," *Orohippus*. This discovery, if it will really bear the light of scientific investigation, will positively fill in the last gap in the record which science has long endeavoured to make perfect. The museum began its explorations in 1901 under the direction of Professor Henry F. Osborn, curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology, with a trip to the Big Horn basin of Northern Wyoming. The expenses were defrayed from a fund contributed by the late Mr. William C. Whitney. At his death these special explorations had to cease. The hunt for fossil horses is now carried on in conjunction with that for other fossil animals, until some equally public-spirited horse lover comes forward to continue it distinctively. The locality around Fort Bridger, Wyoming, was carefully searched for fossils, but particularly for the "mountain horse," fragments of which had been found and named by Professor Marsh in 1872. Parties sent out by the American Museum visited this region in 1893 and 1895, and from 1903 to 1905, but in spite of the most indefatigable efforts the *Orohippus* eluded the searchers. It had begun to look as though the attempt to locate his skeleton would have to be given up as hopeless, when on the very last day of the final expedition of 1905, just when the party was about to return, the long looked for remains were unearthed. These consisted of the skull, backbone, limbs and other parts of the skeleton of the very stage wanted. It will be some time before the museum will have ready its exhibit, showing every stage of horse evolution, beginning when the ancestor of the horse of to-day was about the size of an Irish terrier. The museum has already classified the fossils of the horse previously found in various localities in the western part of the United States, and will thus be able now to place before the public a complete ocular record of equine evolution from the early days of the Eocene period, estimated at 3,000,000 years ago, down to the present time. The museum's latest discovery, it will be seen, is of the

greatest importance, not only because it will make the records more complete, but also because it may lead to the verification of the theory that the horse originated in America and not in northern Africa as some scientists hold. Professor Osborn will make a thorough examination of these remains, and his conclusions are awaited with a great deal of interest.

#### THE NEW DOMESTIC LOAN.

The prospectus of the proposed new domestic loan of two hundred million yen was published on Feb. 20th in an extra of the *Official Gazette*. The essential points of the provisions are as follows:—Interest is to be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. For the first five years, the loan will be unredeemed after which it will be redeemed within twenty-five years. The interest is to be paid in June and December of each year. The minimum price of issuance is yen 95 and subscriptions will be accepted from March 8th to March 20th. The subscriptions will be determined not later than March 31st after which intimation will be given to the successful subscribers. Payment is to be made as follows in accordance with the rate per hundred yen: (1) yen 5 on March 31st; (2) yen 15 on April 16th—25th; (3) yen 20 on May 16th—25th; (4) yen 15 on June 16th—25th; (5) yen 20 on July 16th—25th; (6) yen 20 on August 16th—25th.

The following draft of a message from Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, to Mr. Yamaza, is published:—For the purpose of defraying the expenses necessary to put all matters on a peace footing two hundred millions yen of special 5 per cent. loan bonds of the Imperial Japanese Government were issued to-day in accordance with Law No. 1, of the 39th year of Meiji. The principal conditions of the new loan are: rate of interest 5 per cent. (full half year's interest shall be specially paid in June and December); issue price, 95 yen; date of redemption 1934. The subscribers may substitute Exchequer Bonds of the 4th (mark S.) and 5th (mark G.) series redeemable from June to August this year for payment of instalments. Priority of allotment given to subscribers with Exchequer Bonds at a discount of 80 sen per hundred yen bond shall be paid when the full subscription is paid up in April. This loan is welcomed owing to the easy market and the favourable conditions we had. The National Debt Consolidation Fund Special Account Bill, which passed the Lower House, has been also unanimously approved yesterday by the special committee of the House of Peers.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We mentioned in a recent issue that one of the Japanese prisoners, when returning from Russia, jumped into the sea and perished. This seems to have been a remarkable case. The man's name was Iwaya Uyemon, a second-class private. When the news of his captivity reached his native place, his father showed much distress and retired into strict confinement, declaring that he could not bear to look on the faces of his fellow-men after such a disgrace. By and bye he received news that his son was returning in company with other prisoners. He then indited this letter to Uyemon:—"How can you have the assurance to return alive to your native place and to meet your father and greet your fellows. It is only by giving up your body to become

part of the enemy's soil that you can save your own reputation and furnish me with an excuse for your conduct." This terrible letter reached Uyemon's hands shortly before embarking and he took the earliest opportunity of throwing himself over-board.

Another suicide is reported from Kumamoto. The victim was Lt.-Colonel Kawatari. Tokyo journals say that he had a dispute with a brother-officer, and that his commanding officer recommended him to commit suicide. Colonel Kawatari resented this instruction. He said that he himself knew how to consult his own honour without advice from any one else. He waited quietly until New Year's Day and then killed himself.

There has been a meeting between Colonel Usagawa and the Committee appointed by the Progressists to investigate the question of reducing the period of service with the colours from 3 years to 2. Some secrecy is observed as to what passed at the meeting, but from newspaper reports we gather that, although the War Office has not yet elaborated any definite scheme, its inclination is to adopt a modified form of two-years' service by extending the present method of releasing soldiers who show special proficiency in their exercises. That plan, it is thought, would furnish a greater guarantee of the army's efficiency than would a hard-and-fast two years' rule.

The accounts of the New Zealand kea parrot (*Nestor notabilis*) forsaking its natural food, and taking to a diet of living sheep, have had a wide circulation. This bird was said to have developed the extraordinary habit of picking holes in the sides of sheep, thus wounding their intestines, and causing death. It was supposed to feed on the fat surrounding the kidneys, and this strange habit was largely quoted in works on natural history as a case of a bird acquiring new habits under new conditions of life. Dr. A. R. Wallace, for example, in his "Darwinism," quotes it as a well ascertained fact. As a consequence the kea has for some years past been persecuted almost to extinction. In some districts one sheep in three hundred was said to fall a victim to the kea. Now, however, the question is being asked, may not the kea have been too hastily condemned? In the New Zealand papers a report is given of a conference held on the subject of this parrot by representative New Zealanders at Wellington. All the members were familiar with the bird in its native haunts, yet not one of them, either from his own experience, or from the testimony of others, could bring forward a single fact to substantiate the charge of sheep-worrying. All reports as to the kea's misdeeds were traced to a single valley on Lake Wanaka, and to a single unknown observer. On the other hand a tame kea kept under observation for some time persistently refused to look at animal food! The verdict of the conference was that the charge against the kea is a myth. This is to be taken as non-proven rather than disproved, however. It is suggested as an explanation of the origin of the charge that the kea, which is of an inquiring turn of mind, had been seen surveying inquisitively the carcass of a sheep. We shall certainly hear more on the question for the kea's evil reputation seemed so surely established.

Mr. John Abernethy Kingdon, F.R.C.S., brother of the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon of Yokohama, died in London on January 5th in the 78th year of his age. Old friends of

the family in Yokohama will doubtless be interested in the following extract from *The Lancet* :—

John Abernethy Kingdon held the office of surgeon to the City of London Truss Society for 30 years. Mr. Kingdon was not an operator but was a very ingenious mechanic and all the best improvements in the trusses used by the Society during the last 50 years came from him. He had great influence upon those within his range, which he owed partly to the confidence that his high and noble character inspired and partly to the charm of his manner and to his deep knowledge of human nature. When attention was drawn to his powers of persuasion he would say sometimes, "Yes, I understand men." It was his custom to address patients in a racy vernacular which was very attractive to them and he soon won their confidence. He had a great reverence for the Chosen People and he was never so pleased as when an old Israelite lifted up his hands to heaven and blessed him. No man better deserved the blessings of his fellow men. In all his dealings his own advantage was the last thing that he considered. He was most hospitable, generous and charitable, almost to a fault. He was a humorous, a charming, and most endearing colleague.

Dr. H. Hall Turner, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, speaking recently in London before the Royal Institution, said the question most often put to the astronomer was, were the heavenly bodies inhabited? He, however, could not himself answer it; he had to rely on the help of the physiologists. Owing to the great heat, with one or two exceptions, all the stars must be uninhabited; but the temperature of many of the planets was favourable to life. In reply to the question, therefore, "Are the planets inhabited?" he answered, "I don't know, but I feel sure they are." On Mars the so-called canals seemed to show that they were made by human beings. He paid a tribute to the discoveries in regard to Mars made by Mr. Percival Lowell, who had, *inter alia*, succeeded in photographing the canals on the planet. The planets were so like the earth in many respects that it seemed unreasonable to assume that life was confined to our globe. But if there was life on some of the heavenly bodies, he felt equally sure that it was very different from the life on earth. Life, for instance, was not dependent upon air, for there were certain low forms of life which exist better without air, and given the same conditions on some other planet, this lower kind of life might have developed just as we had developed. We wanted imagination when we considered questions such as this. There was little or no atmosphere on the moon, but we ought to get rid of the notion that beings must breathe air, for biologists told us that there might be intelligent beings who did not breathe air. Speaking as an astronomer, the best thing to do to investigate whether or not there was life on the planets, was not to build big telescopes, but to give the money to those scientists who were working on low temperatures in order to see whether bacteria could live in lower temperatures than had yet been obtained.

The examination of Lieut.-Commander Mizoguchi, Lieut.-Commander Kokura, Paymaster-Lieutenant Iida, Warrant-Officer Kurano and others of the ill-fated transport *Kinshu Maru* began on Feb. 19th at the Naval Department before Captain Ito and Commander Moriama.

The men belonging to the Tenth (Himeji) Division who recently returned from Russia were examined on Feb. 18th in their own barracks.

We read in Japanese papers that the Government bill relating to the bleaching of *habutaye*, which was brought forward in the Diet on February 17th and referred to a

special committee, was considered by the committee on February 20th at a meeting which was attended by Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Morita, Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in that department. These gentlemen furnished additional information and replied to various questions, but it is understood the deliberations of the committee are not yet concluded. The Japanese press seems to be pretty unanimous in opposing the measure and the belief is generally expressed that it will be rejected by the House even if the committee approves of it. Leading manufacturers in the various centres are organizing in order to secure its being thrown out and the Yokohama Silk Goods Merchants' Guild have decided to lay similar views before both Government and Diet.

The construction of the destroyer *Hayakaze* at the Osaka Iron Works is reported to have been completed. She will be launched on March 7th or 8th.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea, arrived on Feb. 21st at Tsu, Ise province, on his way to his post. He was welcomed by local government officials and leading citizens. He worshiped the following day at the Ise shrine and left by the 1.25 p.m. train, for Osaka.

At 10.45 a.m. on Feb. 21st Princess Kan-in, consort of the Commander of the First Division, gave birth to a daughter.

#### IMPERIAL DIET.

##### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.10 a.m. on Feb. 17th. At the outset of the proceedings several reports were read by Secretary Ohara after which an application by Prince Mori for leave of absence was acceded to.

The first bill was for the amendment of the Conscript Law. General Terauchi, Minister of War, made a speech in explanation of the bill showing that modifications of the time of service were allowed to men who were staying abroad for scientific purposes. It was decided to hand the amendment to a special committee.

In the second place a bill regarding the bleaching of *habutaye* for export was brought in. Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, said that the Government aimed to establish several factories with the necessary machinery and to provide regulations for the bleaching of silk, with a view to facilitating the export business and of maintaining confidence in the staple in foreign markets.

Mr. Chisaka said that the Government was not allowed to interfere in private industries and that the terms of the bill were too strict. Mr. M. Morita, one of the government delegates, replied that the proposed law had been drafted at the request of the producers, and of business experts. In reply to Mr. Nakajima, who asked whether the Government would impose a fee on an application for establishing a factory in accordance with the law, the delegate said that there would be no such charge. Mr. Hisayama asked whether the Government intended to interfere with various other industries, leaving *habutaye* out of the question. Mr. Matsuoka, the Minister, replied that the Government has no intention of interfering in private industries. But it must of course take steps to encourage and protect various industries if necessary. Enquiries by Mr. Y. Tanaka and replies by Mr. Morita, a Government delegate followed, after which the bill was sent to a special committee.

A third bill was that regarding the amendment of the law with reference to the Industry Guild. Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, briefly spoke, after which the bill was handed over to a special committee without discussion.

Finally, the first reading of a bill for the special financing of the fund for the constructing of torpedo-boats was resumed. Baron Miura, Chairman of the special committee, gave a brief explanation in which he said that the bill had been passed by the Committee. The bill was then passed through the second and third readings. The House rose at 11.05 a.m.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.07 on the 17th instant, the Order of the Day being :—

- 1.—First reading of an amendment of the administrative law of the Civil Code.
  - 2.—First reading of an amendment regarding the assessing of the value of building lands.
  - 3.—First reading of the bill regarding taxable land in cities or urban divisions.
  - 4.—First reading of a bill regarding the tax regulations to be enforced in Hokkaido.
  - 5.—First reading of an amendment of the Salt Monopoly Law.
  - 6.—Government request for *post facto* consent with regard to the payment of the reserve fund in 1904.
  - 7.—Government request for *post facto* consent with regard to over-payments from the budget in 1904.
  - 8.—Government request for *post facto* consent regarding the payment from special account of reserve fund in 1904.
  - 9.—Government request for *post facto* consent regarding over-payment from the special account reserve fund in 1904.
  - 10.—Government request for *post facto* consent regarding the payment of the second reserve fund for Chinese affairs in 1904.
  - 11.—Government request for *post facto* consent regarding payments for the war in 1904.
  - 12.—First reading of an amendment of the law with reference to Government industrial accounts.
  - 13.—First reading of private bill regarding assessment of the value of land along the Watarase River.
  - 14.—First reading of private bill regarding the exemption of taxes on farming land in certain districts.
  - 15.—First reading of private bill regarding the prohibition of drinking spirits by young persons under 20 years of age.
  - 16.—First reading of private bill regarding an amendment of law No. 13 promulgated in 1896.
  - 17.—First reading of private bill regarding an amendment of Private Railway Laws.
  - 18.—First reading of private bill regarding an amendment of the Procedure of the Penal Code.
  - 19.—Private proposal for the relief of the famine-stricken people in the North-eastern Provinces.
- Mr. M. Kato made a lengthy speech, occupying about half an hour, regarding taxation administration.

The proceedings were then resumed in accordance with the Order of the Day. As to the first measure on the programme, Mr. Kawamura, one of the Government delegates, briefly spoke saying that the Civil Code must be enforced in Okinawa Island (Luchu) for which purpose Art. 10 of the administrative law of the Code should be erased. The bill was sent to a special committee without discussion.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, spoke on two of the bills (2) regarding the assessment of building land and (3) on taxable land in cities or urban districts. Both bills were submitted to a special committee.

Bill No. 4 was also submitted to a committee as were also the successive applications. The first reading of Bill No. 12 was taken and the measure was passed through the second and third readings. Private bills 13-19 were also submitted to special committees, and the House rose at 3.37 p.m.

#### CUSTOM PROTESTS.

On Feb. 20th, the Directors of the Yokohama Customs delivered two decisions on protests presented by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Iwai Shoten. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha imported straw matting which the appraisers dealt with in accordance with No. 496 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article should be treated under No. 515 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed.

The protest of the Imai Shoten, who imported cotton damask, was also rejected on the ground that the article could not be regarded as satinette or cotton Italian and that consequently it should be dealt with under No. 322 of the tariff and not No. 311 as contended by the importers.



## RE-ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING LANDS.

THE Government's Bill for the re-assessment of building lands has been framed and is now in the hands of the Diet. It is a measure which has been awaited with great interest. Many years have passed since official attention was strongly directed to the unequal incidence of the land tax, agricultural lands being subjected to an impost altogether out of proportion to the amount levied on building lots. This inequality had arisen from easily comprehended causes. When the assessment was made which forms the basis of the present system of taxation, the prosperity of the principal towns and cities had been very largely impaired by the dislocation of social conditions consequent upon the abolition of feudalism, and building lots were offered in the open market at extraordinarily low rates. We ourselves can recall a time when land in Tokyo which is now worth about six thousand pounds sterling per acre, could be purchased for less than one hundredth part of that figure. Yet the official assessment, though legally subject to revision every fifth year, has remained unaltered for over 30 years. It is not to be supposed, however, that there has never been any practical recognition of the inequality. On the contrary twice during recent years building lands have been fiscally discriminated against in connexion with a general increase of the land tax. The first occasion was in 1898, when an Ito Cabinet succeeded in getting the Diet to agree to raise the tax from 2.5 per cent. of the assessed value of the land to 3.3 per cent. in the case of agricultural lands and to 5 per cent. in the case of building lands, whereas both kinds of land had hitherto been subject to the same rate (2½ per cent.). The second occasion was the Russo-Japanese war, when the rate on agricultural lots was raised to 5.5 per cent. and that on urban building lots to 20 per cent. This is a very substantial difference, but it is not thought sufficient to equalize the incidence, and thus the Bill spoken of above has been framed. Its provisions may be briefly summarized. In the first place, the proposed law provides that the land shall be re-assessed at ten times its leasing value, but that such re-assessment shall in no case exceed twenty times the figure now standing in the register. The "leasing value" here spoken of is defined as the price at which land is let on condition that the lessor makes himself responsible for all the public burdens borne by the land as well as for all reparations and necessary expenses of upkeep. It is in fact a price including actual rental, taxes and all expenses. The custom in Japan is for the lessor to fix the rent on that basis, as the State looks to him not to the lessee for the payment of imposts levied on the land. The Bill further provides that committees of assessment shall be appointed in each taxation district, the committee-men to be elected by the dual process, that is to say, the payers of

taxes on building lands will elect one person for each hundred of their number, and the persons thus elected will in turn, choose seven committee men for each district. Finally, the new law enacts that the tax levied on the re-assessed values shall be the old rate of 2.5 per cent., and that the present increased war-rate, namely, 17.5 per cent., shall not be levied. It thus becomes evident that in the case of land whose re-assessment reaches the maximum figure—namely, twenty times the present assessed value—the future tax will be two-and-a-half times greater than the amount now levied. In addition to the argument suggested by the justice of taxing building land more heavily than it is taxed at present, there is the consideration that great and most unfair differences exist in the assessments within the same city. This is especially true of Tokyo. The new method will correct all this.

Another noteworthy feature of the project is that it classifies as building lands for the purpose of assessment all spaces within the fixed limits of urban jurisdiction. To understand this it is necessary to observe that within the bounds of urban and suburban Tokyo—and possibly the same is true of Kyoto and Osaka—there are considerable areas classed in the registers as "hill" or "forest" land and therefore assessed at rates so low that they may be almost said to escape taxation *in toto*. As a general rule these lands form the sites of villas belonging to wealthy men who lay out wide spaces in gardens. Some Tokyo papers have from time to time cried out about this abuse, but of course the owners of the land are not responsible. It is evident, however, that in the face of the new taxes men of large incomes will alone be able to indulge in the luxury of spacious gardens. Only in very remote parts of the city can land be rented for building purposes at a rate so low as 5 *sen* per *tsubo* monthly. On such land the newly assessed tax would be 15 *yen* per hundred *tsubo*, so that a garden of, say, four thousand *tsubo*, would have to pay 600 *yen* yearly, and a park of twenty thousand *tsubo*—by no means an uncommon thing—would be mulcted to the tune of 3,000 *yen* annually. Many gardens will disappear under this system. Thus once more we have Japan breaking away from her old tastes.

Building lands in Hokkaido are to be brought within the purview of the proposed law but agricultural land will be taxed for the present at the rate of 1 per cent. of its assessed value.

## THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bank of Japan was held at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, February 17th, in the Bank building. Mr. Yoshida and nineteen other officials of the Department of the Imperial Household, and Messrs. Arai and Nagahama, of the Department of Finance, were present besides the shareholders. Mr. Matsuo, Governor of the bank presided. The accounts of the last half year were submitted to the shareholders

after which the Governor delivered the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting the Bank's Business Report for the 38th year of Meiji (1905), I propose to submit for your consideration some of the cardinal points of the economic situation and of the Bank's operations during the year.

Throughout the year under review business continued to experience the effects of the war, and the general state of the market, in strong sympathy with the extraordinary situation, underwent unavoidable fluctuations and vicissitudes. Immediately on receipt of the news of the fall of Port Arthur, at the beginning of the year, people's spirits, which ever since the previous year had been depressed, showed for the first time signs of recovery. Then in March, the great victory won at the sanguinary battle of Mukden exercised a very invigorating effect, so that the economic condition gave evidence of a measure of vitality; the share-market became suddenly active; and industries which, for a time, had been extremely depressed, showed evidences of vitality, especially weaving enterprises which began rapidly to make money, while, in response to these altered conditions, bank loans increased largely as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Just then the Baltic Fleet, which had been lingering off the east coast of Africa, accomplished its eastward voyage and entered the China Sea, with the result that maritime communications were impeded, a general feeling of uneasiness was inspired, and the business world again assumed an attitude of great caution. But when the enemy's squadron was wholly destroyed in the battle at the close of May and a prospect of peace was thereafter opened, the spirit of the public rose higher than ever and business conditions underwent a complete change. Ever since the opening of the war the people had followed a policy of economy and had conspicuously reduced the degree of their expenditures, but the repeated victories encouraged them to some extent, and after the signal success in the Japan Sea these influences at length declared themselves plainly, so that purchases of goods augmented largely and there were signs of a great increase in the demand for capital.

At this point, namely, in the middle of June, the Bank raised its daily rate of interest to 2 *rin*. But in the beginning of September, when news of the peace negotiations was received, business conditions underwent a change. The whole people, impressed by the circumstances of the national economy, seemed to have become earnestly intent upon the enterprises that should be undertaken by them in the future. Moreover, unfavourable climatic conditions since the spring had caused failures in the crops of rice, silk and barley, and the results began to show in the realm of foreign trade. These facts helped to make business depression still greater. The close of the year brought no signs of revival, and business men all assumed an attitude of expectancy, so that the year ended in an unusually inactive state of the money market.

Such were the general conditions prevailing in the market last year. It was inevitable that the bank's loans should show corresponding variations. The loans that had been made at the close of the previous year for settlement purposes were all paid back by February, and the end of that month saw the Bank's loans reduced to something over 36 millions *yen*. But in consonance with the revival of business which resulted from the victories won by the country's arms, the demand for capital gradually increased after March and April, so that, by the end of July, we had given accommodation to the extent of 73 millions. In the second half of the year and in the sequel of the conclusion of the peace convention, the market fell into a state of depression, foreigners began to make larger investments in our negotiable securities, and the Bank's loans gradually came back in considerable quantity, while at the same time the amount of Treasury Bills sold in the market reached an immense sum. In the fall, the volume of convertible notes issued showed such a marked increase that they exceeded 31½ millions on the last day of the year. This was mainly in consequence of accommodation given to the

Government and of the discounting of Treasury Bills, the amount lent in the open market being, on the contrary, 14 millions less than the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Turning to the domain of foreign trade, we find that exports aggregated 321,530,000 yen and imports 488,520,000 yen, which totals, compared with those for the preceding year, show an increase of 2,270,000 yen in exports and actually 117,230,000 yen in imports. That imports reached this very large aggregate was mainly due to heavy purchases of military and naval stores, a phenomenon inseparable from a state of war. On the side of exports, in addition to the reduced production of the two important staples, silk and *habulaye*, facilities for transport were impeded, and on these accounts the exports of those articles underwent conspicuous diminution. Moreover, in consequence of the demand created by the war, articles which in ordinary times would have been sent abroad, were largely consumed at home. Yet in spite of all these things the aggregate sum of the exports is seen to have exceeded that of the previous year, which fact, inasmuch as it indicates progress in the realm of our national resources, constitutes ground for congratulation.

With regard to the Bank's transactions last year, if the business done by it in the money market was small, the functions that it performed in connexion with the national finances were, on the contrary, exceedingly large. To cite some examples. On the occasion of two issues of Exchequer bonds to the extent of 200 million yen at home, the Bank discharged all the necessary work, and when the Government despatched our Vice-Governor to London for the second time and issued three foreign loans aggregating 110 million pounds, the Bank undertook the duties of receiving and paying out the money and of handling it. These were the principal operations. For the better discharge of business relating to these loans the Bank, in addition to the agencies already established by it in London and New York, ordered our London Agency to make necessary arrangements in Berlin and to provide machinery for its transactions. Also with a view to handling the military notes circulated in Manchuria and Korea, the Bank opened agencies in the districts concerned and entrusted them with the business. Further, in September an office was established in Hiroshima. The commercial and industrial prospects of that town are not yet considerable, but, in view of the presence of a Division and of the Port Admiralty, transactions in State funds are numerous and the Bank consequently desired to increase by this Branch the facilities of monetary circulation in that locality.

Such were the economic conditions last year. Since the beginning of the war two years have elapsed and during that time the country has had on foot forces of unprecedented magnitude. Nevertheless not only were the financial demands of the situation supplied without hitch, but all undertakings progressed satisfactorily and the business world did not experience any violent convulsion. These things demonstrate the prosperity of the country, and I join with you, gentlemen, in regarding them as sources of profound congratulation.

At the beginning of the belligerent situation what this Bank had to consider most deeply was, first, that the urgent demand for war funds should be met without any impediment; secondly, that the convertible-notes system should be preserved so as to ensure general smoothness of monetary circulation; and, thirdly, that a check should be imposed on currency-inflation so as to maintain good order in economic circles. These were the three points. Bills to meet the demand for war funds passed the Diet successfully owing to the sincerity of the nation's patriotism, and the payment of the increased taxes as well as the issue of Exchequer Bonds were all happily accomplished. Only as the great extension of the war programme necessitated the import of very large quantities of articles from over-sea to supply the needs of the services, the rate of exchange was sharply affected and the Bank had to deal with many calls for specie. Happily owing to the floating of loans abroad, money could be provided to meet the demands of foreign

exchanges, and thus the convertible notes' system was preserved unshaken. Further, seeing that of the war outlays a very large portion was expended in the domestic market, some apprehension existed that the evils of an inflated currency might possibly ensue. The Government, therefore, by taking account of the degree of war outlays and duly adapting thereto the time for collecting the taxes and the period for calling up payments in connexion with Exchequer Bonds, contrived to preserve a constant balance of outgoings and incomings between the market and the Treasury. Thus although the sums disbursed up to the end of last year on account of war outlays reached some 1,301 million yen, the evil of currency inflation was averted and normal conditions were firmly maintained in economic circles. That the financing of the war could be managed in such a manner as to show this satisfactory outcome must be attributed to the nation's unanimity and to the complete harmony with which all parts of the machine worked, our national economy thus exhibiting results which deserve to be long remembered in company with the glory of the Empire's victories.

Our business world is now gradually reverting to a condition of peace, and not only is the supply of capital in the home market very abundant, but also our financial credit being established with increasing firmness abroad, capital tends to flow into the country in considerable quantity. Thus we have reached a time when the development of various enterprises is at hand. Only when it comes to planning these enterprises unless officials and civilians alike profoundly consider the manner in which capital is to be employed and unless they take into due account our labour capacity and our supply of materials, there is no assurance that a disturbance of economic conditions may not ensue. I am persuaded, however, that those who engage in these enterprises will bring to the task judgment, proficiency, a due regard for local conditions and a sense of order, and that in the development of *post-bellum* economy they will make no errors of calculation. I, too, in dealing with the business of the Bank, hope to steadily follow these lines of policy.

Following are the accounts of the Bank for the period under review:—

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Notes issued.....	312,790,819.000
Government Deposits .....	405,525,406.012
Deposits for the Payment of Principal and Interest of National Debts.....	28,894,882.057
Receipts connected with the issue of Public Bonds .....	170,064 139
Funds for the Payment of Mint Certificates .....	3,443,081.859
Current Accounts.....	10,823,845.180
Deposit Receipts .....	250,517.250
Bills payable .....	95,532.190
Due to other Banks .....	70,091.530
Suspense Receipts.....	68,273 834
Capital Paid-up .....	30,000,000.000
Reserve Fund .....	18,550,000.000
Reserves against depreciation of Bank Property .....	250,000.000
Dividend unpaid .....	180.000
Net Profit for the current half-year .....	2,817,190.219
Profit brought over from last half-year .....	446,559.849
	<u>814,205,443.119</u>

ASSETS.	Yen.
Loans to Government .....	70,000,000.000
Loans .....	9,646,000.000
Current Accounts overdrawn.....	403,009 310
Bills discounted .....	94,045,665.830
Foreign Bills discounted .....	15,138,511.600
Deposits .....	52,378,935.720
Deposits guaranteeing Interest of 6% Sterling Loan .....	6,443,580.000
Government Bonds .....	50,934,912.280
Bullion .....	89,128,789.070
Due from other Banks.....	587,667 930
Agencies Accounts .....	14,662,843.557
Sub Agencies Accounts .....	3,196,138.582
Foreign Agencies Accounts.....	373,625,940.911

Suspense Payments .....	241,133.115
Office Grounds.....	964,335.371
Buildings and Safes .....	1,659,755.038
Furniture .....	42,510.465
New Building Account.....	348,743.683
Cash on hand .....	30,756,970.657
	<u>814,205,443.119</u>

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
Current Expenses, Taxes, Interest, etc.....	5,597,130.271
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum .....	1,800,000.000
Amount Carried to Reserve Fund .....	650,000.000
Bonus and Allowance .....	191,000.000
Balance carried forward to next Account .....	622,750.068
	<u>8,860,880.339</u>
Cr.	
Gross Profit for the Current Half-year .....	8,414,320.490
Balance brought over from last Account .....	446,559.849
	<u>8,860,880.339</u>

#### FIRES.

There has been quite an epidemic of fires recently but to what, if any, cause other than negligence they are to be attributed does not appear.

On Feb. 15th, fire broke out at Ifukuro near Nagoya destroying several houses. Four children of a widow named Ito Suwe were killed.

Fire broke out on the morning of Feb. 15th in the factory of the Settsu Cotton Spinning Co., Osaka, burning down three buildings.

At 9 a.m. on Feb. 18th, fire broke out in the Railway Industry Bureau in the compound of Shimbashi Railway Station, destroying three buildings.

Early on the morning of the same day an outbreak of fire occurred at Shin-Minato-cho, Kyobashi, burning down eleven houses.

On the morning of Feb. 18th, the residence of Baron Taku, in Saga, was burned down.

Early on the morning of Feb. 19th, fire broke out in Tani-machi, Azabu, Tokyo. Owing to the strong northerly wind, the flames spread at once, destroying two hundred and twenty-eight houses and damaging ten others. There is not yet any definite information as to the cause. A few firemen were injured.

A Mito telegram, say that the same morning an outbreak of fire took place at Torite-machi, burning down seventy buildings including the Torite Bank. The previous night, a fire occurred in the village of Kawata destroying forty houses.

An explosion occurred on Feb. 16th at the fire-work factory, Kameido, Tokyo. Five persons were injured and one is in a serious state.

An official telegram says that on the night of Feb. 17th, fire broke out in the village of Nishikami, Yamaguchi prefecture. Fifteen dwellings, nineteen godowns and sheds were burned down.

The well-known Buddhist temple Kongoji at Takinokawa, a village near Tokyo, famous for its maple forests, was burned down on the night of Feb. 17th.

At 3 p.m. on Feb. 18th, fire broke out in Makuhari-machi, Chiba prefecture. Owing to the strong northerly wind, the flames extended swiftly and destroyed forty houses.

A large fire occurred on the morning of Feb. 19th in Taira, Fukushima prefecture, burning down a little over six hundred houses.

The Austrian steamer *Kobe*, which arrived in Yokohama from Singapore on Wednesday, was found to be on fire in No. 3 hatch where fish manure was stored. Shortly before the fire was discovered a quantity of dynamite had been removed from the vessel. The hatch where the fire was smouldering was at once closed down and measures taken to extinguish the flames. The damage is still unknown.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

The New Year's number of the *Seikō* (Success), a magazine that lays itself out to provide interesting reading matter for young men, has an article entitled "How do men think?" in which various well known men recount their experiences as to mental operations and processes and as to the occasions most conducive to hard-thinking. Here is the substance of what is said on these subjects.

*Dr. E. Mayeda*.—When I lie awake at night fine thoughts float through my mind, or rather what appear then to be fine thoughts. But when I review these thoughts while sitting in my chair the next morning, I am astonished at their silliness. I have no fixed time for thinking. But my best thoughts most frequently come in the morning. I usually think best in my study, but sometimes walking gives activity to my mind. My first thoughts are hazy and sketchy. They become clear and minute by degrees.

\* *Mr. Ozaki Yukio*.—I am no very deep thinker at any time. My mind begins to work when there is a definite subject to think about, and then I have to walk. It is no matter whether I march up and down my room or through Ginza, I solve my mental problems and am visited by the brightest ideas when on the move. As to time and place, to me they are comparatively indifferent.

*Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburō*.—With me the first thoughts are always the best thoughts. This is the case with the deepest as well as the shallowest of my thoughts. And my writing is like my thinking. I dash off my thoughts on paper as they occur to me and all my subsequent corrections are confined to the alteration of words or phrases only. The whole cast of thought remains as it was when it first took shape in the mind.

*Mr. Naitō Meisetsu*.—I compose *hokku* (comic verses) in my mind at any time, morning, noon or night, sitting, lying, walking, or eating. The ideas come first and then the words wherewith to express them.

*Mr. Hirotsu Ryūrō*.—My most vivid impressions are in the dark. This is perhaps the result of habit, but to me darkness is so favourable for thought that I sometimes darken my room. I do most of my thinking in my own room, but sometimes when out of doors the sight of an unusual object sets up a train of thought. Thought first comes as a skeleton; it is subsequently supplied with flesh.

*Mr. Kiriwaki Genyoku*.—With me the best time for thinking is at night when consciousness is not over active. I write best at night after idling about all the day. Occasionally when walking some bright thought enters my mind.

*Mr. Iwaya Shōren*.—I think best when it is raining gently; specially in the stillness of night when my neighbours are all quiet and all nature seems to be at rest. Even then the soft pattering of the rain appears to assist my brain.

*Mr. Abe Iso-o*.—Night is my time for thinking. In the day I am usually too busy to find leisure for quiet thought. I think most in my study, but often while listening to a speech suddenly ideas float across my mind.

*Mrs. Tanahashi Ayako*.—My best thoughts come to me when I am busy; then my mind is on the stretch. In idle hours my mind appears to go to sleep. Contact with the outer world seems necessary to my mental activity. There have been times when I have pondered over something for a long time without being able to reach a satisfactory conclusion, and then when in the middle of some work the solution to my difficulty has come.

*Mr. Murai Chishitsu*.—When reading an idea often comes to me. I then close the book and shut my eyes and ponder over it. Whether it be a thought that absorbs my whole mind, or whether it only impresses me slightly, I make a record of it in my note book to be used in a speech or in some other way in the future. I do little thinking apart from reading; contact with other minds by means of books makes my mind active and new thoughts come bubbling up.

*Mr. Nakayama Kamenosuke*.—I spend half of

my time in studying special subjects or in receiving visitors. The other half I devote to the solution of various problems. Taking easy and difficult ones together, I solve on an average about ten per day. In one book there may be some 600 questions which need explanation. I can get through them all in two months. There are some problems that, ponder as I may, I can't solve. To go puzzling over them for days is useless. So I go off to other subjects, often with the result that suddenly I find a satisfactory solution. Sometimes the solution comes to me in the stillness of night after going to bed.

*Mr. Katayama Kuniyoshi*.—To me it seems that thinking must always be guided by action. How many are the things that seem theoretically perfect to us, yet when carried into practice they prove to be more or less failures. We must think in order to act aright, but the very direction of our thoughts is often decided by the experiences of life. Numerous failures teach us how to think to some purpose.

\* \* \*

The "Character Sketches" portion of the *Taiyō* is specially good this month. Mr. Toyabe Shunkō's comments on the new government in an article entitled "Count Katsu and Marquis Saionji," display keen insight into the peculiar political situation in Japan to-day. We give below a full summary of this thoughtful essay.

The substitution of the Saionji Cabinet for the Katsura must be regarded as the inevitable result of the progress of political thought and the spirit of the age. But it would be an entire mistake to suppose that the Saionji Cabinet is in any sense a Party Cabinet. It is true that Marquis Saionji has always been regarded as a representative of the people; and as head of the Seiyūkai he may be considered as representing party politicians. In theory he no doubt approves of party-government, but when he was called on to form a Cabinet he had to choose men of acknowledged capacity and the Seiyūkai was not able to furnish a sufficient number of tried statesmen in whom the country has confidence. So he gave up the idea of forming a Party Cabinet. If in theory Party Cabinets are the most desirable of Cabinets, then the present Cabinet is a failure. Let us analyze its constitution. Mr. Katō Takaaki, the Foreign Minister, is an independent gentleman connected with no party. Mr. Matsuoka Kōki, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is an official who has hitherto been connected with the Court of Administrative Litigation (*Gyōsei Saibansho*). Mr. Sakatani Yoshirō was Vice-Minister of the Department of Finance up to the time of his appointment. Mr. Yamagata Isaburō, the Minister of Communications, was formerly Vice-Minister of the Home Office. Rear-Admiral Saitō, hitherto Vice-Minister of the Naval Department, has now become Minister. General Terauchi remains Minister of War. Mr. Makino Shinken is a diplomat who has hitherto kept aloof from home politics altogether. The Seiyū-kai is represented in the Cabinet by the President, the Home Minister, Mr. Hara Kei, and by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, only. Though the Cabinet does not represent a party, it may be said to represent most of the provinces. Hara and Saitō come from Iwate-ken, and hence represent the North-Eastern part of Japan; Sakatani comes from Okayama, and hence represents Chūgoku. Matsuoka comes from Tokushima, and hence represents Shikoku (Awa, Sanuki, Iyo and Tosa). Matsuda comes from Hizen, and thus represents Kyūshū. Terauchi and Yamagata come from Yamaguchi and Makino from Kagoshima; so the three may be said to represent the two great clans of Satsuma and Chōshū. Though it is of course accidental that the Cabinet should have this geographical character, yet it is interesting to observe how every part of the empire contributes its quota to the administrative ability possessed by the new Cabinet. The Cabinet is thus before all things a national Cabinet. And this is the sort of Cabinet that the country desires to-day. It desires a Cabinet whose principle it is to throw open the highest positions in the State to the whole country and select talent wherever it is found. A Cabinet founded on talent

embodies the best knowledge, capacity and character which the nation has to offer.\* A Cabinet cannot be considered to be thoroughly efficient unless it rests on talent. But the members of a Cabinet, while embodying the highest talent the nation has to give, may not agree as to political principles and so as a Government may not succeed. To combine all the varied powers of Ministers so as to make the Cabinet act as one man is no easy work. But as Japan is situated to-day, it is far safer to rely on talent for the formation of Cabinets than on political parties. And if it be asked who has most talent, officials or members of political parties, the answer is officials. Beyond a few office-holders in the Seiyūkai and the Shimpotō there are no very talented men. And this is the chief reason why the formation of an efficient Party Cabinet is at present impossible.

Count Katsura has during his tenure of office regarded political parties with hostility. Why? Because he has been at the head of a Cabinet formed of non-party officials. In theory he has all along been opposed to allowing political parties to control the Cabinet. But he has found that in practice he could not afford to ignore them altogether. So he did much to appease them by various compromises.

There were politicians who thought that Marquis Saionji would attempt to form a Party Cabinet, but they did not know the Marquis. Though the head of the Seiyūkai, he has not made use of his position to oppose the Katsura Cabinet. He helped that Cabinet throughout the war and even when it came a cropper at Portsmouth, he treated it leniently. He is a far-seeing and well-balanced statesman. He perceived plainly enough that in the present condition of Japanese politics no very radical change of principle in the formation of the Cabinet is possible. So the difference between the present Cabinet and the Katsura Cabinet is small and the resemblance great (*Sono naikaku no jissshitsu wa zennaikaku to dai-dō-shū-i* (大同小異) *narasaru yoo yezaru wa tozen narazu ya*). The change of Cabinet did much to appease the nation, smearing as it was under the Portsmouth fiasco. The Katsura Government could never have withstood the attacks of the political parties in the Diet. Dissolution might have followed dissolution at a critical time in the history of the country.

It is too soon to expect the organisation of a thoroughly representative national Cabinet. Non-party official Cabinets doubtless do harm, as the statesmen who compose them invariably regard political parties as their foes. Hence there arises injurious friction between the executive and the legislature. The blending of official and party elements in a Cabinet in such a way as to give the chief power to the leaders of the party that commands the highest majority in the Diet, is what is most desirable at the present time. But after all Cabinets like other governing bodies depend for their success on the characters of the men composing them. The notion that agreement as to the policy to be pursued is going to make government efficient is a great mistake. "Men are governed by their characters rather than by maxims" observed Disraeli. . . . It seems to us that the time has come for party politicians and non-party officials to regard each other with friendly eyes. Modern officials can no longer be justly denounced as the perpetrators of clannism. Most of them have no clan sympathy at all. The fact that they have long been in Government service should not be considered a disqualification for the occupation of seats in the Cabinet alongside of party politicians. And the two kinds of administrators, the temporary party politician and the permanent Government official should recognise and appreciate each other's merits. The formation of the present Cabinet is a step in that direction.

There are some who say that Marquis Saionji is unsuited for his part as head of the Seiyū-kai, that his ways are too gentle, his views too broad and impartial to allow of his leading a number of headstrong politicians. But facts are more convincing than mere theories, and it is true that the

\* The term used for the principle on which the Cabinet referred to is organized is *sensai*, 選才, the selection of talent.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



Seiyū-kai was never better governed than it is now. Doubtless there has been some disappointment that more members of the party were not asked to join the Cabinet, but the general confidence in the soundness of his great talents are a guarantee that the party will continue to back the Marquis in his new capacity as Minister-President. But upon his ability to solve some of the big problems that now confront the Government, upon his power to get rid of many of the obstructions which have harassed every modern Cabinet in this country will depend his permanent reputation as a statesman.

Here is the substance of Mr. Toyabe's comments on the character of the late Mr. Fukuchi Ōchikōji (Genichirō). A man who ranks high among the talented men of the Meiji era has passed away. Mr. Fukuchi was neither a learned man nor a great man in the moral sense of the word great, but for ability there were few of his contemporaries that approached him. But he had the misfortune of being almost entirely without will, and hence it happened that he made no great career for himself. His talents were used by others to compass their ends, but were not employed by himself for the carrying out of any great purpose. Though deficient in will, he was a man of very strong emotions. Hence he was frequently powerfully influenced by others to the detriment of his own character. Capacity and strong feeling combined without strength of purpose to control them constantly led him astray. He had much common-sense and a knowledge of men and affairs; so that his errors could never be attributed to ignorance. They were the result of innate irresolution. The one great success of his life was obtained in the field of journalism. No one in this country has rivalled him as a newspaper writer. His fine style, which combined a variety of rare qualities, was for some time the admiration of all lovers of good literature. He subsequently tried his hand at fiction and drama; but he cannot be said to have scored any great success in these branches of literature. The reason was that he had no poetry in him. He was essentially a practical man of the present age—not a dreamer nor a man with much imagination. The deeper questions of life he never tackled. They did not interest him. His merits as a writer lay in his polished style and in his intimate acquaintance with history and modern affairs. Had he been more philosophical he would have resembled Macaulay.\* But as it was he was a man with no higher ideals than those of an ordinary worldly man. He was essentially an optimist, living in the present with no thought or care for the future (*Edo-ko kishitsu de, yoisoshi no shimpai nado ni kuttaku suru hō de nai*).

There are some who regarded Mr. Fukuchi as a man with no moral principles nor deep convictions. He certainly did not come up to the highest ideal of moralists, but the intense sincerity of his nature made him very lovable. He always appeared as he was and abominated hypocrisy. He objected to the restraints and restrictions which other men sought to impose on him. It is doubtless true, however, to say that he had not sufficient will to practise self-denial. This was one of his greatest defects.

There are two kinds of talent, natural talent and talent that has been acquired by contact with the world. It was this latter that Mr. Fukuchi had. Hence numerous were the channels into which it flowed. He was fond of trying his hand at all sorts of things and consequently often suffered the consequences of his adventurous spirit. He once indulged in speculation in shares, involving himself in great loss. Had Mr. Fukuchi been a man with a stronger will, he certainly would have become a noted statesman; for he possessed so many qualifications that go to make a successful statesman. At the beginning of the Meiji era he was one of the chief Secretaries of the Dajōkwan

\* Macaulay used to say that he was no philosopher and that his tastes did not lie that way. It all depends on what kind of philosophy is referred to. Of the English practical philosophy Macaulay had more than most men. But the more abstruse German philosophical speculation, he said, he never could comprehend.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

(Council of State, abolished in 1885), a contemporary officer of Viscount Yoshikawa. Had he continued to serve the Government, he would doubtless have become a Minister of State years ago. But he had a contempt for official life and official ways. At various times he was closely associated with some of Japan's greatest statesmen; with Kido, Itō and Yamagata. But he made no special use of his connection with men of high rank for the purpose of self-advancement. He was absolutely without ambition. He was a man whose whole life was governed by varied emotions. His feelings, like an Eolian harp, were played on by every passing breeze. No appeal to his feelings could he resist. His acts were the results of the last impressions he had received. He was one of the most tender-hearted men that ever lived. In this lay the beauty of his life. His two chief endowments were great intellectual power and high emotional susceptibility.

The translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" by Mr. Tsuchii Bansui, of the Second High School, began to appear in the January *Taiyō*. The style is what is known as the *Shintaisi* (New Style Poetry) which for many years past has been made use of for the rendering of Western poems into Japanese. Here are a few lines as a specimen of the style:

*Ningen waga yo no  
Hayime no haka;  
Shinmei (神命) somukite,  
Tsumitaru konomi,  
Mukui ni nayami to  
Eden no horobi,  
Hiki-ite sekai ni  
Kitarishi kano shi (死).*

"Of man's first disobedience and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world and all our woe,  
With loss of Eden."

Mr. Tsuchii's rendering of some of the finer passages seems to us to show that he has thoroughly understood them and entered into their spirit. Mr. Tsuchii has made a special study of poetry for many years past and it may confidently be predicted that this translation of his will take precedence of all the renderings of Milton's sublimest poem which have appeared in Japan. It will doubtless be published in book form when the whole poem has been translated.

To the February *Taiyō* Dr. Matsumura Jinzō, a well known botanist, contributes an excellent article on the necessity of reviving an interest in their own beautiful and expressive language among the Japanese. The title of his article is *Jidai (事大) Shugi wo manakarezaru kokugo (A Native Tongue Enthralled)\**. We very much fear that loudly as he may pipe Dr. Matsumura will not get many Japanese to dance to his music. His article is a spirited with attack on the position which Chinese holds in this country at the present time. But he will effect nothing. Japan's growing intimacy with the Chinese and the development of Japanese business in China will most certainly give a fresh impetus to the study of the ideographs. Yet much of what Dr. Matsumura says is all too true. The Japanese of to-day grow up knowing little of their own language. Chinese, English, German are more highly thought of than the sweet-sounding, highly expressive language used with such power by men like Enchō. The contempt for *Kana* and *Romaji* alike was never greater than it is to-day, says Dr. Matsumura. We have no words sufficiently strong to denounce the silly infatuation in the use of Chinese ideographs even for names, he continues. Here are his own words which are worth quoting as they stand: *Nihonjin to iu kokumin wa kokugo, kokubun wo keibetsu shite iru to iu mono de, kore wo kokugo to ii, yahi (野卑) to yobi, sude ni monji no na saye kari-ji (假字) to kaite, hanji wo sashite honji (本字) to shō shite iru no de aru. Sono bakage kitaru koto*

\* The meaning of the title is that Japan's native tongue is still under the suzerainty of the Chinese language. It enjoys no liberty or independence of its own.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

*gongo, dōdan nan to keiyō no shiyo mo nai.\** A style known as the *Gembun-itchi* (Union of the written and spoken languages) is now greatly in fashion. Certain writers are venturing to write somewhat as they speak. But by the literary purists this method of writing is denounced as *chimpunkan* (Double Dutch); despite the fact that highly educated people manage to understand each other by means of this language. No; in our silly infatuation for Chinese nothing is grand that is not written in Chinese. Dr. Matsumura, after going on in this strain for some time, proceeds to advocate the use of *Yamato-kotoba* instead of Chinese wherever possible. He says rightly that the old *Romaji-kai* failed and the new *Romaji-kai* will fail because no serious attempt is made to substitute pure Japanese words for the imported Chinese terms. Dr. Matsumura maintains that this is quite possible. In his own special subject, botany, he has tried the experiment of finding purely Japanese equivalents for the Latin technical names of plants, flowers, and herbs, &c. He furnishes an interesting list of Latin names and their Japanese equivalents. We give a few specimens to show how much shorter the Japanese term is usually than its Latin equivalent. *Radix fusiformis*; Japanese, *tsumune*; *Radix napiformis*; *kaburane*. *Folia amplexicaulia*; *idakiba*; *Folia decurrentia*; *nagareba*. *Folia quadrilobata*, *yotsugireba*. *Folia tripartita*; *mitsugireba*. *Inflorescentia*; *hanabusa*. *Filamentum*; *shibito*. *Embryo*; *megomori*.

Dr. Matsumura maintains that were serious efforts made by Japanese patriots to develop and use their own tongue to the exclusion of Chinese as far as possible, the capabilities of that tongue would astonish everybody. In the case of the unavoidable use of Chinese words he would attach to them the Japanese rendering only. Dr. Matsumura's theory has had many advocates in past years, but the bulk of the nation is wedded to the ideograph and still considers an eye-language infinitely superior to an ear-language. In Japan conversation is slurred. The Japanese are precise only when they begin to write. This evil Dr. Matsumura deplors and would remedy. But to us it seems that he has undertaken a Herculean task.

A few months ago the *Kyōiku-kai* (Educational World) sent out papers to all the leading educationists in the empire asking each one to name the man that he thought should be appointed Minister of Education, that is, the man who in his conception would best further the cause of sound national education. The results are given in the following list of names and votes:—Dr. Katō Hiroyuki 149 votes; Marquis Saionji, 125; Dr. Hamano, 86; Mr. G. Ōta, 84; Mr. Ozaki Yukio, 75; Mr. Matsudaira Masanawo, 71; Mr. Yamakawa Kenjiro, 71; Baron Suyematsu, 70; Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, 67; Dr. Kikuchi Dairoku, 65; Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, 23, Admiral Tōgō, 20; Mr. Takata Sanai, 11; Mr. Ebara Soroku, 5; Dr. Hatoyama, 3. Among those who only obtained one vote are the names of Mr. Yano, Dr. Uyeda Mannen, Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō and Dr. Tomizu.

Count Ōkuma contributes an article to the *Kyōikukai* on the relation of the University to the Government. He begins by pointing out that the general public is quite ignorant of the nature of this relation. It is supposed by many that the Imperial University Professors enjoy no liberty at all. Hence they are often denounced as a set of trimmers and sycophants. It is said they pervert learning to suit prevailing political opinions. This, says Count Ōkuma in effect, is partly true partly false. From the Fujiwara days onward in this country successive Governments have regarded the educational institutions of the

\* "The Japanese are a nation that despise their own language and literature. calling their own language a vulgar (unrefined) tongue and pronouncing it to be barbaric. Already they have decided that when their own symbols are used for names even they shall be called 'temporary signs' (*kana*), and the ideographs be referred to as the 'permanent real signs.' The silliness of all this defies description. No adjectives can be found sufficiently strong to apply to it."

country as existing partly with the object of teaching the young subjection to the powers that be. Schools have been among the engines of government. The executive has always claimed the right to decide what shall and what shall not be taught in state schools. To a certain extent the exercise of this right is doubtless necessary. But it has been carried too far, and instead of simply insisting on the teaching of subjection to authority in the abstract, attempts have been made to use the University as a means of supporting certain political opinions, that is, as an organ of Government. This, of course, means that each party in turn that happens to be in power will insist on having the support of the officials who teach in the University. There is no doubt that the relation of the Executive to the great seats of learning in Tōkyō and Kyōto needs readjusting on a new basis. The sacredness and independence of learning must be secured beyond all possibility of attack or abuse. Our professors must be freed from the trammels that have hitherto bound them and be allowed to teach what they please within reasonable limits. The interference with this liberty in the past has been of frequent occurrence. Not so very long ago the President of the University, Mr. Yamakawa, in a public address in the presence of high Mombushō officials denounced the vulgarities, corruption and evil practices of the present time, and said that to a certain extent the University itself was responsible for these evils. He was subsequently asked by the Mombushō to withdraw his statements as too severe. He refused to do so, asserting that what he had said was true. He was right. And until the feeling which he has respecting the position the University holds in the country prevails among its professors and in Government circles as well we shall never have an ideal University. Undoubtedly the tone of the University influences the tone of every section of Japanese Society. The storm in the University is no abnormal phenomenon, but a result of a state of atmosphere of long continuance which was bound to result in a tempest sooner or later.

In an article contributed to the *Kyōkoku* Baron Kaneko gives his view on the policy that Japan should pursue in education. He tells us that during his residence in the United States three subjects have been especially investigated by him: Politics, Finance and Learning. As a result of minute inquiry into the educational system of America he has come to the conclusion that Japan has a very bright educational future before her. He is of opinion that in religion and morals she has nothing to learn from the West, and as regards other things she will learn all there is of value to be taught. He is an advocate of teaching Chinese in this country as much even as English is now taught.

On Japan's financial outlook it is difficult for anybody but experts to come to a satisfactory conclusion. In the course of our reading we have come across almost every shade of opinion on the subject. Speaking roughly, writers may be divided into three classes, optimists, pessimists and middle-course thinkers. Dr. T. Amano, the editor of the *Tōyō Keisai Zasshi*, is a pessimist and he is now giving full vent to his pessimism in the pages of that journal. He no doubt has many followers. Japan is a comparatively poor country and she has suddenly been forced to contract very heavy debts. That the nation can flourish financially despite the heavy war taxes is seriously doubted by quite a number of publicists. Dr. Amano does not, however, voice these doubts; he advocates the increase of taxation. He says that there are two things to be feared in the world. One is the existence of fools; the other the accumulation of debts. After pointing out that as regards individuals, he that "goes borrowing goes a-sorrowing" he proceeds to show that the same may be said of States. Japan regards with dangerous complacency the growth of her national debts. England's national debt at the close of her last war with France gave the nation the greatest concern, and the statesmen of that time said it was a question whether the debt would destroy England or England pay off the debt. The steps that were taken

to lessen the debt proved successful and hence England's prosperity grew apace. Now, our running up heavy debts during the war was unavoidable, proceeds Dr. Amano, and we had to raise loans in foreign countries on which we have to pay interest in specie. But now that the war is over, as far as possible these foreign loans should be gradually paid off. If necessary we should raise domestic loans in order to do this. The payment of interest on domestic loans involves no export of specie. But the time has now come for the substitution of extra taxation for the raising of loans. Yet this necessity has not been recognized by our Government nor by our political parties. To us it seems that our foreign loans should be reduced without delay. One reason for this lies in the fact that our imports from year to year are enormously in excess of our exports. This means that we are paying out large sums of money to foreign firms. This and the interest on our heavy debts constitute a double drain on the country's specie. Dr. Amano predicts high prices as a result of the war, but he thinks that we shall also witness great activity in the industrial world.

The *Gakutō*, Maruya's organ, opens this month with a history of this big importing firm. The Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha has been in existence 40 years. It now tells us that it does business with some 600 publishing firms. It claims, perhaps justly, to have contributed largely to the growth of enlightenment in Japan. It aims at keeping its prices as low as possible, its principles are large sales and small profits on each sale. In order to be able to carry out this plan, the firm has had to reduce its working expenses to as low a figure as possible. The shop in Tōkyō where most of its books are sold is to-day what it was 20 years ago. Useless ornamentation and even certain conveniences have been foregone for the sake of carrying out the determination of the Directors to furnish the public with the best books on all subjects at the cheapest possible rates. In all its various branches the same books are sold at the same prices despite the varying prices of transport. The firm claims to be actuated by public spirit in all its transactions.

#### THE BOOKSELF.

"O. S. K. Guide to Formosa."

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, whose flag is well-known in Formosan and adjacent Chinese waters, have issued a useful and interesting guide to those regions in the form of an illustrated folder. Particularly noteworthy in this publication are the views and information relating to Formosa. The company's steamers leave Keelung four times a month and circumnavigate the island, a distance of about 550 miles, calling at the Pescadores, Anping, Takao, Taihanroku and Garambi in the extreme south, returning to their port of departure along the east coast with calls at Pinan, Karenko and So O, a route which ought to become highly attractive to those in search of the novel and picturesque. There is also a description of Hokuto, the health resort of North Formosa (the medicinal spring of which was only discovered by a foreigner in 1894), where it appears foreigners may obtain superior hotel accommodation in European style amid beautiful surroundings and in a healthy climate.

*Six Women*, by VICTORIA CROSS: London, T. Werner Laurie.

VICTORIA CROSS, we presume, is a pen-name. Whether it shrouds a man or a woman it is difficult to tell, for though the writer's style is distinctly neurotic, it is not sufficiently individualistic to disclose the identity of sex. A man could have written some parts of the book, but others again must have required the subtle feminine instinct of intuition ere they could have been evolved. The book is composed of short stories dealing with the loves of six different women, and all save

one have India, the Soudan, Syria, or Palestine for background; the exception carries us to an English watering place. Throughout the book a vein of sadness runs mingled with the brighter skeins woven by passionate love or gratified desire and death enters into four of the stories, irresistibly and inexorably, leaving a bitter aftertaste to the light and gladness which preceded his entry, though in each case "there was no other way." The longest story deals with the tragedy of an English police magistrate, whose wife practically passes out of his life by her own desire on their wedding-day and thereafter refuses to join him in India. At the age of 40 he falls in love with a dancing girl of the Deccan and life begins to blossom for him. The scenes amid which this idyll is played are told with graphic intensity and by one familiar with the life depicted. Into poor Hamilton's paradise comes the English wife, who up till that time, had refused the companionship of her husband, and a tragedy is soon enacted. The other stories, though much shorter, are capably told, each character standing out well and dominating its own particular scene.

#### DEATH OF MR. HARVEY THOMSON.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. Harvey A. Thomson, a native of Belhelvie in Aberdeenshire, who had been in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for a considerable number of years and was greatly liked and respected by many friends afloat and on shore. Mr. Thomson became ill on the 4th of this month and was unable to accompany the *Hiogo Maru*, of which ship he had been chief engineer for about a year, on her last trip to the Bonin Islands. He seemed to be making a good recovery from his ailment, (pneumonia,) under the treatment of Dr. Davis, but on Thursday at 6 p.m. heart failure took place and he died very suddenly.

The deceased gentleman was twin brother of Mr. R. S. Thomson, of the Japan Brewery Company, who had like himself been years in the employment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. They were children of the minister of Belhelvie, and Harvey, after serving at Abernethy's works in Aberdeen and spending some time at the Woolwich Arsenal, went to sea in the Glen line and afterwards came to Japan where he was in the employment of the now defunct Upton line. He joined the Nippon Yusen Kaisha 12 years ago, was on the first ship that crossed the Pacific for the company, and afterwards on their Bombay and Australian lines. Mr. Thomson was a man of sterling qualities and his removal at the comparatively age of 47 will be deeply regretted by all who knew him. He leaves a widow with whom the most respectful sympathy will be felt.

On Saturday afternoon the mortal remains of Mr. Harvey A. Thomson, were consigned to their last resting place in the Yokohama Cemetery in the presence of a large number of mourners. A short service took place at 4 p.m. in the residence No. 52 Bluff and on arrival at the grave side Rev. E. S. Booth who had conducted the first part, concluded the ceremony, Bishop Awdry, of Tokyo, speaking a few touching words embodying his personal knowledge of the deceased on whose ship he had been a passenger. Particularly he spoke of Mr. Thomson's honesty and simplicity of heart and of the constant place that his home occupied in his thoughts, and said that all he knew of the deceased was good.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Thomson (widow) and Mr. R. S. Thompson (brother), who were followed by Mr. and Mrs. O. Gillon Mr. and Mrs. J. Thom and other friends. The pallbearers were Mr. N. Chin, assistant superintendent, N.Y.K., Capt. Noma of the *Kumamoto Maru*, and the following officers of the Company:—Captain Young, Captain Keith, Messrs. Winckler, Andersen, Hurry, Sutherland, and Cunningham. Among the other Japanese officers of the company present were Messrs. J. Atsumi, assistant-manager; J. Kutsukaki, purser, Yokohama, Y. Yoshioka, etc.

Many floral tributes were sent including a large and beautiful wreath from the President (Mr. R. Kondo) of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

"Its an ill wind that blows nobody any good," remarked the President of the Yokohama Literary Society on Friday night when introducing Mr. Frank H. Pixley, who had very kindly consented at short notice to fill the principal part in the Society's fortnightly "bill." Had not bad colds and influenza struck down so many singers the evening would have been devoted to the opera of "Maritana," with a short address by Mr. A. W. Quinton. But this pleasure is merely postponed. Meanwhile the society spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Mr. Pixley, the author of some of the most successful musical plays of recent years, is visiting Japan seeking "local colour" for a new play, and his very kind and illuminating address of Friday evening took the form of a description of how musical plays and light operas are produced. Mr. Pixley, at the outset said he only wrote plays: he did not explain them, neither did he excuse them. In the lighter form of dramatic work it seemed to him that it was almost impossible for a play or character to fail. "We have so much advice given to us by the public, and a very large part of it good advice, that I cannot see how any play can fail." Mr. Pixley gave some amusing examples of the kind of advice which he personally had received and then said the only object of a musical play was to amuse or distract the minds of people for a few hours from the more serious side of life. No matter what people might say as to what the stage should be, as far as the American stage was concerned its primary object was not educational, but to amuse; and the dramatist who at night helped to amuse lives that by day forgot to smile was certainly deserving of credit as a public benefactor. (Applause.) A modern musical play, if it was to succeed, must appeal simultaneously to the eye, to the ear, and to the intelligence. To the eye through the pretty costumes and picturesque scenery; to the ear through attractive, catchy music; and to the intelligence through the brightness of the lines and the ability of the caste. The first step in the writing of a musical play had nothing to do with its construction or with the caste, but in the selection of a proper location. It was necessary that some location be selected that would allow opportunities to give costumes that appealed to the eye. A comic opera must have backbone just the same as a novel—there must be a certain climax, and one of the first things to be done was to select the characters. Mr. Pixley recounted the difficulties experienced in choosing the caste—from the *prima donna*, with a voice capable of faultlessly reaching the upper "C," to the chorus, say, of forty women and twenty men, of whom the women thought there were generally eighteen too many. He next referred to the time and attention given to the lyrics and musical settings which were written time and again before the author and composer were satisfied with their work. The *finale* to "King Dodo," for instance, was the eighteenth march written before the final selection was made. Details were next given of the preparation in the staging of a play, such as the painting of scenery, the arrangement of the electric light and the stage proper, etc., and the work of the costumer, it being mentioned that for an ordinary play, including the choruses, there were required about eight hundred costumes. When at last all this was arranged, there came the work of rehearsing the play. The rehearsals generally occupied about five weeks, about ten hours a day being devoted to the work. After five solid weeks of rehearsal there came the dress rehearsal, in which all the elements of a comic opera were for the first time brought together. Every person was then in costume, and every stick of property was in its place on the stage. A dress rehearsal usually began at six o'clock, and lasted until five or six the following morning. After this came the "first night." At the first production before the public everyone taking part was usually tired out, wearied by the long excitement and intense nervous strain. And then came the verdict of the public on the result of all the long weeks of hard labour involved. If the play met with approval on the part of the first night audience it usually meant a successful season; if, on the other hand,

the audience did not like the play, that one performance might mean the loss of some thirty or forty thousand dollars. Mr. Pixley brought a bright and amusing talk to a close by quoting some lyrics from his own operas and plays which left his audience in the condition of *Oleiver Twist*, asking for more, for rounds of applause were evoked when the President rose and moved a vote of thanks to him.

The musical portion of the programme consisted solely of songs by gentlemen singers. Mr. Somerton, who was in magnificent voice, contributed "The Storm Fiend" and "The Yeoman's Wedding." Dr. Emerson sang "The Border Ballad," and "Why not ask me?"; Mr. Gibson, a new-comer, sang very sympathetically "Love's Sorrow"; and Mr. Quinton and Mr. Somerton sang the duet "Larboard Watch" in a most attractive fashion, making their hearers wish that they had appeared before together on local platforms. At the next meeting of the Society a paper on "Genzai Murai" by Mr. E. B. Clarke, will be read.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## PETITION FOR DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS.

The hearing of an appeal filed by Mrs. Julia Dubois against a judgment given by the Yokohama Local Court, began on Feb. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

It may be noted that Mrs. Julia Dubois asked the lower Court for a decision releasing Mr. Jules Dubois, who is one of the administrators of the will of the late Mr. Charles L. Dubois, from that office. The petition was dismissed and Mrs. Dubois accordingly appealed.

At the outset of the hearing, the Court was closed, the proceedings being conducted in camera.

The case in which Mr. Jules Dubois petitions for the deprivation of the parental rights of Mrs. Julia Dubois came up again on Feb. 19th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Consul-General, was examined as a witness. His statement was that he attended to the administration of the estate of the late Mr. Charles L. Dubois in the capacity of Swiss Consul-General. The management was carried out in accordance with the Swiss Civil Code.

Mr. James Favre-Brandt was called as a witness, but Defendant's counsel offered an objection and said that this gentleman was a relative of the plaintiff. Admitting the objection to be reasonable, the Court decided not to examine Mr. Favre-Brandt.

Referring to Arts. 284 and 310 of the Swiss Civil Code, Plaintiff's Counsel repeated the statement given at the previous hearing that the parental rights of Mrs. Julia Dubois, the defendant, over her children should be annulled.

After a brief discussion the plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the case for further preparation of evidence. The Court adjourned the hearing till Feb. 23rd.

## NEARY v. GEORGE.

The hearing of the case instituted by Mr. J. Neary, No. 185, claiming sixty-seven yen and twenty-one sen from Mrs. George, No. 106, was resumed on Feb. 19th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Aoyagi. After hearing further evidence the case was adjourned.

## PETITION FOR DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

An action instituted by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., No. 27, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, asking for a decision in bankruptcy against R. Okawa, Sumiyoshi-cho, came up on Feb. 20th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Nakamura and the defendant by Mr. Yamada.

At the outset of the hearing, plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to give a decision in bankruptcy against the defendant. Subsequently Counsel

stated the cause of the petition. (1) The plaintiffs made a contract on Oct. 5th, 1905, with defendant to purchase iodoform from the latter and paid yen 4,500 as bargain money. As the Japanese trader did not deliver the iodoform on the due date the parties agreed to cancel the contract and the Japanese promised to pay back to the plaintiffs the bargain money not later than January 21st this year, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. (2) On Nov. 1st last, Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., made a contract with the defendant to purchase from the latter 2,250 *kin* of crystallized peppermint and 2,350 *kin* of peppermint oil, costing yen 16,875, on condition that the drug should be delivered in January this year. At the same time, plaintiffs advanced yen 13,500 to the defendant. The plaintiffs also made a contract (3) on Nov. 25th last with the defendant to purchase 3,250 *kin* of crystallized peppermint and 2,250 *kin* of peppermint oil, costing yen 16,650 in all. The due day of delivery was to be Jan. 20th this year, upon which promise plaintiff advanced yen 13,500 to defendant. Finally (4) on Dec. 16th last, the plaintiffs concluded a contract with him for the purchase of two thousand pounds of crude iodine costing yen 10,400 on condition that the drug should be delivered during a period extending from December to the end of January this year. With a view to facilitating the transaction, plaintiffs advanced to the defendant yen 6,000 on Dec. 26th and yen 2,000 on the 29th of the same month. Beside the foregoing contracts, the plaintiffs lent yen 12,600 last year to the defendant. These various amounts make a total of yen 52,100 in all. The defendant delivered 2,250 *kin* of crystallized peppermint, costing yen 11,250, on No. 3 contract, and 1,000 lbs. of iodine, valued at yen 4,732, on No. 4 contract. Since then the defendant has not delivered any further quantities of the drug as contracted for nor has he paid back the money advanced—the balance being yen 36,118. Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. have urged him often to settle the account by delivering the goods or by paying back the advances, and finally the Japanese trader wrote a letter saying that he had sustained severe losses in business and could not carry out any more of the various contracts. The letter added that the plaintiffs might take any steps they liked against him as he was unable to settle his accounts. Plaintiffs accordingly seized the property of the defendant, when they found that the estimated value of the property attached was only about sixteen hundred yen against advances of yen 36,118. Under this circumstance, a petition for a decision in bankruptcy against the defendant was unavoidable.

Defendant's Counsel briefly stated that according to the provisions of the Commercial Code, bankruptcy can not be declared unless suspension of payments has been declared. He contended that the action of the plaintiffs was unreasonable. Referring to the first contract, Counsel said that the Japanese trader never did make such a promise to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co.

Plaintiffs' Counsel produced contracts, receipts for the money advanced, and the letter above referred to.

Defendant's Counsel said that his client was absent in Okayama, Bingo province, at the time when the letter produced in Court was supposed to have been written in Yokohama by the defendant. Counsel produced a telegram which the defendant sent to his family, the date corresponding with the letter in dispute. The message, however, did not bear the name of the sender. Plaintiff's Counsel refused to admit this message, whereupon the defendant's Counsel asked the Court to make enquiry at the Okayama Telegraph Office in order to ascertain who the sender of the message was. The Court consented to the request.

As to the Power-of-Attorney of the defendant's Counsel, plaintiffs' Counsel said that the seal affixed to the document was not the same as that attached to the various contracts given to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. by him in the drug transactions. Defendant's Counsel asked the Court to summon an expert to examine both seals. The Court also consented to this request.

The Court then rose, adjourning the hearing till March 6th.



## TRIUMPHAL CELEBRATION IN TOKYO.

Some five thousand officers and soldiers belonging principally to the First Division and the Imperial Guards were entertained by Tokyo citizens on Feb. 16th in Hibiya Park. This was the second occasion on which the city has welcomed home the heroes of the late war, the first party being held last year at Uyeno. Despite the cold, the affair passed off most successfully, the sun shining forth all the time from unclouded skies. The troops left their barracks at 8 a.m. on Friday and marched to Uyeno Park separately. They assembled at Shinobazu before 10 a.m., where a large extent of ground was enclosed with white and red cotton cloth. Over the entrance to the ground was erected an arch ornamented with evergreens and artificial flowers. In the enclosure, the usual decorations, bunting, etc., were arranged. After a two hours' rest, refreshments were served and then the troops marched out under the leadership of Prince Kan-in. The procession advanced through the main streets of the urban divisions, Shitaya, Kanda, Nihonbashi and Kyobashi; and turning to the right at Shimbashi eventually reached Hibiya Park. The streets, through which the troops marched were decorated with flags and lanterns, while the footways and every available standing place were crowded with myriads of citizens. The order of the procession was as follows: police guard; military band; General Baron Ou, Commander of the Second Army, and staff; General Baron Nogi, Commander of the Third Army, and staff; Field-Marshal Count Nodzu, Commander of the Central Army, and staff; General Kawamura, Commander of the Yalu Army (extreme left wing) and staff; Lieut-General Prince Kan-in, Commander of the Cavalry Corps, now Commander of the First Division, and staff; the headquarters of the first brigade of infantry; first regiment of infantry (1,800 men); the headquarters of the second brigade of infantry; the third regiment of infantry (1,800 men); the first regiment of cavalry (350 men); first regiment of artillery (130 men and eighteen guns captured from the Russians); first battalion of pioneers (370 engineers); first battalion of commissariat, several squadrons of machine-guns, medical officers and nurses belonging to the field-hospitals, etc. On arriving at the park the officers were conducted to a large tent for a rest while the men were drawn up in lines in front of the pavilion where the ceremony of welcome took place.

A triumphal arch—eight *ken* in height and seven and a half *ken* in width—was built at the entrance to the garden, the plan being similar to the arch in front of Shimbashi Railway station. On the upper part were three characters, *Gaisenwo-shukusu*, "congratulatory triumph" worked with chrysanthemums.

At 1.40 p.m. the ceremonies began. Baron Shibusawa representing the citizens of Tokyo, read the following address:—

"Your Excellencies, the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Armies, the other honoured officers, and soldiers, who participated in the Japan-Russian war! We, the committee appointed to welcome you on behalf of the Tokyo citizens, have the great honour of holding a second ceremony of welcome to-day. At the outbreak of the war, you proceeded to the front and since then you have carried out successfully many battles, though surrounded by innumerable difficulties. You defeated the vigilance of the enemy's armies and overthrew his strongholds, and at length such victories were achieved as find few parallels in history. The Japanese military and national reputation has been further enhanced through your patriotic and self-sacrificing devotion to our country.

"Now your Excellencies, Commander-in-Chief! You have returned from the front in triumph accompanying your brave men and you have presented to His Majesty the Emperor reports concerning the war. At this opportunity we the Tokyo citizens emphatically welcome you and thank you for the excellent services you have rendered to our country."

Field-Marshal Count Nodzu, Commander of the Central Army (the 4th Army) replied:—"Under the instructions of His Majesty the Great Gene-

ralissimo, and with the profound sympathy of our countrymen, we carried out the war successfully, though we are conscious of our slight merits. Our success must be attributed to the virtues of His Majesty and to the earnest co-operation of our countrymen. Now that the Tokyo citizens have held this grand welcoming party and have celebrated our triumph, I, Nodzu Michisane, have pleasure in returning profound thanks on behalf of the officers and men of the armies."

The military bands then struck up the National Anthem after which being led by Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo-Fu, one of the Committee, enthusiastic *banzai* were thrice given for the Emperor and for the army.

The ceremonies concluded, the officers were entertained in different pavilions and tents, but the soldiers returned to their barracks where they were entertained with refreshments presented by the Tokyo Municipality.

After lunch various entertainments were provided, among them being the juggler Tenichi. About one thousand guests were present, together with some three hundred notables, including the foreign representatives and their staffs.

The party dispersed at 5 p.m.

## THE FAMINE.

The *Osaka Mainichi* prints a telegram received from Washington which give the text of a message sent by the Emperor of Japan to the President of the United States. The message runs:—

The Government of the Japanese Empire expresses the heartiest thanks to the President of the United States for his kind sympathy with the sufferers in the famine-stricken districts in North-Eastern Japan. The Japanese Government earnestly assures the President that the whole nation recognises his action as another proof of the constant friendly solicitude of the President for the welfare of the people of a country which is connected by close ties with the United States. The Japanese Government desires to convey to the President the universal satisfaction felt by the Japanese nation."

Bishop M. C. Harris writes:—Recently I visited Sendai and carefully inquired into the conditions of the sufferers—their numbers, etc.—and I met the Committee of Relief. The appeals from this Committee published in the foreign journals are founded on well-ascertained facts and are deserving of entire confidence. It is a matter of congratulation that the foreign residents of these three Provinces foresaw calamity and acted with promptness in proffering relief themselves, and in issuing stirring appeals. Owing to this fact much suffering has been prevented and lives saved. The local Governors, Mayors and Heads of towns in terms most cordial expressed their appreciation for the timely relief afforded.

The method of distribution through the authorities is the very best; they have made full investigation of places and families needing help, and these are on record. All the money contributed through this Committee is certain to reach the needy, and not a cent is deducted for expenses. The Committee is international and non-sectarian, and does no religious work as such; only seeks to give aid to those who are destitute.

The machinery is now in motion that will afford relief throughout the afflicted districts, but money is insufficient. Millions of *yen* must be expended to feed, clothe and carry the million and more destitute people until harvests can be gathered.

The local assemblies and the people have acted vigorously in devising ways and means to meet the present and future distress. As already said, the appeals issued by the Committee of Relief and published in the foreign journals in Japan, are based on well-ascertained facts, and do not exaggerate in the least and only fail in making real the wide extent and acuteness of the misery which obtains. The generosity shown by the foreign residents of Japan is deeply appreciated by the sufferers themselves and the people of Japan, and testifies eloquently to the development of humane feeling among all peoples.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully

acknowledge receipt of the following sums and promises towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged .....	6,219.55
Archbishop Osof and Fathers of the Catholic Mission .....	100.00
Hiroshima N.K.K., Kogisho, through Dr. Langsdorf .....	3.00
Dr. W. B. Langsdorf .....	10.00
The Pupils of St. Joseph's College, Yokohama .....	80.30
The American Trading Company .....	1,000.00
Mrs. Wilhelmina Langsdorf .....	5.00
Messrs. Varnum and Arnould .....	50.00

The following contributions have been received by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation:—

	YEN.
Already received .....	7,318.69
Collected in Penang, per T. T. on H. & S. Bank .....	3,500.00
Ed. F. B. .....	50.00
Kiku Mikami .....	25.00
W. .....	20.00
Japan Times, collected .....	266.00
F. M. .....	5.00
Sundry Weights .....	35.00
Miss A. C. Tennent .....	30.00
Collected in Kobe .....	55.00
C. Weinberger & Co. .....	100.00
Chartered Bank .....	250.00
Collected in Nagasaki .....	483.50
A. A. .....	5.00

Total .....

The members of the Yokohama King's Daughters' Circle are again extending a helping hand to the famine sufferers in the north; this time to the twenty poor families at Hirose Mura. This village lies in the mountain district, the farthest point of which is twenty miles from Sendai. The King's Daughters have promised to send a small monthly allowance of food to each family in that district until the cold weather is over.

Donations received by the *Jiji* from the public on behalf of the people in the famine districts amounted to *yen* 38,071.84 on Feb. 19th.

## LITTLE ACTS OF KINDNESS.

[BY WILL PATTILLO.]

One spring day in the year 1887 an old American gentleman with white hair and a kindly and quiet mien was sitting on the matted floor, Japanese fashion, in a little steamer going up the famous Inland Sea from Hiroshima to Kobe. In those days foreigners could not travel in Japan outside the open ports, consequently they were not often seen in the little coast-wise steamers or on the country roads. They were looked upon with a good deal of suspicion, and everybody wondered what their real purpose could be in going up and down the country in unbeaten tracks. On this occasion this quiet old man from America had his big lunch basket with him as usual. In this he carried a knife, fork, spoons, cups, bread, salt, sugar, some tin meats, butter, ground coffee, and a small coffee pot. There were no staterooms or berths on these little boats but all the passengers of a given class entered one and the same room and occupied a small space on the floor. With him in the same room squatting around or lying down were a number of Japanese men and women, young and old. When the foreigner began to prepare his lunch all eyes were immediately turned to what he was doing and to find out if possible what these strangers eat and drink. After he had made a pot full of coffee and had toasted several pieces of bread over the burning charcoals in the brazier, he called for some of those tiny Japanese tea cups, poured out a sip of coffee for each of his fellow passengers, at the same time passing around a small piece of toasted bread to each one. To most of them this was the first time they had ever seen or tasted either and so of course it was interesting if not good.

Among the passengers there was one person at least upon whom this little act of kindness of the stranger from across the seas made a deep and lasting impression. He was a young man, hardly out of his teens, a little different from the average

Nipponese in that his forehead was higher, his eyes rounder and his cheeks more ruddy. Like most Japanese he had always thought of foreigners as brusque, rather over-hearing, and not taking time or trouble to do such small acts of kindness. This passing around of toast and coffee by the old man to absolute strangers and to people of a different race, language and religion, was an interesting revelation to this young Japanese school boy. When the boat reached Kobe the passengers landed and the young man went away with new thoughts and a new picture in his mind.

Not long after this the old man went to Hiroshima again and it was advertised that he was to preach in an open chapel that night. The young man had also returned to Hiroshima and one of his friends called by and suggested that they go to the chapel and hear what the foreigner was going to do and say. They went and the young man from the boat recognized the preacher as his former fellow passenger from whom he had received toast and coffee. After services were over he went up by invitation and shook hands with the old missionary, and this time he felt the cordial hand grasp and saw the kindness in his face at close range and received a pressing invitation to come again. From that time the young man set his head and heart to study Christianity to see if there was not something really good in the religion that could make a white haired old man live the life and do the work this one was so quietly doing. The young man had had his heart set on being a soldier with visions of battles and honors in promotion to rank. But that sip of coffee in the boat was a turning point in his life and now, he is one of the best qualified and most successful Christian pastors in Japan while the old missionary has gone to his eternal rest.

#### THE SHALLARD-PAGE WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Harold Wentworth Dillon Shallard, of the P. & O. S. N. Co. Shanghai (son of Capt. Shallard of Roscommon, Ireland) and Miss Adelaide Edith Page, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Finch Page, of Togonohama, Dzusai, was celebrated in Yokohama on Saturday. The civil ceremony took place at the British Consulate-General before the Consul-General, Mr. John Carey Hall, I.S.O., and later in the Union Church the usual church service was conducted by Rev. E. S. Booth. The service was fully choral and Mr. W. Karl Vincent was at the organ, the fine solo from "Ruth," "Entreat me not to leave thee," being rendered by Miss Mendelson.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was dressed in rich ivory satin with full skirt, and draped waist, trimmed with fichu of blonde lace fastened with a long trail of orange blossoms, and wore a tulle veil with a wreath of orange blossoms.

She was attended during the ceremony by her sisters, Miss Helena Page, as maid of honour, and Misses Gertrude, Dorothy and Hilda Page as bridesmaids, and they wore white serge costumes trimmed with gold braid and hats of chiffon velvet trimmed with gold buckles and chiffon.

The maid of honour and the bridesmaids wore gold dragon brooches set with pearls, which were the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Page, mother of the bride, wore grey amazon cloth trimmed with grey velvet and grey Hungarian lace and a hat of black chiffon. Mrs. Buckland, sister of the bride, was attired in tan *drap d'été* trimmed with pleated taffeta and guipure lace, and wore a picture hat of velvet.

Handsome bouquets were carried by the bridal party, the bride having a shower bouquet of pure white flowers and her sisters white bouquets picked out with yellow. Mrs. Page and Mrs. Buckland carried bouquets of violets and heliotrope.

Mr. L. S. Hudson acted as best man and Messrs. R. C. Edwards, H. A. Poole and W. M. Squire as groomsmen while Messrs. F. Booth and M. Mendelson officiated as ushers.

A reception held in the afternoon at No. 62 Bluff was very largely attended, and the presents, which were very handsome and valuable, were on view.

In the evening the newly wedded couple left for Miyanoshta where they will spend the honeymoon.

The bride's going-away dress was of biscuit coloured cloth and coat to match, trimmed with dark brown braid with touches of orange panne in vest and collar. Her hat was of brown taffeta with plume.

#### DEATH OF MR. H. Z. WHEELER.

We announce with deep regret the death of Mr. Horace Z. Wheeler, a resident whose personality was known to most American members of the community and to many others of various nationalities. Mr. Wheeler, who was over 80 years of age, was born in New London, Connecticut, and came out to California in the early fifties. After engaging in business for some time he joined the local customs service and for 19 years was an official of that branch of the Government. He was then appointed to a post in the Imperial Japanese Customs at Yokohama, where he gave for twelve years greatly appreciated service, which was recognized by an Imperial Japanese decoration.

Mr. Wheeler had been in failing health for some time but his death at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, in his residence, No. 2322 Negishi (Yokohama), was somewhat of a surprise to his friends.

The deceased gentleman leaves a son, resident in Los Angeles, another in San Francisco, and a daughter who is now resident in Chefoo. Mr. Wheeler enjoyed the society of a large number of friends who will deeply regret his passing away.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. G. Hayashi, Minister at Seoul, left there on Feb. 21st by train for Fusan on his way home.

The Association football game on the Y.C. and A.C. Ground on Saturday, resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

Colonels K. Awaya, H. Mitsumaki, N. Toyama and T. Nojima have been promoted to the rank of Major General.

During ten days ending Feb. 20th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows: Exports, yen 5,913,819, imports, yen 3,482,012.

The American transport *Thomas*, with 265 returning soldiers, arrived on Feb. 20th at Nagasaki from Manila on her way home.

The warship *Izumi* left Masampo on Feb. 21st for Shimonoseki where she will take Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea, to Korea.

Lieut-General Okubo, Commander of the Sixth Division, and Major-General Kagawa, Commander of the 24th Brigade, will leave Dairen on Feb. 25th for home.

The Naval Merit Investigation Committee, says the *Yiji*, have concluded their task. Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Ito, Admiral Togo, and Admiral Yamamoto will probably be decorated with the First Class of the Golden Kite.

Y. Sekinji, an alleged accomplice of T. Okubo, who is under examination in the Tokyo District Court on suspicion of murder, committed suicide on the evening of Feb. 21st in the Tokyo prison by hanging himself with a cord.

Her Majesty the Empress on Feb. 21st sent two messages, one to the Lady Nurses' branch of the Red Cross Society and another to the Ladies' Patriotic Society, in both expressing her appreciation of their services during the war.

Two earthquakes were felt in Yokohama on Sunday, the second one shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon being very violent. Immediately after a dust storm arose and blew with much force till the evening. The night was calm and clear.

Two men armed with swords, broke into the house of T. Ikami, a pawn broker, Nakamura-

machi, Yokohama, at 4.30 a.m. on Feb. 21. Having tied up the occupants, seven in all, with iron wire, the intruders stole yen 66.82 and a gold finger ring.

A serious accident took place in Ura-machi, Kobe, between 8 and 9 p.m. on the 10th inst. Night work was proceeding in the trenches that are being excavated in Ura-machi, where water pipes are being laid, when three of the men in the trench were suddenly overwhelmed by a fall of earth. It appears that the trench, which is about five feet deep, was wider at the bottom than the top, so that a subsidence was not surprising. How the men came to be entombed is not clear, says a Kobe contemporary, but two were rescued after twenty minutes work and sent to hospital. The third man, unfortunately, could not be rescued in time, and he was found to be dead when his body was extricated.

The following cable has been placed at our disposal:—

San Francisco, February 1.

*Marichien* is now ashore at Chicagof Island, Alaska. December 25 was flooded with water which put out the fires, drifted one month. Gibbs will leave to-night.

The *Marichien* was loaded at San Francisco and Seattle for Vladivostok with a cargo valued at about \$175,000 (gold). She sailed in December. Gibbs, mentioned in the cable, is the surveyor and wrecking-master of the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters located at Seattle, and is a very capable man. The insurance of the vessel, freight and cargo was handled by the agents of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

An insurance aggregating £237,000, in connection with the new Japanese battleship *Kashima*, has come on the insurance market, says the *L. & C. Express*. It is for the armament now under construction in the Elswick Works by Messrs. Armstrong, and takes effect until the battleship is finished and delivered in the Tyne to the agents of the Japanese Government. The present insurance contract is supplemental to the large amount which was placed on the hull, machinery, and engines of the vessel also building by Armstrongs, and was effected in their name and that of the Japanese Minister in London jointly. All the policies are concurrent, and expire simultaneously, and those which refer to the armament include not only fire and risks incidental to trial trips to sea prior to the official delivery of the vessel, but also the lifting on board and fixing of the heavy material, as well as the transit of the same from the constructors' works to the battleship. Permission is further given to fire the guns at sea when the vessel is finished in connection with her trial trips, but underwriters are exempted from liability for loss of life or personal injury.

Writing on January 12, a Paris correspondent says:—Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Ena have arrived at Biarritz. The King of Spain has been a constant visitor since their arrival. There is a slight hitch with regard to the marriage as Cardinal Merry de Val requires that the Princess should be "received" into the Church of Rome by the Pope with a public ceremony. The English papers are very indignant that the Princess should be treated as though she were a pagan. They say that King Edward ought to insist, either that the Princess should be accepted as an Anglican Catholic, having, as in the case of the Queen of Charles I., her own Chapel and Chaplains for the English rite, or that she should be received on confessing her belief in the dogmas distinctly Roman which supplement the Anglican faith. Another account says:—The Vatican has been informed that Princess Ena of Battenberg, who is to marry King Alfonso of Spain, will formally adopt the Catholic faith in a short time, and that the ceremony of her adoption into the church will take place at Lourdes. Her visit to Rome has been postponed until after the formal announcement of the betrothal is made. It is understood that the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican has already officially notified the Pope.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

The terminal structure in Manhattan of the Hudson Company's tunnel will be the largest skyscraper in the world, consisting of twin buildings, each twenty-three stories high, with a terminal station in the basement. One building will cover a lot 38,500 square feet and the area of the other building will be 23,500 square feet. Together they will inclose not less than 16,000,000 cubic feet of space.

Dr. John Alexander Dowie's reign is over. The pressing creditors of Zion City were informed on Jan. 17 by a representative of the "triumvirate" of deacons which has had charge of Zion's affairs since Dr. Dowie's departure for Jamaica that the old leader had abdicated completely the financial control of that community, and that a new era of "Gentile" factories and industries is to be ushered in.

The *New York Sun* thinks that the business of building apartment and tenement houses has been overdone in Greater New York. New apartments to the number of 77,285 were provided last year, and 39,875 the year preceding. This seems out of all proportion to the growth of population, for estimating a single family to the apartment, the additions of 1905 would furnish quarters for over 300,000 people. New York is growing pretty fast, but it is not expanding at any such rate, and unless a halt is called there is likely to be trouble.

The American Senate on Jan. 30 passed the bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service, practically without discussion. It makes many changes, among which are the following: It provides for the classification of consulates in grades; gives the President authority to transfer officers from one station to another; provides an inspection service with five inspectors, who are to rank as consuls-general; requires that clerks at consulates shall be Americans; prohibits consuls from engaging in law practice; and requires that all consular fees shall be accounted for.

The will of the late Marshall Field was filed for probate on Jan. 24. Specific bequests are made to the aggregate of \$25,568,000. The remainder of the estate is left in trust for the son, Marshall Field Jr. (died November 27th) and his descendants. The principal of the residuary estate is to be kept intact until one of the sons of Marshall Field shall reach the age of 50 years. The largest single bequest is for \$8,000,000, to be used as an endowment and building fund for the Field Columbian Museum. The widow is given \$1,000,000 and to the daughter, Mrs. Beattie of Leamington, England, \$4,400,000 is left in trust.

Club life in the city of Lafayette (Ind.), has received a severe blow by a decision of the Three o'clock Club, which is composed largely of the wives of Purdue University professors, that club life is inimical to the home and resulting in a motion to dissolve the club. The Three o'clock Club was to debate the question: "Resolved. That club life is beneficial to the home," and three ladies were selected for each side. Those who took the negative were so positive in their arguments that club life is becoming too engrossing, and is thus interfering with the home duties that many ladies who had held opposite views were apparently convinced, and they joined in the suggestion that the club disband.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller again has opened his purse strings to the University of Chicago. The latest of the benefactions which the oil king has bestowed upon the Midway university in the seventeen years he has upheld its financial welfare is a gift of \$1,450,000. This donation was announced at a special meeting of the university board of trustees. The sum includes \$1,000,000 for the permanent endowment, \$335,500 to cover current expenditures or the deficit of various departments upon July 1, 1907, and \$100,000, the interest of which is to go to Mrs. W. Rainey Harper during her lifetime. General satisfaction is ex-

pressed over Rockefeller's provisions for Mrs. Harper. In addition to the income from this \$100,000 she will have the interest from \$50,000 which was given outright to President Harper and herself six years ago by Rockefeller. This gift has not been made public. She will receive \$50,000 life insurance and half of Dr. Harper's annual salary, amounting to \$8,500, which the trustees recently voted her. The last large donation of Rockefeller to the university was given December 22, 1903, when \$1,967,921, including three distinct gifts, was announced. Since that time he had given but \$400,000 up to the present year.

The total dividends disbursed by the Cripple Creek companies to January 1st aggregate \$25,000,000, of which sum \$3,847,690 is credited to 1905. The greater part of this was from profits of mining. Perhaps \$5,000,000 will cover dividends resulting from sales, both cash and stock. To this amount should be added the profits of individual mine owners, leasing firms and close corporations. W. S. Stratton alone realized \$4,500,000 from his Independence mine before he sold it to its present English owners. Probably \$200,000,000 would be a fair estimate of the profits not counted as dividends. This would make a grand total of \$45,000,000 dividends realized from the total product of \$203,395,150 gross.

For the first time in years there are no vessels on Puget Sound awaiting charters. Last year nearly every Sound port had vessels tied up awaiting more prosperous times in shipping. The revival in the lumber trade, together with the large wheat crop, have created a demand for every windjammer that the Sound shippers have been able to secure. During the last three years the number of ships loaded at Sound ports has increased 70 per cent. During the next thirty days eight sailing vessels, now loading at Tacoma, Port Blakeley, Port Gamble and Ballard, will carry to foreign ports over 12,000,000 feet of lumber. Shipping men say that during the past month there has been a greater demand for lumber charters than ever.

By the will of Andrew J. Dotger of South Orange, N.J., the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will eventually receive a bequest that promises to be the largest in its history. At the death of the testator's wife, Clara L. Dotger, the entire residuary estate, said to be about \$500,000, will go to the endowment fund of Booker T. Washington's negro school. The present endowment is a little over \$1,000,000. The will containing the bequest has just been filed for probate in Newark, N.J. Dotger died December 30th. He retired from the New York Stock Exchange thirty years ago, and has since been interested mostly in the local affairs of the Oranges. He had no connection with Tuskegee and never visited it, but he read much about the negro problem and the Tuskegee way of solving it. He was born in Philadelphia in 1841.

Commodore William Penn McCann has died at his home in New Rochelle. He was born in Paris, Ky., seventy-six years ago. He entered the American Navy when 18 years of age, and was in active service for forty-four years, being retired in 1892. During the Civil War, he was a Lieutenant-Commander and was in temporary command of the gunboat *Marata* at the siege of Yorktown. He captured the Confederate gunboat *Traser* with the plans of the defence of Richmond on board. Later he commanded five gunboats during the siege of Washington, N. C., and the *Kennebec* at Mobile bay. After the war he was made a Commander, in 1876 a Captain, and Commodore in 1887. In 1891, during the Chilean revolution, he captured the insurgent steamer *Itala* and sent her back to San Diego, Cal.

All the American papers deplore the loss which Chicago University sustained by the death of Dr. Harper. They point out that from the first endowment of \$600,000 the university has accumulated, through his industry \$18,000,000 within a period of fifteen years; is outranked in wealth by only four American institutions—Harvard, Yale, Girard College and Leland Stan-

ford—and is the peer of them all in equipment and scope. Fourteen million dollars have been given by John D. Rockefeller alone in the accumulation and support of this vast property. President Harper's appetite for work was insatiable, and his powers of endurance apparently unlimited. His time was governed by an iron routine, which was carried out each day with machine-like infallibility. His field of activities was far wider than that of other presidents of great universities. While supervising every detail in the administration of the university, he also devoted himself assiduously to scholarly tasks, taught classes in the divinity school, edited classics, conducted philological research, made investigations in advanced Biblical criticism, and published and contributed to a score of learned magazines. But even these duties, with the toil of constantly seeking for contributions to help him work out the plans he had formed for the university evolution, were not enough to keep him moderately busy. He was prominent in undergraduate affairs, talked to the students frequently, in mass meetings and in private consultation, and was a leading figure at the official social functions of the university, which were numerous. In appearance he was unprepossessing and unacademic. There was more of the lawyer or the man of affairs, than of the pedagogue in his face, which was round and full. Nose, mouth and chin, each denoting inflexible resolution, were flanked by ample, sallow cheeks. Gold-rimmed glasses, always helped his dark-brown, piercing eyes—the only touch of the student which a casual observer would find. His figure was short, plump and ungraceful; his manner alert and decided.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SOME POSTAL REFORMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAPAN MAIL.)

SIR,—As soon as I read a note in the *Japan Mail* concerning the comparatively high rate of interest (5.4 per cent.) allowed by the Postal Savings Bank, I became a depositor, and I think that many other foreigners would do so did they not labor under the impression that there are many vexatious rules and that a low rate of interest only is allowed. If notices were put in English at the various post-offices stating the facilities offered, depositors would doubtless be attracted.

In this connection I should like to be allowed to make a few suggestions that have occurred to me. When a deposit is made, after a few days, a notice is sent from the central office to the effect that the amount has been entered. This is well and good; but why should it be sent on a mere slip of paper that anyone can read? Some do not care to have their servants know what they deposit from time to time. Then why should the limit of deposit be one thousand yen? If more depositors are called for why not more money?

The use of picture post-cards must considerably increase the revenue of the Post Office Department, and it seems that the time has come when two concessions might be made to users of cards. In the first place, for domestic use, part of the address side of the card might be allowed, as it is in other countries, for use in writing the message. Such a concession would probably have no influence on the revenue. People would in some cases write the address in smaller, and the message in larger, letters than at present. In any case this seems an inevitable step in the development of the use of the post-card. A second very slight concession would be to alter that regulation which does not allow even a printed address to be pasted on the card. Unnecessary trouble is often given to the clerks who have to write the Japanese address by this regulation—or rather by its unnecessarily strict interpretation. "It is not common sense," said a Japanese friend of mine.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

VIDI.

## YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

Following is the Report to be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club to be held at the Cricket Pavilion on Friday, the 23rd February:—

The past year has been a busy one in all departments of sport with which the Club is concerned. Separate reports will be found detailed under the various headings.

The Club now consists of 291 members, 65 names having been added to the list during the year. Various changes have taken place in the personnel



of the Committee, owing to transfer of residence, of which the following are the details.

Mr. W. L. Merriman, Captain of Baseball, vice Mr. L. E. McChesney.  
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, Ground, vice Mr. W. Y. Showler.  
Mr. L. S. Hudson, Honorary Secretary, vice Mr. E. W. Kilby.  
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, Ground.  
Mr. E. W. Maitland, Captain of Cricket.

The continuance of the war during the greater part of the year was again the cause of fewer "outside" matches being played, neither British nor American men-of-war having been much in evidence.

General interest in the Club has been fairly well maintained, but it is desirable that the younger members of the Club should, by their full support in all directions, assist the Committee to keep this interest alive.

The Ground has again been lent to the Junior Athletic Club and to the Ladies' Hockey Club.

ACCOUNTS:—A reference to the Abstract included in this Report will show the financial position of the Club, which your Committee considers eminently satisfactory, the balance at debit of the Club having been reduced by nearly yen 1,500.

The best thanks of the Members are due to Mrs. Dinsdale who generously placed at the disposal of the Club the net proceeds of the fourth performance of her exceedingly acceptable and witty musical extravaganza entitled "Sleeping Beauty," the result of that performance benefitting the Club to the extent of some yen 420.

Entrance fees have improved by yen 400 as compared with the previous year.

REPORT ON THE GROUND:—Owing to a good deal of wet weather during the last three months the ground has been somewhat cut up, more especially in the Rugby Interport Match. This will require the immediate attention of the incoming Committee, as will also the fence round the ground, which, having been removed in places for various celebrations during the year, will require to be largely renewed.

CRICKET:—The season was most successful, the interest in the game being keen and well-maintained throughout.

With over fifty active members it was impossible to meet the demand for Saturday afternoon play, and a certain amount of dissatisfaction was expressed; under existing arrangements there is no remedy for this.

Two matches were played against Tokyo, the Club winning on both occasions. We suffered defeat at the hands of the Navy, after a very good game, by 5 runs.

The Kobe Interport Match was played on the 9th and 10th October on the home ground and resulted in a win for our team by an innings and 247 runs. The batting of Dr. Moon, R.N., with a fine innings of 108 (the only century during the season) and all-round play of Dr. Emerson (61 runs and 6 wickets for 23) and J. T. Dixon (60 runs and 11 wickets for 51) were the features of the game.

J. M. Mollison heads the batting and Dr. Moon the bowling averages. The latter is not likely to be with us next season and he will be much missed, having always taken the keenest interest in the game.

BASEBALL:—A great deal of interest was shown in this sport during the past season and a number of interesting club games were played. The team was most unfortunate in losing its captain and one of its best players.

Mr. McChesney left in the middle of the season for Kobe, thus weakening the team, from which it never recovered.

The annual interport games with Kobe were played here and as was expected proved an easy victory for Kobe.

Yokohama will have to look to its laurels this coming season both in the Box and at the Bat. There is a splendid opportunity for some of the younger members to cover themselves with glory by coming forward and learning how to pitch good Ball, while all the players can improve their batting.

A very handsome cup was offered by Mr. de Cuers to stimulate the batting in the Interport Games and was won by the veteran of the nine.

Prizes were also given by Mr. D. H. Blake for best infield play and by Mr. E. V. Thorn for best Batting average during the season.

The former was won by Mr. Murray Mollison and latter by Mr. C. H. Thorn.

With the exception of new balls (which will have to be ordered soon) the Base Ball gear is in good condition for the coming season.

RUGBY FOOTBALL:—Very considerable interest has been taken in this game and during the season

several interesting games have been played, notably "Born in Japan" v. "The World."

The annual interport contest versus the K.R. & A.C. took place on our grounds on the 10th February. Unfortunately owing to a heavy snowfall on the previous day the ground was in a bad state and rather marred the game, which, however, was keenly contested, resulting in a win for our club, for the fourth year in succession, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Dr. Moon's assistance as referee throughout the season has been very highly appreciated by everyone.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL:—There has been considerable interest shown in this game during the season under review and the practice games have been well attended.

A team from the *Diadem* was met early in the season, which resulted in a loss to the Home XI by 6 goals to 3.

The Ground has been lent to the Boys' Brigade on several occasions to play teams from the French school and also the Tokyo Higher Normal School, in which games much interest was taken and the play of several young members of the Y.C. & A.C. keenly watched. The Annual Match v. the K.R. & A.C. has been fixed for the 10th March. The Six-Aside games have helped to pull men into fair condition and have improved play somewhat. Owing to the time required by the Rugby men towards the date of the Interport Match the 6's have been allowed to drop for the time, but it is hoped that same will be taken up with energy during the next week.

LAWN TENNIS:—The courts were used largely by the members during the past season, and the usual competitions were held.

The Singles Championship was won for the second year in succession by Mr. T. J. Chapman, who thus becomes the possessor of the Challenge Cup presented by the late Mr. David Jackson, the conditions of the Cup being that it had to be won twice in succession or three times altogether to become the absolute property of the winner.

The Singles Handicap and Doubles Handicap Competitions were won by Mr. A. W. Read and Messrs. A. W. Read and H. W. Kilby respectively.

ATHLETICS:—The annual athletic meeting meeting was held on Saturday, 20th May. The entries were more numerous than usual and all events were closely contested. The ground proved too heavy for record breaking, owing to the previous day's rain, but W. B. Mason covered the quarter mile in 53½ (club record 53½), a good performance on the heavy ground.

#### THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1906.

RECEIPTS.	
To Subscriptions:—	Yen.
First half year .....	1,752.00
Second half year .....	1,788.00
Visitors .....	6.00
	3,546.00
To Entrance Fees.....	1,080.00
„ Rent from Ladies' Hockey Club .....	50.00
„ Rent from Members for Club Lockers, .....	90.00
„ Net proceeds of "Sleeping Beauty" performance .....	419.89
„ Surplus on Smoking Concert .....	86.04
„ „ on Bar Account .....	18.23
„ „ on Sports Account .....	175.91
„ „ on Tennis Tournament .....	16.00
„ Sundries .....	27.50
„ Balance at debit of Club .....	1,480.28
	6,989.85

PAYMENTS.	
By Balance from last account .....	Yen. 2,941.75
„ Working expenses, including wages, Horsekeep, Printing, Repairs, etc....	2,302.79
„ Match expenses, including Interports, less receipts in connection therewith .....	115.60
„ Ground rent for year to 31st March, 1906 .....	410.28
„ Fire Insurance .....	231.00
„ Interest .....	135.21
„ Gear purchased, less resold to Members, etc .....	415.55
„ Stock of Wines, Cigars, etc., and outstanding clubs at 31st January, 1906 .....	437.67
	6,989.85

E. & O. E.

L. D. TEBB

Hon. Treasurer.

Examined with vouchers and found correct.

WM. FORD.

H. W. KILBY.

Yokohama, January 31st, 1906.

#### THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. Fallieres, who on Sunday formally took office, was elected President of France on the first ballot in the National Assembly on January 17th. The vote was: M. Fallieres 449, M. Doumer, 371. The National Assembly met at 1 o'clock in the Congress hall of the royal palace at Versailles for the election. The assembly consists nominally of 591 Deputies and 300 Senators, but owing to deaths, illness and the passage of some of the Deputies to the Senate, leaving their seats vacant, the number present was decreased to about 860, making 430 votes necessary to elect a new President.

The greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings, which, however, were very prolonged. The members of the Assembly voted in alphabetical order. Those awaiting their turn discussed excitedly the prospects of their favourites. Although several candidates were mentioned for the Presidency in succession to M. Loubet, including M. Fallieres, President of the Senate; M. Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Sarrieu, former Minister of Justice, and M. Leon Bourgeois, the former Premier, the real contest was between Fallieres and Doumer. M. Fallieres had the general support of the advanced Socialist and Radical groups, constituting the famous party which sustained the Combes Ministry. Doumer, however, was a formidable opponent, whose election to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies last year, after breaking away from his former connection with the famous party previously referred to, gave the first blow to M. Combes.

The old Liberal Republicans belonging to the Centre and the Conservatives who then voted for Doumer, still seemed inclined to continue their allegiance.

Then when the first figures were given out there was an outburst of enthusiasm, which was renewed after the corrected figures, giving M. Fallieres 449 and thus increasing his already clear majority, were announced. One voter abstained from voting.

Fallieres returned to Paris from Versailles, escorted by a military guard of honour.

#### MEANS PEACE IN EUROPE.

The election of M. Fallieres means much in French and European politics at this critical moment. It means that Clemenceau for the third time, has named the President of the French republic. It means as much as any selection could mean—peace in France and peace in Europe. It means the re-establishment of the republican bloc, which it was supposed was finally dissolved. The election of Doumer, who is a stormy petrel in French politics, would have brought apprehension throughout Europe. His abilities are greater than Fallieres, but his strong radicalism would have been regarded as a menace to peace in the pending crisis with Germany, which may prove a severe test to French patience.

The need of France at the present moment is not a strong man, so much as one of infinite tact and restraint. These qualities Fallieres possesses, as well as abundant patriotism. Foreign intrigues against France will be powerless so long as the chief of state has the benefit of the supreme abilities of Clemenceau, the lion of French politics, who for the past fourteen years has been almost without power, but who is now again in a position to dominate in certain respects the destinies of the country. For fully fifteen years previous to 1892 Clemenceau made and unmade Ministers and Presidents. Now his regained influence will be used for constructive, not destructive purposes as formerly. He alone among the French publicists during the past year fully understood the German intrigues against France and he may be depended upon to suggest effective moves for fresh manoeuvres.

#### CAREER OF NEW PRESIDENT.

The new President of France is a son of a magistrate's clerk and the grandson of a blacksmith. M. Clement Armand Fallieres was born November 6th, 1841, at Mazin, Department of Lot-et-Garonne. He studied law and was called to the bar at Merc, of which town he became Mayor, retaining the office until 1875. In the following year he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies as a Republican and affiliated himself with the Republican left group in the Chamber. He distinguished himself as an orator and was re-elected in 1877 and 1878. In 1880 he was named as Under Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, and he was again re-elected to the Assembly in 1881. He retired from the Ministry at the time of the fall of the Jules Ferry Cabinet, but returned to power the following year and was made President of the Council and made an interim Minister of Foreign Affairs. Subsequently he was successively Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Justice. He was elected Senator in 1890, a position which he has held since that time, and was elected to the presidency of the Senate in 1899. He was re-elected in

1900 and was re-elected January 11th of the present year.

M. Fallieres took an active part in the religious question, opposing at first the proposition for the separation of the church and state, but later energetically advocated the repression of the clergy.

M. Fallieres is noted for his devotion to simple country life. Whenever opportunity offers he returns to his birthplace, Mezin, the home of his ancestors through hundreds of years.

In his youth the President-elect apparently gave no indication of capacity for a brilliant future, and it is even said that in his school days he was somewhat indolent. However, he succeeded in taking degrees in letters and in the sciences, and as a student at law passed creditable examinations. After concluding his terms as a law student, M. Fallieres returned home and for some time seemed to justify the prediction of his father that he would not be successful in his career. However, he plunged into his work, became a close student, soon obtained official appointments, entered politics and made that rapid progress which has just resulted in his selection as President of the French republic.

Although M. Fallieres still owns the house in Mezin in which he was born, he no longer makes it his residence, but when in the country lives at Loupillon, near Mezin, where he cultivates extensive vineyards, to which he gives a great amount of time and study. He is greatly respected by the public and by the neighbourhood of his modest country mansion, and it is announced his charity is limited only by his finances, which are not believed to be large.

#### FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

Willemstadt, Curacao, January 17.

France, on January 10th, broke off diplomatic relations with Venezuela through the American Minister at Caracas, Mr. Russell, who, at present, is in charge of French interests.

M. Taigny, the retiring French Chargé d'Affaires, who left La Guayra on January 15th, on the French steamer *Martinique* for Curacao, arrived here to-day and is waiting for a French cruiser to convey him to Martinique.

The chiefs of the French cable offices at Caracas and La Guayra, M. Jaccoux and M. Bourgate, have been expelled from Venezuela.

Cable communication with Martinique continues interrupted.

Willemstadt, Island of Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Jan. 17.—The following facts were given to the Associated Press by M. Taigny to-day:

Knowing that the Captain of the *Martinique* had important despatches for him and being without advice for five days, owing to the closing of the cable, M. Taigny went to La Guayra on Saturday 1st, accompanied by the French Vice-Consul. He was accustomed to board the French steamer without a permit, which, on this occasion he was not allowed to do. Thinking it his duty under the circumstances he decided to go aboard the *Martinique* without permission. On Sunday the Vice-Consul and the Cable Directors accompanied M. Taigny to the wharf, but did not persist in going on board the *Martinique* with him. The Venezuelans, however, it was noticed, went on board the vessel, and returned without being in any way hindered.

While conversing with the Captain of the *Martinique*, a policeman ordered M. Taigny to leave the vessel, but he refused to do so. While breakfasting an order came to the Captain of the vessel to put out 20 metres from the shore, which was done, and nobody was allowed to leave the ship.

M. Taigny asked permission of the Customs officer to go ashore with him, but this was denied, and when he insisted on going ashore, force was used to prevent him.

At 5 o'clock M. Taigny was officially notified that if he went ashore he would be imprisoned.

Sunday evening passed with a Venezuelan guard watching for any movement M. Taigny might make.

Meanwhile the French Vice-Consul went to Caracas and informed Mr. Russell, the American Minister, of the condition of affairs. Mr. Russell, though ill, at once took up the matter, and used every influence with President Castro, but without avail. The Vice-Consul brought to M. Taigny a letter from Mr. Russell to that effect. M. Taigny then sent a protest to Mr. Russell and to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

At 11 o'clock the French steamer agent, with the authority of President Castro, informed M. Taigny that a French naval vessel would take him off at 4 o'clock in the morning. No such vessel came, however, and one day was lost in waiting. The *Martinique* then left for Porto Cabello, where M. Taigny was forbidden all communication with the shore. He then required the Captain of the *Martinique* to touch at Willemstadt, which was not on his schedule, and to leave him there.

Paris, January 21.

It appears to be certain that the French Government has resolved not to take action with regard to Venezuela until the full report of M. Taigny reaches the Foreign Office. This report is expected to come by way of Washington, where M. Taigny will turn it over to M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador.

The question of demanding an extraordinary credit is held in abeyance for the present. According to reliable information, Premier Rouvier did not see the necessity at present of using forcible means to obtain reparation for the insult to M. Taigny, and it is probable that he will mainly rely on the exercise of the influence of the United States with President Castro.

The desire to see in which direction the Moroccan Conference will turn also forms a factor, which restrains France from precipitately burdening herself with another difficult question, the solution of which is possible, and which might involve a delicate situation in connection with other Powers having dealings with the Venezuelan Government.

Washington, January 21.

Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding her loyalty to the Monroe Doctrine, the Washington Government has given the Paris Government a free hand in the execution of the programme for the solution of the Venezuelan problem. The conference on this phase of the question took place some time ago, and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, has assurances that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her representative at Caracas will not be interpreted at Washington as in any way violative of the Monroe Doctrine.

The first move in the execution of the French programme may be expected at any time, but on this point the French Government is observing the strictest secrecy, the orders to the squadron going direct from Paris, and not through the Embassy here.

M. Taigny, the retiring French Chargé, who, it is believed, is now at Curacao, will come to this country on his way home, and on his arrival at New York will find an invitation from the French Ambassador at Washington to spend several days here, in order that M. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiations naturally falls, may have the benefit of the facts about the situation. It is not unlikely that M. Taigny will also see Secretary Root.

The whereabouts of the French ships remains a mystery so far as the officials of the State Department and French Embassy are concerned it is said. It is assumed, however, that they are daily in touch with the Ministry of Marine at Paris, and are awaiting an opportune moment to take such action as their instructions may provide for.

Great interest is felt in diplomatic circles here about the exact nature of a sentence found objectionable in the note of President Castro to M. Taigny. This sentence in substance referred to the presentation of M. Taigny to the Venezuelan Government, and announced the complete severance of all relations until explanation was made of conduct described by President Castro as not customary among well-mannered nations.

Willemstadt, January 22.

Advices received here to-day say that the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Caracas, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, has conferred with Senor Ybarra, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, on the incidents attending the embarkation of the former French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Taigny, on board the French steamer *Martinique*, off La Guayra, on January 13th. The Belgian official pointed out that the Diplomatic Corps considered M. Taigny to be a member of the corps until removed by his Government, and asked the Foreign Minister for an explanation of the position of Venezuela to the members of the corps. Senor Ybarra evaded the request of the Belgian representative and treated the Taigny incident lightly, remarking that M. Taigny had "allowed himself to be caught like a rat in a trap."

There is a great lack of news at Caracas. The people of Venezuela are entirely ignorant of the situation.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### MR. BALFOUR'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

London, February 16.

In his election address Mr. Balfour said a detailed explanation of his views was not needed as his opinions were well known and recent events had made no change in them.

#### THE UNIONISTS.

Later.

Mr. Balfour presided yesterday at a

Unionist meeting at which there were 500 present, including the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Craven, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hugh Cecil. The Unionists unanimously voted confidence in Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain cordially supported Mr. Balfour. The Duke of Devonshire indicated his inability to agree to the latter's fiscal policy. The Duke will shortly summon a meeting of Unionist Free-traders. Mr. Balfour has intimated to Mr. Chamberlain, that the whole question of fiscal reform must remain the first constructive work of the Unionists, who consider that a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods must fall in the form of a duty on foreign corn, which was unobjectionable in principle but objectionable in practice. Mr. Chamberlain in his reply entirely agreed, and said he would gladly accept the policy that Mr. Balfour indicated and would place his services at his disposal.

#### DISUNION IN BRITISH CABINET.

London, February 17.

It is stated that there are differences of opinion in the British Cabinet on the subject of the proposed reference of the question of Chinese labour to the Transvaal Legislature. The advanced section of the Cabinet are protesting against what they describe as a breach of faith with the electors.

(Note.—This question of Chinese labour on the Rand was one of the principal topics of discussion during the recent general election in Great Britain. As the *Times* remarked, the new Government, on taking office, determined to put a stop to the importation of Chinese labour into South Africa, not because the experiment was working badly nor because the supply of other labour on the spot was sufficient for the one great industry of the Transvaal, but because the British workman, who is delightfully ignorant of the whole situation, has been persuaded by the politicians that Chinese labour is "slavery" and that it "keeps out the labour of white men." It is apparently vain to prove to him, says our contemporary, that, on the contrary, it has increased white labour, and that its conditions are practically the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as have always prevailed with regard to Kaffir labour. If his instructors were to raise the cry, doubtless he would shout just as loud against employing Kaffirs.)

#### PROTECTING AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Senate at Washington has passed a shipping bill creating a force of naval volunteers; and subsidising thirteen mail services, including a line to China and Japan.

#### THE CHINESE DELEGATION.

The Chinese Imperial Mission have left the United States on their way to Hamburg.

#### THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

Berlin reports that mediation at the Algeciras conference would be premature as direct Franco-German negotiations are not yet fruitless.

#### THE TROUBLES IN NATAL.

Two natives of Natal concerned in the recent murders were courtmartialled and shot in the presence of the tribe. The kraals and crops of the natives implicated were destroyed.

#### MR. CONGER ON THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Mr. Conger, the late American Minister to China, believes that trouble in China is imminent, but to his way of thinking it is anti-Manchu, rather than anti-foreign.

#### LORD ROBERTS ON MILITARY TRAINING.

London, February 18.

Earl Roberts has issued a manifesto to the British nation defining the policy of the National Service League. He urges that military instruction should form part of the school curriculum, and thereafter compulsory universal naval or military training for a period of four months.

**CURIOUS INCIDENT IN MOROCCO.**

A curious incident has occurred at Marchica, near Melilla, where the French have established a factory. The Moorish cruiser *Turki* shelled and pursued the French steamer *Zenith*, which was calling at Marchica, whereupon the Pretender's artillery ashore shelled the *Turki*. The French cruiser *Larande* then intervened and ordered the *Zenith* to return to Oran.

**GERMANY'S PROPOSALS.**

Later.  
Prince Radowitz, the chief German delegate at the Algieras conference, has proposed to M. Revoil, the head of the French Mission, that the Powers entrust the policing of Morocco to the Sultan with international control. This is entirely unacceptable to France.

**FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.**

The Franco-Russian commercial treaty has passed the Senate.

**MISS ROOSEVELT MARRIED.**

Miss Alice Roosevelt was married in Washington on Saturday.

**MOROCCO.**

London, February 19.  
France has replied to the verbal note of the German Mission agreeing to the proposal to entrust the policing of Morocco to the Sultan provided the officers are French or Spanish.

It seems clear that the French steamer *Zenith* was landing arms and munitions of war for the Pretender, consequently the interference of the French cruiser *Larande* has raised a difficult question.

**M. LOUBET.**

M. Loubet formally vacated the Palace of the Elysee yesterday.

**THE KAISER AND THE FRENCH.**

London, February 20.

Kaiser Wilhelm received Baron de Courcel, the French special Envoy to the funeral of King Christian, on board the German warship at Copenhagen, showing him marked courtesy.

**NEW GERMAN ADMIRAL.**

It is stated that the King of Denmark will be made a German Admiral.

**OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**

London, via Shanghai, February 20.

The opening of Parliament on Monday took place with the usual ceremonial, but it was shorn of some of its splendour owing to the mourning for the late King Christian of Denmark, the absence of Queen Alexandra, in Copenhagen; of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India; and of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Cape Colony. The King walked with the aid of a stick, but he looked remarkably well and read his speech in a loud, strong voice.

**CHINESE LABOUR ON THE RAND.**

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, announced in the House of Commons that the Chinese in the Transvaal who were desirous of returning home would not be detained against their will. The Imperial Government would provide funds to repatriate them. The Imperial Government also disallows the judicial punitive methods sanctioned by the recent amending ordinance.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, and Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, challenged the Government to express its views upon the lying state-

ments contained in election posters that Chinese labour on the Rand was slavery.

**CRISIS IN HUNGARY.**

The Diet at Buda-Pest was surrounded by troops and the Royal Commissioners sent in a Rescript dissolving parliament and reserving the question of the summoning of another Diet.

The Lower House unanimously returned the Rescript unopened and adjourned.

The Commissioners' delegate subsequently read the Rescript to an empty house. The troops cleared out the officials and sealed the doors.

**THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.**

London, via Shanghai, February 21.

Germany rejects the proposal, reported on Feb. 19, that the Moorish police should have French and Spanish officers, on the ground that it is contrary to the principles of internationalisation and equality of the Powers.

**ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.**

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the new Liberal Government accepted the Anglo-Japanese treaty in the same spirit in which it was made, and firmly intended to carry out its obligations, strictly and readily. He added: "We are proud of any connection with a gallant nation like Japan."

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL GRENFELL.**

Vice-Admiral Harry Tremenhoe Grenfell, R.N., is dead, aged 61. He was late second in command of the British China Squadron.

**CABINET DISSENSIONS.**

Later.

It is believed that considerable differences exist in the British Cabinet concerning the Transvaal constitution and the Chinese labour question.

**THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.**

London, February 22.

It is the general opinion in Paris that the failure of the Morocco Conference is inevitable, as the views of France and Germany on the crucial question of finding officers for the Moorish police are irreconcilable.

**TROUBLE IN NIGERIA.**

From Lagos, West Africa, an expedition is going to Sokoto where native fanatics have killed a company of Mounted Constabulary, who constituted practically half of the British garrison, besides five white officers, including Mr. Hilary, the Political Agent, and Lieutenants Scott and Blackwood. It is believed that they were taken by surprise, by the followers of a new Mahdi, who are well armed and have captured a Maxim gun. The whole affair was utterly unexpected.

**THE TRANSVAAL MINES.**

There has been a continuous heavy fall in Stock Exchange quotations for "Kaffirs" on account of the policy of the new British Government regarding Chinese labour. Difficulties are apprehended on the Stock Exchange settling day, Thursday. Since Jan. 22nd, forty of the leading companies shares have depreciated to the aggregate extent of eighteen million pounds.

**THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY LOAN.**

Later.

It is officially announced in Hongkong that the (Kowloon-Canton Railway) 3½ per cent. loan for £110,000 has been covered at prices varying from 99 to 100. Nevertheless it is said the underwriters had to take nearly

70 per cent. *The Times* attributes this to offering the loan by tender.

**FRENCH OPINION.**

The French press commenting on the Algieras deadlock anticipates that the Powers will mediate in the proposals now submitted by Germany.

Germany has submitted to the Conference a proposal for a state bank for Morocco but withholding from the French any preferential position. The French have submitted a counter scheme.

(By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, February 16.

At a dinner in Paris of the Society of Manufacturers and Merchants, where Mr. Motono was a guest, it was resolved to maintain the closest relations with Japan.

**SERVIA.**

London, February 18.

News from Belgrade says that Georgovitch, the ex-Premier, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for revealing state secrets in a book exposing Russian intrigues against the Obrenovitch dynasty. There are 1,300 important political cases awaiting trial.

**A MALIGNANT CANARD.**

London, February 22.

Washington cables that there are persistent reports that Japan is advising China to boycott American products and to pursue an anti-foreign policy.

*The Tribune* is convinced that Japan advises the opposite.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

**HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.**

Washington, February 21.

Soldiers have turned out the members of the Hungarian Diet on account of the representatives having treated an Imperial message with contempt.

**THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.**

London, February 21.

The Morocco Conference proceedings are growing more serious. Germany has refused to give consent to the French proposal for the establishment of the Morocco central bank. She, however, agrees to the establishment of a bank adding that no interference from France in the enterprise can be tolerated.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, February 21.

According to a Paris telegram, France will certainly not consent to any proposal made by Germany at the Morocco Conference. Public feeling in France is most obstinate in assuming an attitude opposed to Germany.

It is reported by telegram from Algieras that the German attitude at the Conference is very consistent. The commissioners have refused to admit the French proposal with regard to policing and bank affairs.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman speaking in Parliament with regard to the Morocco conference, said that so far as he knew, the British Government would not take any step liable to violate the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and other Powers. Without being actuated by prejudice, the British government was giving its assistance to France. The international conference at Algieras was slowly developing satisfactory signs. In conclusion, he said that there was no change in the cordial relations between Great Britain and France.

(FROM THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

**GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.**

London, February 20.

The Marquis of Ripon has delivered a speech in the House of Lords. He said that the British Government was willing to carry out strictly and without hesitation the obligations arising from the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Great Britain had great pleasure in maintaining specially close relations with so valiant a people.

**FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

Profound indignation is entertained in Paris at the German attitude at the Morocco Conference. The French press agree in saying that France has made to Germany her final concessions.



## LIGHTHOUSES OF THE ANCIENTS.

A description of some of the most famous lighthouses of antiquity, particularly those which survive until the present or have been restored, appears in the monthly magazine, *Prometheus*, of Berlin, by Herr Buchwald, a well known German civil engineer. Of course, Herr Buchwald begins with the most famous lighthouse of olden times, the granite tower on the island of Pharos, at the entrance to the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. This structure was known as one of the Seven Wonders of the Old World, and it certainly must have made a great impression on the incoming mariner. Although the descriptions in classic literature of this unique lighthouse are very meagre, a German architect, Professor Adler of Berlin, has succeeded in reconstructing on paper the famous tower. "The first stone of the Pharos lighthouse was laid by King Ptolemy Logi, about the year 299 B.C. The structure was completed in ten years. The architect, Sostratos of Knidos, obtained royal permission to inscribe on the tower 'Sostratos of Knidos, Son of Dexiphanes, to the Gods, Guiders of the Mariner.' The cost of construction of the entire tower, we are informed, amounted to 800 talents of gold, equal to probably about \$1,000,000 (gold) of our present currency. The height was 111 meters (approximately 360 feet); and the beacon light, according to ancient tradition, was visible at a distance of thirty miles. The source of illumination is doubtful. The open shaft, with a pumping device, indicates that oil of some kind was used, and the lantern engraved on local coins eliminates the idea of the open wood fire. All through the wars of the Romans and Mohammedans, up to the middle of the seventh century, the lighthouse was kept in working order. After that, neglect and decay set in, and by the middle of the fourteenth century the famous lighthouse was little more than a ruin." One of the other noteworthy lighthouses of antiquity was the gigantic iron statue at Rhodes, the principle of which has been revived in the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York harbour. This was the famous Colossus of Rhodes. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and, as an oracle forbade its reconstruction, the metal of the famous statue was sold by the conquering Arabs for what would be equal to yen 400,000 of our money to-day. Beginning with Roman ascendancy in Europe, we have more detailed and accurate information about light-houses. The Roman lighthouse was characterized chiefly by its outside staircase, leading to the top, upon which an open wood fire was always kept burning. Probably the most symmetrical of these Roman structures was the tower erected at Ostia, the seaport of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber, and finished during the reign of the Emperor Nero. The mightiest of Roman light-houses was the one built by the Emperor Caligula at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the British channel, in memory of his visit to Britannia. This tower, with the one at Corunna, on the coast of Spain, are the best preserved of ancient lighthouses. From old paintings we are able to get an idea of the original construction of the latter tower, which is the only one, excepting the Pharos, which is in any degree of preservation to-day. At the end of the eighteenth century, the Spanish Government restored this tower, and since that time it has served the shipping of the world without interruption.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia 1	F. Feb. 23
Europe.....	N. L. D.....	Princess Alice 2	Sa. Feb. 24
Europe.....	M. M.....	Oceanien 3	W. Feb. 28
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Coptic 4	Th. Mar. 1
America.....	P. M.....	China 5	F. Mar. 2
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Tartar 6	F. Mar. 2
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of China	M. Mar. 5
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Tremont	W. Mar. 7
America.....	T. K. K.....	Nippon Maru 7	F. Mar. 9
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Su. Mar. 11
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Lyra 8	M. Mar. 12
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 15
America.....	O. & O.....	Doric	F. Mar. 16
Hongkong.....	T. Y. K.....	America Maru	M. Mar. 19
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 21st inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 20th inst.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 18th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe.....	M. M.....	Tourane	Sa. Feb. 24
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Mongolia	Su. Feb. 25
Europe.....	P. & O.....	Nubia	Tu. Feb. 27
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.....	Atagami Maru	W. Feb. 28
Portland.....	P. & A.....	Arabia	F. Mar. 2
Europe.....	N. D. L.....	Princess Alice	Sa. Mar. 3
Australia.....	N. Y. K.....	Nikko Maru	Sa. Mar. 3
America.....	O. & O.....	Coptic	Sa. Mar. 3
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Tartar	Sa. Mar. 3
Hongkong.....	P. & A.....	Nicomedia	Sa. Mar. 3
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	China	Su. Mar. 4
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of China	M. Mar. 5
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Tremont	Th. Mar. 8
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.....	Nippon Maru	Su. Mar. 11
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Lyra	Tu. Mar. 13
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Tu. Mar. 13
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of Japan	F. Mar. 16
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Doric	Su. Mar. 18
America.....	T. K. K.....	America Maru	W. Mar. 21
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Ras Bera*, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 16th Feb.,—Middlesbrough and London via ports, and Kobe, 14th Feb., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 16th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., 1st Feb., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.  
*Tsinan*, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindburgh, 16th Feb.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 9th Feb., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, Ellis, 16th Feb.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Woolwich*, British steamer, 1,845, A. Stoker, 16th Feb.,—Yokosuka, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.  
*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,463, P. H. Going, 17th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 29th Jan., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Achilles*, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 17th Feb.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 16th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 18th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Asahi*, Japanese battleship, 15,445, Capt. —, 17th Feb.,—Yokosuka.  
*Daito Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,246, K. Akashi, 17th Feb.,—Takao, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Kinai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,498, Takao, 17th Feb.,—General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 902, G. Lapraik, 18th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Knight Errant*, British steamer, 4,779, John Kendall, 18th Feb.,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 18th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ulv*, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pedersen, 18th Feb.,—Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 18th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 18th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Otowa* (14 guns), Japanese cruiser, 2,900, Capt. —, 18th Feb.,—Yokosuka.  
*Denbighshire*, British steamer, 2,489, W. A. Evans, 18th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 17th Feb., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Vale, 18th Feb.,—Mojji via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Diadem*, (16), British Flagship, 1,100, Captain Herbert W. Savory, 19th Feb.,—Hongkong via Nagasaki.  
*Chihaya*, (6), Japanese Despatch-boat, 1,250, 19th Feb.,—Cape Sagami.  
*Iwate*, (38), Japanese Cruiser, 9,906, 19th Feb.,—Cape Sagami.  
*Adama* (36), Japanese Cruiser, 9,456, 19th Feb.,—Cape Sagami.  
*Yakumo*, (36), Japanese Cruiser, 9,800, 19th Feb.,—Cape Sagami.  
*Baralong*, British steamer, 2,684, A. Lee, 19th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 18th Feb., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 19th Feb.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Amiral Magon*, French steamer, 4,122, Juliot, 20th Feb.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. S.S. Co.  
*Saxonia*, German steamer, 3,316, Sachs, 20th Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 15th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Teutonia*, German steamer, 1,962, Oesterreich, 20th Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 11th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Jasou*, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, E. M. Nilsen, 20th Feb.,—Takow, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nubia*, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 21st Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 20th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordiner, 21st Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kobe*, Austrian steamer, 2,929, G. Mikulich, 21st Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Nagasaki, 17th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Cambrian*, British steamer, 3,935, M. H. Morle, 21st Feb.,—Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 19th Feb., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 22nd Feb.,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 3rd Feb., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Kurazaki Maru*, Japanese converted cruiser, 5,627, 22nd Feb.,—Yokosuka.  
*Woodford*, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 22nd Feb.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Lucknow*, British steamer, 1,216, Baddeley, 22nd Feb.,—Cardiff via Hongkong, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Nikko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 22nd Feb.,—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 16th Feb.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 16th Feb.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Powhatan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 16th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Scandia*, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 16th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Zieten*, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 17th Feb.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, G. H. Powell, 17th Feb.,—Melbourne via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Tsinan*, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindburgh, 17th Feb.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 18th Feb.,—Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Avassett*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 18th Feb.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Woolwich*, British steamer, 1,845, A. Stoker, 18th Feb.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Inula*, British steamer, 3,313, J. W. Chard, 17th Feb.,—Vladivostok, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Daito Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,246, K. Akashi, 18th Feb.,—Osaka, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 19th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Verona*, German steamer, 3,036, Dobronz, 19th Feb.—New York via Suez and ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Monmouthshire*, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warren, 19th Feb.—Vladivostok via Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 19th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kanjin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 19th Feb.—Chefoo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 19th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sagami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 902, G. Iapraik, 19th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 20th Feb.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 20th Feb.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hitaka Maru*, Japanese, 735, T. Yoshizaki, 20th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 21st Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 21st Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chuan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 21st Feb.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Asahi* (50), Japanese battleship, 15,445, 21st Feb.—Yokohama.

*Otowa* (14), Japanese cruiser, 2,900, 21st Feb.—Yokosuka.

*Chikaya* (6), Japanese despatch-vessel, 1,250, 21st Feb.—Cape Sagami.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 21st Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 22nd Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. B. Lowson, Capt. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Buckland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. McNeil, Mr. G. H. Hemperly, Mr. L. Hochet, and Mr. H. Renault, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. H. B. Carter, Mr. B. T. Reamy, Lieut. H. J. Dresser, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. T. B. Marshall, Mr. F. W. Evetts, and Mr. G. Moule, in cabin; 4 in intermediate; 92 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. N. Armitage, Mr. R. R. Donkin, Mr. S. J. Holland, Mr. T. Haffs, Mr. T. Arai, Mr. A. Svojski, Mr. C. Sasukei, Mr. T. Isumura, Mr. A. Tot. Mrs. H. Atsuke, Miss I. Atsuke, Mrs. H. A. Kader, Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Donkin, Mrs. S. J. Holland, Mr. S. Okumura, Dr. F. A. Svojski, Prof. K. Akasawa, Mr. S. Kuroda, Miss T. Isumura, Mr. H. Atsuke, Master Atsuke, and Mr. H. A. Kader, in cabin. For Kobe:—Prof. S. E. Cooper, and Mrs. S. E. Cooper, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. B. Gerofe, Miss L. Peterson, Mrs. E. McMillan, Miss L. E. Millican, Mr. S. P. Barchet, Mrs. S. P. Barchet, Miss H. Barchet, and Miss B. Barchet, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. H. M. Pitt, Mrs. H. M. Pitt, and 2 children and servant, Mr. L. A. Wood, Mrs. L. A. Wood, Miss Pauline Wood, Master A. Wood, Mr. F. B. Wood, Mrs. F. B. Wood, Mr. J. H. Hooves, Mr. J. Lewis Perrin, Paymaster E. C. Tobey, U.S.N., Brother Imier, Mrs. V. C. Cooper, Mr. J. H. O'Hare, Mrs. J. H. O'Hare, Mrs. B. J. Johnson, Mr. Gun Wing, Mr. B. L. Anderson, Mrs. B. L. Anderson, and Mr. O. F. Bevan, in cabin.

## EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice*, from Europe via ports:—Sir Malcolm McEacharn, Mr. Roef Bahre, Mr. Conrad Uhl, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rienacker, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Sander, Mr. Peter Stuhlen, Mr. Heinz Vogels, Mr. Emil Wismer, Mr. Schultze, Sr., Mr. Schultze, Jr., Mr. M. Yamamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Dyson, Miss Chatham, Mr. F. Gysin, Mr. Paul Onry, Mr. George Boden, Mr. Alfred Wilkens, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Rust, Mr. E. Libaud, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Egerton, R.N., Mr. T. E. Hust Hodgson and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Erhardt, Mrs. H. Moll, Mr. Arthur Kuhn, Mrs. Siegfried Komor and family, Miss Eggrity, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAlpine and maid, Mr. A. Ziegler, Count de Bocarme, Mrs. H. R. Palmer, Mr. Verleysen Nyssens, Mr. Amicure Mansli, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wardlaw and infant, Mr. John and Misses Graig-Ballagh, Mr. Carl Dehn, Mrs. and Mrs. E. C. L. Schwenson, Mrs. and Miss Elise Nagai, Mr. Otto Vorster, Mr. T. Ajabon, Mr. Kumajiro Shishido, Mr.

W. von Hostein, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Simpson and maid, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. S. P. Yee, Mr. T. Machida, Mr. H. Iyode, Mr. R. Lyons, Mr. P. J. Beveridge, Miss Beveridge, Miss Marion Beveridge, and Miss Phyllis Beveridge. For Shanghai:—Mr. R. J. McCord and Mrs. R. J. McCord. For Hongkong:—Mr. R. C. McGregor, Mrs. R. C. McGregor, Master McGregor, Miss Celeste Easton, Mr. Wilfrid Turnbull, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. Chin Fun, Mrs. Chin Fun and Mr. Chas. A. Neff in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. D. C. Greene, Dr. J. H. de Forest, Mr. Thos. Hughes, Mr. F. E. Banto, Mr. H. Lefebvre, Mr. R. Ruegg, Miss A. L. Forest, Mr. J. A. Wooley, Mrs. J. A. Wooley, Mr. C. B. Kaye, Mr. W. Cowan, Mrs. W. H. L. Barnes, Mr. David Edward, Mr. Arthur Edward, Miss E. Edward, Miss M. Maxwell, and Mr. L. D. Miner, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. P. Sherbaum, Mrs. A. Lutchford, Miss A. Dean, Capt. Alex. Zwillineff, Mr. L. Gerdetz, Mrs. L. Gerdetz, Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, Lieut. Lilaen, Mr. H. R. Buttrill, Rev. T. J. Arnold, Mrs. T. J. Arnold and infant, Master Horace J. Arnold, Miss Gladys C. Arnold, Master Geoffrey E. Arnold, Master Aubrey J. Arnold, Master Raymond W. Arnold, Mr. John N. Blair, Mrs. L. Findlay, Mr. E. R. Hoyt, Mr. E. R. Hoyt, Mr. Randall Hoyt, Mr. L. W. Turner, Mr. A. W. Walter, Major-General H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., Mrs. Corbin and maid, Capt. A. J. Penn, U.S.A., Captain J. A. Moss, U.S.A., Captain W. E. Horton, U.S.A., Mr. J. M. Cochran, Mr. Michael Hughes, Rev. M. C. Mackenzie, Miss L. A. Sawyer, Mrs. Wong Fong Shee, Mr. Chun Kum, Mrs. Jung Shee, and Mrs. Fong Shee, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—Mr. Wm. Addison, Mr. C. F. Battye, Mr. Isaac Bunting, Mr. H. B. Carter, Lt. H. J. Dresser, Mr. F. W. Evetts, Rev. Father Ferrand, Mr. H. Victor Gielen, Mr. Imoto, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. C. E. Maligny, Mr. E. B. Marshall, Mr. G. Moule, Mr. B. F. Reamy, and Mr. C. F. Weed, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Zeiten* for Europe via ports:—Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. N. L. Armitage, Dr. MacLean, Dr. Wiens, Mr. F. Chimenz, Dr. Kalaehne, Mr. Krassnoff, Mr. Hans Stephen Geible, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Stuart Bruce and maid, Mr. A. B. Crew, Miss Crew, Mr. J. E. White, Capt. M. Domecy Garcia, Mr. Richard Ritter, Mr. Pfeifer Hochwalden, Mrs. Brownlee, Mr. John MacArthur, Miss Mary Helbing, Mr. N. Iimura, Mr. G. Shibayama, Mr. K. Matsuki, Mr. T. Kawamura, Mr. M. Sawayanagi, Capt. M. Shoji, Mr. C. Huzuka, Mr. T. Matsura, Mr. N. Shiraiishi, Mr. K. Sugimoto, Mr. J. Tanaka, Mr. S. Ogawa, Mr. J. Shikunami, Mr. M. Okamoto, Mr. K. Sasaki, Mr. J. Urata, Mr. S. Horiuchi, Mr. H. Naito, Mr. R. Watanabe, Mr. O. Inouye, Mr. G. C. Ng, Mr. Y. F. Chan, Mr. Jen, Mr. F. Che Sang, Mr. Loy Pang, Mr. T. W. Loy, Mr. Pow Hing and 14 Chinese in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. W. H. Avery, Miss Celeste Easton, Mr. Chin Fun, Mr. Chin Fun, Mr. R. J. McCord, Mrs. R. J. McCord, Mr. R. C. McGregor, Mrs. R. C. McGregor, Master McGregor, Mr. Chas. A. Neff, Mr. Wilfrid Turnbull, and Mr. Sah Fukuin and servant, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. T. J. Arnold, Mrs. T. J. Arnold and infant, Master Horace Arnold, Miss Gladys C. Arnold, Master Geoffrey E. Arnold, Master Aubrey J. Arnold, Master Raymond W. Arnold, Mr. R. M. Appleton, Mr. John N. Blair, Mrs. H. R. Burrill, Miss Sara Campbell, Mr. J. M. Cochran, Mr. Max. D. Cohn, Jr., Major General H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., Mrs. H. C. Corbin and maid, Mr. R. F. Crist, Mrs. R. F. Crist and 2 children, Miss A. Dean, Mr. C. K. Denman, Miss Dorothea Denman, Mr. H. G. Edwards, Mr. H. G. Edwards, Mr. G. Frich, Mr. E. Fiegel, Mrs. E. Fiegel, Mrs. L. Findlay, Mr. E. Flaig, Mr. L. Gerdetz, Mrs. L. Gerdetz, Mr. Alex. Greig, Lt. Gumprecht, Miss Herbst, Mr. P. Hildebrand, Capt. W. E. Horton, U.S.A., Mr. R. R. Hoyt, Mrs. E. R. Hoyt, Mr. Randall Hoyt, Mr. M. Hughes, Mr. Thos. Hughes, Mr. H. E. Hunter, Mr. W. Kaufmann, Mr. Geo. F. Kendall, Miss Kendall, Mr. R. Koops, Mrs. Chun Kum, Lieut. Lilaen, Mrs. A. Lutchford, Rev. M. C. Mackenzie, Mr. T. M. Matthews, Capt. J. A. Moss, U.S.A., Mr. R. Niederhofheim, Mr. K. Ochiai, Capt. J. A. Penn, U.S.A., Lieut. Arthur Petersen, Mr. C. F. Roth, Mr. A. Salamy, Mr. N. Sato, Miss L. A. Sawyer, Mr. P. Schirbaum, Capt. M. Sedlitzky, I.R.A., Mrs. Wong Fong Shee, Mrs. Jung Shee, Mrs. Fong Shee, Mr. H. L. Solomon, Mrs. H. L. Solomon, Miss Eva Solomon, Mr. R. W. Southern, Miss Southern, Miss Taylor, Mr. H. K. Tetsuka, Lieut. J. Tomakoff, I.R.A., Mr. L. W. Turney, Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, Mr. A. W. Walter, and Capt. Alex. Zwillineff, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, for Hongkong via ports:—Prof. S. E. Cooper, Mrs. S. E. Cooper,

Miss Colburne Mayne, Miss A. Colburn Mayne, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mrs. B. Gerofe, Miss E. McMillan, Miss L. Peterson, Miss L. E. Millican, Mr. S. P. Barchet, Mrs. S. P. Barchet, Miss H. Barchet, Miss B. Barchet, Miss Louis Guffey, Mr. H. M. Pitt, Mrs. H. M. Pitt, 2 children and servant, Mr. L. A. Wood, Mrs. L. A. Wood, Miss Pauline Wood, Master A. Wood, Mr. F. B. Wood, Mrs. F. B. Wood, Mr. H. H. Hooven, Mr. J. Lewis Perrin, Paymaster E. C. Tobey, U.S.N., Mr. E. C. Cooper, Brother Imier, Mrs. J. H. O'Hare, Mr. J. H. O'Hare, Mr. Cuh Wang, Mrs. B. J. Johnson, Mrs. B. L. Anderson, Mr. B. L. Anderson, Mr. A. K. Dutt, Mr. O. F. Bevan, and Mr. I. Ezekiel, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada & West.	TEA. Chicago New York Pacific & East. Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Pack-ages.
Hongkong..	1,871	—	632	2,503
Shanghai...	112	446	397	955
Kobe .....	50	—	—	50
Yokohama..	584	—	—	584
Total...	2,617	446	397	4,092

## SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	Phila.	South Man'cer.	Mon. Total.
H'kong & Canton	50	—	—	—	50
Shanghai .....	155	—	—	—	155
Yokohama .....	1,185	—	—	—	8,193
Total .....	1,390	—	—	—	8,398

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Zeiten*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa.	Option.	Lyon.	Marseilles.	Genoa.	Milan.	Marseilles.	Trieste.
Sieber & Co.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	64	16	—	—	127	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet Guillee.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.....	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavie & Co.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	60
Cl. Eymard .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
Total.....	365	103	20	—	218	18	186	—

Shippers of silk per S. S. *Empress of India*, for Vancouver 16th Feb.:—

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	163
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.....	150
F. Strahler & Co.....	125
Ulysse Pila & Co.....	68
Jewett & Bent .....	60
Herbert Dent & Co.....	56
Vivanti Bros.....	55
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.....	48
Bavie & Co.....	46
Kito Gomei Kaisha.....	307
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	60
Doshin Kaisha.....	57
Total.....	1,193

Shippers of silk per *Korea*, for San Francisco, 20th February:—

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	115
China & Japan Trading Co.....	88
Herbert Dent & Co.....	67
Varenne & Co.....	65
Bavie & Co.....	36
Jewett & Bent .....	29
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.....	27
F. Strahler & Co.....	25
Kito Gomei Kaisha.....	211
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	26
Total.....	769

Shippers of silk per *Kanagawa Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., 20th February:—

	Bales.
Ulysse Pila & Co.....	90
China & Japan Trading Co.....	60
F. Strahler & Co.....	35
Vivanti Bros.....	30
Kito Gomei Kaisha.....	238
Doshin Kaisha.....	20
Total.....	473

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 23.

The market is lifeless.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/4 to 38 1/4 yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
 Grey Shirting—9 to 38 1/4 yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italian and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... 0.50 to 0.65  
 Italian Cloth, 24 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Turkey Red—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Red—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 33.50 to 34.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 37.50 to 38.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 46.50 to 47.50

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00

Indian Brooch... 28.50 to 29.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

Little enquiry in this market.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square... 4.30 to 4.50

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (1/4" to 1 1/4")... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 12.00

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 7.00 to 7.50

Tin Plates, galva. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.40

## KEROSENE.

No special change.

American... 3.42

Russian... 3.18

Langkat... 3.08

## SUGAR.

The market is quiet.

Brown Takao... 7.70 to 8.10

Brown Manila... 8.50 to 9.50

Brown China... 7.20 to 12.00

White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60

White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

The market is still inactive.

Java, Medium to best... 210.00 to 250.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... 150.00 to 200.00

Madras (Karyak), Medium to best... 90.00 to 120.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

There has been less doing this week on account of the high prices asked by holders. We raise quotations accordingly but they are more or less nominal, holders threatening a further advance while buyers are backward in paying those prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... 1,080 to 1,085

Filatures—Extra, Fine... —

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1,030 to 1,040

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... —

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 1,000 to 1,005

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine... 1,050 to 1,090

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse... 980 to 985

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 990 to 1,000

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... 960 to 965

Common—Coarse... —

Re-reels—Extra... Nom.

Re-reels—No. 1... —

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2... 980 to 990

Re-reels—No. 2... 960 to 965

Kakadas—Gold Cap Chop Extra... Nom.

Kakadas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... 975 to 980

Kakadas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2... 955 to 960

Kakadas—No. 2... 935 to 940

Kakadas—No. 3... 910 to 915

## WASTE SILK.

The market is unchanged. Best qualities disappear from our list and quotations are steady for such grades as are still in the market.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... —

Noshi—Filatures, Good... 160 to 165

Noshi—Oshiu, Best... —

Noshi—Oshiu, Good... —

Noshi—Oshiu, Medium... —  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... —  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... 90 to 95  
 Noshi—Bushi, Best... —  
 Noshi—Bushi, Good... —  
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium... —  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best... —  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good... 90 to 95  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra... —  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best... 110 to 120  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second... 100 to 105  
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good... —  
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair... 40 to 45

## HABUTAYE AT YOKOHAMA.

There has been no notable change in price. As foreign firms are believed to have received orders from their customers abroad the market has upward tendency.

## "CEDAR-LEAVES" MARK (Fukui).

	6 ms.	6 1/2 ms.	7 ms.	7 1/2 ms.	8 ms.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2"	9.05	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.80
27"	9.10	8.90	8.90	8.20	9.00
36"	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.95

## "GOLD" MARK (Kanazawa).

	5 ms.	5 1/2 ms.	6 ms.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2"	10.50	9.70	9.50
22 1/2"	10.70	9.60	9.50
27"	9.55	9.35	9.20
36"	9.50	9.35	—

## DOMESTIC BUSINESS.

## RICE.

Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe markets fell slightly after nervous fluctuations.

Arrivals:—

Domestic... 112

Foreign... —

Stocks:—

Domestic... 1,050.773

Foreign... 171,534

Closing Price.

February... 14.43

March... 14.24

April... 14.89

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.) per koku.

Superior... 14.71

Medium... 14.09

Common... 13.51

Average... 14.10

koku, 4,962 bushels.

## RICE AT RETAIL: STANDARD PRICE.

Domestic:— (Tokyo.) per yan.

1st grade... 4 sho 7 go.

2nd grade... 4 " 9 "

3rd grade... 4 " 1 "

4th grade... 4 " 3 "

5th grade... 4 " 5 "

(Osaka.)

February... 13.535

March... 13.782

April... 14.00

(Kobe.)

February... 13.345

March... 13.555

April... 13.64

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

This market remains stationary, the condition being inactive.

## COTTON YARN (Osaka).

February delivery... 141.00

March delivery... 142.95

April delivery... 143.00

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama February 23

London silver unchanged, but Shanghai sterling quotations are 1/2 lower and local rates on Shanghai accordingly higher, whilst other rates have to-day assumed a distinctly firmer tone at previous quotations.

London—Bank T.T... 1/16 @ 1/2

— Bills on demand... 1/16 @ 1/2

— 4 months' sight... 1/16 @ 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight... 1/16 @ 1/2

— 6 months' sight... 1/16 @ 1/2

Paris & Lyons—Bank sight... 155 1/2 @ 6

— Private 4 months' sight... 160 1/2 @ 1

— 6 months' sight... 162 1/2 @ 1/2

Hongkong—Bank sight... per \$100 102 1/2

— Private 10 days, sight do... 100 1/2

Shanghai—Bank sight... 70 1/2

— Private 10 days' sight... 72 1/2

India—Bank sight... 151 1/2 @ 2

— Private 30 days' sight... 153 1/2 @ 3 1/2

America—Bank sight... 49 1/2

— Private 30 days' sight... 50 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight... 50 1/2

Germany—Bank sight... 108 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight... 113 @ 1/2

Bar Silver (London)... 30 1/2

\* Nominal.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, February 22nd, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—During the past week business in shares has been continued within narrow limits and there is little change in the position generally. Grand Hotels remain quiet, and a few shares are in the market at yen 225. Kirin Breweries are enquired for at yen 120. Yokohama Engine and Iron Works are still quoted at yen 120 sellers. Helms have buyers at yen 80. Langfeldts remain at yen 45 with nothing doing. Club Hotels no transactions, market yen 50. Oriental Consolidated Gold Mines G. \$17 sellers. For Quotations see below.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$895 sales. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 69 1/2 sellers. China Traders, \$92 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves at \$108 sellers. Hongkong Lands, \$120 sales. Humphrey's Estates, \$12 ex div. sellers. Green Island Cement, \$31 1/2 buyers. Farnhams, Tls. 122 sellers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 113 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A't or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	Y.	28,000	2800	10	10		30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.		185,000	1850	100	100		31.3.04	7%	" 1	55 B.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.		250,000	2500	100	100	Y. 6,179.25	30.6.05	10%	" 1/2	225 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.		186,000	3720	50	50	Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17 1/2%	" 1	80 B.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.		150,000	1500	100	100	Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05	17 1/2%	" 1/2	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.		500,000	20000	25	25	5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	35 N.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.		450,000	9000	50	50	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	120 B.
Y. E. & Iron Works		130,000	2600	50	50	20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	" 1/2	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.		125,000	5000	25	25			18% y.r.	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H.L. old ord.			1490	50	50		31.8.05	12 1/2%	" 1	75 N.
" " new			1510	50	25					
" " old pref.		251,000	750	50	50	60,542.50		8%		63 Sa.
" " new			1250	50	25					
" " Founders			80	12 1/2%				Y.37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.	25,000,000	100,000	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	1905	G. \$12 S.
Mining Co., Ltd.		150,000	150	18 1/2%		Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	40 cents.	1901	\$510 Sa.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.		200,000	200	18 1/2%						

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTER, Share and General Broker.



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For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Quick Despatch, the "BENVORLICH,"—Cornes & Co.  
For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU,"—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Feb. 24th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE,"—M. M. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 24th, at Daylight, the "BARALONG,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 25th, the "MONGOLIA,"—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 27th, at Daylight, the "NUBIA,"—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 27th, at Daylight, the "ACHILLES,"—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb. 28th, at 2 p.m., the "TATEGAMI MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On the 28th ult., at the Chartered Bank House, Rangoon, the wife of JOHN WILSON, of a Daughter.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT is now touring the country.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hishijima was promoted on Feb. 27th to the rank of Lieut.-General.

THE Crown Prince left Shimbashi on Feb. 24th by the 1.30 p.m. train for Hayama.

THE net profit of the Japan Life Insurance Co. for the last half was yen 1,032,403.34.

ON Feb. 25th, a Russian mine was washed ashore off Ishihio not far from Kanazawa.

THE daughter of Prince and Princess Kan-in, born on Feb. 21st, has been named Hiro.

THE training ships *Itsukushima*, *Hashidate* and *Matsushima* arrived at Dairen on Feb. 26th.

COUNT and Countess Katsura arrived at Nagoya on the evening of Feb. 23rd and put up at the Uohan hotel.

THE embarkation of the Seventh and Eighth Divisions commenced on Feb. 28th, at Liushutung. They are bound to Aomori.

MR. K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, has been appointed one of the committee of the National Debt Consolidation Bureau.

AT ten minutes to seven on Friday evening a very strong shock of earthquake was felt in

Yokohama. The shock was one of the most severe that has been experienced here for some time past.

THE training squadron consisting of the *Matsushima*, *Hashidate* and *Itsukushima*, under Rear-Admiral Shimamura, arrived at Chemulpo at 4 p.m. on Feb. 22nd.

MR. K. Nedzu, a member of the Lower House, has presented a proposal in the Diet for the establishment of a special bank to facilitate trade between Japan and China.

A MINE was washed ashore on Feb. 23rd at the village of Matsuhara, Tsuruga, at the village of Nishihama, Tajima province, and another at the village of Nanaura, Noto peninsula.

THE Emperor and Marquis Saionji, the Premier, sent telegrams of congratulation on Feb. 27th to the German Court in connection with the silver anniversary of the Kaiser's wedding.

ON the night of Feb 23rd the Kurikara tunnel on the Hokuriku Railway collapsed. Traffic was interrupted. A Toyama telegram says that repairs were completed before noon on the following day.

MR. K. Kosaka, Chief Public Procurator of the Miyagi Appeal Court, has been promoted Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation. He was formerly in service in the Yokohama District Court.

ON Feb. 25th, the steamer *Janshu Maru* while leaving the Yokohama Dock, collided with a lighter containing six hundred bags of foreign rice. The junk was wrecked and the whole of its contents lost.

THE members of the Lower House belonging to the *Seiyun-kai* have decided to present a representation to the Government asking for the holding of an international commercial and industrial exhibition.

MR. S HAYASHI, Japanese Consul at Bombay, wired on Feb. 24th to the Foreign Office that the cotton market was very quiet, and prices going down except for "Broach." The estimate of stock was 940,324 bales.

SHORTLY before eleven on Thursday night a fire broke out at a tailor's shop in Hanasakicho, Yokohama. Two houses were destroyed and seven others partially damaged. The cause of the fire is attributed to the upsetting of a lamp.

MR. G. HAYASHI, Minister in Seoul, who was recently released as a result of the appointment of the Resident-General, arrived at Shimonoseki on Feb. 23rd on his way to Tokyo. He will stay there until Marquis Ito arrives en route for Korea.

THREE employes of the Midzuuchi Bank, Nagano, have been arrested on suspicion of having embezzled forty-six thousand yen belonging to the bank. Five raw silk manufacturers were subsequently arrested in connexion with the alleged charge.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank will hold an ordinary semi-annual general meeting on March 10th. The net profit for the last half of 1905 was yen 3,318,115.33. The bank intends to establish branch offices at Osaka, Dairen and Mukden.

PROFESSOR KATAYAMA and Dr. Matsushima, who have been attending the *post mortem* examination of the late poet, Noguchi Neisai, (who is suspected of having been murdered by Noguchi Osaburo)

have issued their opinion in which they agree that the cause of death was not poison. It may be noted that Noguchi Osaburo is still undergoing preliminary examination in the Tokyo District Court.

N. CHINO, a wealthy land-owner of Numadzu, has presented a rare piece of coral, about twenty-four inches in length with several branches, to the Empress, who is staying at Numadzu Palace. It is reported that he found the coral off the coast of Numadzu.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the rice crop of last year was 37,835,571 *koku*. The yield was 13,594,653 *koku* less than in the previous year, and 6,532,445 *koku* less than in average years.

SOME Tokyo papers report that General Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, now in Tokyo on official business, will be appointed chief of the General Staff Office. General Oshima, Governor-General of Kwantung, Manchuria, will probably succeed him in Formosa.

GENERAL SELIMANOFF, Commander of Vladivostock, who is undergoing treatment at the Russian Naval Hospital at Nagasaki, will remove to the Ohama hot-springs within a few days. His injuries, which he sustained during the late disturbance at Vladivostock, are reported to have been almost healed.

HER Imperial Majesty the Empress has distributed yen 7,717 among the troops who were released in May and June last from service on account of having been crippled by wounds sustained during the war, in the proportion of yen 3 each to non-commissioned officers and yen 2 to men; she also gave 3,699 flannel shirts.

THE Railway Industry Bureau has decided to arrange 26 minutes and 30-minutes express trains between Osaka and Kobe with a view to competing with the Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway. The new arrangement will come into force after the completion of the withdrawal of the armies from the front, in March.

LIEUT.-GENERAL DANILOFF, Russian Commissioner to take delivery of prisoners, is reported to have been decorated by the Emperor with the First Class of the Sacred Treasure. On Feb. 25th at noon, he entertained some high officials of the Army Department in the Oriental Palace Hotel. He will shortly leave for home.

THE new Japanese warships are expected to be launched on the following dates:—Cruiser *Kuma* (13,000 tons) in March at Kure; gun-boats *Ikaru* (2,500 tons) and *Mogami* (2,300 tons) in July at Kobe and Nagasaki respectively; battleship *Sasuma* (19,000 tons) in Oct. at Yokosuka, and cruiser *Kurama* (14,000 tons) in Aug. at Yokosuka.

LIEUT.-GENERAL TERAUCHI, Minister for War, gave a dinner on the evening of Feb. 27th at his official residence to Lieut.-General Danilooff, the Russian Commissioner for taking delivery of prisoners; M. Harmand, French Minister and his staff; and M. Kozakoff, Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*. Some high officers of the Army were also present.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's new steamer *Kaiyo Maru*, built at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, underwent her trial on Feb. 22nd, off Nishinomiya near Kobe. Her gross tonnage is 2,100 tons, and her speed 14.68 knots. She has accommodation for twenty first-class passengers, thirty second class and two hundred and seventy-two third-class.

## PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

## WILD-DUCK HUNTING.

In spite of heavy rain, the wild-duck hunting on Feb. 23rd in honour of Prince Arthur of Connaught was successfully carried out at Niihama, in Chiba prefecture. His Highness left the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace at 8 a.m. accompanied by his suite and by the Imperial Reception Committee. At noon, the Prince and the various members of the hunting party were entertained by Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Lodge in the Niihama enclosure. In the afternoon, the sport was resumed, but the birds were very wild. About 5 p.m. His Highness returned to Tokyo. In the evening, he was entertained by Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, at the Embassy. H.I.H. the Crown Prince, who has not hitherto been present at any foreign banquets extended to the Prince, was among the guests, and also many Princes of the blood, high officers and officials of various departments.

To-day, Feb. 24th, Prince Fushimi will entertain the Prince at noon at his residence. In the afternoon, Prince Arthur will be present at a grand concert in the Ueno Academy of Music, in aid of Japanese charities under the auspices of Their Imperial Highnesses Princesses Arisugawa, Kuni and Nashimoto, Lady Claude MacDonald, Baroness d'Anethan, Mesdames Wilson, Harmand, de Freitas, Flanz, v. der Polder and Thiel. In the evening Prince Arthur will be present at a theatrical performance at the Kabukiza arranged by leading business men of Tokyo in honour of His Highness.

A Sasaho telegram reports that His Highness is expected to arrive there between 3 or 4 p.m. on March 2nd on his way to Kyushu. The naval authorities are making preparation to welcome the Prince. In the harbour, the *Shikishima* and two cruisers, the *Usugumō* and eight destroyers, the 11th, 12th and 13th torpedo-boats flotillas and eleven transports which were captured from the Russians are concentrated. Several other warships are on their way to the naval station in order to join in the salutes on the occasion of his arrival.

An interesting report is circulated in Tokyo that on Feb. 24th, Prince Arthur will receive at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace an old man named K. Amano, residing in Nijikki-machi, Ushigoue, Tokyo. This man was one of the Guards attached to the British Legation when it occupied the enclosure of the Buddhist temple of Tozenji, near Shinagawa, before the Restoration. He was on duty when a number of rioters made an attack upon the building. In appreciation of his meritorious services, Queen Victoria bestowed upon him a medal of honour. Amano is now seventy-five years of age. At the interview to-day the old man will present his Highness with a Japanese poem of welcome. Old residents will remember hearing the late Mr. J. F. Lowder speak of this attack on the British Legation, for he was in the building at the time and narrowly escaped injury.

## CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC IN UENO.

The greatest efforts had been made by the lady patronesses to obtain the best available assistance for this concert, and, so far as the concert went, it gave every promise of doing credit to their labours. The Orchestra was never heard to better advantage; Mrs. Lee Lee sang with exquisite

intonation, her sympathetic voice delighting the audience; a trio by Professor Dr. von Koeber, Professor Junker and Mr. Schmid was unanimously pronounced one of the finest performances ever heard in the Academy, and two admirably rendered choruses brought the first part of the programme to a brilliant conclusion. But here a most unfortunate contretemps occurred. Prince Arthur and his suite, doubtless finding that a dinner engagement at Prince Arisugawa's did not permit them to remain until the end of the concert, left the Hall at the end of the first part, and through some mismanagement, for which they were not responsible, their exit was preceded by some unnecessary symptoms of fuss. The audience, whose nerves had already been tuned to a high pitch by the formidable earthquake in the forenoon, conceived the notion that the Prince's exit was dictated by anticipation of another of these perturbing phenomena, and so, at first quietly but in the end with considerable show of precipitancy, they vacated the Hall completely and left the second part of the programme to be suspended or performed to empty benches. It was a most unhappy accident. Subsequent inquiry showed that some busybodies had been attributing to the Meteorological authorities *via* the police an exact prediction of the advent of an earthquake between 3.20 and 4.30 p.m. Needless to say that the tale was a pure canard, but the police ultimately found it necessary to post notices repudiating the action assigned to them; and thus the second chapter of the farce was opened, for people seeing police notices about an earthquake, did not take the trouble to read them, but ran off open-mouthed crying out that now in fine the end had come. However, there are happily very few of these *gobe-mouches* in a Japanese city.

## PROGRAMME.

1. Orchestra: Overture to Don Juan ..... Mozart.
2. Song: "Song of Thanksgiving" ..... Allitsen.  
Mrs. LEE LEE.
3. Orchestra: Largo ..... Handel.
4. Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello:  
First Movement..... Mendelssohn.  
Prof. Dr. von KOEBER, Prof. JUNKER and  
Mr. SCHMID.
5. Choruses:  
a Russian Folk Song (Volga.)  
b Old Flemish Song.

## ENTERTAINMENT BY THE BUSINESS MEN OF TOKYO TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

The exceedingly inclement weather that prevailed during the first four days of Prince Arthur's sojourn in Tokyo must have effectually prevented His Royal Highness from seeing anything but Japanese interiors. A Japanese February generally does take its departure in rain and sleet, but these unpleasant visitors are seldom so persistent as they have been this year. The great fête organized by the Business Men of the Capital, however, did not depend in any degree on the weather. It was brilliantly successful and it achieved most admirably its main purpose, namely, that of giving to Japan's English visitors an opportunity of taking a glimpse at the customs of all her ages, from the Fujiwara epoch down to the Meiji era. The performance took place in the Kabukiza Theatre, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the general scheme of decoration being red and white drapery, broken by large peonies and relieved by numerous festoons of electric globes. A change of plan was adopted as compared with the arrangements on the occasion of the Alliance fête to the British Navy. The box for Admiral Noel and his officers formed the

centre of what would correspond with the dress circle in a western theatre, but for the use of the Prince and his suite a large pavilion had been specially built near the back of the pit directly facing the stage. It was spacious and handsomely decorated, and every contrivance to secure the comfort of the Royal visitor had been furnished. The Prince and his suite did not arrive until past ten o'clock, and in consequence of the delay thus occasioned, the performance, which had been carefully adjusted so as to occupy a convenient space of time, could not be concluded until long past mid-night. The Prince did not wait for the end. He took his departure at about half-past eleven, thus missing some of the most beautiful parts of the plays and sorely disappointing his hosts, who had been at infinite trouble to prepare a representation of an altogether exceptional character. On His Imperial Highness' arrival he received a deputation of the leading Business Men of Tokyo and was handed by Baron Shibusawa the following Address:—

To His Royal Highness

Prince ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT,

Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—On behalf of the Business Men of Tokyo we beg to thank You respectfully and profoundly for Your gracious presence here this evening, and to assure You that we represent the sentiment of all the citizens of Japan's metropolis when we welcome the coming of Your Royal Highness to this country with the deepest gratification. We rejoice in the event because the special purpose of Your Royal Highness' mission is to draw closer the bonds of friendship which happily unite Your Illustrious Sovereign and our beloved Emperor. We rejoice in it because it indicates the stability of an Alliance which aims at permanently preserving peace and asserting the principles of the open door and equal opportunities for all; principles which lie at the very root of trade and industrial prosperity. And we rejoice in it because it enables us to declare, in the presence of a Prince of Royal and Imperial England, our admiration for a country to which, during many centuries, the whole world has looked for models of economic enterprise and free institutions, and to thankfully acknowledge the debt that Japan, in every stage of her modern progress, has contracted towards Your great nation.

We entreat Your Royal Highness to pardon the very inadequate nature of the hospitality we venture to offer You this evening, and, in the name of the Business Men of Tokyo, we respectfully tender sincerest wishes for the perpetual welfare of the Royal Family of Great Britain and for the ever-increasing prosperity of the peoples who have the happiness to live under its beneficent rule.

This Address had been inscribed on a Japanese scroll illuminated by Kawabata Gyokusho, Ogawa Gekko and others among the most celebrated artists of the day. If the Prince has any taste for Japanese art he will treasure this object as one of the valuable souvenirs of his visit to Japan. Care had been taken to provide a full digest of the various plays so that even persons entirely ignorant of the Japanese language had no difficulty in following them. This digest was as follows:—

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

ILLUSTRATED BY AN OLD STORY

(Specially written for the occasion by Taro Masuda, L. S. C.)

ACT I, SCENE I.

LOCALITY: By the sea-shore at Hemi in Sōshū.

PERIOD: Autumn in the year 1600.

Autumn flowers are blooming and between the rocks waves are seen raging. On a rock in the centre of the stage Iwai Tetsunojo, a rōnin (unattached samurai) of Osaka, stands holding the girdle of Otsu, a young girl who is gazing distractedly in the direction of the sea. Giheiji, father of Otsu, has gone to look for her brother who has been absent for many days on a fishing expedition, and the girl, fearing that her father also is in danger, was endeavouring to put out in a small boat to his rescue when the rōnin Iwai interfered. This rōnin is in love with Otsu, but being a man of bad character (one of a band by whom the people of the vicinity are much oppressed) he has been unable to obtain her father's consent to their union. He now restrains Otsu from her desperate undertaking; points out to her that a boat



managed by one weak woman could not possibly live in such a sea, and declares that the punishment of heaven has now overtaken her father for refusing her lover's suit. Otsu angrily repels him and asks whether she could ever become the wife of a man who urges her to desert her father in his extremity. Iwai, rendered desperate by her resistance, threatens to use his sword and is forcing her to accompany him when Anjin (Will Adams) attracted by the noise of the struggle, runs up and separates them. Iwai reviles him as a foreigner and warns him that his life will be the cost of interference. But Anjin replies that all nations alike recognize the duty of the strong to succour the weak. Iwai attempts to cut him down but Anjin gets the better in the struggle and Iwai flies. Anjin then, learning the cause of Otsu's trouble, leaps into the boat she had intended to use and succeeds in saving her father, who, on recovering from his swoon, tells her that all hope of her brother's life must be abandoned. Father and daughter then express profound thanks to Anjin and, in the course of the ensuing conversation, they learn from him that if they are grieving for the loss of a son and brother, he has been nine long years lamenting his separation from his family in England, and is now rejoicing in the thought that a Dutch vessel has reached Hirado and that he will be able to return to his country forthwith. He then insists on aiding Giheiji, who has not yet recovered from the effects of his immersion. But on the way they are attacked by a band of ronin with Iwai at their head, Anjin is seized and bound, and although Otsu and her father offer to take his place, the ronin carry him off.

## SCENE 2.

Neighbourhood of the same place: Prince Tokugawa Iyeyasu approaches riding in a "norimono" and with a large retinue of samurai.

Giheiji runs up desperately and prostrates himself in front of the procession. He is quickly followed by Otsu, and father and daughter vie with one another in calling aloud for assistance. To present a petition direct to the Shogun being a capital crime, Giheiji and Otsu are seized and bound by the Tokugawa chief's retinue. But on learning their errand, Iyeyasu orders their release and sends a party of samurai under Giheiji's guidance to rescue Anjin. During the absence of the samurai Iyeyasu questions Otsu, and learns from her the occasion that induced her and her father to bray death for Anjin's sake. Presently the samurai return leading Anjin, Iwai and the latter's fellow-ronin. Iwai, questioned by Iyeyasu, accuses Anjin of dealing in necromancy and producing supernatural effects; but Iyeyasu replies that he himself has been Anjin's pupil in the science of Western civilization, and that when the ronin, without any due authorization, subjected Anjin to indignity, they were guilty of a direct insult to the Shogun. They are bound with ropes and led off in custody. Anjin then asks Iyeyasu as to the latter's object in visiting Hemi, and Iyeyasu replies that it is to solicit the continued presence of Anjin in Japan. He explains that after granting permission for Anjin to take passage home by the Dutch vessel, he reflected that to perpetuate the peace in which Japan was now rejoicing, her intercourse with foreign countries must be extended, and that the assistance of Anjin would be essential for that purpose. Anjin nevertheless declares himself unable to abandon the hope of seeing his family once more, and then Iyeyasu confesses that, apprehending this difficulty, he has already sent away the Dutch ship. He declares that his first consideration must be for the good of the country which he has been trusted by the Emperor to administer, and that he is content to incur resentment if he can be conscious of having done his duty. Anjin becomes reconciled. He declares that it is the will of heaven, and he bows to Iyeyasu's frank statement that if he has subjected his foreign visitor to a hard lot, it was done because of the high esteem in which he holds Anjin's services. The Shogun then expresses a desire to make some amends to Anjin, and suggests that as Anjin is separated from his sister and as Otsu has just lost her brother, they should endeavour to console one another. It is finally arranged. Iyeyasu laughingly observes that a woman's hair is proverbially strong enough to bind even a big elephant, and that a Japanese girl will soften the pains of exile for Anjin. He orders that an income of 50 koku of rice shall be given to Giheiji, who in the excess of his delight, almost forgets to express his gratitude.

## ACT II.

The interior of the Shogun's Castle in Yedo. Iyeyasu, Anjin, Otsu, Giheiji, several nobles (Daimyo) and a number of attendants and dancing girls are present. The occasion is the celebration of Anjin's wedding with Otsu. A congratulatory series of couplets are uttered by the Daimyo, each delivering a line separately until the last, when all speak in unison. Iyeyasu expresses his satisfaction that Anjin is to remain. He says that though Japan is a small country, her people mean to make her the Japan of the world, and that the ceremony of this

evening shows how close East and West are after all. Anjin and Otsu perform the prescribed rite of exchanging wine-cups, and on its conclusion Iyeyasu confesses that he has still one apology to make to Anjin: the Dutch ship has not been sent away from Japan; she is still at Hirado. Does Anjin still wish to return by her? Giheiji and Otsu await Anjin's answer with much anxiety, but he declares that he will remain in Japan. The ceremony ends with a geisha dance.

## THE VENDETTA OF THE SOGA BROTHERS.

TIME, 1193 A. D.

Place, the hunting encampment of the Shogun Yoritomo at the southern base of Fujiyama.

The Soga brothers, Juro and Goro, are celebrated in Japanese history as the first practical disciples of the Confucian maxim: "A son should not live under the same sky with his father's assassin." Their father had been murdered by Kudo Suketsune, and they determined to take vengeance on the murderer by surprising him when he accompanied Yoritomo's hunting expedition. They achieved their purpose, but Juro was killed in the struggle and Yoritomo ordered Goro to be beheaded.

The scene discloses Fujiyama and the wild undulating country on its south-western slope. Here and there are seen rude structures erected as temporary residences of the Daimyo, a number of whom Yoritomo has invited to partake in the hunt. The Soga brothers have seized this occasion not only to wreak vengeance on the slayer of their father, but also if possible, to kill Yoritomo at the instigation of Hojo Tokimasa. Most conspicuous among these rude structures is that of Kudo Suketsune, the principal object of the Soga vengeance.

Soga Juro, the elder brother, and Soga Goro, the younger, enter stealthily to reconnoitre. A woman in night garments, emerges from the building with a light. The brothers conceal themselves till she re-enters, and then creep in after her with drawn swords. A heavy storm of wind and rain is raging. At this point a party of samurai on guard make their appearance. They have been warned of the existence of something suspicious but, being unable to discover anything, they withdraw.

Presidently from the interior of the hut cries are heard of "traitors," "assassins," and the brothers run out with gestures of joy. They then resolve that as heaven has aided them so far, they will die such a death as shall render their names illustrious. They therefore raise their voices aloud: "We, Juro and Goro, sons of Kawazu Saburo, who in his day was counted as a god for strength, have taken vengeance on his murderer. Let those that seek fame by slaying us, come on." This defiance is speedily answered. A number of samurai hasten from all directions. The brothers cut down many. Goro now enters in search of Yoritomo leaving Juro outside.

At this point Niita Tadatsune, a renowned warrior of Yoritomo's party, rushes out with a glaive (naginata), and challenges Juro to single combat. The two men engage. After a fierce fight Juro's sword is struck from his hand and he stands resigned to die, but Niita picks up the weapon and restores it to him. Finally Juro receives a wound in the leg and falls.

The stage now revolves and shows a corridor in the interior of Yoritomo's hunting lodge. Goro is seen resting for a moment when suddenly the voice of Niita Tadatsune is heard announcing the death of Juro. Desperate with grief Goro now heads for the inner apartments, bent upon killing Yoritomo. But he is met by Goshō Goromaru, who, though wearing a full suit of mail, has thrown over it a woman's outer-garment. Goro, thinking he has to do with a woman, thrusts Goshō aside, but is seized from behind by the latter and ultimately over-powered.

## THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

The scene opens on a park surrounding the residence of Count Sakuramachi.

In the distance is seen an old-style palace and in the middle distance a profusion of flowers in bloom. Four large rocks in the garden support platforms on which are mounted the following statues:

1. *Shizuka*, the celebrated Shirabyoshi (danseuse) of the Kamakura Era (A.D. 1180).
2. *Shyushiki*, a lady dressed in a costume of the Genroku Era (A.D. 1688).
3. *Seishonagon*, the renowned authoress of the Imperial Court at the close of the 10th century.
4. *Omiwa*, daughter of a wealthy merchant of the Fujiwara Era.
5. *Masaoka*, a lady-in-waiting of a Daimyo's house in the Tokugawa Era.
6. *Yoshitsune*, (A.D. 1180).
7. *Benkei*, (A.D. 1180).

All the above figures are dressed in the costumes and furnished with the accessories that were in fashion in their respective eras.

There now appears upon the scene Hidari Jinsai, a celebrated carver of the era, who is employed at the Art School. A number of his pupils accompany

him. Jinsai tells his pupils that Count Sakuramachi is an ardent patron of art and that he has selected 14 of the most beautiful figures on the Japanese stage and ordered them to be sculptured with the utmost care. This work has now been achieved. By the zealous assistance of the pupils of the Art School, the Count has declared himself fully satisfied. Each of the pupils makes obeisance to his master and one of them remarks that it would be a delightful culmination of their work if some of the figures would show their appreciation of the artist's skill by becoming sentient beings. Jinsai replies that although instances of that kind were not wanting in ancient times, unfortunately there have been no examples in modern days, whether because art has depreciated or the gods have ceased such supernatural displays. He renews his thanks to his pupils for their able assistance and also asks them to leave him for a time to rest in the presence of their work. Jinsai then seats himself and drops asleep. In his dreams he is visited by a heavenly messenger in the shape of a little child who tells him that the beauty of these works has been appreciated by the gods and that they have ordered him to carry to the artist two packets of incense which, if burned in the presence of the sculptures,—the green packet for the men, the red for the women—each statue will become a sentient being. Jinsai awakes in great astonishment and imagines that he has seen a senseless dream, the product of his own imagination, until he observes that the two packets of incense are actually lying beside him. He then calls out excitedly to his pupils and relates the whole story to them. As they hasten in, they decide to try the experiment with the female figures first. When the red incense is burned these figures begin to dance, and then the green is burned with the same result in the case of the men. Jinsai calls out that they must extend the experiment to the other figures in the mansion, and an inner curtain rising displays the following figures:

1. *Yoshiye*, the renowned Minamoto warrior at the beginning of the 12th century.
2. A figure of a soldier dressed in the uniform of a sergeant major of the Guards to-day.
3. *Yuyoi*, a lady of the Tokugawa Era.
4. *Dokwan*, the designer of Yedo Castle (A.D. 1500).
5. *Tadanobu*, a warrior of the Kamakura Era (A.D. 1180).
6. *Komachi-Hime*, (8th century).

Some curious phenomena result from mistakes made in burning the incense, certain of the female figures behaving as if they were men. Ultimately all obey the fumes of the incense, and after an animated dance resume their original condition as inanimate images.

It need scarcely be said that refreshments were served on a sumptuous scale and that all the arrangements did much credit to those concerned.

## AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught attended divine service at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo, on Sunday forenoon. Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, Chaplain of the British Embassy, preached, taking for his subject the seemingly humble progress of the Kingdom of Christ upon earth, and basing his sermon on the words, "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth"—S. Luke, XV., 10. He alluded briefly to the pleasure it afforded the congregation to welcome the Prince at the Sunday worship.

## AT THE PALACE.

At 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, His Highness proceeded to the Imperial Palace to say farewell to His Majesty the Emperor. His Majesty received His Highness in the Phoenix Hall. Subsequently the Prince and his suite were entertained in the Homei Hall. To-day the Emperor will pay a visit to His Highness at the Kasumigaseki Palace, leaving the Imperial Palace at 10.30 a.m.

*Apropos* of the farewell dinner given on the evening of Feb. 25th by His Majesty the Emperor to His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, some details are given in the Japanese press. The Garter mission, it appears, left the Kasumigaseki Palace at 6.30 p.m. in company with the Imperial

Reception Committee, being escorted by a troop of cavalry of the Imperial Body Guards. On arrival at the Palace, Count Toda and other Masters of the Board of Ceremonies welcomed His Highness and his suite and conducted them to the Phoenix Hall, where the Emperor received them at the entrance, in company with His Highness Prince Arisugawa. Subsequently a banquet was served in the Homei Hall. The seating arrangements were as follows:—

Mr. Nagasaki.		Major-General Fukushima	
Mr. Lampson	Admiral Togo.		
Count Toda.	Lady Kitajima.		
Colonel Davidson.	H. H. Prince Fushimi.		
Baron Komura.	Lady MacDonald.		
Admiral Sir E. Seymour.	H. H. Prince Arisugawa.		
Sir Claude MacDonald.	H. H. Princess Fushimi.		
Lady Takakura.	H. I. M. the Emperor.		
Viscount Tanaka.	H. H. Princess Arisugawa.		
Lady Kagawa.	H. H. Prince Arthur.		
Lord Redesdale.	H. H. Princess Fushimi, Jr.		
Mr. T. Kato.	H. H. Prince Kan-in.		
General Kelly Kenny.	Marquis Tokudaiji.		
Captain Wyndham.	General Baron Kuroki.		
Vice-Admiral Ijima.	General Baron Okazawa.		

At 1 p.m. on Sunday, His Highness entertained the following distinguished persons to dinner at the Kasumigaseki Palace:—Prince Tokugawa (Keiki); Prince Tokugawa (Iesato); Admiral Kabayama, Baron Komura, Councillor of the Privy Council; the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald; the former Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg and Mrs. Kurino; Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima; Mr. Suifu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture; the Minister in Bangkok and Mrs. Inagaki; Mr. Nagasaki, of the Privy Council; the Mayor of Tokyo and Mrs. Ozaki; Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Baron Shibusawa, President of the First Bank, and some other officials of the Department of the Imperial Household and leading business men. His Highness spoke briefly, expressing his gratification at the reception given him since his arrival in Japan. Prince Tokugawa (Keiki) returned thanks on behalf of the Japanese guests.

Prince Tokugawa (Iesato) representing the whole of the Japanese peers has presented a magnificent piece of lacquer ware to Prince Arthur.

#### THE CITIZENS OF TOKYO.

The fete promoted for the reception and entertainment on Monday of Prince Arthur of Connaught was blessed by dry weather, though as the afternoon wore on the sky became over-clouded and there were even a few drops of rain. The threatened disaster—for it would have been nothing short of a disaster if wet weather had set in during what was practically an open air gala—did not take place, however, for which every one present may well be grateful. But the day was bitterly cold, and it was a great trial to stand about in the open or even to avail of the shelter provided for the occasion, for the icy wind penetrated everywhere in the form of draughts. There was an exception to this in the fine building where tiffin was served. In this, an edifice of ancient form, the company that assembled about 1 p.m. enjoyed a large degree of comfort. There were over 200 present. Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mayor of Tokyo, presided, having on his right Prince Arthur of Connaught and several Imperial Princes were also present.

The menu was as follows:—

Hors d'oeuvres.  
Potage tortue clair.  
Truite saumonée à l'imperial.  
Caille à la toscane.  
Fillet de Boeuf à la Brillat-Savarin.  
Foie-gras en aspic.  
Asperges sauce diable.  
Dinde truffée rôtie, Salade.  
Creme à la monaco.  
Biscuits glacés.  
Fromage.  
Dessert.

There was very little drinking of healths, the toasts proposed being those of the Rulers of the British and of the Japanese Empires which were received with *bansais*, the band playing the respective National Anthems.

Afterwards the Prince and the party of hosts and guests proceeded to the great stand which was constructed in arc form to face the Imperial Hotel and the other buildings on that side of the Park and about the centre of which was the Royal Box. Thither His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen, was conducted and his appearance was greeted with bursts of cheering from the vast crowds that filled the neighbouring streets.

The following address (for a translation of which we are indebted to the *Japan Times*) was then read by the Mayor:

To His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR FREDERICK PATRICK ALBERT OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., G.C.V.O.

May it please Your Royal Highness.—It is with a sense of great gladness and deep respect that, on behalf of the citizens of Tokyo, I offer the very heartiest welcome to Your Royal Highness, and express sincere gratitude for the honour you have conferred on the City by accepting its invitation and coming among us to-day.

We beg leave also to express to Your Royal Highness our heart-felt appreciation of the act of your August Sovereign in presenting to our beloved Emperor the Insignia of the Order of the Garter, which we understand is the highest of Orders in your country. And we respectfully beg to thank Your Royal Highness for taking this long journey from England to Japan especially on this mission.

The bonds of friendship between Great Britain and Japan, already established firmly by the Treaty of Alliance, will be further strengthened by this new proof of cordiality between the Imperial Families of the two countries. Indeed, all Japanese rejoice in this opportunity to welcome a Member of the illustrious Reigning Family of our Allied Nation; and we wish to avail ourselves of the present occasion to assure your Reverend Ruler and the people of the British Empire, that we are proud to co-operate with your country in the noble task of promoting the cause of peace in Asia.

We sincerely hope that your sojourn in Japan will be pleasant and agreeable.

(On behalf of the Municipality of Tokyo).

Your Royal Highness' most obedient, humble servant,

YUKIO OZAKI, Mayor of Tokyo.

Prince Arthur said in reply:—

SIR,—I thank you most sincerely for the address of welcome which you have presented to me on behalf of the citizens of Tokyo to-day. The high mission of presenting to H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan the insignia of our most noble Order of the Garter, with which I was entrusted by the King of England, is one which has given me the highest pleasure to fulfil. The marks of honour which the Mission has received from H.I.M. the Emperor will be deeply appreciated by my country. The kindness and friendship shown me by the Imperial Family have greatly touched me, while the splendid welcome and demonstration of goodwill with which the Mission was received in the streets both on our arrival and again to-day, the magnificent entertainments offered by the official representatives of the Imperial Army and Navy, and the Business Men of Tokyo, the cordiality shown us by all with whom we have been brought in contact, and finally this splendid reception offered us to-day by the citizens of Tokyo, have made a deep and lasting impression upon our minds and hearts. The honours, the kindness and the hospitality shown to myself and to the Mission will be highly appreciated by my Sovereign and by his people, who recognise in this evidence of friendship and goodwill the wish to cement unmistakably the ties of alliance which now so happily exist between the two countries.

Prince Arthur was again greeted by rounds of cheering, a special *bansai* being provided for in the programme.

Afterwards a number of events were exhibited for the Prince's benefit. They were:—

1. "Daimyo-gyoretsu" (Procession of a Japanese Lord.
2. "Teodori" (Japanese Pantomime Dance.)
3. "Koma-mawashi" (Top Performance.)
4. "Hyaku-menso" (Hundred masks.)
5. "Daikagura" (Lion Dance, Playing Balls, etc.)

H.R.H. left the Park about 4 p.m.

From 1 to 4 p.m. a capital display of day fireworks was made from a part of the Park.

#### DEPARTURE FOR THE COUNTRY.

Prince Arthur left Shimbashi at 10.30 a.m. on Feb. 27th for Shizuoka. Prince Arisugawa, representing His Majesty the Emperor, was present on the platform to bid farewell to the Prince. It is needless to say that the platform was crowded by Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and high officers and officials of various Departments, as well as by the foreign representatives, their wives and staffs. Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador; General Baron Kuroki; Admiral Togo; Mr. Nagasaki, Councillor of the Palace; Mr. Asano, Master of the Board of Ceremonies, and Messrs. Asakura, Yamashita, Tokioka, Shinagawa, Adachi and Takaoka, officials of the Imperial Household and the Foreign Office, and the members of the Garter Mission accompanied His Highness. The special train passed Hiranuma at 11.10 a.m. at ordinary speed. On the platform no one was allowed. The train consisted of a first class carriage for the Imperial Reception Committee; a dining carriage; a saloon carriage for Prince Arthur; another saloon for his suite and the Reception Committee; and finally a carriage for the officials of the Railway Bureau. The Royal train arrived at Shizuoka at 3.45 p.m. and His Highness put up at the hotel Taito-kwan. To-day, Feb. 28th, His Highness will leave Shizuoka at 8.45 a.m. and is expected to arrive at Kyoto at 5.26 p.m.

The *Jiji* says that a large arch was erected in front of the Shizuoka railway station bearing the word "Welcome" on the upper portion and it was farther decorated with the British and Japanese flags combined. The streets through which His Highness passed were decorated in a most tasteful manner. On the Prince's arrival twenty-one day fireworks were discharged, but their effect was somewhat marred by the inclement weather. On the platform were gathered officers and officials of various local Government offices and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, and many other public bodies, as well as foreign residents.

After arrival at Shizuoka at 3.40 p.m. on Feb. 27th, Prince Arthur paid a visit to the Industrial Bazaar in the enclosure of the former Shizuoka Castle. In an upstairs room of the building he was entertained to tea in Japanese style and with *koto* music. The Prince purchased various articles and at 5.50 p.m., returned to his hotel when he was entertained with dances and music.

According to the *Kohshun*, the following is the speech given by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour at the luncheon at the Yokosuka Naval Station on Feb. 22nd:—

"I feel much honoured in returning thanks for the British Navy but have no hesitation in doing so because I am confident that what I am going to say represents the feeling of every one in that Navy. The British Navy has followed the victorious career of the Navy of Japan with the greatest interest and admiration. The geographical positions of Japan and Great Britain are the same. Both being island Empires situated on the edges of great Continents, for each a steady Navy was a paramount necessity. There was a general impression that the Japanese Navy had in the course of its development received some assistance and instruction from the British Navy. The knowledge and experience of modern naval warfare gained by Japan under these circumstances had enabled her to become instructor to others. In conclusion, I must say that the battle of the Sea of Japan was the Japanese Trafalgar, and that I am sure everybody in England regarded Admiral Togo as the Nelson of Japan, and that the English Navy all hope the two services will remain united in spirit and interest as their Nations now happily are by the treaty."

At 5.25 p.m. on February 28th, His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Shichijo Railway Station, Kyoto. On the platform to meet him were many high officials of the local government and representatives of various public bodies, as well as the Lords Abbot of the well-known Buddhist temples Nishi and Higashi-Hongwanji. The Prince drove to the Miyako Hotel in a carriage sent from the Imperial Household Department. In spite of the rainy weather the streets through which His Highness passed were crowded and many enthusiastic cheers were raised. The decorations consisted principally of Japanese and British flags combined.

The First squadron—consisting of the *Yakumo*, *Adzuma*, *Iwate*, *Otorwa*, and *Chihaya* under Vice-Admiral Kataoka—which left Yokohama on February 26th, is on the way to western ports to escort His Highness Prince Arthur. The other warships ordered to welcome him at the respective ports are allotted as follows:—Kagoshima—*Tokawa*, *Chihaya* and first squadron of destroyers. Miyajima—*Kasuga* and torpedo-boat flotilla. Etajima—*Idzumi* and destroyers or torpedo-boats. Ujina—*Kasuga* and torpedo boat flotilla. Kobe—*Iku* (formerly *Nicholai I*), *Chiyoda* and the 13th destroyer squadron.

It is reported by the *Kokumin* that on March 15th, His Highness will give a dinner at the Kasumigaseki Palace to the members of the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs, including Marquises Kuroda and Hachisuka, Count Matsukata, Baron Kikuchi, Mr. Hamano, Viscount Inaba, Mr. Inagaki, Minister to Bangkok, now in Tokyo on official business, and Mr. Soyeda, President of the Nippon Industrial Bank; Baron Suyematsu, Counts Soyejima and Hirozawa, Professor Takakusu, etc. On this occasion, the Japanese notables intend to present His Highness with a number of puppets dressed in historical costumes.

The following is the speech delivered by General Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny when replying on behalf of the British Army at the luncheon given by the Minister of War at the Korakuyen on Feb. 21st:—

"Your Imperial Highnesses, Excellencies, Military Comrades and gentlemen. I am happy in being selected by my Sovereign to form part of this Mission and the more so as I am honoured in the opportunity afforded me of expressing to you of the Army of Japan our sincere gratitude to His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi for the manner in which he has proposed the toast of the health of the British Army and to this assembly for the manner in which it has been honoured. It has been a personal pleasure and satisfaction to me to become acquainted with the great though modest leaders of your army. We in the British army from its Head, our King, downwards, I assure you, followed your great achievements in the field with interest and with admiration.

Sir, on the part of the British Army, I thank you and I trust that in the interests of the alliance and civilization, prosperity may always wait on your arms, and that Providence may prolong the useful lives of my Comrades, your illustrious generals."

The following is a correct list of the decorations conferred by Prince Arthur upon Japanese officials. Grand Cross of the Victorian Order:—Viscount Tanaka, Marquis Tokudaiji, Count Toda, General Baron Okazawa. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Count Inouye, Marquis Saionji, Mr. Kato Takaaki, General Baron Kuroki; Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George:—Mr. Nagasaki, Mr. Takahira, Viscount Fujinami; Knight Commander of the Victorian Order: Marquis Kido; Commander of Victorian Order:—Viscount Inaba, Captain Takarabe; Member of the Victorian Order:—Mr. Asano, Mr. Watanabe, Count Terashima.

## KOREA.

The Il Chin-hoi are reported to have decided to issue a manifesto on the occasion of the arrival of Marquis Ito in Seoul. The main feature of the document is reported to be that the Koreans admit the protectorate of Japan and that under Japanese guidance they hope to develop the various resources of Korea.

The wedding ceremonies of the Korean Crown Prince will take place in October.

Matters are reported to be quiet in Son-chin, Kyonsyon, Wonsan and Hamheung, where Japanese guards are stationed. The "Scholars," however, are instigating the people to oppose the Japanese officials and to take steps for the abolition of the Japan-Korean Convention. Moved by this incentive, the untutored people hesitate over paying their taxes. The *Shogyo* says that at Ham-heung, the head-quarters of a Japanese Division are stationed.

The *Kokumin* has a telegram from Seoul to the effect that on the evening of Feb. 20th the preliminary trial of Ching Soukuen and Li Pongshak, who are suspected of being implicated in the recent attempted assassination of the Minister for War, took place in the Seoul Supreme Court. They are reported to have made statements conveying enlightenment as to the cause of the affair. They said, it is reported, that the crime was instigated by Cho Pyong-sik, ex-member of the Cabinet, and Ming Yonghwan who some weeks ago committed suicide after the conclusion of the Japan-Korean Convention. They are said to have confessed also that about eight hundred persons in Seoul oppose the Treaty and the present Cabinet. The *Kokumin's* correspondent adds that in all probability there will be wholesale arrests.

At Onyang in Chungchong, a number of natives have created a disturbance and tried to set fire to Japanese houses. Some Japanese gendarmes were sent there on Feb. 23rd from Syu-uon.

Fire broke out on the night of February in a carriage attached to a train not far from Masan. Some Japanese were killed or injured, and others are missing.

The destroyers *Shirakumo* and *Asagiri* arrived at Mokpho on February 25th. They are assigned to Korean waters as guard vessels.

Mr. Ching Songkuen, ex-member of the Cabinet, who was arrested after the attempted assassination of General Li, Minister for War, was released on bail on Feb. 23rd.

In connexion with the recent trouble at Shu-uon, which is alleged to have arisen in consequence of the feeling entertained against the Japan-Korean Convention, the *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent says that close investigations were made by the Japanese police, and it was found that the affair arose through a collision between Korean natives and Japanese coolies.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General, arrived at Fusan at 5 p.m. on February 28th. He was formally welcomed and subsequently left for Seoul. A meeting of Japanese residents will shortly be held in Seoul at which Marquis Ito is expected to give an outline of his policy in the peninsula.

To-day, March 2nd, being the birthday of the Korean Crown Prince, General Baron Hasegawa, Commander of the Garrison, Marquis Ito, Resident-General, and their staffs will proceed to the Palace to present congratulations.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi* that passports for foreigners, hitherto granted by the Korean Foreign Office, will henceforth be given through the Residency-General or the various residencies.

## THE KOGYO GINKO.

The Industrial Bank, or Credit Mobilier, held an extraordinary general meeting on Feb. 27th. Mr. Soyeda, President, submitted a proposal to add seven million five hundred thousand yen to the present capital (ten million yen) and said that Messrs P. Gordon and Co., of London, had promised to take up the whole of the amount at face value, the value of each share being fifty yen. With increased capital, added the chairman, the bank will be able to enlarge the scope of its business in foreign countries and will endeavour to afford greater facilities to any company in Japan who may find it advantageous to issue debentures; the bank could also handle national bonds in foreign markets. Several questions were asked by shareholders: (1) Was it intended to allow rights on equal footing with Japanese to Messrs Gordon and Co. without special conditions, the bank having a reserve of over five hundred thousand yen which at present is regarded as protecting from loss present native shareholders? (2) Did the bank make any special effort at the time when the Government issued its war loans and several business companies raised loans abroad to facilitate these measures? (3) Messrs. Gordon and Co., accept unregistered shares—a hundred and fifty thousand in number—and are thus able to sell them anywhere they like. In such case, the London capitalists can not be regarded as beneficial supporters of the bank, while further, those who obtain shares by purchasing from Messrs. Gordon and Co. are not bound by any obligation made by the sellers to the Japanese bank.

Baron Shibusawa, one of the directors, in reply to the foregoing enquiries, said that Messrs. P. Gordon and Co. were among the most substantial capitalists of London. The chairman also explained the details of the transaction, after which the proposal was passed.

## BURGLARS IN THE "HERALD" OFFICE.

A little before 9 p.m. on Feb. 27th, the printing department of the *Japan Daily Herald*, No. 61, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was entered by two men. While attempting to steal some type, which they put into a hempen bag, K. Nakajima, the watchman, appeared on the scene, having been warned by hearing a suspicious noise. He arrested one of the thieves, but the other escaped. The apprehended man is a youth—seventeen years old—named S. Kato, an apprentice of Y. Fukazawa, a gold and silver smith, No. 211, Furo-cho, Nichome, Yokohama. The statement made by the youth at the Kaga-cho Police Office was to the effect that he is the second son of R. Kato, formerly living at Hachioji. When he was four years old, he removed to Shizuoka together with his parents and two brothers. The same year his father deserted the family.

The lad then went up to Tokyo with his mother, and she found work in a paper factory belonging to Hiraoka, a paper merchant, at Koishikawa, Tokyo. When he was nine years old, he was employed as an apprentice by his present employer. The accused further said that on the evening of Feb. 27th, he met a man—his name he did not know, but his age was about twenty-five years—who was employed by the gold and silver smith last year, at Hagaromo-cho on his way from Ogi-machi, where he bought sweet cakes. The elder man asked him to help in a burglarious enterprise. They broke into the printing office through a window. The Kaga-cho police are still examining the youth.

The police report that on the night of Feb. 24th, the German Consulate-General in Yokohama, was entered by a burglar or burglars, who stole nine yen and several articles valued at about forty yen.



## CHINA.

Saturday, February 24.

No definite conclusion, says the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent, has been come to at the Russo-Chinese Conference. The present meetings seem to be merely of a preliminary character. Prince Ching, and Viceroy Yuan and Ku have not yet personally attended the conference.

A telegram has been received from Manchuria by a Chinese Government office to the effect that mounted-banditti in Liaotung have joined the Chinese garrison. The Viceroy of the province has granted official rank to the leaders of the *Hungtuts*.

The Chinese Minister for Railway Affairs has paid a visit, under Government instructions, to Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister, and announced that in accordance with the new convention between Japan and China, the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway, shall be sold by Japan to China after the withdrawal of the armies from Manchuria. Yet the Chinese Government hears that the Japanese are busily engaged in altering the gauge and employing the permanent way for uses outside military purposes. The Chinese Minister added that the Chinese Government was embarrassed to know the real views of the Japanese. The Japanese correspondent does not give the reply of the Japanese Minister.

In connexion with the concession obtained by a British syndicate from the Chinese Government for the construction of a railway between Suchou and Ningpo via Hanchow, Chinese capitalists of Chekiang are, it appears, trying to induce the Chinese Government authorities to consent to the cancelling of the concession and to transfer to them the relative rights.

The *Jiji's* Peking correspondent is to be started in the centre of the tea industry of China under the style of the *Hankow Daily News*, the first issue to appear on March 15. As the projectors point out, Hankow, now that it connects with Peking by rail, is rapidly becoming one of the leading commercial ports in the Far East.

Monday, February 26.

A telegram (*Jiji*) from Peking states that with the exception of the American Minister the foreign representatives are of the opinion that as the Waiwupu (Foreign Office) is composed almost exclusively of progressive statesmen and as the two Viceroy's Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung dominate their respective districts with troops trained in foreign style, no apprehension need be felt as to any recurrence of trouble. The American Minister is reported to have said that he never asked his Government to despatch warships to China in anticipation of disturbances. The correspondent adds that the Chinese are closely watching the American Government bill regarding the revision of the regulations as to Chinese labourers which has been submitted to Congress. They intend to organize a boycott against American trade if the bill, which is believed to be unfavourable to Chinese emigrants, is passed in Congress and endorsed by the President. The *Jiji's* correspondent says that much anxiety is now entertained among foreigners.

According to the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent the trouble created by the Kolao-hui at Chingchou in Hunan province is spreading. The French Minister in Peking has required the Waiwupu to take steps for the protection of foreign residents. A Washington telegram to the *Asahi* with regard to the assault on a Catholic missionary by a number of natives at Chingchou,

which is elsewhere published, seems to have some reference to the foregoing matter.

The Governor of Nanchon in Kiansi was assaulted on Feb. 22nd by a native Christian named Wan Kuan while being entertained at a French religious building. The governor was severely injured with a sword. There are no details as to the cause of the attack.

The Chinese Government has decided to send a Secretary of the Department of Finance to Japan to investigate Japanese methods of dealing with financial affairs and to adopt some similar schemes. This official will leave shortly for Japan.

The promoters of the Shan-sih Railway Company have decided to start the work of construction. The railway will extend from the capital of Shan-sih province to Changkiakaw via Tayuen, Sihyuen and Yihwaching. At Changkiakaw it is intended to join the Peking-Changkiakaw Railway.

Viceroy Tung Chao-ye, one of the Chinese Commissioners at the Russo Chinese Conference, is reported by the *Hochi's* Peking correspondent to have had a consultation with Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai on Feb. 20th and 21st at Tientsin. They concluded to adopt the following measures: (1) Abolition of mining concessions in the Amur districts that may have been given to Russians by China; (2) the recovery of Kalachin, which place is now occupied by the Russians; (3) to consent to the Russian request for a concession for the construction of a railway in the Amur district; (4) to fix a definite date when the withdrawal of the Russians is to be completed; and (5) to obtain Russia's consent for the opening of Harbin to foreign trade. The *Hochi's* correspondent adds that the Chinese commissioners decided to secure an amicable settlement at the outset with the Russians in regard to the foregoing five proposals; otherwise they will not fall in with the Russian requests.

Tuesday, February 17.

With reference to the assault by a native Christian named Wan Kuan upon H. E. Kau, Governor of Nanchon, Kiangsi province, published in our last issue, the Shanghai correspondent of the *Asahi* says that the Governor arrested a native Christian on suspicion, and a petition was presented to him asking for the release of the man. The Governor dismissed the petition, whereupon Wan Kuan, one of the petitioners, became so excited that he sprang at the Governor and cut him down with a sword. He inflicted such injuries that the condition of the victim remains still very serious.

The *Hochi's* Peking correspondent says that the Chinese Government intends to establish an Embassy in Tokyo.

The Peiyang Construction Bureau is engaged in establishing two wireless telegraph stations—one at Peking and another at Futien.

The construction of electric light works in Peking by Chinese capitalists is nearly completed, and business will commence on March 15th.

According to a report in a Chinese newspaper, translated by the *Nichi Nichi*, the foreign ministers in Peking who are conducting negotiations with the Waiwupu regarding the Shanghai Mixed Court affair, will abandon the idea of an indemnity. The Chinese paper says that if the foreign representatives insist upon the Chinese Government paying an indemnity, the latter will insist on stationing Chinese soldiers in the concession of Shanghai for the protection of Chinese residents. The Powers are not willing to have the

Chinese guards in the Settlement, and so they will abandon their claim.

Wednesday, February 28.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Kingham and their two children have been killed by Chinese rioters at Nau-chang, in Kiangsi. No detailed report had yet been received. A later telegram to the same paper reports that six Roman Catholic priests have been murdered besides the Kingham family. The insurgents set fire to all the foreign churches at Nau-chang and destroyed them. The Governor of the district saved other foreign missionaries by sending them to Kiukiang in a steam launch.

An American warship, says the *Asahi*, has left Shanghai for Nau-chang with a view to protecting American missionaries and other foreigners.

Most unfortunately for herself China has always on hand for immediate use a large and unruly element, the units of which have drunk in with their mother's milk intense umbrage against foreign ways and foreign aggressions. These men, whose blood is perpetually at fever heat, can easily be driven to violence by the most trivial incident, and foreign onlookers are only too ready to infer that the whole Chinese nation is deeply imbued with anti-occidental sentiment. The terrible incidents just reported from the province of Kiangsi will doubtless be construed as further proof that China has fallen into a mood of ferocious unreason and that only by the application of drastic measures can the situation be restored. It is futile to deal with that aspect of the question just at present, but every journal possessing any information ought to raise its voice vehemently against those unscrupulous attempts that are being made by certain American newspaper men to persuade the world that Japan is doing everything in her power to increase the anti-foreign fever in China. "Unscrupulous" is the only epitaph to be ascribed to these attempts, for it is impossible to suppose that men capable of expressing themselves intelligibly in the English language should be so wholly deficient in the reasoning faculty as to credit the absurd falsehoods they string together. We strongly suspect that these gentlemen who, while themselves furnishing a conspicuous example of the grossest mendacity, would doubtless be ready to pen essays to-morrow about Japanese commercial morality—we strongly suspect that these writers belong to the class of disgruntled correspondents who, because Japan did not provide a war panorama for their special benefit, left the East swearing that they would get their "knives in" sooner or later. There is at least one consolation, namely, that their crusade must be discredited by its own silliness. The Chinese Government, according to telegrams received in Tokyo, has instructed its representatives abroad to assure foreign governments that these anti-Christian outbreaks in Kiangsi and elsewhere are not to be attributed to any generally pervading sentiment, but are merely the acts of the riff-raff population. Rumour says that this particular outbreak had its origin in an act of violence committed by a Roman Catholic priest against the person of the Governor of Nau-chang. The number of victims appears to have been ten, including two children, the pathetic element which usually enhances the horror of Chinese anti-missionary riots.

A Shanghai telegram says that Mr. Li Lieng-yong, a special attendant on the

Empress Dowager, has been released from office and excluded from the Imperial Palace.

From letters received at Shanghai from Hankow on the 12th February by a prominent American firm (says the *Shanghai Mercury*) it is learned that the boycott has started afresh in Hankow with redoubled vigour. Indecent posters of various descriptions, it is stated, are being distributed in abundance and placarded in the native city. Another American firm in Shanghai has received copies of placards which are being posted about the native city. The posters are illustrated and represent Chinese being put in cages, etc., on arriving in American ports from China. One of the largest American firms in the East sent a letter recently to H.E. Chou Fu, the Viceroy, on the boycott question and the answer they received from him was that he would consult the boycott committee and students and see what they intended to do in the matter and he would then let the firm know the result.

The following "Notice to French Merchants" was recently published in the *Echo de Chine*:—According to a note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Consulate-General of France at Shanghai, it appears that in consequence of the reiterated overtures of the French Legation to the Japanese Government, the latter has ordered the raising of the interdict on the conveyance of foreign merchandise into Manchuria via Siumintung. The importation of French merchandise into Manchuria by this route can therefore henceforth be freely effected, under the reserve, however, of the production of certain certificates required according to the terms of an agreement interposed between the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies.

Thursday, March 1.

Mr. Rockhill, American Minister, says the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent, has visited an official of the Waiwupu and intimated that according to a telegram from the American Consul at Hankow, some young men have organized a society under the appellation of Hsing-ku hoi, which designs to restore ancient systems. As a first measure they oppose foreign religions and the import of American merchandise. Their influence is daily growing. The American Minister asked the Chinese official to arrest the leaders of the party and to take all necessary steps for protecting the lives and property of foreign residents.

The proposed withdrawal of foreign guards in North China has not yet commenced. A Peking telegram to the *Jiji* says several foreign representatives are still opposed to the withdrawal of the troops as proposed by China and are trying to induce the Chinese to come round to their view.

A sensational report is circulated from Nagasaki. According to news brought by the British steamer *Tartar*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Feb. 27th from Hongkong, British and American warships in that place are making all preparations for emergencies. A German warship was engaged in reconnoitring in a certain direction. These movements are in connexion with the troubles in China.

A Peking telegram says that Mr. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister, has not been present at the Russo-Chinese negotiations for some days owing to trouble with his throat.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Peking that China intends to present a claim to Russia for the Customs duties which the Russian authorities have collected at Yingkow for several years past. The Chinese Govern-

ment has ordered General Chong, Governor of Mukden, to ascertain what amount had been collected by the Russians.

Friday, March 2.

Further reports with regard to the disturbance at Nan-chang in Kiangsi province have been received in Tokyo. A Shanghai telegram (*Jiji*) says that by the assistance of the Chinese authorities five foreign nursing sisters and twenty-seven missionaries, including three Catholic priests, have arrived at Kiukiang. Mr. A. P. Quirmback, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, is still at Nan-chang. The eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. Kingham, who was severely wounded by the rioters, died while on her way by steam-launch to Kiukiang. The corpses of the foreigners who were murdered by the natives were brought to Kiukiang on February 27th. The French cruiser *Descartes* and the American gunboat *Eleanor* have left Shanghai for Kiukiang.

The *Asahi's* Shanghai correspondent gives a curious report as to the Chinese trouble at Nan-chang. Wan-kuan, who murdered the magistrate of Nan-chang, is not a native, according to this correspondent, but a French missionary whose real name is Laksier (?) It seems to be suggested that the foreigner had disguised himself as a Chinaman. Before the murder the priest invited the Magistrate to his church and there through a converted native named Liu made an illegal demand upon the official. The last named resisted the demand and a warm debate ensued with the result that the Magistrate seeing no other course open attempted to commit suicide. While he was in the act of turning a sword against his own throat he was set upon by Liu and the French priest, who stabbed him twice, inflicting wounds to which he succumbed on Feb. 27th. Wan-kuan, alias Laksier, fearing the anger of the Chinese, set fire to his church and sought to escape but was caught while fleeing from the burning building and killed. The foreign newspapers of Shanghai, adds the *Asahi's* correspondent, express sympathy with the murdered official but deep indignation at the outbreak. The Governor-General of Kiangsi is reported to have requested the French Consul at Shanghai not to despatch a warship to Kiukiang until the troubles have been settled by the native authorities. The French cruiser *Descartes*, however, has gone up river and a British gunboat is proceeding to Nan-chang.

A later telegram from Shanghai states that order has been restored in Nan-chang and that five thousand troops are stationed at various points.

We learn from a Peking telegram in the *Jiji* that in consequence of the Nan-chang outbreak the Governor of Kiangsi has tendered his resignation. A Chinese official version of the origin of the outbreak says that pretexting a desire to entertain the magistrate of Nan-chang the French missionary invited him to his house and took him to a private room where he produced a letter and asked the official to sign it. On the latter refusing because the request made in the letter was injurious to the public peace, the missionary menaced him with a revolver and finding himself thus intimidated the magistrate attempted to commit suicide, injuring himself with a sword.

Keen as must be our sympathy with the victims of these terrible outrages, the question of real moment is the significance attaching to them in an international sense. Do they really represent the beginnings of a general anti-foreign movement in China or are they merely a recurrence of acts

which have marred the story of China's relations with the West ever since her people discovered themselves to be degraded beings in Occidental eyes? Japanese papers seem a little perplexed to answer these questions. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* which for obvious reasons must be held to speak with exceptional discernment writes in very strong terms. It says that the so-called policy of Rights' Recovery is in reality inspired by anti-foreign feeling. Granted that China succeeded in getting back into her own hands all the mining, railway, and other privileges hitherto granted by her to foreigners would she herself utilize them? It is exceedingly doubtful. The strong probability is that her motive is uniquely to recover these privileges without any thought of what should be done with them after recovery. Thus this movement is to be regarded not as the outcome of China's deliberate perception of her own capacities, but rather as an outbreak of the resentment that has been smouldering for years in the bosom of the Chinese in consequence of their masterful treatment by foreigners. Pushing its analysis a step further our contemporary thinks that this outbreak reflects in part the influence produced in China's mind of the Russo-Japanese War. The Chinese, seeing simply the victories won by their Oriental neighbour, formed a new estimate of Oriental puissance and without analyzing their own capacity arrived at the conclusion that merely by combination anything could be achieved. Thus their anti-foreign feeling is a kind of sentiment built entirely on an entirely hollow foundation. Nevertheless the premise must be admitted that the present commotion has its origin in anti-foreign feeling and that if a match be applied to this magazine by any strong and ambitious hand a very serious explosion may result unless the Peking Government takes speedy steps to deal with the trouble in its early stages. It is not impossible that the very integrity of the Empire may be imperilled.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* agrees that the disorders in southern China have their origin in anti-foreign feeling but says that their proximate cause according to the views of foreigners and Japanese alike is to be sought in the fact that Japan's signal victories opened China's eyes. It is very well that China's eyes should be opened, but how can we regard as the result of a genuine awakening her present violent and murderous attempts to recover her rights? Were she really in earnest she would have paused to consider her own resources before engaging in this desperate scheme. It is reported that Japan has conveyed a warning to China but no practical effects are yet visible. If China's awakening were a gradual process: if she proceeded by deliberate and circumspect methods to assert herself she would deserve to be congratulated. But nothing can be more hazardous than an essay to recover all at one coup rights and privileges which have been enjoyed by foreigners for many tens of years. By such action she not only imperils her own independence, but also threatens to involve in serious trouble Japan also, whose position will compel her to assist in restoring order within her neighbour's territory.

The *Chuo Shimbun* while admitting that great disturbances generally have their proximate causes in petty events thinks nevertheless that the events now occurring in China are not prompted simply by anti-foreign feeling but have their origin in a desire to exclude foreigners altogether from the trade and industry of the country. In that respect

this disturbance differs from the Boxer riots. There is in fact a combination of sentiment and business, a combination which represents considerable force. Some people say that what we are now witnessing is the awakening of the Chinese people. We do not share that view. The real awakening of a nation would not be signalized by such unreflecting displays of anti-foreign sentiment. Could anything be more silly on China's part than to grasp at the recovery of rights which she cannot herself enjoy? Could anything be more foolish than to slaughter missionaries for that purpose when the murder of one missionary cost China Kiaochow? In a word China is staking her very existence on a most reckless enterprise and Japan should spare no effort to restrain her.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* on the contrary says that according to the reports thus far received the Roman Catholic priests themselves would appear to have been directly responsible for the Nanchang trouble and that it would consequently be premature to ascribe the affair to anti-foreign feeling. Nevertheless it will have the effect of intensifying that feeling and thus we come back to the old trouble that if the relations between foreigners and Chinese are ever to be pleasant and smooth the conduct of religious propagandists must be subjected to greater restraint.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* writes vehemently with regard to the extraordinary charges preferred by the *New York Tribune* against the Japanese. It describes these charges as a deliberate attempt to injure the friendly relations existing between Japan and America, and as an exhibition of ignorance seldom displayed in the columns of a great newspaper.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from Peking says that on receipt of a report that the Hungtutz from Manchuria were crossing the frontier into Chili, German troops were concentrated at Shan-hai-kwan with a view to preventing the banditti from committing a raid.

A sensational report is published by the *Hochi* to the effect that Russian workmen employed on the Amur portion of the Siberian Railway have joined with Mongolian tribes and mounted banditti. They are making preparations to create a rebellion against the Russian Government.

The *North-China Daily News*, in an article on H. E. Tsên Ch'un-hsuan, Viceroy of the two Kwang, known to foreigners in Hongkong as Viceroy Shum, reminds us that he is the eldest son of Tsên Yü-ying, the Viceroy of Yunnan, who put down the Mohammedan rising so ruthlessly. As our contemporary says, "he actually made a solitude, and called it peace." The present Viceroy Tsên, was specially sent to Canton to put down the so-called rebellion in his native province. His appointment was hailed with delight by the Cantonese; for he made himself so popular when he was Provincial Treasurer at Canton that when the news came that he was to be transferred, the people built a wall of bags full of rice in front of the gate of his yamen, to prevent his leaving them. We quote the rest of our contemporary's article *in extenso*, as there is a possibility of Viceroy Tsên coming to Japan with his family, as soon as he can obtain leave:—

Gradually, however, the exercise of the arbitrary, power of life and death, and the difficulties he has in dealing with the corruption and incompetence rampant in the civil and military administration of his two provinces, have entirely changed his nature. He has retained his ability to govern, but the inherited bloodthirstiness in his character has come to the surface. He has been ruthless in his dealing with the so-called rebels in Kuangsi, and in his chastisement of the corrupt officials under him; he did not hesitate, as we reported some

time ago, to publicly drink the blood of a bandit whose execution he was attending; and from being the most popular official, he has now become the best-hated man, by foreigners and natives alike, in the two southern provinces. Having scorned when he went to Canton to avail himself of the illegitimate sources of revenue exploited by some of his predecessors, and having to meet the expense of constant and protracted expeditions against the rebels in Kuangsi, his treasury has been badly supplied, and he has had to impose taxes which have alienated his people. He has shown himself lately a violent enemy of foreigners; he has made no real efforts to suppress the boycott; he turns a deaf ear to the representations of the foreign Consuls, and refuses, under the plea of sickness, even to see them; and on the same plea he evades attendance at the banquets which his position obliges him to give from time to time. One of his latest exploits has been to seize a large quantity of coal belonging to an official whom he has cashiered and whose property he has confiscated, this coal being mortgaged to a foreign bank in Hongkong; but he will listen to no remonstrances. The foreign Consuls, the American especially, can get nothing out of him. Having been forced to buy back the Canton-Hankow railway from the American syndicate, he has been endeavouring to raise from the merchants and people the funds necessary to construct the line. This source failing, largely in consequence of his unpopularity, he determined to raise the funds by new taxation. A large meeting of the gentry and merchants of Canton was held to protest against this course, the ex-Viceroy of Min-Chê, an old man, coming out of his retirement to head the movement. This so angered him that he arrested two of the leaders of the gentry, thoroughly representative men of the highest character, and deservedly most popular with the Cantonese people. These two gentlemen, Li and Liang, were selected by the Kuangtung gentry to confer with the gentry of Hupêh and Hunan as to the best means of raising funds to construct the railway, and on their return they were arrested by the Viceroy for not agreeing with his views. Numerous remonstrances have been addressed to the Throne, and to the northern Viceroys, Yuan Shih-kai, Chia'ng Chih-tung, and Chou Fu, and the Throne has ordered the two latter to send their best men to Canton to investigate the matter, and report. The following extract from the Canton correspondence of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, referring to a telegram sent by the ex-Viceroy of Min-Chê, on behalf of Kuangtung gentry, to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, will show the feeling prevalent in Canton:—"Ex-Viceroy Hsu Ying-k'uei, on behalf of the Kuangtung gentry, has addressed another telegram to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, denouncing Viceroy Tsên as 'pertinacious and tyrannical, treating the laws with contempt, and embroiling the people. The whole province is 'bubbling with revolt', which encourages bandits and robbers. A rising of ten thousand angry people is possible, and other provinces may be involved in such a calamity. . . . All Canton is shaking. Every day that Viceroy Tsên is allowed to remain, the situation will grow worse."

A Peking dispatch states that the Waiwupu has lately been receiving telegrams from all parts of the country asking that Sir Chentung Liang-cheng, K.C.M.G., etc., Chinese Minister at Washington, whose term of office expires this spring, be retained in his post for another term. The request will probably be granted.

The *North-China Daily News* reports that the Chinese Consultative Council elected at Shanghai as the outcome of the recent riots consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Wu Shao-ch'ing (elected Chairman of the Committee) chief compradore of Messrs. Arnhold Karberg & Co., and President of the Silk Guild; Mr. Yueh Ping-han (elected Vice-Chairman of the Committee), President of the Piece-goods Guild; Mr. Yu Ya-ch'ing, compradore of the Netherlands Bank and a member of the Committee of the Chinese Bankers' guild; Mr. Chou Chin-chên, Manager of the Head office of the Chinese Commercial Telegraph; Mr. Chun Fai-ting, Business Manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Company in Shanghai; Mr. Sieh Lun-hui, President of the Chinese Bankers' Guild; and Mr. Chu Pao-san, President of the Sundries Goods Guild. Taken as a whole these gentlemen are said to be a body of thoroughly representative men of the Chinese Merchants of Shanghai amongst whom it would be difficult to obtain a better set of business men, combining intelligence and liberality in their views.

The Waiwupu has increased the stipends of the Chinese Ministers to Great Britain, France,

Russia, the United States, and Japan by 3,000 taels annually, and that of the Ministers to other countries by 2,000 taels.

The German Emperor has conferred upon Sir Robert Bredon the Order of the Crown of Prussia, 2nd class, with the Star.

The report of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., whose paid up capital is Tls. 2,600,000, for 1905, shows a divisible balance, after deducting the interim dividend of 6 per cent. paid till July last, of Tls. 248,875. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year, to put Tls. 40,680 to reserve, and carry forward the balance, Tls. 52,195.

The Peking-Kalgan, or Ching-Chang, Railway that is now being built is entirely in the hands of Chinese, there being not a single foreigner connected in any way with the construction from its very conception. The work is under the superintendence of Taotai Chan Tien-yu, better known as Jeme Tien-yow, A. M. I. C. E., London, a returned American student, who graduated from the Sheffield Scientific Department of Yale University, U. S. A., in 1881 where he obtained his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. A portion of the Ching-Chang Railway is to be tunnelled a distance of nearly a hundred feet at the Pata Pass, or Pataling, near the Great Wall. When completed the new line will have cost the Chinese something about seven and a-half million taels.

#### PROPERTY AT PORT ARTHUR.

The *Chefoo Daily News*, through the courtesy of Mr. Fowler, American Consul-General, is enabled to publish the rules imposed by the Japanese upon persons desirous of looking after their property interests on the Liaotung Peninsula, and particularly at Port Arthur. The rules are as follows:—

- 1.—Owners or their representatives, of private properties which were left behind by foreigners during the late war, in the district under control of the Governor of Liaotung Peninsula may enter Dalny or Port Arthur with licence of the Department of State for War, and investigate, dispose of, and carry away that property according to this Rule.
- 2.—Those who have left their properties at Port Arthur are required to give information of their own and their companions' name, age, profession, nationality, residence, lodging house and the purpose of entry, to the Department for Civil Affairs in Port Arthur within twenty-four hours after the arrival at that place, and to the written report a copy of the licence of the Department of State for War must be attached.
- 3.—Those who have left properties at Dalny or other places except Port Arthur are required to present the above mentioned written report to the Department for Civil Affairs in Dalny.
- 4.—Above mentioned persons will be required to stay in Port Arthur or Dalny, and if they wish to travel to other places, they must secure the permission of the Department for Civil Affairs at Dalny or Port Arthur.
- 5.—Owners of private properties which have been left behind without consignees or guardians, and which have been taken up by authority of the Japanese Government, are required to petition for the recovery of their property to the Department for Civil Affairs at Dalny or Port Arthur within eight months after the date of this Rule, and if they fail to do so, they will lose the claim to their properties.
- 6.—In the above mentioned written petition the quality, amount, value, location of the properties, and the retired date must be mentioned with a Japanese translation. If the petitioner is the representative of the owner of the property, he must file a letter of attorney, with a Japanese translation. When translation into Japanese is impracticable the English or French language may be used.
- 7.—As regards the disposal or taking away of the properties all persons must obey the order of the Military Department of Port Arthur or Dalny.
- 8.—Those who have obtained permission of entry will be allowed to stay during thirty days, but not longer, and in extraordinary cases more delay may be allowed by the Civil Department in Dalny.
- 9.—Besides this rule the regulations which have been issued by the Governor General of Liaotung Peninsula must be observed.

Jan. 27th, 38th year of Meiji.



## THE KAISER'S SILVER WEDDING.

The Kaiser has nearly completed the eighteenth year of his reign and on the 27th February completed the twenty-fifth of his married life. It has been a great reign. Indeed considering that the terrible but fame-giving adjunct of war has been entirely absent, we may probably say with truth that no sceptre has ever been swayed in such a conspicuous manner. The Emperor has the gift of giving greatness to everything he touches. It is not always a convenient gift but on the whole it makes for the glory of his country, which he has certainly enhanced to a magnificent degree. There is, however, no brighter chapter of his career than his married life. He has been a model husband and a model father, and for these things his countrymen owe him unqualified gratitude. We wish him and the noble lady who supports him in his strenuous life, many years of health and happiness.

The celebration in Yokohama of the 25th anniversary of the wedding of the German Emperor and Empress was most successful from every point of view, and its results were highly gratifying to all who engaged in it. The weather, unfortunately, was far from propitious—in fact the conditions about the time when people who intended to be present at the Club Concordia had to venture from their homes were exceedingly disagreeable—yet nearly two hundred people participated in the proceedings. These included a considerable number of ladies, Count Arco-Valley and the staff of the Legation, most of the German community in Tokyo, and German and Swiss members of the Club Concordia. The Club was most handsomely decorated with national flags and other emblems and presented a charming and striking appearance.

The evening's proceedings opened shortly before 9 p.m. when the following programme was entered upon:—

JUBEL OUVERTURE.	
Prolog.....	Herr E. Binder.
MUSIKALISCHE VORTRAEGE.	
Slavische tanz (4 Handig) .....	Dvorak.
Herr und Frau J. Saenger.	
Gesang:	
(a) Mir traumte von einem Königskind...	Hartmann.
(b) Heimliche Grusse. Aus „Eliland“...	A. von Fielitz.
Herr P. Witte.	
Violin Solo:	
(a) Andante aus dem Violin concert...	Mendelsohn.
(b) Gondoliera aus der Suite .....	Ries.
Herr Prof. A. Junker.	
Trio:	
No. 12 nach dem Septett op. 20.....	Beethoven.
(Erster Satz)	
Herr Prof. A. Junker, Herr R. Schmid,	
Herr J. Saenger.	
FESTSPIEL.	
Landwirtschaft .....	Frau T. Orth.
Kunst und Wissenschaft .....	M. Homann.
Industrie und Bergbau .....	R. Jonas.
Handel und Schifffahrt .....	J. Bluemer.
Heer .....	L. Temme.
Marine .....	E. Saenger.
Germania .....	F. Levedag.
Deutsche Hauslichkeit .....	A. Illies.
SOUPER.	
TANZ.	

It need hardly be observed that this short entertainment was much appreciated and greatly applauded. Mr. Binder's prologue, it should be said, was written as well as recited by himself and was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and the Festspiel was also original and most strikingly illustrated the various subjects represented by the ladies

mentioned. Supper was laid in the billiard-room, from which the tables had been removed and a large horseshoe table prepared. The Consul-General, Mr. Von Syburg, in an address, spoke of the occasion on which they were gathered together and dwelt upon the example set by the home life of the Emperor and Empress, calling for cheers for the august couple, which were given with the utmost enthusiasm. Rev. Mr. Haas, of Tokyo, spoke of the proposal to establish a German House in Yokohama as a souvenir and memento of the event which they were celebrating, and expressed the hope that it might be carried out so that every one would have something to remind them of this occasion. The toast of the non-German members present was proposed by Mr. Binder and responded to on behalf of those concerned by Mr. H. Abegg. Dancing then began and was kept up till after 3 a.m. to the music of the Imperial Guards Band.

It should be remarked that the programme of the evening was a very artistic work, bearing on its first page excellent portraits of the Emperor and Empress and their children.

## THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

In earnest sympathy with the distressed people of the famine districts in Japan, on whose behalf an appeal was made by President Roosevelt, donations are being made by the American public through the offices of the *Christian Herald*. As a first remittance the *Herald* has sent ten thousand dollars to the Japan Red Cross Society through Mr. Hioki, Japanese acting Minister in Washington. On Feb. 22nd, the representative of the Japan Red Cross Society made arrangements with the authorities of the Department of Home Affairs as to the proportions in which the amount is to be distributed in the three prefectures—Iwate, Fukushima, and Aomori.

According to private correspondence it would appear that in some quarters there is a disposition to censure the Government for not having taken more active measures of relief in the famine-stricken districts. It is always difficult to deal with charges of sins of omission. In this case what the Government actually did, which critics do not seem to have taken much trouble to ascertain, is certainly very considerable, and what it did not do is measured simply by their own estimate of what it might have done. Any careful reader of the accurate painstaking reports sent in again and again by the missionaries, whose humane efforts in this matter cannot be too highly extolled, must have observed several passages referring to the extraordinarily efficient character of the organization devised by the local officials for dealing with the distressed. One writer said that he could hardly have believed in anything so thorough and others were scarcely less emphatic. These writers did not enter into any minute detail of official labours. The immediate purpose of their own charitable efforts being to supplement those of the Government; in other words to fill up the gap which officially dispensed charity must always leave, they did not feel called upon to explain at length what the Government was doing. We suggest that they might now add to their useful work some account which would allay the suspicions and mitigate the censures referred to above. At the end we shall doubtless have from the communal officers a full account of what they have done and what money has been expended. But for this,

some months will have to be still waited, and in the meanwhile it is possible that a false conviction of official backwardness may be closing some private purse strings. Unfortunately when the subscription lists were first opened a strong disposition was shown in some quarters to discover this reason or that for hesitation to give. Nothing in the world is so easy as to invent excuses for one's own want of generosity. That is not the spirit of the old ideal:

“Careless their merits or their faults to scan,

He gave to pity ere charity began.”

That kind of temper was probably in a great degree responsible for the comparative reluctance shown by the foreign community in responding to the appeal of distress, and those who suggested the mood have now much to answer for. As to the Government, its dominant policy seems to have been to encourage a spirit of self-help among the people rather than a spirit of dependence on charity. Perhaps that policy was carried too far. We have not sufficient materials to form a judgment. But it is very certain that no supineness was shown and that public works on a very large scale were organized in several districts.

The Rev. H. Loomis writes as follows:—In some of the local papers it was reported that the *Christian Herald* of Boston had raised \$10,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers in Japan. It was also stated that the Red Cross Association had raised \$10,000 through the *Christian Herald*. The *Christian Herald* is published in New York and was for many years edited by the Rev. Dr. Talmage. The present editor and proprietor is Lewis Klopsch and the Rev. G. H. Sandison and Rev. B. J. Fernie are associates. One of the most prominent features of the paper is the attention that is given to charity; large sums are frequently contributed by its subscribers to any worthy objects which are presented. During the famine in Russia a ship was chartered by the proprietor and loaded with corn for the relief of the sufferers. The same was done at the time of the famine in India. At the request of the missionaries in Japan an appeal was made in its issue of January 31st for similar assistance. As the result of that appeal \$10,000 was contributed and when it was known that cheap rice could be easily procured here the money was entrusted to the Red Cross Association to be forwarded to Japan. Owing to the excellent service that has been rendered by the Japanese Red Cross Society during the war it was thought that such an organization would be a suitable medium for the succour of those in the north who are in distress for want of food.

Donations received by the Tohoku San-Kyujitsu-kwai from the public amounted to yen 107,606.94 on Feb. 22nd. This sum has already been sent in five installments to the Governors of the prefectures affected.

Messrs. Blackmore & Co. of Kobe kindly inform us that they have received the following cable from their Sydney correspondents—Messrs. C. E. Waters and Co., of Kent-street, Sydney:—

“Mr. Samuel Hordern of Messrs. Anthony Hordern and Sons, Sydney, N.S.W., has donated 5,000 bags flour for starving Japanese people.”

We understand that Messrs. C. E. Waters & Co. are shipping the above quantity of flour by quickest route and consigning same to Messrs. Blackmore & Co., of Kobe. The flour is to be delivered in Japan free as an unconditional gift from Mr.

Samuel Horden for the relief of the famine-stricken people in the North. We may add that advice of this handsome donation has been communicated to Governor Hattori and a reply has been received from Mr. Nagai, Chief Secretary of the Ken, stating that he is "delighted to hear of such a very generous gift from an Australian merchant," and requesting Messrs. Blackmore & Co. to be the medium of the benevolent work later on.—*Kobe Herald*.

As those who have been contributing garments and pieces of cloth to the Mission Schools to make over for the sufferers in the famine section will probably be interested to know the result, we beg to make the following statement. Over one thousand garments, in all, have been made and taken, or sent, since January 20th. Of these thirty were blankets or futon covers; seven hundred kimono; and the balance smaller articles of various kinds.

All have been received, and all have been distributed, except the very last. The greater part of this work has been done by the five mission schools (Jo Gakko), of Yokohama Bluff.

The schools propose to go on working as long as the great need continues. Any one desiring to help in this form of relief may send clothing to Mrs. Booth, No. 178; Miss Converse, No. 34; Miss Crosby, No. 212; Mrs. Van Petten, No. 221, or to Miss Williams, No. 244, all on the Bluff.

The clothing, when made over, is carried without charge to the famine section.

This is, of course, quite a separate work from the donations of money which have been made, and the subscriptions of three yen per month for the assistance of needy families, which a number of ladies are giving.

The latter work will be reported later, when the list is complete.

#### CAROLINE VAN PETTEN.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged.....	7,467.85
Mr. G. E. Gregory.....	25.00
"Japan Gazette" (additional collections)...	31.00
Prof. John H. Wigmore, N.W. University of Chicago.....	100.25

The guild of Yokohama silk merchants has subscribed yen 4,575 to relieve the distress in the famine districts.

Mr. Huntington Wilson, the American Charge d'Affairs, has transmitted to the Japan Red Cross Society, through the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the sum of 40,100 yen (\$20,000) contributed by the American Red Cross Society, who collected the money through the *Christian Herald*, for the purchase of food for the famine sufferers in the northern provinces of Japan.

Some socialists held a meeting in Tokyo on Feb. 25th and agreed that the people in the famine districts must be relieved at the national expense. Messrs. T. Shiba and Y. Yamaji were elected delegates to submit their proposal to the Home Office.

The Japanese consul at Ottawa has wired to the Foreign Office that the Canadian Government has purchased five hundred tons of flour (valued at twenty-five thousand dollars) to assist in relieving the famine in Japan. Two hundred and forty-five tons will be shipped by the *Athenian* at Vancouver on March 5th, and the remainder by another steamer.

#### MENACE OF A TIN FAMINE.

Is a tin famine one of the possibilities of the near future? Mr. George L. Underhill, an expert mineralogist, speaking before a New York audience of mining-men, evidently thinks that the trade depends upon a very precarious set of circumstances. As he

points out, the total world's production of tin was in 1893, 67,700 tons; in 1895, 75,000 tons, dropping back slightly for the next four years, but rising again to 78,000 tons in 1900, and to 86,900 in 1902. The present output should not be far from 90,000 tons, with little or no increase probable during 1906, advices from the Straits giving conservative estimates of about 5 per cent. reduction in output from this source in the present year, or, say, a reduction of about 2,500 tons. Australia probably will increase its output slightly, and efforts are being made to open known deposits in Annam, and some work is being done in Alaska, where good deposits of excellent tin have been found, but none of these can have any appreciable effect on the situation for 1906. Consumption has outstripped production, a visible supply of 40,000 tons in January, 1897, with an annual consumption of 69,000 tons, having dwindled to 13,500 tons on January 1, 1906, with a consumption of around 90,000 tons. The decrease in visible supplies was very rapid from 1897 to 1903, amounting to 22,500 tons, the reduction since amounting to only 4000 tons, the shortage of 1905 being 1000 tons. If it were not for the extremely low state of the present visible supply, the situation would not be alarming, as a very slight increase in the output would, if the consumption did not correspondingly increase, soon restore the equilibrium, but at the present moment the world is living from hand to mouth. As it takes three months for tin to reach New York from Singapore, the first being the principal port of consumption and the latter of supply, a world's supply of 22,500 tons is necessary to keep things just moving, and as the visible supply is only 13,500 tons, an invisible supply of 9,000 tons must be assumed to make a proper balance. This must be in the hands of consumers, as points of production seem to be very closely sold up, and it is altogether probable that the consumers, owing to extreme high prices, are not carrying more than the bare necessities of the case demand. The situation is critical—a probable increased consumption, a probable decreased production, and insignificant visible supply, no margin is left for accidents of any kind. A drought or flood, a strike or epidemic in the Straits Settlements, or even a succession of losses at sea of tin-bearing vessels, and a tin famine will be upon us, with prices soaring to the zenith and many consumers entirely out of supplies and none to be had. It behooves all users of tin, said Mr. Underwood in conclusion, to watch the trend of visible supplies, and if they show any material reduction from the present amount to stock up at once for probable wants, no matter what the price of tin.

#### THE RECENT GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Malcolm Lincoln, writing from London to the *New York Commercial*, says that in many respects the late election campaign in Great Britain was remarkable for the number of ladies of high rank who took an active part in it. Both of the leading parties had more than the usual quota of feminine orators and canvassers, and the Independent Labour party shouted itself hoarse in commendation of the efforts put forth in behalf of its candidates by the dainty Countess of Warwick. As lovely to look upon as she was ten years ago, perfumed, gowned in lace and coated in ermine, she went on the stump with the enthusiasm of a Frenchwoman

in the days of the Terror. Some of her doctrines were scarcely less revolutionary than the declarations of the "Dames of the Red Petticoat," whose clamourings Carlyle likened to the screams of the furies.

"I give Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman just 18 months," she shouted in a speech to the dock labourers of the West Ham division of London, when announcement was made of the election of "Will" Thorne, the Socialist, for whose triumph she had worked early and late for a month. The horny handed sons of toil unharnessed the horse from the tradesman's wagon at whose tailboard she harangued them and drew the vehicle around the division, going without their suppers—and their beer too—that night in order to show her their gratitude.

"Men, my brothers. Men, the workers"—that was the way she spoke to them. "Don't let the aristocrats buy you off. Stand to your guns. Be independent of the so-called ruling class. Never lose sight of the end as to which you and I and all Socialistic thinkers and workers are agreed—the feeding and maintenance of children by the state."

Her audience roared its approval and Lady Warwick—still remembered among a certain set as "Babbling Brooke"—laughed prettily in return. She greatly offended some of the social leaders of the "upper ten" by her satirical allusion to their methods of electioneering, but they had laid themselves open to her sharp thrusts. For instance, Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt, who canvassed for the Liberals, went into a neighbourhood densely crowded with labouring men and invited all to a big luncheon of muffins and cakes! The Countess of Warwick had fine sport with this trick. "Oh, you working men of England," she cried, "will you let a woman bamboozle you with the contents of a bakery? Is that all there is in the Liberal platform—cakes and muffins? Oh, muffins, muffins, muffins! What crimes are committed in your name!" As Lady Warwick is a practiced elocutionist and has a far-carrying voice, this attack proved highly damaging to Liberal sentiment in West Ham. She heard that Consuelo Vanderbilt, Duchess of Marlborough, was campaigning for the Unionists and Tories—for the fiscal reformers and Chamberlainites—in an automobile and taking the car down into the most squalid districts of London.

"Now, look, at our American duchess!" she exclaimed. "She is the daughter of one of the richest men in the world. She could buy up any parish at the East End and not feel the loss in her bank account. She goes around for votes in a motor car that cost not a shilling less than five thousand pounds—the price of the chariot of Croesus, and she expects to get a vote every time she gives a labouring man a ride."

"Comrades and friends in the glorious cause of emancipation of labour, will you be gulled by such arts? Will you give up your rights because a slender vision in an automobile veil comes to take a drop of tea with your wives and to lug you off to the polls at one vote per ride? Shame on you! The motor car will prove a juggernaut; whether you ride in it or lie under it is all the same."

#### TOTAL CASUALTIES OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

The following official figures give the number of deaths in the Japanese forces from all causes during the late war:—

	Killed or Died from Wounds	Deaths from Disease and Accidents	Total deaths.
Imperial Guards.....	3,049	1,943	4,992
First Division.....	6,438	3,118	9,556
Second ".....	3,964	1,389	5,353
Third ".....	5,774	2,003	7,777
Fourth ".....	3,815	2,586	6,401
Fifth ".....	3,713	2,332	6,045
Sixth ".....	3,205	1,442	4,647
Seventh ".....	3,835	502	4,337
Eighth ".....	4,016	934	4,950
Ninth ".....	8,211	1,995	10,206
Tenth ".....	4,073	1,866	5,939
Eleventh ".....	6,988	2,610	9,598
Twelfth ".....	1,811	2,126	3,937
	58,892	24,846	83,738

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

Prof. Omori, speaking through the *Japan Times*, states that it is improbable that any great earthquake will occur in Japan this year. A great earthquake generally occurs after some year when the number of earthquakes has been small. In 1904 there were 155 earthquakes in Tokyo, and in 1905 the number was 154. There have been years when Tokyo had only 32, 46 or 50 earthquakes. The frequent occurrence of earthquakes in the last two years, tends, so to speak, to preserve the normal state or "health" of the earth, the tremors acting as a sort of safety valve to ease terrestrial disturbances. The earthquake of Saturday was not a very severe one. Its maximum horizontal motion was only 9 m.m. Compare this with the earthquake of October 15th, 1882, in which the vibration was 42 m.m., and with that of June 20th, 1894, when the figure was 73 m.m. Compared with those earthquakes this one was quite insignificant.

The earthquake which visited Yokohama and adjacent regions on Saturday was exceptionally severe—far more so than the one of the previous evening, which startled many. It began at 9.14 a.m., and for about a minute shook things up in a most lively manner. Several chimnies were damaged on the Bluff and in the settlement, and in many houses vases and other articles were upset or smashed, but the damage done was trifling considering the severity of the shock.

According to the Yokohama Observatory, the shock commenced at 9.14 a.m. with a slight motion for thirteen seconds, after which it grew severe in both horizontal and vertical motions. When the motions became most severe, the maximum amplitude was 39.09 millimetres per 1.53 seconds. At this stage, an accident happened to the seismological apparatus and consequently no further investigations were possible. The duration of the shock was four minutes and three seconds. The shock was felt from Aomori to Osaka, the centre being Tokyo.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is reported by the *Jiji* that the negotiations of the Tokyo Electric Light Co. and a British syndicate as to the former's proposal for a loan of five hundred thousand pounds sterling were concluded on Feb. 20th and the agreement duly signed. On Wednesday, the Japanese company held a general meeting, at which the contract was submitted to the shareholders. The contract was unanimously approved. The essential terms of the agreement appear to be that interest at 5 per cent. per annum shall be paid, that the actual receipts for the loan shall be £92 per 100; the loan to be redeemed after fifteen years; and the whole of the property of the Japanese company to be taken as guarantee. The company intend to apply the loan to the establishment of an electric station, availing themselves of water-power; when the new works are completed, they also will be offered as security to the creditors.

The *Shogyo* has a report with reference to the death of Mrs. Walkenstein, wife of Dr. Walkenstein, at Vladivostok, during the late disturbances. The paper says that she was one of the leaders of political agitation and devoted herself to efforts for the attainment of popular government in consequence of which she had been confined in prisons on Saghalien and in other places. At the outbreak of the troubles in Vladivostok, on January 23rd she joined the insurgents as one of their leaders. While so acting she was killed by a shower of bullets discharged by the troops. Her death was profoundly

regretted not only by the revolutionaries but by the general public. Funeral rites were performed after the settlement of the disturbance.

No Russian prisoners now remain in Japan. Their repatriation has been accomplished in remarkably quick time considering their enormous numbers (71,963, including 1,438 officers). The first batch left Japan on Nov. 12th from Yokohama; the last (2,800) left Yokkaichi on Feb. 19th by the British steamer *Monarch*.

Conflicting reports are in circulation as to the whereabouts of General Mischenko who was appointed Commander of Vladivostok after the outbreak of the recent disturbance. The *Shogyo* declares that it has obtained information from a trustworthy source that General Mischenko arrived at Vladivostok on Feb. 6th and took over the duties from Major-General Altarimoff. The paper adds that previous to his arrival he sent a number of Cossacks from Manchuria to Vladivostok and issued a public proclamation in which he said he sympathized with the bluejackets who had caused the disturbance and intimated that he did not intend to punish them severely.

Professor Paul Harzer, in an address delivered before the students at the Kiel University on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday, referred at some length to the development of exact sciences in Japan prior to the Restoration. In the Imperial Library, Tokyo, he remarked, there are something like 2,000 written and printed Japanese mathematical works extending as far back as the year 1595; and it is scarcely remarkable that the determination of the "Ludolphian Number" ( $\pi$ ) played a prominent part in the thoughts of early Japanese mathematicians. In 1627 the approximation  $79/23$  was known, while in the second half of the seventeenth century values had been obtained which are correct to 9 or 10 places. The well known value  $355/113$  was known in 1709, and in 1722 and 1739 values correct to 49 and 51 places had been found. Among the early "circle squarers" Kowa Seki (1642-1708) occupied a leading place. His methods, which were applicable to circular arcs generally, depended on successive bisection, but in solving the quadratic equations by means of a series the binomial expansion of the square root was used. During the eighteenth century four series for  $\pi$  were known to Naomaro Ajima, who also dealt with the ellipse. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Enzo Wada was acquainted with the catenary and cycloid, and it now appears proved that Seki and his immediate successors studied the binomial theorem theory of numbers, the properties of maxima and minima, determinants, and spherical trigonometry. Of geodetical observations we have records dating from 1613, and these culminated in the measurement of arcs of the meridian by Ino Chuokei (?) in 1800-1818. On the other hand, even as late as 1895, complaints were made of the neglect of higher mathematical study in Japan. In all probability the ideas of the early Japanese mathematicians were imported from the Occident through the medium of the Dutch.

At a recent meeting of the British Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, held at Burlington House, London, Professor Gowland, in the absence of the author, presented a comprehensive paper by Mr. A. R. Weigall on the subject of gold mining in

Japan. The author said that, owing to the small amount and superficial nature of the development yet carried out, little was known about gold mining in Japan, but having spent three years in an examination of gold mining prospects in that country he took a somewhat hopeful view of the future of the industry. The gold producing portions of the Empire were Honshu, Kiushiu, Hokkaido, and Formosa. The alluvial mines were in Hokkaido, but it was in the mining of auriferous deposits other than placers that the bulk of the future supply of Japan might be looked for. In the year 1902 five principal reef districts produced 68,356 oz. of gold. Mine workings of all gradations were to be seen in Japan. The working costs for the best managed plant the author had seen in Japan were 11s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton crushed, mining costing 3s. 9d., and milling 3s. 10d. per ton. An abundant supply of mining labour at a low rate of pay was ensured, and he was of opinion that the Japanese miner was the best labourer at his price in the world. The average daily wages of men and women engaged in mining gold ores in 1902 were—men 10.056d., and women 4.632d. The Japanese made good surveyors and assayers. The requirements of the mining authorities were not exacting, and the area of land allowed to be taken up ranged from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres to 500 acres. The total gold production of the Empire, including Formosa, during recent years had been:—1900, 80,161 oz.; 1901, 113,122 oz.; and 1902, 143,993 oz.

Few persons have any idea of the phenomenal growth of the manufacture of electrical apparatus in the United States. In 1905 it amounted to \$217,000,000, as compared with \$175,000,000 in 1904, a gain of \$41,500,000, or 23 per cent. As might have been expected, the largest single item was for motors. Their output in 1905 aggregated \$42,000,000. Insulated wires and cables were a close second, with \$40,000,000; telephone apparatus, \$37,000,000, which was a gain of 25 per cent. over 1904. The earnings of the various corporations furnishing electrical communication, transportation and illumination in the United States amounted to about \$720,000,000 in 1905, an increase of \$100,000,000 over the preceding year. The following table gives a good idea of the growth of the trade:

	1905.	1904.
Telegraph and cable cos...	\$45,000,000	\$40,000,000
Telephone companies.....	140,000,000	110,000,000
Electric light companies...	135,000,000	120,000,000
Street & other railway cos.	325,000,000	290,000,000
Isolated plant supply cos...	75,000,000	60,000,000
Total .....	720,000,000	620,000,000

Shipowners throughout the Empire (excepting the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, etc.) held a meeting on Feb. 23rd at the Kaibo-ro in Osaka. They decided to form a union and to organize a limited association. The vessels owned by the shipowners of the western provinces aggregate eighty thousand tons and those in eastern waters fifty thousand tons.

The Government has introduced into the Diet a bill for reducing the size of the 50 *sen* and 20 *sen* silver pieces now in circulation. These coins being in effect mere tokens there is no reason why they should not be made as small as convenience dictates. At present if one is so unfortunate as to receive at a railway station or a post office change for a five *yen* note in half-*yen* pieces, one finds oneself bound with an unwieldy weight of



metal. The inconvenience of the subsidiary coins has been specially felt since the introduction of the gold standard, for the smallest denomination of the latter (apart from the one-yen gold coin which is too small to be safely used), was such that people were perforce obliged to carry a large quantity of subsidiary coins, especially as notes of smaller denomination were withdrawn from circulation. Minting of subsidiary coins left a large margin of profit to the Government and this constituted one of the specially designed assets under the new system. The public, however, protested a great deal against the inconvenience of these heavy silver coins, though they long ago ceased to protest either because custom reconciles men to any grievance or because they have become hopeless of redress. The Government, however, is now meeting the situation by a measure which might, one thinks, have been taken long ago. The fifty *sen* piece of the future will measure 9/10 of an inch in diameter whereas the present coin measures 1.02 inch, and will weigh only 10.1250 grams against 13.4783 grams. The 20 *sen* piece will be correspondingly reduced from a diameter of 0.74 inches to .967 inches and from a weight of 5.3914 grams to 4.0500 grams. The 10 *sen* piece will not be altered as to size but will become somewhat lighter. There are about 50 million *yen* worth of 50 *sen* and 20 *sen* in circulation and consequently the changes now contemplated will bring to the Treasury a profit of about 16 million *yen*.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, the successor of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel as Commander of the British squadron in China waters, arrived at Hongkong on Feb. 13th in the British warship *King Alfred*. The *Fiji* reports that the *Hogue*, *Sutlej*, *Andromeda*, and *Bonaventure* will shortly return home.

An Otaru telegram says that two freight trains on the Hokkaido Colliery Railway collided at 10 p.m. on Feb. 24th with the result that two cars were smashed and a brakeman was killed.

The recent bestowal by H. M. the King of England of the Order of Merit on three most distinguished Japanese warriors reminds the *Yorodzu Choho* of the very poor reward the Japanese Government is accustomed to give to men outside of military and naval circles who have rendered great services. The Order of Merit is worn by 15 Englishmen, of whom only 6 are soldiers; the rest are either great men of letters, artists or scientists, such as Mr. John Morley, Sir Alma Tadema and Lord Kelvin. In Japan it is only soldiers who are honoured with such high distinction. No literary men and artists have ever been decorated, while though a few men of science have been, yet the Orders they have received are of a much inferior rank. For instance, Dr. Shiga, the well-known bacteriologist, was recently decorated with the Sixth Order of the Rising Sun—an honour which is usually given to a sub-lieutenant of unknown fame. Can the great service rendered by Dr. Shiga in the scientific field be adequately compared, remarks our contemporary, with the merit of a sub-lieutenant who may have led a company of soldiers on the battle-field?

The *Asahi* publishes a story describing the devotion and loyalty of a soldier of the Eighth Division. Among those who fell into the hands of the Russians at Heikautai, on Jan. 28th last year, was Shibata Urakichi, who had been badly wounded in the foot during a night attack upon a portion of the

Russian right wing. He was taken to the Harbin Hospital, where he found three of his comrades who, being also wounded, had likewise been captured. They agreed that after they had recovered sufficiently they would escape from custody and then attack the Russian headquarters by setting the building on fire. They were then, if successful in this part of the scheme, to cut the telegraph and telephone lines between headquarters and the various Russian armies. But their plans were upset by the intimation on March 23rd that they were to be transferred to Russia, and they were at once removed from hospital and put on board a train. Seeing all his hopes blasted, Shibata, when the train was near Hishovania, obtained possession of a loaded rifle belonging to one of the guards (all of whom were drunk or engaged in card-playing) and, retiring to the lavatory, shot himself in the throat. To his comrades, who were attracted to the place by the shot, he merely said he wished death rather than consignment to the enemy's country as a prisoner. Then with a *banzai* to the Emperor he passed away.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Viscount Ito (Sukemaro), which occurred in Tokyo. Deceased was born in August, 1835, in Kagoshima. During the war of the Restoration he was Vice-Commander of the *Kasuga* and in 1870 was promoted Lieut.-Commander. The following year saw him reach the rank of Commander. He participated in the affairs of the Satsuma Rebellion and the Saga trouble, after which the Emperor decorated him with the First Class of the Rising Sun. In 1878 the distinguished officer was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. From 1880 to 1884 he was Director of the Bureau of War Affairs and President of the Naval College, and in 1890 he was appointed a member of the Upper House and at the same time Grand Attendant in the Kinkei Hall of the Imperial Palace.

On the 26th inst. during the public trial of Mr. Kono Hironaka and the others who with him are charged with inciting a Tokyo mob to violence on the night of the 5th of September a curious incident occurred. One of the accused, by name Yoshizawa, when questioned in open court gave evidence diametrically opposed to his testimony at the magisterial enquiry. The court was full of barristers representing the accused. They numbered 150 and occupied so much space that very little room remained for spectators. The bench, immediately on hearing Mr. Yoshizawa's evidence, called attention to the glaring discrepancy between his present and his previous statements. He admitted the discrepancy, but declined to give any intelligible explanation of it. Finally the judges agreed to clear the court and hold a session *in camera* in order that Yoshizawa might be induced to tell the truth. The result is of course unknown, but all sorts of conjectures are published by the press, the least injurious being that Yoshizawa, though he took part in the riot, was in reality a detective in the pay of the police. This, it will be observed, does not at all account for his sudden *volte face*, and we observe with some surprise that certain of our Tokyo contemporaries appear to attach importance to the ultimate statements of a man who by deliberate perjury, has proved himself unworthy of all credence.

There is in the press and will be published early in March, by the Kanasahi Publishing House, Tokyo, another little work on

*Bushido*, entitled "*Bushido in the Past and in the Present*." The writer is Rev. John Toshimichi Imai, an old pupil of the late Archdeacon Shaw, and long associated with the English Church Mission at S. Andrew's, Shiba. Mr. Imai has twice visited England and is well known to many of the leaders in the English Church, numbering among his other friends Bishop Gore of Birmingham. It was, we believe, in response to requests made to him from England for further light on *Bushido* that Mr. Imai set himself to the task he has now fulfilled. We may expect good things in the book, and it will no doubt be especially welcome to those who desire to see *Bushido* sympathetically treated from the Christian standpoint.

#### "NIOBE" IN KOBE.

"Niobe," as played by Kobe amateurs, seems to have greatly delighted a large audience at the Gymnasium last Friday. The players were Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. W. King, Mrs. F. Harrold, Miss Atkinson, Miss Penney, Mr. C. Crowther, Mr. W. G. Feast, Mr. S. Wheeler, and Mr. G. J. Penney. The lady who writes under the thinly veiled pseudonym of "Santa Sophia," tells the *Kobe Herald* all about the frocks which were worn. She says:—Mrs. McWilliams, in the title role, wore a Greek robe which fell in graceful statuesque folds, girdled by heavy cord. The second costume was an elaborate tea-gown of pale yellow over white accordion pleated gauze; the over dress was bordered with pale green leaves embroidered in a darker shade, the same trimming finishing the long "angel" sleeves. Mrs. King, as "Helen," wore in the first act black chiffon cut very primly in full accordance with the character represented. She changed to a dark grey silk walking costume, trimmed with turquoise blue velvet medallions and vest. A word of praise must be given to this lady's "make-up," for it is not often one sees an amateur so willing to sacrifice her looks for the sake of artistic effect. Mrs. Harrold's evening dress was of pink silk veiled with cream lace, and in the second act she wore pale blue with a white embroidered vest. Miss Crowther's white muslin with its innumerable little frills was fitting foil for the elish school girl she so charmingly portrayed. Miss Atkinson looked bewitching in cream lace and even more so in a dark red with white embroidered vest, and one could understand and share in "Corney's" infatuation. Miss Merrilees, as "Madeline Mifton," was a stately figure clad in a stylish travelling costume of deep crushed strawberry tint, trimmed with a darker shade of velvet, with a hat to match. Miss Penney's get up as "Mary" was absolutely correct in every detail.

#### DINNER AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

In honour of Viscount Aoki (recently appointed Ambassador to Washington) and Viscountess Aoki a dinner was given on Friday evening by Mr. Huntington Wilson, American Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. Wilson, at the Legation in Tokyo.

The guests included:—Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, and Mme. Saito; H.E. Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs; Viscount Inaba, Bishop Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Shugio, Mr. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mr. A. M. Knapp, Prof. E. W. and Mrs. Clement, Rev. D. C. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. H. Satoh, Mr. John B. Gibbs, Mr. Geo. H. Scidmore.

The menu was as follows:—

Oyster cocktails  
Crème de tomate  
Saumon bouilli, sœ. verte  
Jambon de Virginie, sœ. Cumberland, Epimards  
Choux-fleurs, sœ. mousseline  
Faisan roti, bread sauce, Petit pois  
Croustades au parmesan, salade  
Glace caramel

After Mr. Huntington Wilson had proposed the health of the guests of honour, Viscount Aoki replied with a brief acknowledgment of the general expression of goodwill.

## REACTION IN CHINA.

THERE are two prominent features of the reaction in China, one of them the reaction itself, which is not at all strange, the other the view taken by certain foreign critics, which is exceedingly strange. It is not at all strange that the Chinese should have grown intolerably impatient of the domineering treatment to which they have been subjected by foreign Powers for more than a century. That may seem a hard thing to say, and so it is from certain points of view. The foreign representative or the foreign consul stationed in China has found himself again and again, nay, habitually confronted by conditions which cannot be apparently reconciled with any theory of Chinese reasonableness. In short he finds himself entangled in the vicious circle which, having had its remote origin in Western aggression, has travelled on through Chinese resentment to foreign retaliation, and thence back again over the same weary route. He discovers no way of emerging from that circle, and being perpetually tied to it by the law of like to like he adds his quota to the unhappy series of events and naturally resents the notion that any other course was possible. It is in fact a case of an evil groove in which the feet of foreigner and Chinaman alike are fastened, but the fact remains that the Chinaman's struggles to reach a higher and juster plane of international treatment deserve the sympathy of all humane onlookers, terribly perplexing as such struggles must be to civilized statesmen. All that, we say, is plain enough, neither strange nor puzzling. But what are we to say for the singular theory enunciated by some extremely wise foreign observers namely, that Japan is egging China on in this matter and is inciting her to conduct an anti-foreign crusade. It is simply not conceivable that any of the analysts who throw this kind of dust into public eyes can have wasted a moment's serious reflection on the problem. For with what explicable object could the Japanese pursue such a course? Japan, judged by her modern career, can scarcely be set down as a weakling and no hypothesis short of her absolute idiocy would account for the attitude thus assigned to her. If she be urging China to make the Middle Kingdom an intolerable abode for all foreigners, her own people will be equally included in the inevitable exodus. If she be prompting China to defy the world, to deprive foreign life and property of all safeguards, the lives and properties of her own subjects will be equally insecure. It is not a case of China for the Chinese and Japanese, but of China for the Chinese only. What sort of mad vertigo could betray Japan into a suicidal mania of this kind? The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* shrewdly observes that if China herself paused to think, she would hold her hand. For by what means was she originally compelled to make the concessions and grant the privileges which she is now burning to recover? Was it not

precisely by acts of lawlessness and violence which in foreign hands became weapons of exaction? In fact in order to cut down the crop of troubles that have grown out of her own errors in the past China is about to sow a new crop with precisely the same seed. Doubtless if the Chinese took that sensible view of the situation the voices now clamouring for *riken kaifuku* would soon sink into silence. But Chinese exasperation seems for the moment to have broken down the barriers of Chinese reason, solid a quality as the latter has always proved itself. The Japanese at all events may be acquitted of the imbecility of egging poor single-handed China to leap into the arena of armed nations. It is not the perdition of China that Japan seeks to compass but her preservation, and we hold that there can be no more pestilential perversers of present history than those who, blinded by their own racial prejudices, read into the acts of every Oriental nation the most hateful and the least rational motives.

## THE TAX ON BUILDING LANDS.

MUCH difference of opinion appears to be caused by the Government's new Bill with regard to the re-assessment of building land. The provisions of the measure have been pretty fully explained in these columns. We now read in Tokyo journals that the political parties are greatly divided in their attitude towards the question. The *Seiyu-kai* are said to be tolerably unanimous, though even in their ranks some dissenters are found. But the Progressists are split into two distinct camps, and so are the Daido and the Seiko Clubs, so that the fate of the Bill is very problematical.

At present, under the War-tax system, owners of urban building lands pay 20 per cent. of the assessed value of the land and owners of rural building lands pay 8 per cent. The Government's view is that the proposed method of re-assessment would not increase this burden but would merely correct the inequalities which now disfigure the incidence of the tax. That forecast is not universally endorsed, however. A member of committee in the Lower House has calculated that whereas the revenue at present derived from this tax is 16 million *yen*, it would be 25 millions under the new system. That would mean an addition of over 50 per cent. to the present burden and naturally in the face of such a possibility there are calls for fuller investigations, and for postponing the bill until next session. The Tokyo City Assembly is said to have calculated that whereas the Treasury's proposal to multiply by ten the present assessed value and take the product as the new basis of taxation, would not increase the burden on landholders in the Nihonbashi, Kanda, Asakusa, Shiba and Kyobashi districts, the payments required from the inhabitants of the other ten districts forming the city would receive an addition of 1,580,000 *yen*. It is scarcely to be supposed that this estimate is entirely

erroneous, yet how can we otherwise credit the statement attributed to the Treasury that the new method would not make any material difference to the tax-payer? The *Keizai Zasshi* writes very clearly on the subject. It supports the measure, regarding it as a proper method of placing the building-land's tax on a basis which shall be not only fair by comparison, but shall also permanently include the increased rate arising out of the war. But the *Keizai* does not admit that individual tax-payers will not be sensibly affected. The general fiscal outcome may not be altered materially, but the individual land-owner will find his dues augmented or diminished. We (*Japan Mail*) do not clearly follow this argument, for the *Keizai* says that to multiply the assessed value of urban building lands by 8 and that of rural building lands by 3-2 would leave the present collection unaffected. The Government, however, takes the multiplier 10 for maximum, and consequently the final result may be a very sensible augmentation of the levy.

## "IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

ONE of the foremost poets of the Nineteenth Century declared that the saddest words in the English language are, "It might have been." Human experience in every age bears him out in his sorrowful dictum. All through the long drawn vistas of history this bitter cry has risen, time and again, to the lips of men and women of every degree, and it will be so, we fear, until the last sentence comes to be written in the very last chapter of the Book of Life. A historical study entitled "The Wives of Henry the Eighth and the Parts they Played in History," which comes from the pen of Major MARTIN HUME, and which has just been published by Mr. EVELEIGH NASH, of London, might well have printed these words as its text. HENRY VIII. played no inconsiderable part in the work of the English Reformation and he has found defenders and detractors in every century since he paid the last great debt of Nature. FROUDE, his warmest admirer, undoubtedly plied the white-wash brush too freely, though he certainly did obtain a clearer insight into many of HENRY's motives than did some of his biographers. It was inevitable that such a man living in such an age—the "seething time" as one imaginative writer describes it—should engage the attention of historical critics, and it is also inevitable that approaching him from so many different points of view they should find the KING's character reflected in as many different facets. Major HUME, who has devoted the best part of his literary life to investigating subjects dealing with the Tudors, presents HENRY in a somewhat different light to some of his dissectors. He writes of him as he sees him, the central figure of the politico-religious turmoil of the sixteenth century:—

"I regard Henry himself (says Major Hume) not as the far-seeing statesman he is so often depicted for us, sternly resolved from the first to free his country from the yoke of Rome, and pressing forward through a lifetime with his eyes firmly fixed upon the goal of England's religious freedom; but rather as a weak, vain, boastful man, the plaything of his passions, which were artfully made use of by rival parties to forward religious and political ends in the struggle of giants that ended in the Reformation."

This strikes the keynote of the book, and in dealing with the sad story of HENRY's wives he follows out his train of argument without undue deviation from the central line of observation. The *Spectator*, in a review of the volume, says that it would be rather curious to speculate what kind of history England might have had if the question of European alliances had not made young HENRY's marriage with his brother's widow, KATHERINE, politically advisable, and if the Spanish Princess had been sent back, as at one time seemed likely, to Spain. Or again, if KATHARINE had borne a son to succeed his father, or if she had been a woman of more tact and prudence and of less stateliness, so that she could have condescended to those arts which might have managed HENRY and kept his worthless affection; how then, with no irritated KING, no greedy CROMWELL, or time-serving CRANMER, would the Reformation have fared in England? No EDWARD VI., no "great ELIZA's golden time"! The speculation, though profitless now after nearly four hundred years, opens up a vista which possesses boundless attractions, for thoughtful folks cannot help but agree that if the POPE had not been forced by CHARLES V. to oppose HENRY as to the divorce from KATHARINE—the EMPEROR being not at all moved by kindness for his ill-used aunt, but by the fear of a French marriage for HENRY, so anxiously planned by the deceived and miscalculating WOLSEY—means would have been found to prevent any violent separation between England and Rome. But then so many things hang upon that if. If LUTHER had received different treatment at Worms; if the Stuarts had been able to deal honourably with men and women; if GEORGE WASHINGTON had succumbed to the rigours of his early backwoodsman wars with the frontier Indians and the French; if NAPOLEON the Third had not been an invalid in 1870—well, the history of the world would have been very different and the sum of human happiness perhaps might not have risen to quite so high a level as it stands at the present hour.

#### THE TSAR AND HIS COSSACKS.

THE Cossacks deserve well of the TSAR. But for them the recent troubles in the great centres of population, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Vladivostock and the Livonian towns, would have been far longer prolonged, though perhaps the outcome would have made far less disheartening to western onlookers. The ruthless methods of the Cossacks cowed the mob and the autocracy of the TSAR weathered the storm. Ever since IVAN the Terrible con-

quered the Khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan during the years 1552-54, the Cossacks who inhabited the lands drained by the Dnieper, Don, Volga, and Ural have been a weapon of offence and defence ever ready to the hand of the TSAR. Though they were Russian by origin, language and sympathy the habit of kidnapping Tartar women introduced among the Cossacks a certain admixture of blood which has tinged very considerably their outlook on life. As to their political status, in the days of their first absorption into the Russian empire, it cannot be easily defined. While professing allegiance and devotion to the TSAR they did not think it necessary to obey him, except in so far as his orders suited their own convenience. And, as Sir DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE points out, the TSAR acted towards them in similar fashion. When he found it convenient he called them his faithful subjects, and when complaints were made to him about their raids on Turkish territory, he declared that they were not his subjects, but runaways and brigands, and that the SULTAN might punish them as he thought fit. At the same time, the so-called runaways and brigands regularly received supplies and ammunition from Moscow. Down to the middle of the 17th century the Cossacks of the Dnieper stood in a similar relation to the Polish Kings: then they threw off their allegiance and entered the pay of the TSARS of Muscovy. These Cossacks of the Dnieper lived by fishing, hunting and marauding and knew nothing of discipline, except in war time. The utmost equality reigned in their fortified camps, and the common saying, "Bear patiently, Cossack, you will one day be Ataman," was often realised, for every year the office bearers laid down the insignia of office in presence of the general assembly and after thanking the brotherhood for the honour they had enjoyed retired to their former position of common Cossack. The Cossacks of the Don, Volga and Ural were somewhat different in organisation; having no fortified camp they assembled only when necessity demanded. In WALLACE's "Russia" we read that these military communities rendered valuable service to the empire of the TSAR:—

The best means of protecting the southern frontier was to have as allies a large body of men leading the same kind of life and capable of carrying on the same kind of warfare as the nomadic marauders; and such a body of men were the Free Cossacks. The sentiment of self-preservation and the desire of booty kept them constantly on the alert. By sending out small parties in all directions, by "procuring tongues"—that is to say, by kidnapping and torturing straggling Tartars with a view to extracting information from them—and by keeping spies in the enemy's territory, they were generally apprised beforehand of any intended incursion. When danger threatened, the ordinary precautions were redoubled. Day and night patrols kept watch at the points where the enemy was expected; as soon as sure signs of his approach were discovered, a pile of tarred barrels prepared for the purpose was fired to give the alarm. Rapidly the signal was repeated at one point of observation after another, and by this primitive system of telegraphy in the course of a few hours the whole district was up in arms. If the invaders were not too numerous, they were at once attacked and driven back. If they could not be successfully resisted, they were allowed to pass; but a troop of Cossacks was sent to pillage their *aouls* in their

absence, whilst another and larger force was collected, in order to intercept them when they were returning home laden with booty.

Notwithstanding these valuable services, the Cossack communities were a constant source of diplomatic difficulties and political dangers. As they paid very little attention to the orders of the Government, they supplied the Sultan with any number of *casus belli*, and were often ready to turn their arms against the power to which they professed allegiance.

The Government naturally strove to put an end to this danger, and ultimately succeeded. All the Cossacks were deprived of their independence, but the fate of the various communities was different. Those of the Volga were transferred to the Terek, where they had abundant occupation in guarding the frontier against the incursions of the Eastern Caucasian tribes. The Zaporovians held tenaciously to their "Dnieper liberties," and resisted all interference, till they were forcibly disbanded in the time of Catherine II. The majority of them fled to Turkey, where some of their descendants are still to be found, and the remainder were settled on the Kubán, where they could lead their old life by carrying on an irregular warfare with the tribes of the Western Caucasus. Since the capture of Shamyl and the pacification of the Caucasus, this Cossack population of the Kubán and the Terek, extending in an unbroken line from the Sea of Azof to the Caspian, have been able to turn their attention to peaceful pursuits, and now raise large quantities of wheat for exportation; but they still retain their martial bearing, and some of them regret the good old times when a brush with the Circassians was an ordinary occurrence and the work of tilling the soil was often diversified with a more exciting kind of occupation.

The Cossacks of the Ural and the Don have been allowed to remain in their old homes, but they have been deprived of their independence and self-government, and their social organisation has been completely changed. The boisterous popular assemblies which formerly decided all public affairs have been abolished, and the custom of choosing the *Ataman* and other office-bearers by popular election has been replaced by a system of regular promotion, according to rules elaborated in St. Petersburg. The officers and their families now compose a kind of hereditary aristocracy, which has succeeded in appropriating, by means of Imperial grants, a large portion of the land which was formerly common property.

As the Empire expanded in Asia, the system of protecting the frontier by Cossack colonists was extended eastwards, so that now there is a belt of Cossack territory stretching almost without interruption from the banks of the Don to the coast of the Pacific. It is divided into eleven sections, in each of which is settled a Cossack corps with a separate administration.

When universal military service was introduced in 1873, the Cossacks were brought under the new law; but in order to preserve their military traditions and habits they were allowed to retain, with certain modifications, their old organisation, rights and privileges. In return for a large amount of fertile land and exemption from direct taxation, they have to equip themselves at their own expense, and serve for twenty years, of which three are spent in preparatory training, twelve in the active army, and five in the reserve. This system gives to the army a contingent of about 330,000 men—divided into 890 squadrons and 108 infantry companies—with 236 guns.

It goes without saying that the Cossacks look upon themselves as the most valuable troops in the TSAR's service, and carry themselves accordingly. Their record during the Japan-Russo War does not bear out their boast, though some military critics contend that they had no opportunity of displaying their qualities, save in the one instance, when MISCHENKO made his famous cavalry raid to Yingkow. The matter of the Cossack land, which the TSAR has been asked to settle by a system of restoration, has been a burning question among them for many generations. Originally the Cossacks were not allowed to take up agricultural pursuits; they were a pastoral people and their assemblies tried to keep them so. But gradually the more progressive among them began to sow wheat and the area of corn-land very quickly extended. Then came about a change which altered the old conditions very materially. The more methodical families increased in wealth



and the lazy and improvident went under in the struggle, till at last the best parts of the Cossack lands became the private property of certain families, and the land-less Cossack became merely an agricultural labourer, without any share in the communal lands. It is to redress this grievance, to divide up the land among every member of the Horde, as in the olden days, that the Cossacks are now petitioning their TSAR.

### IMPERIAL DIET.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers had quite an exceptional field-day yesterday (23rd instant), when the Bill for a National Debts Adjustment Fund and that for continuing the war taxes came up for discussion. The former measure was passed without difficulty, but against the second were found arranged the whole of the habitual malcontents, led by Viscounts Tani and Soga. Viscount Soga moved an amendment limiting the time of the Bill's operation but the House rejected it, and finally, after the debate had lasted from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m., less the usual mid-day recess, the Bill was adopted. Thus all the serious financial problems may now be said to have been disposed of.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.05 p.m. on Feb 22nd. The Order of the Day was as follows:—

- 1.—First reading of a Government bill regarding the abolition of the tax on Exchequer Bonds on Stock Exchanges.
- 2.—Continued first reading of the Government bill regarding the settlement of the special financial measures connected with the late extraordinary affair.
- 3.—Continued first reading of a representation regarding exemption from taxes in distressed districts.
- 4.—First reading of a representation regarding the revision of city organization.
- 5.—First reading of a private bill regarding the revision of the street and village organizations.
- 6.—A private bill regarding the abolition of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office.
- 7.—A private bill regarding the establishing of an institute for investigating insanity.
- 8.—Report by the Chairman of a Special Committee on a petition for exempting from taxes agricultural land and 193 other matters.
- 9.—Report by the Chairman of a Special Committee on a petition exempting import duty on cocoons.
- 10.—Report by the Chairman of a Special Committee on a petition lowering the customs duties and revising the customs management for examining cargo.

The Bill relating to the settlement of the war expenditures was passed, but the 1st bill on the Order was handed to a special committee.

The representation regarding the exemption of famine areas from certain taxes was accepted and a bill passed.

A warm debate arose on Mr. Shun-ichi Ewa's representation for abolishing the Metropolitan Police Office for Tokyo, but on the vote being taken it was lost by 175 to 100.

The House rose at 5.15 p.m.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House of Peers met at 10 a.m. on Monday Feb. 26, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House, in the chair.

The bill relating to the judicature in Korea, already described by us, was explained by Mr. Okano, Director of the Legislative Bureau. The measure is intended to transfer to Residencies powers hitherto exercised by Consulates.

A bill for amending the Currency Law, a bill for concluding the special account of the war expenditure, and a bill for the remission of land taxes in the famine districts were referred to special committees.

A Representation introduced by Mr. Mayeda, which urged the Government to organize a special investigation committee with regard to *post-bellum* enterprises, was opposed by Viscount Soga and rejected by the House.

The special committee of the Peers, Feb. 27th, adopted the bill exempting the famine stricken districts from land tax.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at a few minutes past one on the 27th instant and proceeded to deal with the following Bills:—

- 1.—Government Bill (sent down from the Peers) for amending a part of the Civil Code (*vide Japan Mail* on February 6th).
- 2.—Second Reading of a Government Bill for remitting all taxes upon Exchange transactions in public securities.

The object of this Bill is to facilitate time transactions in Government Loan Bonds.

- 3.—Second Reading of a Private Bill for interdicting the use of alcoholic liquors by youths under twenty.
- 4.—Second Reading of a Private Bill for amending Law No. 13 of 1896.

The object of this Bill is to extend to teachers in Kindergartens the same treatment and the same pensions as are enjoyed by teachers in Primary Schools.

- 5.—Second Reading of a Private Bill for amending a part of the Railway Law.

This measure is intended to procure for school teachers the privilege of travelling by railway at half fares when they are engaged in school business.

- 6.—Second Reading of a Private Bill for amending the Law of Finance (*vide Japan Mail* January 26th).
- 7.—Private Bill for amending the Law of Jurisdiction of Courts of Justice.

The object of this Bill is to render the practice more uniform with regard to the trial of crimes of theft.

- 8.—Representation with regard to establishing a College for the Investigation of Diseases of the Brain, there being at present no special provision of this sort in Japan.
- 9.—Representation for restoring the embankments of the Tonegawa.

The above were treated as follows:—

No. 1 having been reported favourably by a special Committee was passed through its Second and Third Readings.

No. 2 was similarly treated.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were debated *en bloc*. The Special Committee suggested certain amendments of (3) and (4) but recommended (5) as it stood. The Government Delegate was understood to signify approval of (3) and (4), but to oppose (5). Mr. Mitsui contended that (3) was a wholly impractical measure, similar legislation had been tried with regard to tobacco and had failed signally. The Second Reading was rejected.

A closed ballot was taken in the case of (4) when 214 voted against, and 166 for. Thus the Bill was rejected.

Before (5) was put to the vote, Mr. Yamano-uchi, Chief of the Railway Bureau, set forth in detail the Government's objections to the Bill and it was thrown out.

Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 were handed to Special Committees and after hearing the Report of the Petitions Committee, the House rose at 2.45 p.m.

The House met at a few minutes past one on the 1st instant. The order of the day was as follows:—

- 1.—Government Bill sent down from the Upper House for amending the law of Industrial Bills (*vide the Japan Mail* 19th of February); the amendments proposed are of a trifling character and are dictated by the development of these guilds.
- 2.—Second reading of Government Bill seeking *post-facto* approval of Imperial Ordinance No. 194 of 1905. This ordinance authorized the raising of a foreign loan of three hundred million sterling in England, America, and Germany.
- 3.—Private Bill for amending the law relating to grants of land to local militia-men. Framers of this bill claim that the law of local Militia having been abolished these regulations are now superfluous and even injurious.
- 4 and 5.—Private Bills for amending the regulations with regard to granting medical diplomas. The presenters of the Bills take the ground that the present law having been enacted in 1883 is no longer suited to the time. They propose that men who have graduated at the Medical College of the Imperial University, or at special Medical Colleges, as well as men who have been graduated at foreign Medical Colleges, satisfy the Educational Department of their competence, by passing examination, shall all be considered equally qualified for diplomas. One

of the Bills takes even broader ground but the details need not be given here.

- 6.—Representation relating to the development of national resources (*vide the Japan Mail* 9th Feb.)
- 7.—Representation relating to the relief of sufferers by famine in the three north-eastern prefectures. The document claims that the latest investigations show the number of persons in need of aid in the three prefectures to be as follows:—

Miyagi .....	442,202
Fukushima .....	364,791
Iwate .....	190,422
Total .....	997,415

The Representation urges that a supplementary budget providing for the relief of these persons should be at once presented to the Diet.

8. and 9.—Representations relating to riverine improvements.

The first of the above measures was handed to a special committee. The second led to considerable discussion. The Government delegate explained to the Budget Committee that there had not been time to summon a special session of the Diet as the American capitalists would have left New York for the summer in the interval. This reason did not at all satisfy the Progressists' members, who contended that the time for the American capitalists to leave New York had been known from the first and the Government ought to have taken measures accordingly. A question arose as to whether the House should supplement its consent by a warning against any repetition of such irregularities. Out of 299 members present 177 voted in favour of unconditional consent and 122 voted in favour of adding a condition. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were handed to committees. No. 6 was passed with slight amendments as was also No. 7. Nos. 8 and 9 were handed to the same committee and the House rose at 3.35 p.m.

### YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club was held on Friday evening at the Pavilion. Dr. Wheeler, President of the Club, was in the chair and among those present were Mr. L. S. Hudson, Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. B. White, Dr. Emerson, Messrs. C. M. Duff, W. J. White, L. D. Tebb (Hon. Treasurer) C. von Fallot, V. A. Hearne, C. H. Thomson, Argyll Robertson, E. H. Lambert, J. F. Drummond, W. B. Mason, E. J. Moss, C. T. Mayes, H. W. Kilby, W. S. Moss, E. W. Frazar, B. C. Foster, L. Stornebrink and O. Strome, etc.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the members on the fact that they were in a better position than they were last year to the tune of about fifteen hundred dollars. They had to deplore the loss of several members but on the whole they had had a successful year.

On the motion of the President seconded by Mr. W. B. White the accounts and report were passed, some questions as to the insurance on the building being put and answered.

On the motion of Mr. Hudson, seconded by Mr. Robertson, Dr. Wheeler, was unanimously re-elected President.

On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Frazar, Mr. D. H. Blake was elected Vice-President.

Dr. EMERSON was on the motion of Mr. Kilby elected Captain of Cricket.

A letter was read from the Samurai Shokwai offering a prize which was referred to the incoming committee.

The committee were appointed to consist of Messrs Tebb, Hudson, H. W. Kilby, Merriman, W. S. Moss and W. D. S. Edwards.

Several suggestions were made as to the advisability of inaugurating walking competitions and as to other matters and eventually the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the Chairman, the Retiring Committee, to Messrs Hudson and Tebb, the retiring Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and to the Auditor.

The hospital ship *Hakuai Maru* has been released from service. She will be re-employed on the N.Y.K. Shanghai line.

## L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

At the meeting of the Alliance Francaise held in the Van Schaick Hall on Monday afternoon, M. J. de Cuers de Cogolin, President, in the chair, there was a good attendance.

The first part consisted of a paper entitled "Chateaubriand: Œuvres complètes." Mons. Edmond Baron outlined the life and travels of the great Christian author, whose influence has been so very considerable upon the religious feelings of his fellow countrymen and also on French literature. Chateaubriand, it may be said, reconciled France and Catholicism and opened the way to the romantic movement. "Atala" and "Les Natchez," due to his sojourn amongst the Indians of America, "le génie du Christianisme" "le dernier des Abencérages," "les Martyrs et les Mémoires d'outre-tombe," are so full of touching passages that the lecturer might have given more quotations from the works than he did; but M. Baron, who was making his first speech in public, felt at the moment that he had already spoken a little too long—an altogether mistaken impression so far as his audience were concerned. The second part of his lecture likewise suffered from being somewhat curtailed. However, the subject was so elevating and so appealing to the minds of many present that when he left the platform he received a hearty outburst of applause, well rewarding him for his trouble and the time he had spent in research.

The second part comprised five numbers, all of which were rendered with great acceptance. Perhaps most notable was No. 5 in which Madame Schmid, Messieurs Saenger and Schmid took part, the lady singing the vocal part, and Mr. Jamin giving the recitation, with Messrs. Saenger (whom we should greatly like to hear in solo) at the piano and Mr. Schmidt at the cello. To illustrate the ballad we reproduce the words, explaining that the parts italicised were rendered by Madame Schmidt and the words in roman type were recited by M. Jamin:—

## LA BALLADE DU DESEPERE

Qui frappe à ma porte à cette heure ?  
—Ouvre, c'est moi.—Quel est ton nom ?  
On n'entre pas dans ma demeure  
A minuit ainsi sans façon !

Ouvre.—Ton nom ?—La neige tombe ;  
Ouvre.—Ton nom ?—Vite ouvre-moi  
—Quel est ton nom ?—Ah ! dans sa tombe  
Un cadavre n'a pas plus froid.

J'ai marché toute la journée  
De l'ouest à l'est, du sud au nord.  
A l'angle de la cheminée,  
Laisse-moi m'asseoir.—Pas encor.

Quel est ton nom ?—Je suis la gloire,  
Je mène à l'immortalité.  
—Passe, fantôme dérisoire !  
—Donne-moi l'hospitalité.

Je suis l'amour et la jeunesse.  
Ces deux belles maîtresses de Dieu.  
—Passe ton chemin ! ma maîtresse  
Depuis longtemps m'a dit adieu.

—Je suis l'art et la poésie,  
On me proscriit ; vite, ouvre.—Non !  
Je ne sais plus chanter ma mie,  
Je ne sais même plus son nom.

—Ouvre-moi je suis la richesse,  
Et j'ai de l'or, de l'or toujours ;  
Je puis te rendre ta maîtresse,  
—Peux-tu me rendre nos amours ?

—Ouvre-moi, je suis la puissance,  
J'ai la pourpre.—Vœux superflus !  
Peux-tu me rendre l'existence  
De ceux qui ne reviendront plus ?

—Si tu ne veux ouvrir ta porte  
Qu'à un voyageur qui dit son nom,  
Je suis la Mort ! ouvre ; j'apporte  
Pour tous les maux la guérison.

Tu peux entendre à ma ceinture  
Sonner les clefs des noirs caveaux ;  
J'habiterai la Sépulture,  
De l'insulte des animaux.

Entre chez moi, maigre étrangère,  
Et pardonne à ma pauvreté.  
C'est le foyer de la misère  
Qui t'offre l'hospitalité.

Entre, je suis las de la vie,  
Qui pour moi n'a plus d'avenir ;  
J'avais depuis longtemps l'envie,  
Non le courage de mourir.

Entre sous mon toit, bois et mange,  
Dors, et, quand tu t'éveilleras,  
Pour payer ton écot, cher ange,  
Dans tes bras tu m'emporteras.

Je t'attendais, je veux te suivre,  
Où tu m'emmenas—j'irai ;  
Mais laisse mon pauvre chien vivre  
Pour que je puisse être pleuré.

The concert programme in full was :

1. Danses espagnoles..... Moskowsky.  
(Piano) ..... Madame Skrimshire et...  
.....Mademoiselle H. Page.
2. (a) Strophes Saphiques..... Brahms.  
(b) Bergerettes..... J. B. Weckerlin.  
(Chant) ..... Madame R. Schmid.
3. Barceuse..... A. Simon.  
(Violon) ..... Mademoiselle Page.
4. "Au rouet" ..... Benjamin Godard.  
(Piano, ..... Madame Skrimshire.
5. La Ballade du Désespéré ..... H. Remberg.  
Chant et récitant avec accompagnement de  
piano et violoncelle.  
Madame R. Schmid, Messieurs Jamin,  
Saenger et Schmid.

## UNIFICATION OF JAPAN METHODISM.

The progress of Christian Missions in the Japanese Empire has been such during the last decade that it seemed wise to bring the several Methodist bodies now working in that empire into closer relation. This conviction, in the interest of unity, economy, and increased efficiency, led the representative missionaries and Japanese ministers of the six Methodist Churches in that field to the favourable consideration of organic union.

This question was submitted to the General Conference of at least four of the Methodist Churches represented in Japan, with the result that commissions were appointed by the respective Churches, and clothed with power to act when these commissions should be called together.

On the third of January, 1906, there met at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, in Baltimore, Md., commissions representing the following churches :

The Methodist Church in Canada : Commissioners—Rev. A. Carman, D.D. ; Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D. ; Rev. William Boggs, D.D. ; Hon. Justice MacLaren, LL.D. ; H. H. Fudger, Esq.

The Methodist Episcopal Church : Commissioners—Bishop Earl Cranston, D.D. ; Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D. ; Rev. C. W. Smith, D.D. ; Lemuel Skidmore, Esq. ; Charles Z. Lincoln, Esq.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South : Commissioners—Bishop A. W. Wilson, D.D. ; Bishop Charles B. Galloway, D.D. ; Rev. James Atkins, D.D. ; Rev. T. T. Fishburn ; Rev. W. R. Lambuth, D.D.

The Methodist Protestant Church : Commissioners—Rev. W. L. Wells, D.D. ; Rev. F. C. Klein ; Mr. S. R. Harris ; Rev. T. J. Ogburn ; Rev. F. F. Brierly.

Rev. G. D. Gossard, of the United Brethren in Christ, was present, but, in the absence of specific action by the General Conference of said Church, declined to take part in the deliberations.

The Evangelical Association of America not having been notified in time, no representative was present.

Two days of prayerful and painstaking consideration were given to the question before said commissioners, but not being able to reach definite and final conclusions, it was decided to adjourn subject to the call of the four presidents of the four Methodist bodies represented—Rev. A. Carman, D.D., Toronto, Canada ; Bishop Earl Cranston, D.D., Washington, D.C. ; Bishop A. W. Wilson, D.D., Baltimore, Md. ; Rev. T. J. Ogburn, D.D., Baltimore, Maryland.

All of the commissioners present were deeply impressed with the momentous issues involved, and devoutly desired to reach such a basis as should bring the Methodist Churches of Japan, which are already in hearty co-operation, into organic union.

(Signed) A. B. LEONARD,  
W. R. LAMBUTH,  
Secretaries.

—Central Christian Advocate.

## THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Order of the Garter is the most ancient and the most noble order of Knighthood in Europe or the world. It dates, at least, from 1348, and perhaps from four years earlier.

The buckled Garter or band was adopted by King Edward III., as a Badge in 1347. By this symbol, in which the Buckle was always emphasized (it was sometimes even taken by the King as a separate badge by itself) he designed, as it were, to bind and buckle the Knights or Fellows of his Order severally unto one another, and all of them jointly to himself, as Sovereign of the Order.

"It being most just that those whom equal Virtue and Fortitude of mind had joined together, no fortune should separate or estrange by occasion of any accident or difference." Accordingly, the motto embroidered on the band was "Honi soit qui mal y pense." "Scorned or disgraced be he that thinks ill of such a bond," who thinks lightly of it, plots against or breaks the promise of fealty and allegiance to the head or to the members of such a noble brotherhood. Hence it was for long the custom that when any Prince or magnate who had been admitted into the Order found himself afterwards compelled to break the bond, or take up arms against the King of England, he first returned with all honour the Order into the Sovereign's hands, that so he might be free of his oath of Knightly friendship and union.

The Mantle or Cloak, as designed by the Founder, was of blue cloth powdered with Garters, or sometimes with the Arms of St. George embroidered upon the left shoulder. This latter form has survived until this day. The Mantle is now made of dark blue velvet, and is worn only by the Knights in State Processions and Feasts of the Order.

The Collar, with its links and knots, was designed by Henry VIII., with the same intent and symbolism as the Garter, namely, "As witness of the bond and tie of Faith, Peace, and Amity to be strictly observed among the Society of the Garter, wherein they ought to be united in all chances of Fortune, Co-partners both in Peace and War, assistants to one another in all serious and dangerous transactions, and through the whole course of their lives friendly and faithful towards each other." The Tudor Rose, consisting of the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster in one flower was inserted in the Collar, betokening thereby the marriage of his father Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York, and as a further symbol of Union, and that the rivalry of the two Royal houses and their several adherents should henceforth cease, and both should be as one in the bonds of friendly fellowship.

The Arms of the Order of the Garter bear a blood-red cross upon a white or silver field, and these are set within a Star with silver rays. The blood-red cross is the Christian symbol that self-sacrifice is the root of all Virtue and Life. The rays of the Star betoken that it is heaven sent to illumine the hearts of men.

The George and Dragon, which is attached as a pendant to this Collar, was the favourite device by which, in Europe, after the period of the Crusades, the contest between Light and Darkness, Right and Wrong, was symbolized under the form of a youthful warrior contending with the loathly spirit of ill. It is naturally the same as was embodied in the story of Perseus and the sea monster slain by him at Joppa, on the shores of Palestine, when he delivered Andromeda. The Black Book of Windsor preserves the legend of the appearance in vision of St. George, the youthful warrior, to Richard I. at Iydda, near the same place, where a Crusader-built church still stands over his reputed tomb. The youth of this legend was said to have been born there, and martyred as a Christian in the Diocletian persecution. He was first formally adopted as the National and Patron Saint of the soldiery of England by the Synod of Oxford in 1222 A.D.

## CONSIDER THE LILIES.

[Miriam Loquens.]

Oh, in the pauses of the way,  
When to the soul comes space for thought,  
Before the heart the past is brought,  
With burdens, trials, sorrow fraught,  
And joys that sang like birds in May.

We sigh to think the years are flown  
With all their wealth, of joy and grief,  
Their precious friendships, fond and brief;  
Yet may we hold the glad belief  
They have not come and gone, alone.

Our years grow richer as they fly.  
Nay, all the moons have brought of good,  
Of gentle joy and sorrow rude,  
In childhood, girlhood, womanhood,  
Is with us yet, and cannot die.

The lily, as the ripples part,  
Sighs not to feel the waters flow;  
But gathers beauty as they go,  
And fairer shine her cheeks of snow,  
And richer glows her golden heart.

So from the pauseless stream of time  
We gather strength for lives of truth,  
And age may nobler be than youth,  
The spirit, like a patient Ruth,  
Come laden from a golden prime.

Yokohama.

S. LI. YENDYS.

## THE "NIKKO MARU"

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's fine steamer *Nikko Maru*, which has now been put upon the Company's Australian line, for which she was originally built, was opened to inspection as she lay alongside the Pier on Thursday afternoon previous to her departure for Australian ports on Saturday the 3rd instant. We understand that nearly a thousand invitations had been issued by the Company's manager at Yokohama and the popular Commander of the vessel, Capt. E. W. Haswell, and these were fully appreciated as the bright, sunny afternoon, after the preceding three days rain and sleet, offered every inducement to visitors to take advantage of the Company's hospitality. Mr. K. Nagai, the local Manager, and Captain Haswell, assisted by various other officials of the Company, most courteously received the numerous guests during the afternoon and put them in the way of getting a good view of the fine vessel and her accommodation, while refreshments of all kinds were served on the upper deck, the smoking rooms and second class saloon. The illustrated card given by the hosts to visitors to the *Nikko Maru* gives the following particulars of the vessel:—gross tonnage 5,539 tons, length 430.7 ft., breadth 49.1 ft., depth 27 ft., class 100 A.I. at Lloyds; passenger accommodation, 90 first class, 24 second, 24 intermediate, 105 third class; cargo capacity 4,000 tons dead weight, coal capacity 1,450 tons; speed 17.7 knots, I.H.P. 6,694; boilers, 2 double ended and 2 single ended, triple expansion, engines, electric light all through, 4 therm. tanks. The *Nikko Maru* was built by the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works in 1903 and coming up to Yokohama was put on the berth for Australia on Jan. 16th, 1904, but before she started was taken over by the Government for purposes of the war, and is only now resuming the service for which she was originally intended. When describing the ship on her arrival at Yokohama we gave the following account of her fitting and furnishing on Dec. 28, 1903, and though during her service through the war some of her internal arrangements were changed, these have since been restored under the fostering care of Capt. Haswell to their original condition.

The *Nikko Maru* has a straight stem and elliptical stern; she is divided into eight water-tight compartments and is constructed with double bottom right forward and aft. There are two complete decks; upper and main. The bridge deck, which extends for a length of 175 ft., is sheltered by the shade deck and reserved for the first class passengers' promenade, while the poop deck is for the second class.

The decorations of the first class, saloon social

hall and smoking room are most elaborate and artistic. For example, we read in our Nagasaki contemporary that the chief decorative feature of the saloon is a square-trunk skylight which rises to the height of 21 ft. from the saloon floor and is 10 ft. square. The upper part of the skylight is of rich stained-glass. In the forward end of the saloon there are two large wireless-cloisonne panels worked in the wall; one panel representing wild ducks in water, and the other wild ducks in flight; these are by Mr. Namikawa, a member of the Imperial Household artisans, and famous for his wireless-cloisonne ware. Aft of the saloon is the grand stairway, panelled also in white oak and similar finish to the saloon, giving access to the first class cabins on the upper deck. It is lighted overhead by a large skylight of stained glass, as well as from the sides. The centre-panel is a large cut silk velvet, with a magnificent picture of a water-fall in black and white, prepared by Mr. Iida of Kyoto. The social hall is at the forward end of the saloon, the walls lined with white oak and finished similar to the saloon; there are three silk panels with classic pictures of Mount Arashi woven in silk gobelin-fabric. The hall is furnished with piano, writing desks, and a number of easy and occasional chairs. It will not be amiss to add here that this social hall was fitted up at the Osaka Exhibition and was used by their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress as a retiring-room during their visit. The furniture is in peacock blue with classic bamboo and florapawllonia design in silk damask. All the fabrics are by Mr. Kawashima, a well-known silk-weaver and a member of the Imperial Household artisans, to the builders' design.

The ship is equipped with the very latest appliances in the matter of boat gear, deck machinery, electric lighting (there are no fewer than 500 lamps on board, exclusive of ten cargo lights each of 250 candle power), heating and cooling, (the *Nikko* is the second as the *Kumano* was the first vessel under the Japanese flag to carry Stewart's thermo-tank system), ice making, and refrigeration. The triple expansion engines drove the new craft on her trial at a speed of 17.76 knots.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## PETITION FOR DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS.

The case in which Mr. Jules Dubois petitions for the deprivation of the parental rights of Mrs. Julia Dubois came up again on Feb. 23rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

At the outset of the hearing of this case plaintiff's Counsel produced the Swiss Civil Code, and a translation of several articles of the law which, it is alleged, have connection with the present case. Defendant's Counsel refused to admit them as evidence in the case.

Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Sugiura, a merchant of Motomachi, and T. Midzuno, of Tokyo, as witnesses. Counsel said that Mrs. Dubois had sold valuable goods, referred to at the previous hearings, without obtaining consent from the administrator of the deceased's estate. Midzuno had been one of the acquaintances of the late Mr. Dubois for twenty years past. Consequently he knew the habits of the defendant well.

The Court decided to summon the person mentioned as a witness.

Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Consul-General, was again examined. The essential point of his statement was that the defendant had sold the articles from property left by the deceased and received yen 5,852. By the further sale of the remainder of the goods, she realised yen 932.25. Witness further stated that she received five hundred yen from Mr. Favre-Brandt of Osaka and not from Mr. J. Favre-Brandt of Yokohama. He was told by Mr. Favre-Brandt, of Osaka, that the latter had received the amount from Mrs. Dubois for safekeeping.

At this stage, the Court adjourned till March 22nd.

## NEARY v. GEORGE.

The hearing of the case instituted by Mr. J.

Neary, No. 185, claiming sixty-seven yen and twenty-one sen from Mrs. George, No. 106, was resumed on Feb. 23rd in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Aoyagi.

A jinrikisha coolie named Osawa was examined as a witness after which the case was again adjourned.

## THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The trial of Messrs H. Kono, K. Otake, and H. Ogawa, leading politicians of Tokyo, and others who are charged with having instigated the disturbances in September last will begin at 9 a.m. to-day, Feb. 26th, in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Imamura. One hundred and fifty-four lawyers are employed for the defence.

## NEARY v. GEORGE.

The case in which Mr. J. Neary, No. 185, claims yen 67.21 from Mrs. George, No. 106, came up again on Feb. 26th in the Yokohama Local Court, when judgment was given. Judge Aoyagi ordered defendant to pay plaintiff the amount claimed and to bear costs.

## CLAIM ON CHIP-BRAID.

The case instituted by R. Tanaka, a chip-braid merchant, against Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., No. 3, Yamashita-cho, claiming yen 696.83 and interest at 6 per cent. from November last till the execution of judgment, came up on Feb. 27th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented Mr. T. Yasumura and the defendants by Mr. R. Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that from Sept. 25th to Oct. 31st his client supplied to the defendants chip braid valued at the sum claimed. The agreement as to payment was that payment should be made at the end of September and October. Defendants, however, did not settle although plaintiff often urged them to do so.

Defendants' Counsel briefly stated that the firm did not make any contract with the Japanese merchant for the purchase of material. Neither did they receive delivery of the chip-braid.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced several letters as evidence and said that one (Exhibit A-1) was a contract signed by a representative of the firm, and the others (Exhibits A. 2-6) were receipts for materials delivered.

Defendants' counsel refused recognition of the evidence, and said that the German firm made a contract with a third person but not with the plaintiff. With regard to the evidence produced by the plaintiff, defendants' Counsel said that he would make enquiry of his clients and would afterwards give a definite reply. He asked the Court to adjourn the hearing. The Court consented and adjourned the case till March 13th.

## CLAIM ON SHORT-DELIVERY OF CARGO.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which Messrs. Mendelson Bros. claim twelve hundred yen from the Ocean Steamship Co., and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was resumed on Feb. 27th before Judge Nakanishi.

Referring to the invoices (Exhibits A. 3-4) for tin plates brought by the *Kaisow* and *Diomed*, the plaintiff's Counsel dilated upon the size and weight of the material which was alleged by the defendants' Counsel to be lying loose in the bonded warehouse of the Yokohama Customs and which was personally examined on Feb. 2nd by the Judges at the request of the plaintiffs. Plaintiff's Counsel further produced two documents (Exhibits A. 5-6) and stated that Messrs W. M. Strachan and Co. No. 71 were one of the consignees of the tin-plates brought by the *Kaisow*. One hundred cases were consigned to them. This firm, however, received seventy cases only. When Messrs. Strachan and Co. asked Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for the shortage, the latter replied that thirty cases had been broken during the voyage of the steamer but that the contents were stored in the bonded warehouse. The goods referred too by the defendants were in the identical pile of tinplates which Messrs. Butterfield and Swire were contending had been consigned to Messrs.



Mendelson Bros. These was safely stored in the warehouse. Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. H. C. Gulland, manager of the International Banking Corporation, a Chinese employee, named Chun Hai Phong, of Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., and K. Kobayashi, one of the Japanese tallymen employed by Capt. Weston, as witnesses.

At this stage the parties discussed the responsibility of the shipowner, after which the Court decided to summon the foregoing men as witnesses on March 13th.

#### S. KAMITOKU v. MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

In the Administrative Litigation Court, judgment has been delivered in the case instituted by S. Kamitoku, a farmer, representing the villagers of Meiki, Akita prefecture, against the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. The decision was in favour of the plaintiff. It may be noted that the villagers asked the authorities to affirm that a portion of the forest, 40 *cho* (one *cho*, about 2½ acres) near the village belonged to the villagers. The Minister of the Department dismissed the petition and ruled that the whole of the forest belonged to the State.

#### THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The trial of Mr. H. Kono and others, charged with having instigated the September disturbances in Tokyo, was resumed on Feb. 28th in the Tokyo District Court.

After the examination of some men of the lower classes who are alleged to have set fire to various police-boxes, Mr. Kono was tried. His statement was very lengthy and referred principally to the Portsmouth Treaty. Mr. K. Sakurai was next examined after which addresses were made by the lawyers appearing for the defence. The trial was then adjourned till March 5th.

#### THE "HABUTAYE" QUESTION.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce held a meeting at 1 p.m. on Feb. 26th to discuss the *habutaye* bleaching bill, which has been submitted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to the Upper House. The meeting thought that the bill, if passed, would impede the development of the *habutaye* industry.

The *habutaye* manufacturers of Kanazawa, who recently resolved to oppose the *habutaye* bleaching bill, presented on Feb. 22nd petitions to the Presidents of both Houses and the Chairman of the special committee in the Upper House, asking them to dismiss the project.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. G. Hayashi, Minister to Seoul, returned to Tokyo on March 1st.

The Empress, now in Numadzu, will shortly pay a visit to the Buddhist temple Seikenji, Okitsu, Shizuoka prefecture.

Mr. Y. Kobayashi, Chief Public Procurator of the Yokohama District Court, has been removed to a similar position in the Tokyo District Court.

The Imperial Body Guards will hold a festival on March 17th at Aoyama Parade ground in honour of the soldiers who died during the late war.

Mr. T. Yamakawa, Chief Public Procurator of the Kyoto District Court, has been transferred to Yokohama to occupy a similar post, succeeding Mr. Kobayashi, removed to Tokyo.

The Central Tea Guild has received a telegram from its branch office in Chicago that the price of tea has fallen remarkably and general indications are that the market is very weak.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mr. H. A. Bush, of Yingkow, at the time of the occupation of that port by the Japanese troops during the late war, Colonel Hibiki, Commander of the Manchurian Commissariat Department, and

Major Kaneko, of the Yingkow branch of that Department, have sent him a joint letter of thanks, accompanied by a silver flower vase and a gold medal.

On the evening of Feb. 28th, Prince and Princess Arisugawa gave a dinner to Count Arco Valley, German Minister, and Baron d'Anethan, Belgian Minister, who are about to leave for home.

On the night of Feb. 24th, two men armed with large knives broke into the servants' quarters attached to the dwelling of Major-General Uye-hara. They stole several articles from the room of a *betto* named S. Imari.

A female dispenser, Toki Nishiyama (18), employed in the dispensary of Dr. Sho, Kakigara-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, committed suicide on Feb. 27th by taking morphine. She was suffering from brain trouble.

Tokyo papers say that Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, ex-Commander of the British squadron in Chinese waters, who is now in Hongkong, will pay a visit to Japan with his daughter. Afterward they will leave for home via Canada.

A telegram from Takamatsu, Shikoku, says that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Shinyu Maru* has gone ashore north of Miyajima. She sustained damage aft but being towed by the *Unyu Maru* which was passing at the time, arrived safely at Takamatsu.

The Yokohama Shiohei Gikwai and some other public bodies promoted during the late war to relieve families of soldiers at the front, will give a garden party on March 10th at the Cricket Ground to about six hundred men who have returned home.

The *Jiji* reports that Count Arco Valley, German Minister, will leave Yokohama for home on March 3rd by the *Princess Alice*. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who has been promoted Ambassador, will arrive in Tokyo about the middle of March.

All the prisoners of war having now returned to their respective countries, the Japanese and Russian commissioners signed the documents with regard to the exchange on March 1st at the War Department. Lieut.-General Daniloff will leave Yokohama on March 5th for home.

A telegram reports that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Hiroshima* met a terrible storm on Feb. 23rd while on her way from Hakodate to Oginohama, sustaining damage to the cargo. The steamer arrived the following day at her destination without have sustained much damage to her hull.

The game of Association football which had been arranged for Saturday afternoon between the Y.C. & A.C. and a team from the *Diadem* did not come off. The sailors did not put in an appearance and so a game was played between the team that was to have represented the Club and "The Rest," resulting in victory for the former by four goals to nil.

Early on the morning of Feb. 28th, a man armed with a club broke into the dwelling of a wealthy man, H. Motohashi (66) by name, No. 7, Midori-cho, Honjo, Tokyo. The intruder killed Mr. Motohashi and then assaulted his daughter, Toki (32), wounding her on the face. Iki (42), the second wife of the victim, narrowly escaped. The culprit is still at large.

The Formosa liner *Akashi Maru* (1,571 tons) of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, struck a hidden rock at 11 a.m. on Feb. 22nd in the neighbourhood of Garambi, sustaining severe damage. To escape sinking, the steamer was beached near by. A portion of the cargo was damaged by seawater. The passengers and crew are safe. The *Fusan Maru* has been ordered to leave Anping at once to render aid.

The following donations have been received by the promoters—Sir Claude MacDonald, British ambassador, Governor Sufu, Baron Inouye,

and Mr. James Walter—for preserving the *An-shin-dauka*, the tomb of Will Adams at Henmi near Yokosuka: the Mitsui family, three thousand *yen*; Marquises Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama, and Counts Inouye, Katsura, Matsukata, and Okuma, two hundred *yen* each.

Major-General S. Fukunaga, Commander of the First Brigade, belonging to the Imperial Body Guards, returned on Feb. 23rd, arriving at 10.39 a.m. at Shimbashi. It may be noted that the brigade under his command captured twenty-four guns from the Russians at the battle of Mukden and the colours of the 14th, 15th, and Alexander Regiments at the battle of Sanhuashi-shan. After the respective battles, Count Nodzu, Commander of the Fourth Army, awarded *kanjo* to the brigade.

T. Nishimura (34), a policeman belonging to the Kaga-cho Police Office, has been arrested by the Isezaki-cho Police. It is alleged that on Feb. 19th he stole eighteen kinds of *kimono* valued at about *yen* 269 from the house of a lawyer in Kitapakadori, the occupants of which were temporarily absent. He borrowed money by offering the articles as security at the shop of Yamazaki-ya, a pawn-broker in Fukutomi-cho, and then spent the money at Magane-cho. He was subsequently removed to the Yokohama District Court.

The *Kobe Herald* learns from the Kobe Police that three men were arrested on Friday on the charge of having broken into the godown of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. at Onohama, on the nights of the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, when Bombay cotton to the value of about *yen* 200 was stolen. The police discovered that the cotton had been sold to Okawa Kamesaburo, of Hamabe-dori 5 chome, who is said to be a dealer in stolen goods, for between *yen* 60 and *yen* 70, and the whole of the cotton has now been recovered and restored to its owners.

A Washington despatch notes the return from Japan of Mr. R. S. Miller, secretary-interpreter of the American Legation, and adds:—If Congress accepts Secretary Root's estimate and provides for the employment of student interpreters in Japan, Mr. Miller will return to Japan accompanied by half dozen bright young Americans whom he will instruct in the Japanese language and in Japanese methods and locate in various American consulates, where it is expected they will be of great service in expediting the business of Americans engaged in the Japanese trade.

Snowslips have occurred in Hokkaido involving several casualties. Official telegrams report that at 10 a.m. on February 10th, a slip took place at the village of Robuka, in Reibun-to. Three houses at the foot of a hill were crushed and subsequently fire broke out. Two women were burned by the flames. The same day, two dwellings and three godowns collapsed in the village of Funatomari. On Feb. 20th, one house was broken down and three persons were killed and one injured. In the village of Senbo, Rijiri, eleven houses collapsed on Feb. 10th with the result that three persons were killed.

We have received from Colonel Bullard a long letter dealing with the very effective work accomplished in Yokohama by the Salvation Army Sailors' Home. We regret to learn that Major Condon and his wife have been compelled to ask to be relieved from the superintendence of the Home, owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Condon, for their labours have been greatly appreciated. We learn that 3,775 beds were provided during the past year; 12,142 meals were served, and a large number of men have been found employment or shipped away for the Charity Organization and Consular Authorities. Adjutant and Mrs. Harriss are now in charge of the home.

Baron Mitsu and other prominent business men of Tokyo are promoting the establishment of the Tokyo Shintaku Kaisha, or confidential trust association, with a capital of one million *yen*. The promoters will hold a meeting to-day, Feb. 28th, at the Bankers' Club to discuss formalities.

The Society aims at receiving on trust moveable and immoveable properties. It is generally believed that the enterprise will benefit public bodies who are inconvenienced at present by the absence of such an organization. The plan of the association was set on foot by Mr. H. Iwasaki, one of the Iwasaki family, who is carrying on such a business on a small scale.

Miss A. B. West of Tokyo arranged a fine concert for soldiers quartered at the large Red Cross Hospital on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 27th, where many of the sick and wounded men heard a programme composed of vocal selections by Mr. T. N. MacNair, Mrs. J. Cowen and Miss Woodward of the U.S.A., who is visiting friends in Tokyo. Mrs. Swift played several very pretty piano solos, and among the most pleasing parts of the programme were several cornet and mellophone selections by the Rev. J. Monroe Stick of Sendai, who is an artist on wind instruments. His solos pleased the soldiers greatly and received much applause.

A serious charge of negligence is preferred against a postman, named U. Takeuchi, of the Yokohama Post Office. It appears that on the evening of Feb. 21st this man received at the Honcho branch a bag containing thirty registered letters. On his way to the Central Office he took delivery of a number of registered packets at the Bente-dori branch, where he carelessly left the foregoing bag on a post and went away. Afterwards the bag was stolen. It is said that seven of the registered letters contained bank cheques amounting to over a thousand yen each, while thirteen enclosed documents concerning various cases which were before the Yokohama and Tokyo Courts.

Leading Progressist politicians have drafted a proposal with regard to two years' service for the standing army. After having obtained the approval of the Progressist members of the Lower House, they intend to introduce the bill before the Diet. The *Hochi* says that the military authorities have no objection towards changing the present three years system, but they are desirous of taking steps to increase the number of the standing army without causing embarrassment in commercial and industrial circles. The authorities, however, refuse to make an amendment in the Conscription Regulations themselves. The full proposal of the Progressionists is not yet published.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS

The President has nominated Mr. Amos P. Wilder, of Wisconsin, as Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong.

The Senate at Washington on Jan. 29 confirmed the appointment of Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom as American Ambassador to Brazil.

Bishop O'Connell, who was recently sent to Japan as a Papal envoy to the Emperor, is represented in despatches from Rome as being among the likely appointments to the college of cardinals. Pope Pius, says the *Japan Advertiser*, is said to have practically decided the matter.

On the Rock Island route recently a big bald eagle flew so close to an engine hauling the Rock Mountain Limited that the fireman was able to grab it, its balance being overcome by the suction of the machine. He pulled the bird into the cab and after a hard fight made him a prisoner, but not without receiving painful wounds.

Miss Alice Roosevelt's marriage was the tenth wedding held in the White House. The first to occur was that of Miss Todd, of Philadelphia, a cousin of Mrs. Madison, in the winter of 1811. The bridegroom was a young member of Congress, John G. Jackson, of Virginia, who became later the great-uncle of Stonewall Jackson.

Train attendants on the Great Northern have been reprimanded for being too flirtatious with young and attractive women passengers and prohibited in future from occupying seats with

feminine travellers. They are charged with having neglected the aged and infirm and children whose comfort they were expected to promote.

A Manila cable to the *Japan Advertiser* dated San Francisco, February 27, says that Mr. David B. Henderson, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, is dead. He has been suffering for some time with a complication of ailments and was recently stricken with paralysis, which was directly responsible for his death. He was 66 years old.

Captain A. O. Tonkay, commonly known as "Huckleberry Finn," and said to be the original of Mark Twain's famous character in the story "Tom Sawyer," was found dead in his room at Murray, Idaho, on February 2nd, from heart failure. Captain Tonkay was a native of Hannibal, Mo., and was 65 years of age. In early life he ran on Mississippi and Missouri river steamboats, and came in frequent contact with Twain, and tradition has it the author later used Tonkay as his model for "Huckleberry Finn."

Never before the death of Marshall Field have we read or heard of a man, so rich and related to so many interests and so many people, of whom not a breath is spoken in disparagement. He was the incarnation of integrity and conscience. An evidence of this comes to light in the scrupulousness with which he refused ever to allow his business to be advertised in Sunday newspapers. Even when other merchants swarmed in the Sunday papers, he maintained his conscientious scruples till the end.—*Central Christian Advocate*.

At New York last month Captain William H. Van Schaick was found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to have fire drills on the steamship *General Slocum*, which he commanded in June, 1904, when the steamship burned with the loss of more than 1,000 lives. He was immediately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Thomas, of the United States District Court. The jury disagreed as to two other counts in which he was charged with criminal negligence by the tolerance of life preservers of a poor quality on the steamship.

The Electric Boat Co. of Bayonne, New Jersey, was defendant in the circuit court on Jan. 29 in a suit brought by Charles F. Ebbex and Joseph Strain, shipbuilders, to recover a larger bonus than had been allowed them on five submarine boats built for the Japanese Government, while the Russo-Japan war was in progress. Ebbex and Strain were employed to go to Japan to put the boats together after they had arrived in sections from the United States. They had been promised an unnamed amount as a bonus. In their suit for the bonus judgment was given against them.

The President has appointed Paul Knapp, a halfbreed Pottawatomie Indian, a cadet at West Point. Knapp lives at Bente Harbor, Mich., where he has been working as carpenter and cabinet-maker since he was graduated from Haskell Institute, the Government school in Kansas. His mother is a granddaughter of the famous Pottawatomie chief, Simon Pokegon, and his father, a white man, was a soldier in the Civil War. Knapp seems to have got the appointment by his own exertions. He wrote to Indian Commissioner Leupp, saying he desired to get a military education and narrating the main facts of his life. Leupp wrote to his employers. They replied recommending him in strong terms. The Commissioner took the matter to the President and urged him to recognize an Indian who showed an ambition to make the best of himself. The President acted promptly.

"This country to-day is like a boy who has inherited a big fortune and is living on it without earning anything himself," said Mr. James J. Hill, who returned to New York from the West on Jan. 29. "It is all very well to talk about our great prosperity, but we are spending what has been earned, not what we are earning now. We are using up our capital and have become an extravagant nation." Mr. Hill, in referring to American trade with the Orient, took occasion to remark that America was not getting

her full share of it. He said that Great Britain was far ahead of America. In this connection, he pointed out that American purchases from Japan last year were \$50,000,000, whereas, the purchases of that country from America aggregated only \$26,000,000. He added, however, that the balance of American trade with oriental countries should show improvement from now on.

The estate of the late Charles Lockhart of Pittsburg was one of the largest in the world. The New Allegheny County Board of Tax Revision has made this discovery in spite of efforts made to keep the real size of the estate from any one. The County Board of Revision has received from the manager of the estate of the oil king a statement which has not been made public, but it is admitted that the Lockhart estate is close to the \$100,000,000 mark. Mrs. W. S. Flower, the daughter who was cut off with an income of \$300,000 for life by her angry father because she married a poor dentist, has not, according to her attorneys settled the case, though it has been said she is offered \$30,000,000, or about her full share, if she will agree not to try and open up the estate by litigation. The Lockhart estate has, according to the accountants in the Tax Revision office, increased almost \$10,000,000 in value since the death of Rockefeller's former partner.

Public education in the schools of New York State cost last year \$41,064,842, an increase of \$3,329,905 over the preceding year. For teachers' salaries there was paid the sum of \$23,084,218, which was \$1,104,831 more than that expended in the year before. For buildings, sites and repairs there was expended \$10,984,565, an increase of \$2,321,999, and for libraries \$172,976, a decrease of \$38,024, as compared with the preceding year. The average per capita cost of education has increased. Last year it was \$33.45 per pupil, which was \$2.30 more than the year before. The value of elementary school buildings and grounds is put at \$105,572,576, an increase of \$13,124,317. There is a wide disproportion between the values of school buildings in cities and of those in districts outside of cities. In cities the average value is \$91,330.91; in districts outside the cities \$1,833.63. There were employed in the public elementary schools 32,886 teachers, an increase of 697, at an average annual salary of \$701.94 and an average weekly one of \$19.94.

#### SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN, TOKYO.

The Committee appointed by the Standing Committee of Cooperating Christian Missions on Jan. 17, 1906, to visit the School for Foreign Children, Tokyo, respectfully report as follows:—

We visited the school on Jan. 18 and made a careful examination of its conditions and needs. We were highly pleased to observe the life and energy displayed by both teachers and pupils and the happy relations which exist in the school. We were surprised at what was being done in spite of inconvenient accommodations and insufficient equipment.\* We were especially pleased to find that the necessity of having many "mother-teachers" to give each a little time to teaching several branches is gradually disappearing; and that the development of the school warrants the employment of several regular, experienced instructors, who are devoting their time and strength entirely to the work of the school. And, while we cannot withhold our appreciation of the efforts of the "mother-teachers," who started the school and made possible its present efficiency, we are glad to learn that it is the desire of those who have the institution in charge to eliminate as rapidly as possible the temporary elements and employ more professional talent. And there is a special need just now of a capable English teacher for reading, grammar, rhetoric, elocution and literature, which are divided among several temporary teachers, but, at least in the advanced classes, should be brought into unity under one instructor.

We cannot refrain from reiterating with still greater emphasis the need of permanent quarters, not only for recitation-rooms, but also for boarding accommodations. The present quarters are used through the generosity of three different Mission Boards, but cannot always be available, nor are they suitable for such purposes. At any rate, the school is hindered

\* The record-book shows very good averages attained by the school as a whole.

from carrying out many plans for development, which are possible only in more suitable and permanent quarters. The attendance of about 100 pupils from all parts of Japan shows the need of the school and proves that it is no longer an experiment but a necessity in the life of Japan. There are also inquiries concerning the school from Korea, China and the Philippines. But the attendance has already reached the limit of the present accommodations, so that expansion is impossible, unless better quarters are secured at once. Already students have been turned away on account of the lack of boarding and lodging accommodations. A good dormitory, in charge of an efficient matron, with a large number of boarders might also render it possible to diminish the cost of board, which some now find a burden. Large, bright and airy recitation-rooms, with a good playground for both sport and calisthenics† and a suitable dormitory are the prime need at present.

And this school supplies such an unsectarian and cosmopolitan want that its needs should commend it to the consideration of broad-minded philanthropists. To found a model institution of learning in the metropolis of the leading nation of the Far East might reasonably satisfy an ideal of philanthropy. Such a school, with proper buildings, a home, a home-like dormitory, a spacious playground, an efficient faculty, and perhaps also an endowment fund, to render it secure against fluctuations in tuition-fees (which might then be lowered), would be a magnificent object-lesson of both real philanthropy and true education.

There is one more thing to be said. The school needs the sympathy of the foreign residents. It includes among its pupils English, Scotch, Canadians, Americans, Germans, Japanese, Siamese and others. The methods of education of all these may be quite different and difficult to harmonize. But it is necessary to cultivate a catholic spirit; to realize that teachers and students are doing their very best under great difficulties and disadvantages, and deserve sympathy and encouragement. Therefore, we should all pull together and thus have a hand in making this school, what it should be and can be, a model institution, with the best methods of education, providing the greatest good to the greatest number.

ERNEST W. CLEMENT.  
A. CAROLINE MACDONALD.  
GEORGE W. FULTON.  
FREDERIC PARKOTT.  
G. CHAPMAN.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AN OUTCOME OF THE FAMINE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—You will no doubt be aware that districts visited by a famine or other disaster causing much suffering have, in the past, been successful recruiting grounds for those interested in supplying inmates for the Licensed Quarters. The present famine in the North appears to be no exception and we learn, from the Newspapers and other sources, that large numbers of girls are being secured for immoral purposes by the payment of small sums. The girls, owing to the distressed and suffering condition of their friends, are willing to sacrifice their virtue and happiness, so as to be able to render some temporary help to their friends and relieve them of the burden of their support.

The following is from the *Kahoku Shinbun* and speaks for itself:—

"Taking advantage of the suffering, despair and anxiety in the Districts affected by the Famine, a large number of unscrupulous persons from Tokyo, Osaka, and other places, who earn their living by trading in unfortunate girls for immoral purposes, are making a raid and securing a large number of girls. These people are very skilful in deceiving the girls and their parents, saying: 'Our only desire is to help the poor people of these Districts. We could get plenty of girls in Shinshu, and other places but we are anxious at this time to help this part of the country rather than other places.' So saying they deceive these people and get the girls for sums ranging from 5 to 10 yen, at the lowest, and 30 to 40 yen in exceptional cases.

"When we remember the condition of many of these poor people, who know that unless they get help from somewhere, they must starve to death, we can understand their willingness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their parents. But what a future for these poor things! From one village alone, called Kamigun, from 40 to 50 girls have been secured and shipped off to Manchuria, where they are forced into an evil life. What a pity that some other way cannot be found to prevent the starvation

† Even now, the practice of calisthenics is assiduously carried on indoors, and foot-ball is practised over on the island opposite Tsukiji.

of those families, without the necessity for the sacrifice of these girls."

While these girls are thus being secured for this purpose, there is a great demand both in Tokyo, and in Yokohama, for female servants. An evidence of the need in this direction is the fact that our Labour Bureau, though only recently established, has applications for nearly 50 on the Register, which cannot be supplied. Situations can therefore be found for these girls which will enable them to provide for their own maintenance, and also render some assistance to their friends, without the sacrifice of their honour.

It will interest your readers to know that, with the co-operation and help of friends in sympathy with this practical work of relief and prevention, we are sending Officers to the Famine area, so that, with the aid of Government Officials, the Famine Relief Committees, and others, they may be able to get hold of and rescue some of these girls. We propose to bring them to Tokyo, where we have opened a Servants Home, into which they can be received and remain while they are fitted up with the necessary clothing, and suitable situations are provided for them.

The Railway Authorities have very kindly agreed to convey the girls, and the Officers engaged in this work, at greatly reduced rates.

This plan, which combines prevention with relief, will involve a considerable expenditure, though it will be done as economically as possible.

Yours sincerely, HENRY BULLARD,  
Colonel.

February 21, 1906.

Donations for the above mentioned purpose should be sent to Col. Bullard, 3 Shibaguchi, Nichome, Tokyo.

### ACKNOWLEDGING FAMINE GIFTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Among the many generous givers to the Famine Fund there are some who emphatically prefer that their names should not be known, and we mean to be careful to follow such instructions. We regret that one such name was published in our list of Feb. 10th, and shall take care that such a mistake does not occur again. In another case a very generous gift came with only the signature "A.B." We sent the usual receipt, but the letter was returned with the Post Office mark "Insufficiently addressed." The donor very properly writes for a receipt but still gives no other address than "A.B." As it is useless to remail his receipt, may I ask your kind aid in letting all donors know that in every case a receipt has been promptly sent, and if any others have not received them, we beg that they send us full addresses with requests for the proper receipt. "A.B." with all others was published in the Feb. 10th list.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. DE FOREST,  
One of the Committee.

### THE GARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR.—Unparalleled in the world's history, and certainly so in the records of the East, is the honour which we have just received from the greatest of the earthly powers. Wonderful are the merits, no doubt, that have ensured this honour; wonderful, the wisdom and sentiment that have so appreciated these merits as to confer upon them this very honour; and still more wonderful are the care, precaution, and delicacy with which the sacred token of honour is given and received. Yet nothing is amiss in all this: the worthy merits now find their reward in the worthy honour.

The Order of the Garter, whatever its historical origin may be, is doubtless a sign of chivalrous virtues. He who lacks piety, valour, or veracity, is not entitled to receive it, and much less to bestow it upon others. Thus no nation on earth is more fit than the English to confer it; and no nation is more deserving than we are to accept it.

Yano Fumio, an old friend of mine, told me, many years ago, this little incident that took place while he was in the States. On being asked, one day, by a distinguished scholar and statesman what his professed religion was, Mr. Yano answered him abruptly, saying that he believed in no religion—*mushukyo*. Then he astounded him by adding to the effect that Japanese gentlemen, as a rule, seldom trouble themselves with religious matters, most of them being like him, *mushukyo*. On this the American statesman exclaimed: "Then, how can your country stand?" Shaku Genkyo, the wonderful, heroic priest, told me a few days ago that the very appellation which we give to our country, *Shinshin*, or the country of gods, is the root of all superstitions, and consequently no nation on earth is more infested than we, by never ending varieties of religion, many of which are not worthy of reverence. Better call Japan, *Sumeramikuni*, or the country of our Emperor, and all the superstitions vanish.

They are both right; and at the same time they

are both wrong. Right, because they reflect the truths which he who runs may easily read. Wrong, because they do not pause to read those truths a little deeper. If religion or piety means ostentatious formalities of worship and nothing else, then our educated class, with but a small exception, has hardly any religion whatever. But if calm resignation at the will of Heaven, deep sympathy towards his fellow-beings, and disinterested love for what is just and what is beautiful, together with that profound fidelity towards his Emperor, parents, and friends, which makes one ready to lay down his life for their sake, as well as that meekness in the hour of triumph and prosperity, and that magnanimity, condescension, and kindness towards his rivals or foes, especially when they are helpless, form religion, then, I must say, we Japanese are a religious people. We do not lack piety in every sense of the term.

*Shido* (which is a better and older term than *bushido*) is the living tenets written in every Japanese heart. Whatever may be their professed form of religion, or if they profess no religion at all, the Japanese, with perhaps a small exception, acknowledge an exalted Entity, whom the ignorant call *Ten-to-sama* while the educated, *Ten* or *Tenri*. No phrase is commoner than *Ten-mei*, *Ten-batsu*, or *Myoga*, in our community at large. Thus Japan has one universal or national faith which is *Shido*, and believes in one Entity who is no less a being than God himself. We have been called all manner of names, pagan, heathen, and so forth. All these are quite true, but such truths lie on the surface, it is, so to speak, but skin-deep. Our blood, no less than our faith, is pure and noble although we are not too proud to try to make them still nobler and better.

England, as the superficial observers imagine, has not joined hands with a mere pagan nation. She knows better than that. The Anglo-Japanese treaty, which surprised the world, is the open declaration of her good faith in our orthodoxy. The offer of the Garter, which may be construed as her generous tribute to our display of *Shido*, is simply its ratification.

It is more blessed to give than to receive; they, the sons of Britannia, are no doubt rejoicing to-day as much as we are. The unparalleled honour and joy which we now enjoy in accepting the order of the Garter, thus become their unparalleled honour and joy in their very act of its presentation. And we are proud to say that no mean messenger carries to us this instrument of the royal ratification. England's delicacy equals her greatness, and Prince Arthur of Connaught with a dignity becoming his duty and rank, well represents them both. O Prince of Connaught, with what exultation of joy and gratitude do we, a nation of chivalry and honour, welcome thee and thy message! T. T. S.

Yamaguchi, February 21st, 1906.

If the generous editor of the *Japan Mail* can spare a little more of his valuable space for my clumsy lines, let me sing, or try to sing, here in a few words of broken English, the whole circumstance, as it appears to a spectator, connected with the offer of the Garter to our gracious Emperor.

Hail! mistress of the seas, whom three realms obey.  
Whom mighty Thor and Woden their homage pay,  
While Neptune yields his faithful trident sure,  
Thy praise sung at morning prayers pure,  
In one sweet strain of melodious cheers,  
Haloes the globe, and enlivens the spheres.

One morn, the sun unusual bright rose  
Thine eyes rejoiced to witness him disclose  
A saviour of the East, as a bright star  
Once infant Jesus disclosed. But lo! afar  
An Eagle fierce and th' Dragon, their wings obscure  
The skies, him snite, and make him th' shame endure.

Meek as he is with indignation just  
The monarch bids his legions rise. The disgust  
Jaws of the Dragon, breathing flames and thunders,  
Th' fierce talons of the Eagle, tearing numbers,  
To death them threat. Then darkness holds the sun—

The light returns—the monsters fall—the day's work!  
"Should such exploits of valor, honor'd not, pass."  
Thou sayest, "which with Rome's best triumphs  
class?"

As gentle breath of Spring a bud unfolds  
Thy hand the sacred Garter seeks and holds.  
Then dost thou tell a prince, brave, wise, and bland,  
To take the gift to the chivalrous land.

The land that sees the sunset, never, and  
The land that sees the sunrise, ever, bond  
In union blent their mutual love-peace  
On earth, good will towards men. The space  
Pervading th' spheres in joy resounds. Angels sing  
Jub'lee. Heaven and Earth with carols ring.

But oh! the brave hearts that no longer beat!  
Their bones whit'ning strewn in the snow and sleet  
Of wild Manchuria! Who would e'er cumber  
The lute of Orpheus claim them from th' cold slumber?



—Well may our flowers fall for others' distress,  
But oh! the fair bosoms that these flowers bless!

For them no more the weird shouts of banzai rise,  
Nor the welcome beams of the sun greet the eyes,  
Nor th' gay flowers their gates perfume, since  
The other flowers are no more! They wince  
And shiver even at their medals of pride;  
The lustre cold the Manchuria snow hide!

Never, oh! Never let me war and bloodshed  
Hear; never let the bliss of man be inveigled  
And trampled gain by monsters that oppress!  
The sacred love token of th' sea queen distress  
Of mankind heals, before its sores begin  
And binds in peaceful union all th' world akin.

O queen of sea, no less of th' wind and land,  
Honor to thee who offer'st th' gift to hand,  
Honor to him anointed, who the gift  
Receives. Honor to him who would not shift  
To bring the gift.—The world's jubilee where none  
shrinks!

"Evil to him alone who evil thinks."

T. T. S.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### CHINESE LABOUR QUESTION.

London, February 23.

It appears that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's announcement on the 20th of February regarding the repatriation of Chinese labourers and the refund to employers of the expenses incurred if the coolies desire to return, was the result of a compromise between the Imperialist and Radical sections of the Cabinet. The Radicals wanted instant repatriation of the coolies at all hazards. The differences have now been removed.

#### IRISH POLITICS.

Col. Saunderson's amendment to the Address to the Throne, in which he voiced the alarm felt by Irish loyalists at the proposed Irish legislation, was rejected by a vote of 405 to 88.

#### EXPELLED FROM A CLUB.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland in the late Government, and others have been expelled from the Constitutional Club for supporting Radical candidates at the election.

#### KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

Later.

King Edward sent to the Kaiser a cordial birthday letter on the 27th January, announcing his intention of visiting the latter at Berlin after the Morocco Conference.

#### THE U. S. AND CHINA.

Reuter's Washington correspondent cables that Senator Hale, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, stated that the situation in China rendered it necessary that the Army and Navy should be made efficient. He strongly deprecated Minister Rockhill's suggestion as to the repayment of the Boxer indemnity to China: it ought rather to be spent on building battleships.

#### THE GARTER MISSION.

The Times says that the Garter Mission to Japan is an act of high national policy. It comes opportunely creating as it does enduring forces which hold the destinies of the world irrespective of the fluctuations of domestic politics. The Times points out that the Order of Merit has never before been bestowed on a foreigner. It comments appreciatively on the Mikado's exceptional reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

#### CANADIAN AID FOR FAMINE IN NORTH JAPAN.

London, via Shanghai, February 24.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Canadian Government has purchased £5,000

worth of wheat-flour for the relief of famine sufferers in Japan.

#### BRITISH SUGAR DUTY.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that there is no hope of any relief from the Sugar Duty under existing conditions.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, February 24.

The situation at Algieras remains unchanged.

#### FRENCH NAVY.

The French Government proposes to build three 18,000 ton battleships.

#### THE TROUBLES IN NATAL.

Five hundred troops and a battery of artillery have been mobilised in Durban and are proceeding to the disturbed district, forty miles to the north-east, where troops have been called out.

#### RUSSIAN FINANCE.

Count Witte's organ announces that it will be necessary to raise fifty to seventy millions sterling to cover the extraordinary budget expenditure. This at present is impossible, consequently it will be necessary to resort to a loan on onerous terms.

#### FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, February 25.

M. Rouvier, the Premier, speaking in the French Chamber of Deputies, said with emphasis that France wants peace but peace with the proper safeguarding of her rights and dignity.

#### THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The American Secretary for War, Mr. Taft, advocates the building up of an efficient army for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

#### BRITISH NAVAL MEASURES.

The British Admiralty is reported to have decided to adopt the scheme of the previous Government for expending two millions sterling on the improvement of Portsmouth Dockyard and enabling the local authorities to deal with the biggest battleship of the Dreadnought class.

#### THE VOLCANIC TROUBLES IN MARTINIQUE.

London, February 26.

Advices received in New York state that Mount Pelee and La Souffriere are again active. A panic prevails in Martinique. The earthquakes are the severest that have been experienced in years.

#### THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

The Chinese Commissioners have arrived in London.

#### AMERICA AND GERMANY.

In consequence of the negotiations to conclude a commercial treaty with America proving fruitless the German Reichstag has agreed to extend favoured nation treatment for one year, thus averting a tariff war.

#### WOMAN FRANCHISE BILL.

Later.

Sir Charles Dilke's woman franchise bill provides that every man and woman shall be qualified to vote and no person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage for membership in either house of Parliament.

#### THE MOORS AND A STATE BANK.

The Moorish representatives at Algieras have submitted a state bank scheme which has further complicated the situation.

#### NOTHING FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

The liquidator of the Whittaker Wright London and Globe finance corporation reports that the assets will realise only half a million instead of as expected three mil-

lions sterling. There will be no return for the shareholders.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, February 27.

It is reported from Vienna that Austria and Russia have endeavoured to induce Germany to meet France's demands regarding the Morocco police question; and that Austria will not support Germany unless the latter changes her policy.

#### HAYASHI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS.

London, February 28.

Viscount Hayashi yesterday presented his credentials as Ambassador at the Court of St. James. He drove with his suite to the Palace in Royal carriages and was received with the greatest ceremony.

#### ALGECIRAS.

M. Revoil, the French Plenipotentiary at Algieras, has handed to Herr von Radowitz, the German Plenipotentiary, a note declaring that France considers her proposals in no wise assail commercial or economic equality or the principle of open ports and that they should be discussed by the Conference.

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

Later.

The House of Commons has adopted without a division the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. In the House of Lords, Lord Milner uttered a warning against the dangers of immediately granting responsible government especially to the Orange River Colony in view of the Boer irreconcilability. The Earl of Elgin, Colonial Secretary, repudiated the word "slavery" in connection with the use of Chinese labour. As to the constitution of the new colonies the Government would follow the principles which had resulted in a loyal and prosperous Canada.

#### BALFOUR OBTAINS A SEAT.

London, March 1.

In the City election Mr. A. J. Balfour polled 15,474 to Mr. T. Gibson Bowles' 4,134.

#### AMERICA AND ADMIRAL TOGO.

With a view to emphasising the necessity of keeping the army and navy in the highest state of efficiency in peace time, in order to be prepared for war, President Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Taft), who has issued the same as a "General Order," reciting the achievements of Admiral Togo, and repeating, for the special benefit of American forces, Admiral Togo's parting Address to the Fleet on the conclusion of the war.

#### MOROCCO CONFERENCE MORE HOPEFUL.

A later telegram says that some progress was made in the Algieras Conference yesterday, and the feeling is more hopeful.

#### CHINESE LABOUR.

The House of Lords had a debate lasting until midnight, on the question of Chinese labour in South Africa.

Lord Roberts agreed with Lord Milner that any serious change of policy would have a disastrous effect.

#### KIAOUCHOW.

Later.

Admiral von Tirpitz denied in the Reichstag that Kiaouchow will be made a first class fortress, but added that no doubt the result of the war had changed the situation and prescribed the adoption of military security which must be strong seaward to ensure neutrality landward in case of Chinese disturbance.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

### THE ALGERIRAS CONFERENCE.

London, February 27.

At Algeriras the French informed the German delegates that the question of policing Morocco must be solved in open congress after the private discussion is ended.

### THE COSSACKS.

At St. Petersburg an Imperial charter has been conferred on the Cossacks re-affirming their rights and privileges in recognition of their services during the war and the internal troubles; the Cossacks are not satisfied and want their land returned.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M.	China 1	F. Mar. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar 2	F. Mar. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China 3	M. Mar. 5
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont 4	Th. Mar. 8
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 5	F. Mar. 9
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 6	F. Mar. 9
Europe	N. L. D.	Bayern	Sa. Mar. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Su. Mar. 11
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra 7	M. Mar. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 15
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin	Th. Mar. 15
America	O. & O.	Doric 8	F. Mar. 16
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M. Mar. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Mar. 25
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Mar. 28
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Mar. 29

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 13th ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 21st ult.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 19th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 28th ult.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 20th ult.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 20th ult.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 18th ult.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. L.	Princess Alice	Sa. Mar. 3
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Mar. 3
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Sa. Mar. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Mar. 3
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Sa. Mar. 3
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Su. Mar. 4
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Su. Mar. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. Mar. 5
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	W. Mar. 7
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	F. Mar. 9
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. Mar. 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Mar. 11
Europe	P. & O.	Java	Tu. Mar. 13
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Tu. Mar. 13
America	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Mar. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Mar. 16
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Mar. 18
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Mar. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. Mar. 27
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Mar. 30
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	M. April 2

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 16,73, K. Suzuki, 22nd Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Willehad*, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obenauer, 22nd Feb.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 16th Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Louise Roth*, British steamer, 2,213, Cromack, 23rd Feb.—Sydney, N.S.W., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Zijlpad*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Kooops, 23rd Feb.—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Hitaka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 735, T. Yoshizaki, 23rd Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Princess Alice*, German steamer, 6,721, Ch. Polack, 24th Feb.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 24th Feb.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 6th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Volute*, British tank steamer, 2,599, Stott, 24th Feb.—Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Rainbow* (14) U.S. cruiser, 6,206, Com. Gilmore, 24th Feb.—Cavite, P.I.

*Themis*, Norwegian steamer, 1,208, Kroger, 24th Feb.—Formosa, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Powhatan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 25th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 25th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 25th Feb.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benarlich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 26th Feb.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 26th Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 27th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Takeshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,199, G. Nomura, 28th Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 881, N. Nielsen, 1st March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 1st March.—Muroan, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 1st March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oceanien*, French steamer, 2,104, Couret, 1st March.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 28th Feb., Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 23rd Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Kawasaki Maru*, Japanese converted cruiser, 5,627, 23rd Feb.—Yokosuka.

*Yakumo* (36), Japanese cruiser, 9,800, 24th Feb.—Yokosuka.

*Iwate* (38), Japanese cruiser, 9,906, 24th Feb.—Yokosuka.

*Adzuma* (36), Japanese cruiser, 9,456, 24th Feb.—Yokosuka.

*Otowa* (14), Japanese cruiser, 2,900, 24th Feb.—Yokosuka.

*Willehad*, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obenauer, 24th Feb.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Helene Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,255, Sanders, 24th Feb.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

*Jason*, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, E. M. Nilsen, 24th Feb.—Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tourane*, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 24th Feb.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, A. T. Brain, 24th Feb.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Ulu*, Norwegian steamer, 874, L. Pedersen, 24th Feb.—Mojji, Ballast.—Captain.

*Lonsdale*, British steamer, 2,043, Lee, 25th Feb.—Shanghai via Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Manchu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,284, D. Mori, 24th Feb.—Hiogo, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Manchu Maru*, Japanese converted cruiser, 2,981, 25th Feb.—Kure.

*Saxonia*, German steamer, 3,316, Sachs, 25th Feb.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,754, A. Cordiner, 26th Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ras Bera*, British steamer, 2,500, A. G. Morris, 26th Feb.—Keelung, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 26th Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Teutonia*, German steamer, 1,962, Oesterreich, 26th Feb.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Amiral Magon*, French steamer, 4,122, Juliot, 24th Feb.—San Francisco, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Hitaka Maru*, Japanese, 735, T. Yoshizaki, 26th Feb.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 26th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Childar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,103, H. Nielsen, 26th Feb.—Anping and Takow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 26th Feb.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 26th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Achilles*, British steamer, 4,481, Robt. C. Thompson, 27th Feb.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Duadem* (16), British flagship, 11,000, Capt. Herbert W. Savory, 27th Feb.—Kobe via Nagasaki.

*Nubia*, British steamer, 2,824, F. J. Fox, 27th Feb.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Volute*, British tank steamer, 2,599, F. Stott, 28th Feb.—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Zijlpad*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Kooops, 28th Feb.—Maccassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Norden*, Norwegian steamer, 1,493, Wilhelmsen, 1st March.—Mojji, Ballast.—Captain.

*Vancouver*, British steamer, 3,386, E. Maddox, 1st March.—Vladivostok via Mojji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 1st March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Louise Roth*, British steamer, 2,213, Cromack, 1st March.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Powhatan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 1st March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 1st March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Rust, Mr. Hodgson and family, Mr. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Tyne and servant, Mr. Malcolm McEachern, Mr. Ralf Bahre, Mr. E. Wismer, Mr. F. Gysin, Mr. Sander, Mr. Paul Oury Mr. Kahn, Mrs. Komor and party, Mr. Wilckens, Mr. Aug. Naah, Mr. Uhl and family, Mr. Mansell, Miss Cooper, Mr. E. H. Bridger, Mr. Komor, Mr. Alf. Cooper, Mr. Walker, Mr. F. Calkoen, Mr. Bagnall, Miss Bagnall, Mrs. Grimesey, Mr. Chas. Prapah, Mr. Christen, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Miss Hay, Mr. Balkeley, Mr. Kammerer and servant, Mr. Funghann, Mrs. Grey, Mr. Luckaes, Mr. Karl Dehn, Dr. and Mrs. Nagai, Mr. Shishido, Mr. Nast, Mr. K. Iwasaki, Mr. Boon Band, Mr. Phang, Miss Stark, Mr. Pay, Mr. Kah Lee, Mr. Makino, Mr. Bhoj Ray, Mr. Man Yeung Lam, Mr. Hoo, Mrs. Roo, Mr. Chun, Mrs. Tang and child, Mr. Wong Yee, Mr. Lu, Mr. Ving, Mr. Chung Lee, Mr. Kon, Mr. Chan, and Mr. Cheong, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. E. Arthur, Mrs. H. E. Arthur, Mrs. A. F. Coffin, Mrs. H. A. Crane, Mr. E. L. Dow, Mrs. E. L. Dow, Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Mrs. M. S. Friede and servant, Master Donald S. Friede, Miss Marian Gemmel, Mr. J. C. Goodrich, Mrs. J. C. Goodrich and infant, Miss M. Goodrich, Mr. W. Green, Mr. Chas. G. Hannan, Mr. Y. Hattori, Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker, Mrs. G. H. Hunsicker, Miss Hunsicker, Miss Helen Hunsicker, Mr. K. Iwasaki, Mr. Chas. Loeb, Mr. K. Matsumoto, Mr. T. Mizuno, Mrs. Lucinda L. Ormsby, Mr. Chas. W. Pardee, Mrs. Chas. W. Pardee, Miss L. V. Rueth, Mr. J. Sakabe, Mrs. V. M. Crosby, Mr. T. L. Solger, Mrs. T. L. Solger, Prof. U. Suzuki, Mr. M. Yanagiya, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. Gustave Boehm, Miss C. Booth, Mr. W. E. Clark, Mr. S. Dolliver, Mrs. S. Dolliver, Mrs. I. Frohman, Mr. Sol. Hamburger, Mrs. Sol. Hamburger, Miss Claudine Hamburger, Master Harvey Hamburger, Mrs. Ellis H. Parrish and son, Mr. A. C. Potosky, Judge Chas. H. Smith, Mr. A. Vincent, Mrs. J. Geiger, Mr. A. M. Graves, Mrs. A. M. Graves, Mr. J. Holding, Mrs. E. Marshfield and maid, Mrs. W. D. McGilvray, Miss M. McGilvray, Mr. M. S. Miller, Mrs. M. S. Miller, Mr. John G. Neumeister, Mrs. John G. Neumeister, Mr. E. N. Raynor, Mrs. E. N. Raynor, Mr. A. W. Rettig, Mrs. A. W. Rettig, Count E. Bonzi, wife and infant, Mrs. Ozawa and child, Mr. K. Kobayashi, and Dr. T. Mori and wife, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Holger Christensen, Mr. Paul Dithlefsen, Mrs. D. Frank Webster, Mr. D. Frank Webster, Mr. T. C. Winn, and Mrs. T. C. Winn, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. H. F. Newhard, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Newhard and infant, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. J. W. Banbury, Mrs. J. W. Banbury, Mr. Geo. Barnes, Mrs. S. Berelson, child and infant, Rev. J. H. Blackstone, Mrs. J. H. Blackstone and infant, Mr. W. L. Carney, Mrs. E. C. Dunkerley, Mrs. J. Epperly and infant, Mr. P. B. Ewan, Mrs. P. B. Ewan and two children, Rev. W. S. Faris, Miss Margaret Faris, Mrs. J. S. Fearon, Mr. M. Katz, Rev. Y. C. Kim, Mrs. Y. C. Kim and infant, Miss Cora Kim, Mrs. A. P. Mills, Dr. Elizabeth Reinsnyder, Miss Marian Stone, Rev. Ray L. Torrey, Miss Sybil White, Mr. C. W. Wrightson, Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, and Mrs. Stanley Evans, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Clayton H. Barnard, Mr. G. B. Beardsley, Mr. R. R. Blacker, Miss Annie Blacker,





# FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

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## NOTICE.

THE Rev. B. F. BUXTON, who is making an evangelistic tour in Japan, will hold a series of Meetings in Tokyo, at the GINZA METHODIST CHURCH, each day from 3 p.m., on March 7th till March 13th, speaking in the English language. All friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Signed { W. P. BUNCOMBE.  
A. OLTMAINS.

Tokyo, March 3rd, 1906.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On Thursday, March 1st, at Okayama, the wife of Mr. EDWARD GAUNTLETT, of a Son.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DURING February, 177,950 tons of coal were exported from Moji.

Two new cases of bubonic plague were reported at Shimonoeki on March 6th.

On March 3rd, Baron Sugematsu was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

EARTHQUAKES have taken place in India. Shocks were felt at Delhi, Simla and Patiala.

The property of Viscount Makino, Tokyo, was seized on March 3rd by his creditors.

The office of the Governor-General of Kwantung will be removed at the end of March from Liaoyang to Port Arthur.

HEAVY SNOW was experienced on the night of March and at Gotemba and Sano. Some telephone lines were damaged.

The death is announced of Count H. Yamada, only younger brother of the late Count A. Yamada, Minister for Justice.

GENERAL Oseko, Commander of the Seventh Division, has returned to Tokyo from Manchuria arriving at Shimbashi at 10.50 a.m.

THREE electric railway companies of Tokyo—Shikoku, Densha and Denki—have decided to change the present 3-sen fare to 5-sen and have presented an application jointly to the Home Office for permission. Serious comments have appeared in

Tokyo papers against the proposed increase of the fare

BARON MUMM von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador to Tokyo, will arrive at Yokohama from Peking on March 23rd or 24th.

PUBLIC Procurator T. Nakamura of the Tokyo District Court has been promoted Chief Public Procurator in the Hakodate District Court.

MR. J. E. Woolley, the well known American orator, will preach at Union Church on Sunday next and at Van Schaick Hall in the evening.

THE *Chitose*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Takekuni, Commander of the South-China Squadron, arrived at Amoy on March 4th from Foochow.

A TELEGRAM from Yamaguchi says that smallpox is prevalent in the district of Hagi. Of twenty-seven cases four proved fatal on March 6th.

MR. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank left Tokyo on March 1st for Korea to investigate financial affairs there. He will return home about March 15th.

THE budget for 1906 having passed the Upper House on March 6th, as amended by the Lower House, will be published to-day, March 8th, in the *Official Gazette*.

THIRTY-TWO men were arrested on March 3rd by the Harbour police on board the British steamer *Tartar* while trying to leave for Vancouver without passports.

MAJOR-GENERALS Furukawa and Okamura have been promoted to Lieut.-General and placed on the reserve list. Surgeon-Colonel Ishizawa has been promoted Surgeon-general.

THE funeral service for the two sons of General Baron Nogi, who were killed at Nanshan and 203-Metre Hill (Port Arthur) will take place on March 10th at Aoyama Cemetery.

THE ice-crusher *Tairei Maru*, which was shut out from Korsakoff owing to the floating ice, left there on March 5th for Otaru. She is expected to arrive on Wednesday at Aomori.

POSTAL communication between Tsuruga and Vladivostok was resumed on March 7th. On that day, the steamer *Kotsu Maru* left Tsuruga carrying postal matter for the Siberian port.

A SOMEWHAT severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 1.39 a.m. on March 6th. The duration was two minutes and eleven seconds and the direction from south-east to north-west.

THE death is announced of Count Mibu at Kyoto. The Emperor promoted him, previous to his death, to First Junior Rank and decorated him with the First Class of the Sacred Treasure.

THE house of Mr. G. J. Melhuish, on the Hill, Kobe, was visited by an armed burglar on Friday night. Mr. Melhuish fired four shots from his revolver, but the man escaped leaving a *geta* behind.

A CASE of bubonic plague was reported on March 6th in Osaka, the patient being H. Yoshizaki (22), an employee of a rice merchant named M. Hamada, residing in Saiwai-cho, West urban division.

THE Royal Antiquarian Society of London, meeting at Burlington House, Piccadilly, has accepted and read a paper on the "Ceramic Arts of Japan," by Dr. Neil Gordon Munro, of Yokohama.

MR. K. MATSUOKA, a police constable of the Kanagawa Station, who was charged with having illegally detained a person on suspicion, was

punished on March 5th in the Yokohama District Court with one month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of five *yen*. He lodged an appeal at once at the Tokyo Appeal Court.

A REPORT from Port Arthur says that M. Freidburg, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has arrived at Dairen. He is to examine various properties belonging to private individuals at Port Arthur and Dairen.

AT the end of March, the withdrawal of the armies from Manchuria will be completed. For the commemoration of the occasion, the Department of Communications intends to issue a souvenir stamp, and illustrated post-cards.

ON MARCH 2nd, a case of bubonic plague was reported in Kobe. The patient is a woman, Yuki Goto (37) residing in North Nagasa-dori. She died the same day. The *fiji* says that there are signs of the further spread of the disease.

THE Japanese military authorities have established a school at Port Arthur. Some seventy pupils, including forty natives, are attending the classes. The Japanese authorities are encouraging the extension of the Japanese language there.

THE leading members of various political parties with the exception of the *Seiyukai*, will hold a social meeting at 5 p.m. on March 13th at the tea-house Kogetsu-ro, Shimbashi. This meeting is believed to be connected with the railway nationalization bill.

ANOTHER report with regard to the *habutaye* trouble comes from Sabae. As in Fukui Prefecture, a collision between the Tax Bureau and the silk manufacturers regarding the imposition of a new tax, has led the manufacturers to stop their works from March 8th.

ON MARCH 3rd, a farmer named S. Miyake, residing at the village of Agi, in Gifu prefecture, killed his adopted parents and his wife with a sword after which he committed suicide with a revolver. The cause is reported to have been constant troubles among the family.

THE following appointments were announced on March 7th:—Lieut-General Yabuki to the staff of the first Division; Major-General Ikeda on the staff of the Second Brigade; Surgeon-Colonel Hasegawa as Chief-Surgeon of the Third Division; Surgeon-Colonel Washidzu as Chief-Surgeon of the Twelfth Division; Surgeon-Colonel Kusakari promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General.

IN connexion with the rumour that the transport *Kotohira Maru* (3,723 gross tons) with a number of soldiers belonging to the Seventh Division, went ashore and was wrecked on the night of March 3rd off Awa peninsula on her way from Dairen to Muroran, Hokkaido, an official report has been issued to the effect that owing to a storm, the transport took refuge in Tateyama, Awa peninsula, and left there at 2 p.m. on the following day for her destination.

ACCORDING to the *Kokumin*, Professor Jordan of Stanford University will arrive in Japan in the steamer *Albatross*, belonging to the American Government, in order to investigate the marine products of Japan. Mr. Huntington Wilson, American *Charge d'Affaires*, has applied to the Japanese Government to give him such assistance as he may require. Probably, Professor Mitsukuri, of the College of Nature, Science, Mr. Kishikawa, Chief Civil engineer of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and Mr. Matsubara, President of the Institute for Marine Products Investigation, will be appointed to assist the American scientist.

# **PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.**

On the morning of March 1st, Prince Arthur of Connaught paid a visit to the Kodaiji, (a Buddhist temple), the Gion, the Yasaka-jinsha (a Shinto temple), Maruyama, and Chion-in (a Buddhist temple), and afterwards inspected the fine art department of the Ikeda Goshi Kaisha. At 1.25 p.m. he left Kyoto. The *Osaka Asahi* presented a flower basket to His Highness upon the platform.

At 2.50 p.m. on March 1st, His Highness reached Osaka. High officers of the Osaka Division, officials of various Government offices and representatives of public bodies welcomed the distinguished visitor on the platform. After staying for a few moments, the Royal train left for Kobe, which was reached at 2.05 p.m. The welcome accorded was very enthusiastic. After a stay of twenty minutes, His Highness left for Himeji, which he passed at 4.40 p.m. Lieut.-General Ando, Commander of the Tenth Division, and staff and other notables welcomed the Prince. The Royal train left after five minutes.

His Highness passed Hiroshima at 11.55 p.m. on his way to Shimonoseki.

We learn through the *Nichi Nichi* that His Highness has brought, beside the most noble order of the Garter to His Majesty the Emperor, a letter and autograph photograph from Her Majesty the Queen Alexandra, to be presented to Her Majesty the Empress. When the Prince arrived in Tokyo, the Empress was absent at Numadzu for the sake of her health. As there was no convenient opportunity to see Her Majesty, His Highness handed the letter and photograph to Prince Arisugawa, asking him to present them. On Friday Prince and Princess Arisugawa proceeded to Numadzu, leaving Shimbashi at 7 a.m. and presented the gifts to Her Majesty.

An interesting, if perhaps not wholly accurate, story is going the rounds in Tokyo. In Kyoto Prince Arthur dined at the Miyako Hotel and being presented with a decorated silver dish, apparently designed for the conveyance of sweetmeats, touched the cover, and so liberated a dove and several smaller birds which began to fly about the room. After a few moments the dove took rest upon an artificial pine set in a pot upon the centre of the table, and close by Admiral Togo. The Admiral took up a small fan, which formed part of the table adornments and, endeavoured to stroke the bird with it, but the dove, incontinently fled and thus evaded his attentions. Again the bird approached the table, this time perching upon the staff of a small British flag near General Baron Kuroki. The General, in imitation of Admiral Togo, tried to touch the bird with a fan but with similar lack of success, the dove seeking refuge upon a flower vase in front of Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour who, in his turn, attempted to stroke the visitor and also without effect, as the bird again flew away. Prince Arthur who had watched the proceedings with interest remarked that it seemed to him great soldiers and great sailors found themselves unable to consummate their strategical schemes for the capture of a poor pigeon. The observation, we are told, was received with much laughter—but was it ever really made?

His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at 6.30 a.m. on March 2nd at Shimonoseki on his way from Kyoto to Kagoshima. He was conducted at once by the Reception

Committee to the Sanyo Hotel, being escorted by high officials of the local government offices. After taking breakfast at the hotel, His Highness left at 8.40 a.m.

Subsequently His Highness crossed the strait in the steamer *Seki Maru*, of the Sanyo Railway Co. Meantime, the cruiser *Nitaka*, which was specially detailed for the duty, fired salutes and merchantships in the straits were fully decorated. The Prince talked with Admiral Togo in reference to the scenery of the straits and his party were busy photographing the landscape. He landed at the Nanyo pier in Moji, where he was welcomed by Mayor Tashiro and other notables. Amid cheers, he drove to the Moji railway station where Lieut.-General Okubo, Major-General Kagawa, Mr. Sengoku, President of the Kyushu Railway Co., and other distinguished persons were present. At 9.10 a.m., he left by special train on the Kyushu Railway for Sasaho.

The Royal train passed Saga at 1 p.m. stopping for a few minutes. The Governor of Saga prefecture and other officials as well as many representatives of various public bodies met and saw His Highness off at the platform.

At 3 p.m. (on March 2nd), His Highness arrived at Sasaho. When the Royal train neared the town the *Yakumo* and other warships fired salutes. Admiral Arima, Commander of the Naval Station, and other officers, as well as Governor Arakawa and other officials of the local government, welcomed the Prince. He was at once conducted to the headquarters of the Admiralty and took an hour's rest. At 4 p.m., he proceeded to the *Diadem*, which had arrived the previous evening from Yokohama, in order to carry him to Kagoshima. After a space of about two hours the cruiser left, being escorted by the *Adzuma*, *Iwate* and *Otoriva*. A flotilla of torpedo-boats saw the Royal warship off to the entrance of the harbour.

The *Iwate* carried Admiral Togo, Mr. Nagasaki, Court Councillor, Captain Takarabe, Lieut.-Commander Sasaki, etc., and the *Adzuma* General Baron Kuroki, Colonel Utsunomiya, Captain Yasuhara of the Army, Mr. Asano, Master of the Board of Ceremonies, etc.

It is officially reported that the converted cruiser *Manshu Maru* on February 26th ran into a severe storm off Wakayama prefecture on her way from Yokohama to Sasaho. She sustained damage to her hull and wireless telegraph apparatus, and lost two boats. Subsequently she took refuge at Hamashima, Shima province, where she will undergo repairs. The *Manshu Maru*, it had been arranged, was to carry His Highness Prince Arthur and the Imperial Reception Committee from Sasaho to Kagoshima.

The preparations to welcome His Highness Prince Arthur at Kagoshima were most brilliant and the weather fortunately was fine. The *Tokisawa* and *Chihaya* were at anchor on the eastern side of the pier and a number of destroyers in the northern part of the harbour. At 9.50 a.m. on March 3rd, the *Diadem* arrived in the harbour. His Highness subsequently landed. The Lady Toyo Shimadzu, daughter of Prince Shimadzu, Miss Yasu Chigashira, daughter of Governor Chigashira, and Miss Shige Taneda, daughter of Mayor Taneda, presented beautiful flower baskets to him at the pier. Amid loud cheers, His Highness drove to Iso Castle which had been arranged for his accommodation.

On the evening of March 4th, His Highness left Kagoshima for Miyajima in the *Diadem*.

Telegrams from Kagoshima report that on the afternoon of March 3rd, His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught paid a visit to the Kagoshima branch of the Nippon Red Cross Society. The Kencho presented to him a suit of ancient armour and a pair of Satsuma porcelain vases, and the municipality gave him a pair of swords. Later His Highness was present at a garden party given in his honour. There were given displays of fencing and various other old military accomplishments which he is reported to have greatly admired. In the evening, His Highness was entertained with *shibafue*, *biwa* and other music as well as with the *tenbuku* dancing after dinner. The warships in the harbour displayed illuminations, and several lantern processions were organized in front of Ise castle where the Prince stayed.

On Sunday (March 4th) morning, His Highness was shown fishing with large nets, after which he paid a visit to the tomb of Saigo,—General Saigo Takamori, the leader of the Satsuma Rebellion,—and the Industrial museum. Later he paid a visit to the place where Okubo,—Minister for Home Affairs, assassinated by Cho Rengo,—and Saigo Takamori were born. His Highness planted a tree in commemoration of his visit.

The Prince left Kagoshima at 4 p.m. on Sunday and arrived at Miyajima the following morning.

On Monday, he left Miyajima for Edajima. This morning, he will leave Edajima for Kure Naval Station. Tomorrow, March 7th, he will land at Ujina and proceed to Hiroshima.

His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at 3.10 p.m. on March 5th at Miyajima from Kagoshima by the cruiser *Diadem*, being escorted by the *Yakumo* and *Adzuma*. The *Kasuga* and a flotilla of destroyers from the Kure Naval Station met His Highness at the entrance to the harbour. All the Japanese ships were fully dressed and fired salutes. Lieut.-General Kigoshi, Commander of the Hiroshima Division, Governor Yamada and other distinguished persons proceeded to the *Diadem* and welcomed the Prince. Subsequently, His Highness landed in company with Lord Redesdale and the other members of his suite, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador, and the Imperial Reception Committee. He proceeded to the Miyajima Shrine where he was entertained with *Shinto* dances and music. His Highness also paid a visit to Momijidani, the maple-valley, and took a short rest at the Iwaso hotel. He then returned to the *Diadem*.

In the evening, despite the heavy sea running, His Highness dined on board the converted cruiser *Manshu Maru*, which had arrived after having been in a storm off Wakayama Prefecture. At night, launch processions and processions of junks were to be organized, but owing to the rain, these projects were abandoned.

His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Edajima at 8 a.m. on March 6th from Miyajima. The warships and transports in the harbour were fully dressed, and the cruiser *Idzumo* fired a salute. His Highness subsequently landed and proceeded to the Edajima Naval College where Rear-Admiral Tomioka, President of the institution, and the various professors received him at the entrance. His Highness was at once conducted to one of the halls of the college where he gave audience to Prince Tanchito Arisugawa, (a student, the first son of Admiral Prince Arisugawa) and to



the President. His Highness visited all the lecture rooms, etc., after which he inspected the class in training. At 11 a.m., His Highness returned to the *Diadem* and in about half an hour, he left by the converted cruiser *Manshu Maru* for Kure. At 1.15 p.m. he arrived at Kure under escort of the *Yakumo* and *Otoawa*. The Prince was saluted by the *Fuji* and *Asama*. His Highness landed and visited the Kure Naval Station. There he was entertained by Admiral Yamanouchi, Commandant of the Station, at a tea party held in his honour. At 4.50 p.m., he left for Ujina.

At Ujina, His Highness gave a dinner on board the *Manshu Maru* to Lieut.-General Uyeda, Governor Yamada, Mayor Ban, and ten other high officers. In the evening, various lantern processions were organized, fire-works were displayed, and fifty boats illuminated with lanterns moved in procession, being towed by the steamer *Hoan Maru*.

At 7.30 a.m. on March 7th, His Highness left Ujina for Hiroshima by train.

At a little past nine o'clock on the morning of March 7th, His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Hiroshima from Ujina, being escorted by a squadron of cavalry. He was conducted to the East Parade ground of the Hiroshima Division, where he was entertained with military manoeuvres, the troops being under Major-General Surisawa. The troops participating were called the East and West armies. The East Army consisted of three companies of Infantry, one company of Artillery, and one company of Pioneers under Major Chiaki. The West Army consisted of two companies of Infantry with two guns under Major Hirano. The plan of the manoeuvres provided for an attack upon the invaders (West Army) and the occupation of their position, which was defended with wire-entanglements and palisades as well as with mines. At 10 a.m. a trumpeter gave the signal for the commencement of the engagement. From the first, the East Army took the offensive, moving up under cover of rifle fire and subsequently of their guns. The West Army took the necessary defensive measures and the fight gradually grew warm. Owing to having an inferior force of artillery, the West Army were gradually forced back and all of their guns were silenced. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the left wing of the East Army tried to storm the right wing of the enemy by pressing forward in a bayonet charge, which action was repeatedly adopted at the battle of Liaoyang. The attacking force gradually advanced, but when near the parapet defended by wire entanglements and palisades, the mines were simultaneously exploded. The effect was to temporarily stop the advance and the West Army availing themselves of the lull, commenced a counter-attack with rifle-volleys. But their advantage was only temporary. Meanwhile the Pioneers of the East Army advanced to the enemy's wire-entanglements and cut them in the manner learnt at Port Arthur. The audacious enterprise of the Pioneers having been entirely conducted under a shower of bullets from the defenders, casualties were very heavy. Subsequently the usual Japanese *tokkan*, or hot onset, was sounded, and the position was at length captured. Thereupon a joyous *banzai* rose from all parts of the field. At the conclusion of the manoeuvres the Major-General commanding gave an explanation of the strategy employed by both armies. His Highness warmly eulogized all who took part in the combat.

His Highness next proceeded to Sentai Castle, belonging to Marquis Asano, which is situated near the Parade ground, and there took a short rest. Marquis Asano and some leading citizens of Hiroshima presented various costly gifts to the Prince, who left at 11.40 a.m. for Ujina. At 1 p.m. His Highness left by the *Diadem* for Kobe.

#### THE NATIONALIZATION OF PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

The *Hochi* says that the Government has decided to purchase the following private railways:—The Hokkaido Colliery, the Hokkai, Nippon, Sanyo, Kyushu, Sobu, Narita, Boso, Kobu, Gan-etsu, Hoku-etsu, Kwansai, Nishinari, Hankaku, Tokushima, Kyoto and Sangu. The valuation adopted in purchasing the railways will be twenty times the profits of the three years, 1902, 1903 and 1904. The cost is estimated at five hundred and forty million *yen* in round numbers. To obtain the funds needed for purchasing the railways, the Government intends to raise a domestic loan.

The following table shows the estimated value of the private railways proposed to be nationalized.

Railway Company.	Yen.
Nippon.....	130,532,540
Sanyo.....	74,042,980
Kobu.....	9,729,020
Kwansai.....	31,308,060
Kyoto.....	3,471,700
Hankaku.....	6,429,074
Hokuyetsu.....	7,266,021
Nishinari.....	1,956,505
Nanao.....	1,515,231
Ganyetsu.....	2,584,596
Kyushu.....	97,654,600
Hokkaido Colliery.....	47,913,780
Hokkaido.....	10,934,788
Sangu.....	3,773,840
Sobu.....	10,326,480
Boso.....	2,070,601
Tokushima.....	1,203,503
Nankai.....	8,759,460
Kawagoe.....	1,779,720
Narita.....	2,432,494
Chuyetsu.....	903,243
Toyokawa.....	1,111,793
Koya.....	1,673,796
Ibisei.....	696,564
Dzuso.....	545,059
Omi.....	1,708,496
Chugoku.....	3,932,892
Kanan.....	367,443
Tobu.....	3,223,608
Johu.....	576,558
Mio.....	341,000
Hakata.....	1,191,330

The grand total aggregates four hundred and seventy million *yen* in round numbers. It may be added that the length of the railways is 3,172.17 miles; the capital, *yen* 247,473,609; the expenses needed for construction, *yen* 258,864,094; the net profits multiplied twenty times as purchase price, as proposed by the Government bill, *yen* 458,628,925; and materials in stocks belonging to some of the railways, *yen* 49,017.

The attitude of the various parties in the Lower House with respect to the bill for the State purchase of private railways does not seem to be clearly defined. The *Fiji* says that, generally speaking, the *Seiyu-kai* may be regarded as supporters and the Progressists as opponents of the measure, the members of other parties being classified as follows:—

	Supporting. per cent.	Opposing. per cent.
Daido Club.....	60	40
Seiko Club.....	40	60
Members not belonging to any party.....	60	40

The relative strength of the political

parties in the House of Representatives may be taken as follows:—

Seiyu-kai.....	141
Progressists.....	96
Daido Club.....	60
Seiko Club.....	26
Unaffiliated.....	56

379

Some of the previously unaffiliated members are now included in the ranks of the Daido Club.

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that approximately the numbers for and against the bill are as follows:—

	Supporters.	Opposers.
Seiyu-kai.....	141	—
Progressists.....	—	96
Daido Club.....	36	24
Seiko Club.....	10	16
Unaffiliated.....	31	25
	218	161

There is thus a majority of 57 in favour of the bill. Our Tokyo contemporary adds that as the various parties are sparing no effort to increase their ballots, some changes in the present estimate may be expected when the bill is brought before the whole house. Discussion of the bill by the special committee began on March 8th.

According to the *Asahi*, the special committee, consisting of forty-five members, may be classified as:—

Supporters.....	23
Opposers.....	20
Unknown.....	2

#### NAVAL NEWS.

The destroyer *Hatsuyuki*, which was launched on March 8th at Yokosuka, is 233 feet in length; 21 feet beam; 6 feet draught; displacement, 380 tons; horse-power, 6,000 tons; and speed, 29 knots; her equipment being 6 twelve-pounder quickfiring and 2 torpedo tubes.

The First Squadron under Vice-Admiral Kataoka (flagship *Yakumo*) is now at Ujina; and the Second Squadron under Vice-Admiral Dewa (flagship *Iki*, formerly *Nicholai I.*) is at Kobe. Both squadrons have assigned to them the duty of escorting Prince Arthur.

The cruiser *Takachiho*, of the South China Squadron, which was undergoing repairs at Uraga, has arrived at Yokosuka. She will leave on March 11th for South China waters. To-day, March 9th, Captain Prince Higashi Fushimi, the Commander, and other officers of this vessel will be received by the Emperor in farewell audience.

A telegram has been received at the Naval Department to the effect that the training squadron consisting of the *Itsukushima*, *Matsushima* and *Hashidate* arrived on March 6th at Chefoo from Port Arthur.

The special training ship *Anegawa Maru* (formerly the *Angara*) left Yokosuka on March 7th for Kure on her way to South China. Previous to her departure, Admiral Sakamoto, Superintendent of the Naval Educational Department, gave an address to the petty officers and cadets with regard to naval training and devotion to the country's service. The Commander of the vessel is Captain Hanabusa.

Commander K. Oguri, in charge of the flotilla of the sub-marines, having been appointed an *attaché* to the Embassy in London, Lieut.-Commander M. Tojo has been ordered to succeed him.

Mr. Kawakami, who was commercial agent in Vladivostok before the outbreak of the late war, has been reinstated in his original position,

## CHINA.

Saturday, March 3.

Japanese papers contain many telegrams with reference to the outbreak at Nanchang. A Shanghai correspondent (*Jiji*) says that two Japanese, H. Okazaki and H. Yamada, have taken refuge at Kuikiang under Chinese protection. Mr. A. P. Quirnbach, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, had wired to Shanghai that Nanchang was in a state of panic; several thousand people were leaving the town, fearing bombardment by foreign warships. The British gun-boat *Thistle* and a French gun-boat with the French Consul left Shanghai on February 28th for Kuikiang. The Chinese magistrate, who was reported to have died, is still alive but in a serious state. The British Consul and a foreign doctor have left Shanghai for Nanchang to visit the Chinese governor. Mr. Grays (?) and Rev. Mr. Kingham have been buried at Kuikiang.

Telegrams dated February 28th from Mukden to the *Asahi* report that General Tachimi, Commander of the Eighth Division, arrived at Mukden on Feb. 28th from the advanced line, via Tieling. He has not yet entirely recovered from the illness by which he had been prostrated.

Lieut.-General Matsunaga is undergoing treatment at a field-hospital and is still in a serious condition.

Mr. Inouye, Manager of the Mukden branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, gave a dinner the other day to high Chinese officials and prominent merchants. Governor-General Chang, in the course of a speech, said that the business of banking would prove a useful medium to bring closer the friendly relations of businessmen in both countries. He welcomed the establishment of the bank's branch office.

The price of Japanese war-notes has gone up, the rate being now yen 1,006. Japanese drafts payable at sight are in circulation, and are accepted by the natives with perfect confidence.

Monday, March 5.

The officials of the Peking Intelligence Bureau intend to give theatrical performances with a view to raising funds for supporting a female school in the capital.

Several Russians are endeavouring to obtain concessions for crystal and silver mines in the neighbourhood of Changkiakow. They declare that the enterprise is to be undertaken jointly with China capitalists.

A Peking telegram to the *Asahi* reports that M. G. Dubail, French Minister, has demanded of the Chinese Government the dismissal of the Governor of Kiangsi, and compensation for the losses during the recent Nanchang troubles, reminding the Chinese officials that when he gave warning on the 23rd ult. to the Peking Foreign Office about the threatening situation at Nanchang he was promised that China would afford full protection to the lives and property of foreign residents.

The *Jiji's* correspondent at Shanghai wires that Magistrate Kiang, of Nanchang, died on the morning of the 1st inst.

A Peking message states that Tang Shao-i, Chinese Plenipotentiary in the Russo-Chinese negotiations has, with the approval of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, decided to have Taotai Cheu Pan present at the conference. It may be remembered that Cheu was the man who made secret contracts with Russians for the lease of some mines in the Amur province then under his superintendence, and was recently arrested by order of Viceroy

Yuan. This decision on the part of the Chinese Plenipotentiary is considered at Peking as a prelude to some concessions to Russia.

It is reported at Peking that Russia is determined to build a railway between Tsitsihar and Aigun, whether China will consent or not, and is now making preparations for such an enterprise.

The Governor of Kiangsi has asked the commander of a French warship which arrived in Kuikiang from Shanghai after the recent trouble, not to go so far as Nanchang and not to fire by way of demonstration. The firing, added the Governor, will further disturb the feelings of the natives.

The British Consul at Kuikiang left on March 1st Nanchang by a gun-boat in order to investigate the trouble. It is reported by the *Asahi* that Sir E. Satow, British Minister in Peking, paid a visit on March 2nd to the Chinese Foreign Office in connexion with the Nanchang trouble.

The *Jiji's* Peking correspondent says that the Russo-Chinese negotiations have not yet reached any definite conclusion. Viceroy Tung Chao-yi, one of the Chinese envoys, did not take a strong attitude at the Conference after returning from a visit to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai at Tientsin, and he is about to give his consent to a portion of the Russian demand. He has summoned Mr. Shuben, Director of the Railway Industry Office at Tientsin, who was reported in official circles to be a spy employed by Russia, and appointed him to be present at the Conference.

A later telegram from Peking reports that the attitude of the British and French Minister was very firm as to the disturbance at Nanchang. They paid a visit to the Waiwupu and carried with them a map of the district. Pointing out the position of the foreign church, which was destroyed by the rioters, and the native military barracks, they said that the distance was very short and they further insisted that the local authorities in the district concerned must have connived at the outbreak of the trouble.

The *Hochi* has a telegram from Peking to the effect that some days ago a number of bombs were found at the railway station in Peking. There is also a rumour that some revolutionaries have arrived in the capital, consequently the public is uneasy. The guards of the Imperial Palace and the Capital have been increased. The rumour with regard to the illness of the Empress-Dowager is baseless.

Tuesday, March 6.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that Mr. Rockhill, American Minister in Peking, has, under the instructions of his Government, requested the Waiwupu to issue at once an Imperial edict restraining the anti-foreign demonstrations throughout the country.

It is reported that the Vice-Director of the Board of Ceremonies will be appointed ambassador to Tokyo.

A Peking telegram to the *Kokumin* says that the Viceroys of Mukden, Kirin and the Amur, have asked the Government for a charter to establish a steamship company promoted by Manchurian capitalists. Some Chinese capitalists of Peking have asked the Government for permission to provide water-works in the capital at a cost of half a million taels. The Government dismissed the application on the ground that the plan of the enterprise is defective. The Empress-Dowager has ordered the Minister for Military Affairs to take strict measures for protecting foreign missionaries.

A semi-official telegram says that the local

Taotai has decided to pay one hundred and twenty-three thousand taels to the families of two foreign missionaries who were killed recently at Nanchang in Kiangsi province. The indemnity is reported to include damage caused to the buildings and furniture. The claims by foreign governments were thus settled.

Wednesday, March 7.

The British Consul at Kuikiang and a British doctor on March 3rd carried out a post mortem examination on the late Magistrate of Nanchang and, the following day, they paid a visit to the foreign churches which were damaged during the disturbance.

Some foreign missionaries who took refuge in the interior of Kiangsi returned on March 4th to Nanchang.

A report from Shanghai to the *Jiji* is to the effect that one of the wives, the second, of the late magistrate has committed suicide. Details are not yet known. Some of the people of Nanchang propose to build a Buddhist temple in honour of the deceased and her husband.

The French Minister, says the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent, has informed the Waiwupu that he received a telegram from a French missionary at Lu-chou in Anhui province to the effect that the feeling among the natives is uneasy since the disturbance in Kiangsi. The Minister has asked the Chinese authorities to take necessary measures for protecting foreign residents there.

The *Jiji's* Peking correspondent now says that the news of the resignation of Li Lien-yong, the favourite eunuch of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, is correct. The correspondent adds that Li has been often accused by the Cabinet of having taken bribes and of various other illegal acts.

According to a Shanghai telegram, apprehension is felt at Su-chien, Kiangsu province, as to anti-foreign troubles. Viceroy Chou-Fu of Liang Kiang, and the British Consul-General in Shanghai have therefore asked the authorities of the district to take necessary measures to protect foreigners.

The *Asahi* publishes a Peking telegram dated March 5th, which states that uneasy rumours are in circulation in Peking. The guards have been increased throughout the Imperial Palace and the capital and strict watch is being maintained against any emergencies. Yet the correspondent notes that the German representative adheres to his proposal to withdraw the foreign troops from North China, and insists that there are no signs of an anti-foreign outbreak. The *Asahi's* correspondent adds that Germany is trying to obtain Chinese goodwill.

M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister in Peking, has advised the Chinese Government to submit the Nanchang affair to the Hague Court and to employ Professor Maartens as an adviser. The British Minister has asked the Chinese Government for the punishment of the rioters in the Nanchang affair and for the payment of indemnity to the families of those who were killed. The British representative has further asked for Chinese consent to the stationing of warships at Nanchang.

Thursday, March 8.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Peking under date March 6th to the effect that an Imperial decree has been proclaimed, which says that while agitation against foreign residents was recently initiated it was most probably the work of treacherous persons who intended to disturb the peace with a view to some selfish motive. The decree gives warning to viceroys and governors to give close attention to the protection of the

lives and property of foreigners, and orders them to make the utmost efforts towards eradicating the root of the anti-foreign feeling. The message further orders students of various educational institutions not to meddle with international affairs.

A Peking telegram to the *Nicht Nicht* says that Mr. Rockhill, American Minister, presented advice to the Waiwupu under the instructions of his Government on March 4th. He said that the anti-foreign feeling throughout the Empire was becoming grave and that the Government must take measures to deal with the expected appearance of any disturbance. The correspondent adds that the American note is similar to that presented by Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister, some days ago.

In diplomatic circles, it is reported by the *Asahi's* Peking correspondent, an opinion is in circulation that the trouble in the Empire is not attributable exclusively to the anti-foreign feeling. The recent affair at Nanchang, if the reports hitherto published are correct, was caused by the indiscreet conduct of a foreign missionary. The correspondent further says that availing themselves of the foregoing the Chinese authorities intend to take a strong stand against the pretensions of Catholic priests.

It is an open secret, says the *L. & C. Express*, that Sir Ernest Satow is retiring from the post of British Minister to China in the coming spring, after his long term of distinguished service in the Far East. Considerable interest is felt in the successor who will follow him. Of those who are known in the Far East two names are mentioned more than others. These are Sir Pelham Warren, H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Shanghai, and Sir John Jordan, who is only just home from Korea. Sir Pelham has many advocates, but it is thought that the precedent of moving the Senior Consul-General in the China Service to be Minister at Peking has been so avoided hitherto that it may not be made now. Sir John Jordan is believed to stand a better chance, but an outside appointment altogether may be made.

Friday, March 9.

The Italian Minister has asked the Peking Government to revise the commercial convention between Italy and China. The Waiwupu replied that such negotiations could not be undertaken until after the conference with Germany for a similar purpose has concluded.

The Chinese Government intends to use the *Kupch* silver tael for foreign trade, for which purpose the Waiwupu has asked the foreign representatives for their consent. This silver was formerly refused owing to its inferior quality and consequently the Financial Department prohibited its circulation.

The construction of an office for the magistrate of Hsingning, Kuantung, has commenced. The district will be opened to foreign trade after the construction of a railway between Hsingning and Huangchou.

The Empress Dowager is said to be showing a keen interest in the establishment of girls' schools throughout the country; and, moreover, insists that the first step to be taken is to have the girls unbind their feet. A report and a return of the schools already established is to be submitted to Her Majesty.

The writer of Native Notes in the *North China Daily News* has the following remarks to make concerning the political outlook in China:—

The news transmitted by Reuter that the American Government fear internal troubles in China this year and are therefore preparing for such an emergency is ridiculed in all well-informed Chinese circles whether official or mercantile. So far as can be seen the only internal troubles that need be feared

in this country will be of a local nature, such as anti-Christian outbreaks, which cannot spread beyond the hsien, or district originating such outbreaks. Any national disorders are considered improbable. True, the extreme end of the so-called Reform Party, headed by such theorists as Kang Yu wei, Liang Chichao, Dr. Sun Yet-sen, and the like, have been trying to foment an anti-dynastic revolution in China by means of the aid which they hope to procure from the Chinese in the United States, Australia, and islands of the Pacific and Indian Ocean, who are being inflamed against the present dynasty by these so-called Reformers, and their emissaries. Indeed, certain adventurous foreigners have even been engaged to act as officers and instructors of the proposed Revolutionary Army; but it will be found that, when put to the test, these anti-dynastic intrigants will show themselves too fond of their own precious bodies to put themselves into the least danger, for as good disciples of Confucius "to be filial sons" they dare not do anything to disfigure the symmetry of their persons, which have been given them by their parents, and shorten their usual height by a head, or give pain to their valuable carcasses, "because these carcasses were transmitted them by their fathers and mothers, and to pain them would be to pain their parents." Such being the case, it will only be those who are foolhardy enough to be the ignorant instruments of the so-called Reformers who will suffer, if ever any attempts be made to put matters to the test on Chinese soil. They will find that the country is quite satisfied with its present rulers and that those who have a true desire to bring about their country's progress—and they really are legion—are anxious to do so gradually, by educating the masses; in fact, to create a strong and wealthy and progressive Empire not by revolution but by evolution. Outsiders will soon enough see—we are writing from a full knowledge of facts—if any attempts are made to disturb the *status quo* that those desiring a change of dynasty are only a mere drop in the ocean of humanity which peoples this Empire of the dragon flag.

A memorial from Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, which has been approved, recommends the establishment at Tientsin of a Bureau to control mining operations made in Chihli; any applications made in behalf of foreigners to be severely dealt with. Liang Tun-jen, Customs Taotai at Tientsin, has been appointed Director of the new Bureau.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 12th February draws attention to the "irreparable loss" suffered by the Chinese by the resignation of Dr. Tenney, "the distinguished educationalist, who has done so much for the advancement of the highest educational interests in China." His resignation is a sign of the times; it has been brought about by the vacillation and inconstancy of the Chinese, who do not deserve the devotion that Dr. Tenney has shown in educational work, do not know enough to appreciate it, and believe that any chance Japanese, or German, or Englishmen, or even Russian, who can get the ear of an official, can carry on the work that Dr. Tenney has done. He is quite ready to continue if he receives fair treatment, for it must not be supposed that his resignation is in any sense voluntary.

Mr. V. H. Deacon, senior partner in the legal firm, Deacon Looker, and Deacon, left Hongkong finally for home on the 10th, after 26 years work in the Colony.

It is reported from Peking that notwithstanding the repeated petitions on the part of the Anhui provincial gentry to the Waiwupu and Shangpu demanding the cancellation of Sir J. Lister Kaye's Tungshan concession, on the ground of lapse of time, the Central Government in Peking has consented to grant a delay of two months in order to give the concessionaire time to start work on the mine.

The Shanghai to Shoochow section of the Huning railway being ready to be opened to public traffic during the next fifth moon, when railway transportation of goods will be availed of by the public, the Acting Provincial Judge at Shoochow, Chu Chih-tsen, who is, also Director of the Likin Bureau, is, says the *Nangfanpao*, taking steps to have likin stations along the railway. It has been decided to establish stations only at the Shanghai and Shoochow railway termini, and likin paid at either station will frank the goods through to the other station without any other payment whatever.

## THE MORALITY OF THE FUTURE.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian mystic, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, discusses the question whether ethics would survive if Christianity should disappear. Many practices which are now maintained he believes will be thrown off as hurtful. He argues that "what constitutes the essence of morality is the sincere and strong wish to form within ourselves a powerful idea of justice and love which always rises above that formed by the clearest and the most generous portions of our intelligence."

The source of morality, Maeterlinck says, must be sought not in precepts or religions but in "imagination and the mystic summit of our reason. Do and say what we may, we have never been, we are not yet, a sort of purely logical animal. There is in us, above the reasoning portion of our reason, a whole region which answers to something different, which is preparing for the surprises of the future, which is awaiting the events of the unknown. This part of our intelligence, which I will call imagination or mystic reason, in times when, so to speak, we knew nothing of the laws of nature, came before us, went ahead of our imperfect attainments, and made us live morally, socially, and sentimentally, on a level very much superior to that of those attainments. The fairest discoveries, in biology, in chemistry, in medicine, in physics, almost all had their starting-point in an hypothesis supplied by imagination or mystic reason, an hypothesis which the experiments of good sense have confirmed, but which latter, given to narrow methods, would never have foreseen."

The rationalist and materialist must recognize the need for sparing "all that hitherto formed the herbic, cloud-topped, indefatigable, adventurous energy of our conscience. Leave us a few fancy virtues. Allow a little space for our fraternal sentiments. It is very possible that these virtues and these sentiments, which are not strictly indispensable to the just man of to-day, are the roots of all that will blossom when man shall have accomplished the hardest stage of 'the struggle for life.' Also, we must keep a few sumptuary virtues in reserve; in order to replace those which we abandon as useless, for our conscience has need of exercise and nourishment. Already we have thrown off a number of constraints which were assuredly hurtful, but which at least kept up the activity of our inner life. . . . Our ideal no longer asks to create saints, virgins, martyrs; but, even though it take another road, the spiritual road that animated the latter must remain intact, and is still necessary to the man who wishes to go further than simple justice. It is beyond that simple justice that the morality begins of those who hope in the future. It is in this perhaps fairy-like, but not chimerical, part of our conscience that we must acclimatize ourselves and take pleasure. It is still reasonable to persuade ourselves that in so doing we are not dupes."

## FIRES.

Fire broke out early on the morning of March 2nd in the dwelling of Viscount O. Ashikaga, in Tokyo, destroying the building and all the property contained in it.

About the same time, fire occurred in a warehouse belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Shin-tsukudajima, Tokyo, destroying five thousand bags of coke.



## KOREA.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General, arrived in Seoul at 4 p.m. on March 2nd in company with Mr. Tsuruhara, Director of General Affairs, and Mr. Kikuchi, Director of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, both of the Residency-General; General Baron Hasegawa, Commander of the Army in Korea, and other high Korean and Japanese officials, who met His Excellency at Fusan. On his arrival in Seoul, nineteen guns were fired, as His Excellency holds rank equivalent to Field-Marshal and Admiral of the Fleet, and a military escort was in attendance. Mr. Kim, an Imperial Korean official, and other high Korean officials and officers as well as Japanese notables welcomed him on the platform. His Excellency at once proceeded to the Palace, where the Emperor received him. He presented his credentials to His Majesty after which he proceeded to the former Japanese legation, which has been temporarily converted into the Residency-General. The streets of the Korean capital were decorated with Japanese and Korean flags combined, and many fire-works were discharged. A battalion of Korean soldiers guarded the Resident-General and the streets through which Marquis Ito passed.

It would seem, remarks the *Seoul Press Weekly*, that even royalty is not altogether exempt from the failing of imitation, for we read in a native contemporary that, since his return from Japan, Prince Yi Chai-whan has not been altogether satisfied with the status of royalty as such in his native country. The attentions and compliments he received while in Japan and the State dignity which are enjoyed by the princes of the Blood Royal in that country, have aroused in his mind a feeling of—shall we say—envy, and a determination to endeavour upon his return here to emulate the same. One point which struck the Korean Prince was the "dignity and influence of the Japanese Princes as the Bulwark of the Imperial House" and the distinction observed between them and the "high officials." While in Korea, alas! the princes of the Blood are actually sometimes subordinate to the official class! This being so, Prince Yi Chai-whan intends henceforth to maintain the "Dignity of the Korean Imperial House" and to accentuate his own, by following the example in his household of his more fortunate brother princes in Japan. The primary step seems to be to engage a Chamberlain and a Steward, the next to "keep a carriage," which has already arrived from Japan, and so enraptured has the Prince become of all Japanese customs and manners, that in the near future there seems every probability of his mingling his own manners and customs into those of the inhabitants of the "Land of the Rising Sun."

On March 4th, a Russian named M. Koelberg arrived in Seoul from Shanghai to take charge of Russian official property—the legation, etc.—which has been under the care of the French Consul. The *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent says that he was formerly employed by the Russian Government and was for a time a Secretary of the legation in the Korean capital. Being, however, practically a private individual he consequently had to await formal instructions from his Government.

Mr. Soyeda, President of the Nippon Industrial Bank, has arrived in Seoul. He intends to open a branch office there.

General Li Keung-thaik, Minister for war, who was assaulted and wounded in his official residence, is reported to have practically recovered after treatment in the Seoul Hospital (Japanese). It is added that several persons are still undergoing examination on suspicion of connexion with the attack upon the Minister. No active participator, however, has yet been found.

The Residency-General has decided not to impose duty on Japanese goods consigned to Manchuria through Korea by train.

It is reported by the *Hochi* that on the night of March 1st, fire broke out in the Korean mint at Lungsan destroying the main building covering about four hundred *tsubo*. The damage is estimated at two hundred thousand *yen*.

The Emperor of Korea is reported to be ill, and consequently His Majesty has not yet received Marquis Ito, Resident-General. On March 5th, Mr. Kokufu, one of the secretaries of the Residency-General, proceeded to the Imperial Palace on behalf of Marquis Ito, making enquiries as to the Emperor's condition.

Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, gave a dinner on March 6th to the leading Japanese and Korean traders of Seoul and Chemulpo. Mr. Soyeda afterwards held a conference with his guests regarding the best method of investing capital in commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea.

It is reported by the *Kokumin's* Seoul correspondent that the preliminary examination of Mr. Chin Song-Kneng, ex-member of the Cabinet, who is alleged to be connected with the attempted assassination of Mr. Kenny-thaik, Minister for War, is in progress. The proceedings are being held *in camera*.

## SUBMARINES FOR THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

In connection with the reconstruction of the Russian Fleet, a Commission was appointed to prepare a report on submarine boats and their utility, and this report, signed by Lieutenant Risnitch, is now available. He has gone very carefully into the whole question of design and strategical value, and in his report gives his "confident assurance that for fighting qualities the Holland submarine is the best type," representing the best present-day practice of submarine torpedo craft. The Lake type of submarine he regards as essential for mercantile use, and of value for divers, but he accepts as of greater value than any of the submarine boats examined the Holland type, because its speed is greater, and its diving period shorter. In the course of tests made he found that from the giving of the order—the whole crew being then above water—until the moment when the submarine had reached a depth of 20 ft., only 11½ minutes had elapsed; but he considers that this could be reduced to 9½ minutes. He enters at length into the question of motors, accumulators, periscopes, &c.; and on the point of the vitiation of the air, he considers that the smallest craft is quite capable of maintaining an air supply for at least six hours' submergence. The question of the poisoning of the air by sulphurous gases from the accumulators, or by fumes exuding from the tanks with petrol or other combustible, is the most serious. This, however, has been completely overcome, after careful test in the British boats, by the accumulators being themselves securely covered. Lieutenant Risnitch has examined also the

various proposals made in connection with the insurance of safety, but has little sympathy with the idea that detachable weights should be provided, so that their release may give buoyancy to the vessel even when it is largely water-logged. The only preventives in his opinion, are solid construction and satisfactory apparatus for emptying the tanks in the event of any contingency arising. As to the strategic value, he is sanguine, especially in the matter of rear attack on a ship. The facilities offered for combating the submarine are also reviewed, and are dismissed as unsatisfactory—notably the arrangement of a torpedo craft, as proposed by the British Admiralty. This, he thinks, might, under favourable conditions, be once in a way satisfactory, but could never be relied upon, as the chances would be in favour of the commander of the submarine boat avoiding it. Lieutenant Risnitch gives various results of speed and other tests made by American Holland boats, but as these have been excelled by the craft with the Holland as a basis for improvement, it is scarcely worth while giving them. The speeds attained in service were originally 8 and 9 knots, but since then this has been considerably improved on, and even the time for immersion given by the Russian officer has also been shortened in the British service.—*Engineering*.

## THE TWO YEARS' CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM.

This question, which has been exercising people's minds very much of late, seems to be now decided. On the 3rd instant a Representation having been introduced by the Progressists in the Lower House advocating the adoption of the two years' system, the occasion was taken to address some questions to General Terauchi. He replied in effect that the Government had decided to introduce the proposed change, but that no special legislation would be necessary, such matters being within the domain of the Imperial Prerogatives. He explained, however, that the prevalent supposition as to a reduction of term involving also a reduction of outlay was a mistake. In point of fact the adoption of the two years' system would mean an additional expenditure of 3 million *yen* annually for the seventeen Divisions. This is easily understood. Take for example the Infantry unit, a company of 140 men. At present these are raised by sections spread over three years, but under the new system seventy men will have to be raised each year and in order to complete the military education of one half-company in two years an additional staff of instructors will have to be employed, and altogether the educational staff will have to be much larger. The Japanese press, however, seems to be entirely satisfied with this arrangement inasmuch as for a small outlay of three hundred thousand pounds annually the effective fighting forces of the Empire will be increased by one-third.

## SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The transport *Mutsu Maru*, with Lieut.-General Oseko, Commander of the Seventh Division, and his staff and a number of soldiers belonging to the Division, went ashore on the night of March 6th, off Shiruchi, near Hakodate. The passengers and crew landed safely at Shiruchi the following morning.

Owing to a gale, two torpedo-boats, Nos. 62 and 64, went ashore off Tsuraga, Echizen province, on the night of March 7th. They were at once saved.

### THE ORIENTATION OF CHURCHES AND THE SUN MYTHS.

It is a matter of common knowledge, remarks the writer of Science Gossip in the *Globe*, that churches are usually built with have aid chancel running east and west. It is, perhaps, not so generally known that the orientation is not always exactly east and west. In a large number of cases the chancel points not exactly east but to that point of the horizon where the sun rises on the day of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. The most interesting of these "astronomical churches," as they may be called, is perhaps the Cathedral of Florence. For this church is fitted with an arrangement for determining the Summer Solstice. This was the work of Paolo Toscanelli, physician and cosmographer, and contemporary of Columbus. The sunlight, passing through a window in the dome of the cathedral, falls on a gnomon which is built into the marble sill of the window. Thence through a circular aperture it passes on to a solstitial marble slab in the cathedral floor 300 feet below. On this slab the correct position for the light on the Summer Solstice was marked. It is thought that this great instrument was designed by Toscanelli for the correction of the Alphonsine tables then in use. Possibly, also, it was intended for the observation of the variation in the obliquity of the ecliptic. In a series of interesting articles which have appeared in *Nature*, Sir Norman Lockyer has shown that Stonehenge was a much more ancient and perfect arrangement for determining the Summer Solstice. Built about 1680 B.C., the avenue of Stonehenge was a sight-line pointing to the rising sun on the day of the Summer Solstice. As the sun rose the light flashed along this avenue to the inner building, where the watcher was waiting its advent. The great temples of Karnak and Amen-Ra, as the same astronomer has shown, were erected for a similar purpose. In this case a beam from the setting sun flashed along a darkened passage 500 yards long into the Holy of Holies. Here the priest was waiting to fulfil the rites of the Manifestation of Ra. The ancient British festivals were celebrated by the lighting of fires, and there seems to have been a similar custom in Florence, of which traces still remain. The chief attraction to the modern Florentine on Midsummer Day is the great display of fire-works. This is thought to be simply the relics of the "St. John's Fires" kindled in former times to celebrate the Summer Solstice.

### THE BURMESE WOMAN.

All visitors to Burmah sing the praises of its women-folk. Their charm appealed very piquantly to Sir Frederick Treves, and in a description of his rambles round the globe, which he published under the title of "The other side of the lantern," he prints some vivid pen-pictures of these fascinating specimens of femininity. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Burmah has drawn forth a warm eulogy on the same topic from the Special Commissioner of *The Times*, and part of it is worth quoting:

Beautiful as is the life-story of the founder of Buddhism, admirable as is the Buddhist gospel of infinite pity and self-renunciation, a cheerless pessimism would seem to be logically the dominant note of a religion which teaches that existence is and can be naught but suffering, and that the highest form of moral endeavour is slowly to climb through successive existences the painful ladder of selflessness until the sense of individual existence is completely extinguished and lost for ever in the perfect peace of non-existence. Yet it cannot necessarily

be so, for Buddhism, counts among its votaries the two peoples of the East whose whole being tingles with the joyousness of life, the Burmese and the Japanese. Cast in a softer mould, the Burmese may not possess the sterner qualities which temper the Japanese *joie de vivre*, but they have in an almost higher degree than the Japanese that sunshiny disposition, that naive and almost childlike power of enjoyment, which so long prevented superficial observers from taking Japan seriously. It is this which, even more than the widest distinctions of race, of language, and of creed, marks at first sight the difference between India and Burma—India, the land of hoary antiquity which even in its most gorgeous aspects is apt always to wear a look of unutterable weariness and sadness, as if weighed down under the accumulated burden of countless ages, and Burma, the land of perennial youthfulness where life seems to be a perpetual festival of sunshine and colour and smiling gladness.

What is the secret of this difference? Some maintain, and probably with truth, that it lies very largely in the position assigned to woman in the social structure of the two countries respectively. In India woman has been for ages eliminated as far as possible from every outward manifestation of social life. Behind the *purdah* and in the recesses of the *zenana* the Indian woman is condemned to live and move and have her being from her cradle to her grave. A power within the walls of her own house, and in certain stations of life and under quite exceptional conditions a power in the government of the State, she is a power ever veiled and unseen. We at home are so accustomed to the all-pervading influence of the *ewig weibliche* in our midst that we hardly realize its gracious significance until we come to an Eastern country where it has been banished from the open; and even in an Eastern country there are so many other things almost equally strange to us that we are apt to miss the full import of this particular phenomenon until we pass into another Eastern country, equally full of unthought sights and wonders but where we find ourselves once more restored to the benign presence of the "eternal feminine." And for feminine grace and charm, alertness of mind and sweetness of temper, the Burmese woman holds a remarkably high place. That she is an essentially womanly woman can be gathered at once from her dainty gait, her ready tongue, her rippling laugh, and the exquisite sense of colour and finished neatness shown in every detail of her dress. But she is much more than a mere butterfly to gladden the eye. She is not only a wise and thrifty housewife, but she often develops singular aptitude for business. Nowhere in India, except amongst the Parsees and the Christian communities of Cochin in Southern India, is the standard of female literacy so high as in Burma, and this is doubtless entirely due to the absence of all prejudices in favour of the seclusion of women. The Burmese woman is, in fact, everywhere *en evidence*; in the market place, in shops and counting-houses, in the Buddhist temple and in her own home, in every social and religious function of Burmese life, modest and self-possessed, mindful alike of the privileges and of the responsibilities of her sex.

So startling is the contrast in this respect with India that the Burmese woman is apt to make one overlook the Burmese man. Yet the absence in Burma of that rigid system of caste which exercises so benumbing an influence upon Indian society is almost as noteworthy as the absence of the restrictions which have cramped the activities of the women of India. Merry and easygoing, the Burmese man is perhaps, if anything, a spoilt child of nature, which has lavished its fruits upon him in return for a minimum of toil. As a handicraftsman he exhibits both imagination and execution, whether in the carving of wood and of ivory, or in the working of gold and silver, or in the weaving of delicate silk tissues. As a husbandman he is not unskilful, though very conservative in his ways, and content for the most part to rely on the unaided munificence of his favoured soil. But he possesses neither the methodical intelligence of the European, nor the muscular endurance of the Tamil, nor the plodding tenacity of the Chinaman. He revels in bright clothes and long-drawn holidays. He loves to smile and to be smiled upon, and to bask in the warm sunshine of life, whilst his yellow-robed priests, in return for the offerings he never grudges them, "make merit" for him in the world or worlds to come.

### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Petitions Committee of the Lower House met on Feb. 28th and discussed the Government bill regarding the examination of raw silk. Mr. Wada, Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, said that the law was necessary to prevent the manufac-

ture of silk of the worst quality, while it would facilitate foreign trade. Mr. S. Shimada, one of the petitioners asking for the rejection of the bill, said that the law was regarded as a confession that Japanese manufacturers are making an inferior staple with a view to mixing with silks of better quality; consequently the law would spoil the reputation of Japanese raw silk abroad. The law was also regarded as the imposition of an export tax as various fees will be incurred by inspection. Finally the law would impede the development of the silk industry, whereas the Government would only increase its yearly income by twenty thousand yen. The Committee decided unanimously to throw out the bill.

The collection of Japanese prints, paintings, illustrated books, etc., which Mr. Crosby S. Noyes has presented to the Library of Congress, Washington, is now open to public inspection. We learn from American newspapers that the collection consists of about one thousand illustrated books, four or five hundred prints and engravings and as many as two hundred and fifty original sketches, and it is supplemented by a loan collection of *netsuke*, *kodguta* handles, sword guards, old and modern bronzes, wood and ivory carvings, lacquers and ceramics.

Count Arco-Valley effected his purpose on Saturday morning and escaped from Tokyo virtually incognito. His Excellency succeeded in keeping almost everyone, except the members of his own Legation, ignorant of the hour of his intended departure, and thus, instead of having an altogether exceptional send-off, his farewell ceremony was on a very small scale. We have already on more than one occasion expressed our opinion of the unique services rendered to German interests in Japan by this most able and popular official. It remains therefore only to add that we have never seen such unanimous and obviously sincere expressions of regret in Japanese newspapers on the occasion of the departure of a Foreign Representative.

The amounts paid by life insurance companies throughout the empire on account of insured persons who died during the late war from wounds or sickness, says the *Hochi*, are a little over a million yen. The sums insured were about three hundred yen on an average. It is added that the premiums received by all companies amounted to yen 8,160,000 in 1904 and yen 9,000,000 in 1905, each in round numbers.

Mr. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was released from office on March 3rd at his own request. His portfolio was taken temporarily by Marquis Saionji, the Premier. Mr. Kato's resignation is attributed to the proposed nationalization of private railways, to which project he was known to be opposed. About the same time, the Premier presented to the Emperor the proposal which had been approved by the Cabinet. His Majesty gave his sanction at once. Probably the bill will be introduced to the Diet to-day, March 5th.

In September this year, the Fifth International Life Insurance Conference will take place in Berlin. A representative of the Japanese insurance companies and a Government delegate will be present. The deputies have not yet been selected.

Madame la Baronne d'Anethan left Tokyo by the 4.30 p.m. train on the 2nd instant for Europe where it is her intention,

we believe, to remain until the fall of the year. A great crowd of all nationalities assembled at Shimbashi station to bid farewell to this highly popular and gifted lady whose return will be anxiously looked for.

Science has to mourn the loss of a distinguished worker in its realms by the death of Dr. H. Sprengel, who by his invention of the mercury air pump paved the way to Sir W. Crookes's theory of radiant matter, of which the Röntgen rays, as *The Times* remarks, is a lineal descendant, and enabled Sir Joseph Swan to perfect his incandescent lamp, rendering possible, as it did, the obtaining of a vacuum of very high tenuity. It is pleasant to remember that, although by birth a German, Dr. Sprengel spent the greater part of his distinguished life in England and worked as a young man in the laboratories of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals; while for three years he was an assistant in the chemical laboratories of Oxford University. Besides his mercury air pump, which has done so much both for science and industry, Dr. Sprengel devoted much of his time to the study of detonation and explosives. As long ago as 1871 he took out patents for explosive substances, which, while non-explosive during manufacture and transport, effected their purposes when mixed. He was also the first to call attention to the value of picric acid, used in melinite and lyddite, as an explosive when fired by a detonator; and only recently (he was in his seventy-second year) he applied for a patent relating to the production of diamonds at high temperatures.

H. M. cruiser *Donegal*, which went ashore in the Gulf of Suez, is coming to China waters to relieve the cruiser *Andromeda*, Captain Robert N. Ommaney. Capt. W. J. Grogan, a well-known Irish officer, is in command. The *Donegal* is manned by 700 officers and men. Captain Grogan entered the Navy in 1871, was promoted lieutenant in 1882, commander in 1895, and captain on the last day of 1900. He is no stranger to the station, having served here previously and also on the East Indies Station.

The number of prisoners of war, according to the *Asahi*, is now supposed to have been as follows:—

RUSSIANS.	
Army Officers .....	876
Navy Officers .....	555
Rank and file of the Army .....	55,966
Rank and file of the Navy .....	14,400
JAPANESE.	
Officers .....	92
Officers delivered in Manchuria .....	4
Rank and file from Russia .....	1,674
Rank and file delivered in Manchuria .....	188

The residence of Prince Arisugawa has been entered by a burglar or burglars. A pair of silver flower-vases presented to the Prince by the Empress, and half a dozen silver plates were stolen from the dining-room.

During February, the prices of commodities fell slightly. The following gives a comparison of prices in January and February:—

	February.	January.
Domestic Commodities .....	120.48	120.42
Domestic products for export .....	117.78	119.56
Imported goods .....	115.75	116.88
Average .....	118.70	119.27

The fall was represented by 0.48 per cent.

The interest in Will Adams, the First Englishman to visit Japan, is perennial. Quite recently, through the efforts of H. E. Governor Sufu, Sir Claude Mac-

donald and Mr. James Walter, a scheme has been set on foot to restore his monument at Hemi-mura, Yokosuka, and to convert the site into a public park. Many influential Japanese noblemen have shown their sympathy with the project by subscribing liberal sums to the funds necessary for its achievement and an effort will be made to influence people in England. Meanwhile we read in Vol. VI., Part III., of the Proceedings of the Japan Society, which reached us by the Canadian Mail, that Mr. Diosy has proposed that the Society subscribe money to erect a replica of the Japanese monument at Gillingham, Adams' native place in Kent. Estimates have been prepared for making the monument in Japan from native granite and the N.Y.K. have offered to convey it to England free of charge.

Subscriptions for the Sixth Exchequer Bonds, which were issued on Saturday, are as follows:—

	Yen.
Imperial Household .....	40,000,000
Bank of Japan .....	40,000,000
The Deposit Department of the Bank of Japan .....	10,000,000
Industrial Bank .....	5,000,000
Industrial Encouragement Bank .....	1,000,000
12 other banks .....	40,270,000
	136,270,000

The amounts subscribed by forty-nine other leading banks of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, etc. will be announced on March 6th.

The establishment of mills by the Armstrongs at Hiratsuka, which had been written about since the restoration of peace, says the *Asahi*, is now reported to be a fact. The area of the factory covers a little over two miles square on the Banyu River. The expense of initiating the plant is estimated at about fifty million yen.

The Government intends, says the *Asahi*, to increase its income from import duties by revising the tariff, for which purpose a bill has been submitted to the Diet. The receipts from duties before the war aggregated seventeen million yen. After the war, an extraordinary tax was added to the duties by which eight million yen was derived, making a total of twenty-five million yen. If now, as proposed, two million yen be raised by revising the tariff and added to the foregoing the total will be twenty-seven million yen. Thus ten million-yen may be regarded as increased imposts upon imported goods as compared with the duties before the war.

Sir Malcolm McEacharn, who is honorary Japanese Consul at Melbourne, and recently arrived in Tokyo, will be received in audience by the Emperor on March 12th.

#### IMPERIAL DIET.

The House met at 10.07 a.m. on March 3rd. Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, gave a brief speech on the Government bill regarding the abolition of taxes on Exchequer bills. It was referred to a special committee. The Government bill regarding revision of the Railway Construction Law was passed through three readings. The bill regarding jurisdiction in Korea passed its second reading. The revision of Law 13 (regarding pensions to be given to nurses employed in public kindergartens) promulgated in 1896, was handed to a special committee without discussion. Finally, the private bill regarding the remission of taxes in the famine provinces, which was sent in from the Lower House, was submitted. After a hot debate between the members belonging to the Kendyu-kwai and Doyo-kwai, the bill was passed by a majority without referring to the second and third readings.

The House adjourned at 11.09 a.m.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This House sat at 1.09 p.m. on March 3rd. Mr. H. Soyano presented a question as to the two years' service of conscripts. General Terauchi, Minister for War, said in reply that from the point of view of military education there were several objections to changing the present three-years system to two years. But during the late war it was ascertained that soldiers of two years' training were quite competent to go into the fighting line, and the Government would propose the adoption of the two-years system.

The revisions in the Accounts Law, and the Court Organization Law and a bill regarding the re-assessment of land value along the Watarase River, were passed throughout the various readings. Private bills regarding the revision in the Procedure Law of the Diet and a proposal regarding the two years service of the conscripts were introduced and Mr. K. Fuji and Mr. S. Tsunoda gave brief explanations of each. These were submitted to special committees. The proposal for holding an international commercial and industrial exhibition was also handed to a special committee without discussion. Finally various petitions were introduced. Many of them were ordered to be discussed.

At 4.06 p.m. the House rose.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

On March 6th the House of Peers passed a budget for the next fiscal year with all the supplementary budgets and correlated documents as submitted by the Government and sent up by the Lower House.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives the Bill relating to *habutaye* was passed in a radically altered form so that it ceases to have any special interest.

The bill for the nationalization of private railways was handed to a special committee of forty-five. The Prime Minister himself appeared in the House and offered an explanation of the Bill, but His Excellency did not give any analysis of reasons, the gist of his statement being that the Government had long contemplated this measure and had been deterred from taking it sooner by lack of suitable opportunity only.

#### PRESENTATION TO A GERMAN CAPTAIN.

The passengers by the German mail steamer *Princess Alice*, on the outward trip, were so pleased with the care and courtesy of the Commander, Capt. Polack, that, before getting in to Singapore, they drew up and presented to him an Address as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in expressing our sincere satisfaction at the delightful voyage we have had under the care of yourself and your officers.

"You have assisted us in every way and your tact and kindness have helped to make our time pass most pleasantly; indeed, in the opinion of the oldest and most experienced travellers to the East, this has been the most enjoyable voyage they ever had."

The Address was presented on Friday by Mr. McAlpine in the absence of Sir Malcolm McEacharn, as spokesman of the 70 or 80 passengers who signed it, in a pleasant, informal ceremony, in the course of which healths were toasted in champagne.

On arrival in Japan it was decided to enclose the Address in a fitting case, the difficulty being that the time of the *Alice's* stay was very limited. However, Mr. S. Komor, one of the passengers, a partner of the firm of Kuhn & Komor, undertook the task, and in four days succeeded in executing a very handsome piece of work. The case, which is of polished *stang* wood, made with ornamental hinges to open like a book, has its corners bound in silver *repousse* work representing characteristic Japanese flowers and the well-known key and anchor of the steamship Company. In the centre of the cover is a silver plate in the form of a vase of flowers, inscribed:—

Presented to

CAPT. CHAS. AUGUST POLACK  
BY THE SALOON PASSENGERS OF THE  
G.M.S. PRINCESS ALICE.

Feb. 1906.

Within, the Address is further enclosed in a beautiful case of pink and pale blue cord, the cover being embroidered with an artistic representation of chrysanthemums.



## THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

IT remains impossible to form any definite opinion about the origin of the anti-Christian disturbance at Nanchang. The only fact which appears to have been definitely ascertained is that the local Governor met his death during an entertainment to which he had been invited by the Roman Catholic Priests for the purpose of discussing certain questions relating to transfers of property and the disposal of some charges preferred against Roman Catholic converts. It is moreover tolerably certain that he was the victim of violence, but at this point the accounts diverge, one story being that the Governor, having categorically and resolutely refused to entertain the demands of the missionaries, one of them lost control of himself and stabbed the Chinese official. Another account has it that the Governor committed suicide, or attempted to commit suicide, and was assisted to the consummation, His Excellency having lost all patience with the missionaries' demands. The two tales are almost equally incredible. It is nearly impossible to imagine that anyone of the Roman Catholic priests, whose lives in the East have always been examples of gentleness and self-negation, would commit such a murderous outrage under such circumstances. On the other hand that the Governor should seek in death a refuge from the importunities of the missionaries is only one degree less credible. We fear, nevertheless, that the incident must be included in the list of imprudent interferences with Chinese civil authority for which the Roman Catholic priests and their converts have often been censured by contemporary historians. This in fact is the main source from which trouble has always been apprehended, and it will therefore be wise not to set down the Nanchang outrages as a purely anti-foreign demonstration, until the real nature of the provocation has been ascertained. In the meanwhile, however, the trouble seems to be spreading.

## THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

THIS measure has had a stormy prelude. Already while still in embryo it has involved the resignation of Mr. T. KATO, one of the ablest members of the Ministry, whose retirement at this early stage may almost be called catastrophic. It is difficult to say whether the public will be more interested in the details of the Bill or in the reasons that forbid Mr. KATO to support it. As for the Bill, it will be presented to the Diet to-day. In a certain sense it may be described as a heroic measure. Originally the impression was that the scope of the scheme would be limited at first to the five principal private railways, and that the purchase of even these would be effected with great deliberation. But rumour, apparently trustworthy, now represents the scheme in a much more drastic light. It appears that all the private railways, great

and small, are to be nationalized within the short space of five years, the purchase price being assessed at twenty times the average annual nett income of the lines during the three ante-bellum years. The amount will in each case be handed to the Directors of the Companies who will distribute it amongst the shareholders. It is against the forceful element of this scheme that Mr. KATO is said to protest. He is not an opponent of the general problem of nationalizing private railways. On the contrary he is represented as holding—though we do not in this matter speak from first hand knowledge—that state ownership of means of communication is a factor making strongly for the promotion of industry. We have already in previous articles set forth the reasons of this view and they appear to be unanswerable. But it is understood that in Mr. KATO's opinion the processes proposed by the framers of the Bill do not take sufficient account of the sanctity of private property. For the rest the Bill is said to provide that railway finances shall be included in a special account, all the nett profits being applied to the payment of interest and to the amortization of the bonds, which programme, if resolutely pursued, would mean the complete clearing off of the debt in a space of forty-five years, whereafter the Treasury would find its annual assets increased by a clear sum of fifty-five million yen. This is a very tempting bit of finance, and when considered in combination with the economical advantages of the measure, it goes far to recommend the Bill. There is, however, another point of view. The Treasury is now engaged floating a domestic loan of 200 million yen to clear up the war accounts. We cannot say exactly what figure would be involved in the railway purchase scheme, but we shall certainly be under the mark if we estimate the amount at 400 million yen. Here then we are confronted by the fact that 600 million yen worth of loan bonds would be placed upon the domestic market within the short space of five years, and it can hardly be doubted that the price of such securities would depreciate considerably. This consideration is said to have arrayed several leading financiers and bankers against the scheme, and thus it will be seen that the fate of the Bill in its passage through the Diet is decidedly problematical.

## NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

THE announcement that the British naval estimates for the ensuing year show a slight reduction of a million and a half sterling over the year just closed seems to indicate that for the present the naval expenditure of the premier Sea Power has receded from the high-water mark set just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japan war. A Return prepared for presentation to Parliament just prior to the late dissolution, shows that the aggregate naval expenditure on the seagoing force of Great

Britain during the year ended March 31, 1905, was £41,696,313, of which sum £38,293,738 was ordinary expenditure, and £3,402,575 was expenditure under the Naval Works Act, 1903, outside the Navy votes. For the same period during 1905 the aggregate tonnage of the mercantile marine, including that of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, was 10,554,520, while the aggregate revenue for the year ending March 31, 1905, was £143,370,404. The naval expenditure of British India in 1904 was £541,590, including £100,000 contribution towards H.M. ships on the East Indian station; of the Australian Commonwealth, £142,951; of New Zealand, £40,742; of Natal, £35,000; of the Cape of Good Hope, £50,000; and of Newfoundland £4,308, including a contribution in respect of the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Dominion of Canada had no naval expenditure. The aggregate revenue and aggregate mercantile tonnage for each of the Colonies is given as:—The Australian Commonwealth, £33,586,082 and 403,580 tons; New Zealand, £7,113,031 and 109,859 tons; Natal, £4,160,145 and 2,160 tons; Cape of Good Hope, £9,913,855 and 4,813 tons; Canada, £14,526,373 and 682,838 tons; and Newfoundland, £516,691 and 125,506 tons.

France, with an aggregate revenue in 1904 of £144,425,000 and an aggregate mercantile tonnage in 1903 of 1,235,341 tons, spent in 1904, £12,513,143 on her seagoing forces. Germany's aggregate revenue for the year ending March 31, 1905, was £81,137,000; her mercantile tonnage (using the figures of 1903) was 2,322,054 tons; and she spent in the year ending March 31, 1905, on her seagoing forces and for the maintenance of the forts at the naval bases, £10,567,342. In the United States during the year ending June 30, 1904, the aggregate revenue was £142,545,000; the registered tonnage for overseas trade was 898,768 tons, and the aggregate naval expenditure was £20,180,310. The corresponding naval expenditure for these three Powers for the year before was:—France, £12,538,861; Germany, £10,252,012; and the United States, £16,824,058.

The aggregate expenditure of Russia on her naval forces during 1904 was £11,827,431; and that of Japan during the year ending March 31, 1905, is given at £2,209,586, but we are reminded that as the actual expenditure for any year is seldom known for some time after the close of the period under review, the compilers of the return have merely quoted the sums voted in the various countries dealt with.

With regard to the progress of ship-building programmes during 1905, it appears that the biggest strides were made by the United States. That country completed three battleships, launched five, and began three more during the twelve months, besides launching one armoured cruiser and one protected cruiser, and laying down two

armoured cruisers. The total displacement of the vessels completed is 46,000 tons and the displacement of vessels launched aggregates 103,150 tons. The total of all classes launched for the British Navy during the same period was 16, with an aggregate displacement of 97,250 tons, so that the United States is in this respect ahead of the United Kingdom in the output of the public and private yards during 1905. The vessels remaining on the stocks include the battleship *New Hampshire*, and the armoured cruisers *Montana* and *North Carolina*, while the new shipbuilding programme allows for two battleships, three scouts, and four submarines, all of which are now in hand. Under the heading "Fleet increase, promised and prospective," the *New York Herald* recently said:—"Within nine months the active fleet will, it is expected from the naval progress reports, be strengthened by the addition of seven battleships and of four armoured and three protected cruisers. Two training ships, two torpedo craft, and four submarines will within a year be also turned over for service, thus leaving under construction by January, 1907, six battleships, two armoured cruisers, and three scout cruisers, together with the two battleships authorized at the last session, and for which the modified plans are still under consideration. Though this increase in fighting types is encouraging, it is by no means a happy finality. Fairly measured, the available total a reasonable part of the logical force we should be able to muster by 1912. When this accepted maximum of 44 battleships and 22 armoured cruisers is attained the extension of the fleet can proceed easily on lines that will demand the authorization only of such vessels as may be needed to form homogeneous groups, replacing those which from obsolescence and other causes must be relegated to the reserve."

#### THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

[T] is just a year since the Reichstag voted of two laws of the greatest importance in connexion with the German army. The first of these lays down that from April 1, 1905, the peace effective of the German army will increase progressively so as to amount to 504,665 rank and file in the course of the financial year 1909, and to 505,839 men during the following financial year. The other law modified military obligations as defined by the Constitution of April 16, 1871. It is now ordained that every German fit to bear arms belongs for seven years to the regular army, then for five years to the first levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to the year in which he completes his 39th year, to the second levy of the Landwehr. In the regular army, men in the cavalry and horse artillery have to spend their first three years without interruption with the colours; in all other branches men must remain for their first two years without

interruption with the colours. New regulations for the recruiting of officers have also been issued, which limit, exclusive of pupils from the cadet corps, the recruiting of officers to those men who are born in one of the confederated States or in Alsace-Lorraine; formerly every soldier who reached the necessary educational and military standards could be proposed as a candidate officer (*Fähnjenker*). The war department has adopted new rifle ammunition which is said greatly to augment the efficiency of the weapon. The new "S" bullet is said to have the same effect at 1,000 metres as the old bullet had at 600, and the accuracy of the firing is also increased.

We learn from *The Times* that several changes of importance were made in the French army during last year, which witnessed the definite adoption of the two years' period of service. The application of this law on recruiting has had a marked effect on the budget for 1906, which provides for an increase of 20 officers and 21,377 men in the active army, including the Sahara troops. The 1906 budget shows an increase of over 32 million francs compared with that of last year, which, again, was larger than that for 1904. The new law requires that the cadres should include a certain number of re-engaged men, and steps have accordingly been taken to improve the material position of these men, who form an important part of the army. In 1904, for instance, there were 41,299 non-commissioned officers in the French army, of whom 25,332 were re-engaged men, and this proportion will certainly be increased by the new regulations. The number of reserve officers continues to be insufficient, and in 1905 there was a shortage of 8,611, of whom about three-quarters were in the infantry. As regards changes in arms and accoutrements, the new "D" bullet, which is to be issued to the whole of the French infantry, has already been supplied to the 20th Army Corps. This bullet consists of a nickel case filled with a bronze cylinder. The Lebel infantry rifles are being refitted for this new ammunition and provided with sights up to 2,400 metres. Experiments have been made to reduce the weight of the infantry knapsack, which, although it weighed only 18½ lb., could not be conveniently carried. It is proposed that the soldier should carry in his pack only indispensable articles amounting to about 7½ lb. in weight, and that the rest should be carried on a company wagon. It seems probable that this system will be adopted. Tests have also been made with a four-wheeled motor-car carrying four soldiers and running on railway lines, which will, it is thought, be of service for scouting and for carrying orders during mobilization.

#### A QUEEN OF LOVE AND MANY SORROWS.

EVERY boy and girl of English parentage must at one time or another have taken sides with either the Cavaliers or the Roundheads, with CHARLES or with CROM-

WELL, and for many the partisanship has continued all through life. Some of us, however, have changed flags as the years rolled on and widening knowledge has disclosed very different aspects of the grim struggle than those which school histories unfolded: but the essential fact remains, we are all consciously or unconsciously Puritan or Cavalier and are ever ready to fight the battles o'er again. To most people CHARLES and CROMWELL dominate the scene so completely that many a personage who played no inconsiderable part in the tragedy has failed of receiving proper recognition. Such a character was that of HENRIETTE MARIE DE BOURBON, wife of the King whose memory Royalists in after years were to fondly cherish as Saint and Martyr. Only within quite recent years has it been possible to obtain any clear idea of that Queen of England who called herself "La Reine Malheureuse," and to discover what kind of a woman she really was. Born at the Louvre on November 25th, 1609, the youngest of the six children of HENRI QUATRE and MARIE DE MEDICIS, she was but six months old when the sword of RAVAILLAC deprived her of her father. Tragedy thus enveloped her from birth. When still but a child of fifteen she was married by deputy to CHARLES, and arrived in England in 1625, where she was met by her husband at Canterbury. The QUEEN greeted her spouse with a jest about her stature. "Sire," she said, "I stand upon my own feet. I have no help from art. Thus high am I, neither higher nor lower." The remark was typical of the "unthinking, idle, wild, little brown-eyed witch with the low sweet voice," who was to so sorely hurt herself and every one she loved before her story closed. She and her husband were both nervous, highly courageous people, hot-tempered, singularly lacking in judgment, singularly prone to think it was religion that made them so very cross to each other. If the QUEEN said it was raining and the KING said it was not, there was a scene directly; they smashed the windows when they were annoyed; the QUEEN insulted the King's favourites and the KING dismissed hers. And at last, when heads were shaken seriously, and the QUEEN had been warned that Queens of England had lost theirs before now, recognizing their utter failure to live at peace, like any common husband and wife, they suddenly became lovers and lived happily ever after—until the outbreak of the war, and except for the inevitable collision of Priests and Bishops over the cradle whenever a baby was born. HENRIETTA was herself the child of parents who had no love for each other; there had been little joy at her birth, and a certain coldness of heart, which was, perhaps, inherited, chills the sympathy evoked by many of the incidents of her life. Her religion, her affections, her courage and endurance were real enough; but the dark side of her religion was a bigotry that made her fierce and cruel to

her youngest son—the shadow of her love was pride. The deeds of daring of her youth have the attraction of perfect guilelessness. Madame de CHEVREUSE, who had come with her from France, shocked the public by taking her to bathe in the river and by swimming across herself. She refused to be crowned—even to occupy a latticed seat in the Abbey whilst her husband was being crowned—because it was wrong to enter a Protestant church; and the people never forgave her this. She had little regard for truth in word; her father, the great HENRI IV., had none; and she could not have learnt it, either from MARIE DE MEDICI or from CHARLES; but there was never any occasion on which she was not true to her faith, for she was a Romanist to the core. But it is as the Queen of Love that we would best delight to treat of HENRIETTE MARIE. The breath of scandal has not touched the private life of CHARLES I and his little QUEEN. As her love for her husband grew so her character grew; and if we merely regard her in her private capacity, it is no exaggeration to say that she was perhaps as perfect a wife as the world has seen. There were no illusions in her love. She knew CHARLES as no one else, except his own Parliament, knew him. She saw the exact failings that the Parliament men saw—the weakness, the accessions of anger, the pride, the stubbornness, the subtle mind that dared do in public affairs things which would have seemed shocking in private affairs—and her aim in life was to guard him from himself. She did not spare him. Her remarks were sometimes almost brutal. But her whole life was absorbed in the KING's welfare. It may have been this quality of resolution that cast a spell over the ever-uncertain CHARLES. "Infirm of purpose" is often the text of her letters to him; but to him she manifested also the rare tenderness that she kept, as a rule, only for children, and for children only whilst they were little. Twice in his great necessity, before the worst days of all came, she stood by him. The first time was after the murder of BUCKINGHAM.

The King was at prayers with his household when the news was whispered into his ear. As he knelt on his head bent, his face covered, he gave no sign of grief or disturbance, maintaining his attitude, silent and motionless, till the devotions were concluded. With the same unmoved calm he rose and went to his private chamber. But having reached it, he flung himself on the bed in a passion of tears. The sorrow that he was bearing thus "manly and princely" appealed to her; and, generously laying aside her own personal dislike of BUCKINGHAM, she gave him the comfort and understanding which, as GORING wrote, "certainly easeth that swelling, brave heart of his in these his days of highest trials." Her second opportunity came at the judgment and death of STRAFFORD, and again she rose to it. Wayward and hostile in the days of his prosperity, she was quick to recognize her error when the great Viceroy fell. Night after night, taking a light in her hand, she went by a private stair-case to meet the most malignant of his foes in a room belonging to one of her

ladies, and sought, by every promise she could make, to lessen their fury. Day after day she sat by the side of the KING to watch the trial, and they left the tribune together, "le cœur saisi de douleur, et les yeux pleins de larmes." It is not written that she urged him to make the final stand which, all his life after, he was to regret that he had not made; but she wept with him for the death of STRAFFORD, and in that agony of remorse and solitude, in the midst of a country wild with barbarous, panic-struck rejoicing, there was one heart on which he rested. The memory of the support that she could give seems to have been always with him.

"If thou knew what a life I lead" (he wrote to her before the battle of Naseby), "even in point of conversation, which in my mind is the chief joy or vexation of one's life, I dare say thou would pity me; for some are too wise, others too foolish, some too busy, others too reserved, many fantastic. I confess, thy company hath perhaps made me in this hard to be pleased. . . . Believe me, Sweetheart, thy kindness is as necessary to comfort my heart as thy assistance is for my affairs."

Again we find him confiding in her,

For, indeed, I think it not the least of my misfortunes (he writes, after hearing of her perilous voyage to Holland) that for my sake thou that run so much hazard, is which thou hast expressed so much love to me that I confess it is impossible to repay by anything I can do, much less by words; but my heart being full of affection for thee, admiration of thee, and impatient passion of gratitude to thee, I could not but say something, leaving the rest to be read by thee out of thine own noble heart.

HENRIETTE is no less expressive. In a letter from Paris, written soon after her final parting from the KING, she says:

"I trust that in spring I shall recover my health entirely provided that I have the hope of seeing you soon again; for without that there is neither medicine nor air that can cure me."

Her flight to France after Marston Moor was the one mistake which she always regretted. Her nerves appear to have given way after the excitement of her first return from France, the strain of the Court at Oxford, the birth of her youngest child, HENRIETTA ANNE. She had told the KING's doctor, Sir THEODORE MAYERNE, that she felt her reason failing, that she was afraid she should go mad. "There is no occasion to fear it, Madame," he replied, "you are mad already." When the news of the KING's death was broken to her by JERMYN, ten days after the event, she was thunder-struck. A false report had reached her of sudden intervention on the part of the people to save him as he was being led forth from prison, and on this she had built all her hopes. "She sat a long time like a statue, deaf, insensible; no one could rouse her, until, when night was falling, she heard her sister-in-law, the DUCHESSE DE VENDÔME, weep, and awoke from her stupor."

Twenty years of life still remained to her, years of mingled joy and sorrow. She saw her favourite son restored to the throne of his fathers and after the Restoration she was a kind mother to him and a good friend to his poor, neglected wife. The dullness and slowness of the DUKE of YORK moved her to satire, and she was naturally furious at his marriage with ANNE HYDE. She disowned the DUKE of GLOUCESTER after the failure of her vigorous attempts to make a Roman Catholic of him, and she refused to give him

her blessing. She was, for the most part, on good terms with her eldest daughter, MARY of ORANGE; but the darling of her heart was the youngest, the second HENRIETTA, the "enfant de la benediction," who, professed the same faith as herself. Wisely she had done and dared much for the belief that had carried her through days of sunshine and of storm; and she had her reward in the gentleness and peace and quiet fading away in which her strange life ended. The great BOSSUET in his funeral oration uttered something more than a beautiful consolatory phrase when he declared that "her griefs had made her learned in the science of salvation and the efficacy of the Cross."

#### PRINCESS ENA.

PRINCESS VICTORIA EUGÉNIE JULIA ENA of Battenberg, who on Wednesday at St. Sebastian was formally received into the Church of Rome, preliminary to the official announcement of her engagement to the KING of SPAIN, is one of the most popular members of the Royal Family of Great Britain. As one writer in a London paper points out, "she has a wonderfully sunny temperament, and her natural brightness and cheerfulness, which reflect the kindest disposition, are quite infectious." By those who have had the privilege of meeting Princess ENA, as she is familiarly called, it is admitted that the description quoted depicts accurately enough one engaging side of her character. And it will probably strike most people as singularly appropriate, and of the best augury, that one who possesses a "wonderfully sunny temperament" should be destined to reign over a country which owes so much of its beauty and charm to its proverbial radiance. The etiquette of the Spanish Court is a somewhat formidable thing, and it has been hinted that a few of its strictest observances may possibly, in course of time, be relaxed under the influence of a young QUEEN in whom anything approaching formal stiffness is conspicuously absent. But whatever the future may bring forth in this direction it is probably true enough, as has been suggested before, that King ALFONSO, strictly brought up amid the restraint and solemnity so characteristic of all that surrounds the Spanish Throne, felt all the more drawn towards the young English Princess by reason of her unaffected simplicity, her girlish spirits, and her light-hearted disposition. This joyousness of temperament is reflected in an early-developed sense of humour, of which one little incident may be recalled as an apt illustration. It occurred at Princess ENA's "coming-out" ball, which took place, it will be remembered, at Kensington Palace in May last. One of the guests, a very shy young man, having been presented to the Princess, asked her, in a highly formal manner, whether she would honour him with a dance. With laughter in her eyes,



Princess ENA replied, "Oh, certainly, if you are quite sure you don't mind."

"It is the first instance of a member of the Royal Family being born in Scotland since the year 1600." So ran the latter part of the official announcement which conveyed the tidings of the birth of Princess ENA at Balmoral in October—the "lucky" month—1887. The circumstance of the Royal birth occurring in Queen VICTORIA'S Jubilee year may well have been regarded as of specially happy omen. Scotland was quick to celebrate the event—having, as has been noted, a very special reason for doing so—and the night of October 24 saw a bonfire lighted at Craig Gowan "in honour of the birth of the infant Princess." On November 23 the christening took place at Balmoral, the service being according to the form of baptism of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Dr. CAMERON LEES, of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, officiating at the simple rites. "Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena" were the names bestowed upon the Royal infant, who derived the second of them from the Empress EUGÉNIE, who, as one of the sponsors, was represented at the christening by Princess FREDERICA of HANOVER. The Empress EUGÉNIE, as is well known, has from the first shown a very real interest in and affection for her god-child, in whose youthful spirits and unflinching vivacity, it may be readily imagined, she has found forgetfulness at times of her own sorrows. Among her possessions there are probably few cherished more highly by Princess ENA than the gifts—many in number, and some of rare value—which she has received from this devoted god-mother, a considerable part of whose fortune, it has been surmised, will in all likelihood fall to her eventually.

More than any of Queen VICTORIA'S grand-daughters, Princess ENA, in the most impressionable period of her life, came under the personal influence of Her late Majesty. Princess BEATRICE had been for so many years the late QUEEN'S constant companion that her Royal mother could not part with her even on her marriage, and thus it was that at Windsor and Osborne Prince and Princess HENRY remained with HER MAJESTY. At Osborne they had a suite of apartments with nursery accommodation that is now occupied by the nursing staff of King EDWARD'S Convalescent Home for Officers.

In this way the small Princess, who was a singularly bright and charming little personality, was constantly with the QUEEN, thus unconsciously, perhaps, acquiring the ambitions with which in more serious moments she had been credited of bearing her own part in the world's affairs. These earliest days were very quietly spent and a well-informed writer said of the Princess and her three brothers:—

The four children lead very simple lives, and, as was the rule when the Queen's own children were young, they are kept studiously apart from the official routine of Court life, and they are only seen by intimate friends of the Royal Family.

It is significant of the way in which their education is conducted that none of their attendants or visitors are allowed to speak to them in any language but English.

Princess ENA'S education was conducted under the direct supervision of her mother, whose musical tastes she inherits in no little degree. She has been constantly seen at the opera, where her sincere enjoyment of the music has always been obvious. The talent of her family for languages is possessed by her, as is also a love of art. She is fond of outdoor life, and is a good horse-woman, in spite of a nasty little accident in her earlier youth, which might well have shaken her nerves for riding. Gardening, too, has been a favourite pastime with her, as it was with her mother.

Despite some protests on behalf of the more rigid Protestants in England, the engagement has won general acceptance both in the land of the Princess' birth and in the country of the courtly hidalgo. The Spanish papers welcome the coming of an English princess and they seem particularly pleased with the manner in which the royal courtship has been conducted at Biarritz. One journal, in the course of a leading article said:—

It may be said that the love-making of the young King and the enchanting Princess constitutes a veritable idyll. Like a true Spanish cavalier, his devotion has become almost a religion, and he never pronounces her name except with a respect which amounts almost to veneration, thus allowing it to be understood that she is the queen of his heart and the mistress of all his thoughts. As the cult of beauty and gallantry is innate in all Spaniards, the people applaud with all their hearts the choice of their young monarch, and are ready to extend to their future Queen the most enthusiastic and friendly reception.

#### THE FAMINE.

First is a word of hope. One of the most trying experiences of this winter has been the difficulty of rapidly getting aid on a large scale to the tens of thousands of sufferers. It is now an immense satisfaction to know that aid from many sources is going direct to the famishing people in the shape of free food. I have just returned from the northern part of Miyagi-ken, and found that eight cars full of army hard tack had just been unloaded at Kogota, 340 bags of rice at Semene, and over 500 at Ishikoshi, all for free distribution, and all bought with contributions from Japanese, which now amount to about 400,000 yen.

Talking with two county chiefs, I learned that the Imperial gift of 25,000 yen for Miyagi Province had all been distributed, 3,000 yen of this money went to Kuribara County which is the worst of the seventeen in this province. Here it was given out in sums of two yen to each house where there were no able bodied adults, and one yen and a half to destitute homes some of whose members could do a little work. But to make these sums last as long as possible the money was deposited in the various post offices and the recipients were given passbooks with which they could draw ten sen a day. Thus the greatest care is taken to prevent any misuse of funds.

There has come to this county office in all over 5,000 yen, and there are now 6,662 absolutely destitute persons in the county. Various sums of money have come to individuals, and the different villages have made local contributions.

I took to this county 960 yen, and the chief said that with what he had in hand he could carry those 6,662 people about two weeks longer. Then the public works, for which thousands have been waiting, will be fairly opened and work will be given to all.

It was indeed a joy to see food in abundance going into the heart of the famine region, and to learn that all the money our Committee has

distributed, now amounting to 25,000 yen has gotten into circulation just where it is most needed, and this was the first money that was used for free distribution of food.

There are 73 schools in this county, and army hard tack is distributed every day to the children who are too poor to bring a lunch. This delicious bread is a powerful attraction towards the schools, and there is now no complaint of absent children.

A month ago there were about a hundred homes in this county where they had only one meal a day, and there were over forty extreme cases where the families had only one meal in two days. But to-day they all are reasonably sure of at least two meals, but I fancy it is a very thin porridge in most cases.

So much for the joy part. Much remains that is too saddening to be told. The number of absolutely destitute persons is rapidly increasing. A month ago in this county there were only about 3000 persons in desperate need. The last count taken a week ago gives 6,662, more than double. This of course must be the fact. All the *daikon* and dried grape leaves and edible roots are completely used up, and there are hundreds of families on their last week of food. Farmers who own an acre or two of paddy fields are being forced to sell, and the average price has fallen to one half and less. When once their little farms are sold, these people fall hopelessly into the class of paupers. It is pitiable to see how they long for work even on scantiest wages in hopes of maintaining their independence. A few days ago work on the roads was begun for men and women, the average price being seventeen sen a day; about 400 persons gathered to do one piece of work, the majority of them being not yet on the list of free distribution, and they were turned away until the larger public works, such as opening new tracts of farm lands and the reformation of the paddy fields, begin. Unless these almost daily snow storms soon cease so that wide public works can be opened, the number of destitute will double within two weeks.

I asked the County Chief whether these half starved men and women could really work when called out. He said it was almost impossible for them to do more than go through the motions until they had eaten substantial food for two or three days. He also said that where people had been forced to live on exceedingly diluted gruel for weeks, their faces became livid and swollen with a sort of dropsy. The death rate is being looked into, and local officials acknowledge it is large. Of course it must be.

There is, to sum up, a rapidly increasing number of destitute people. The Yokohama Committee, by sending us 4,000 yen enabled us to make our second distribution of 16,000 yen. We hope to make a third distribution of 15,000 yen more in about two weeks. Money in considerable sums is coming from America to individuals of our committee and to other foreigners who use us as distributors. We believe the Red Cross Society will be prompt in placing their foreign donations in the hands of the local officials. But it makes one tired and weak to see the lamentable misery and wretchedness and broken homes and broken hearts of these poor people.

J. H. DE FOREST.

The British Consul at Chefoo has donated fifty dollars through the Japanese Consul there to the fund for relieving the famine in Japan.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office to the effect that another five thousand dollars received by the *Christian Herald* on behalf of the distressed people of Japan has been transferred to the Japanese *Chargé d'affaires* in Washington, this being the third remittance.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged.....	7,639.10
Table Economies, Nagano.....	5.00
Mr. E. S. Macfarlane .....	5.00
E. M. ....	10.00
"Ecosaise" (2nd contribution) .....	25.00

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The first part of a thoughtful essay entitled "The New Era of Civilisation," appears in the February *Taiyō*. The writer is Dr. Anezaki. There is perhaps no scholar in this country who takes a keener interest in the spiritual life of nations than Dr. Anezaki. For all high ideals he has the most intense admiration. With the progress of philosophic and religious thought in Europe and America he is intimately acquainted, and it seems to be his highest ambition to fill the rôle of seer to his fellow-countrymen. As a writer he occupies a field of his own; for it is rare to find a man in this country who is so essentially unworldly as Dr. Anezaki. He tells us in this article that Japan and the whole Western world are alike entering on a new era of enlightenment. It is not only in business, in finance, in politics, in social life that great changes are taking place. In the world of thought and in religion, says Dr. Anezaki, old foundations are giving way, bringing down the huge structures that have been reared on them. There is discontent with past achievements everywhere. In the world of religion and ethics this is specially seen. The orthodox Protestant faith has been quite undermined by modern criticism. The attitude of Christians towards other religions which for centuries was one of ignorant antipathy, has changed into sympathetic study and appreciation. In the United States many new forms of religion are springing up and the old faith is undergoing quite new developments. In England people are beginning anxiously to question the power of the Church as a reformer of men's lives (*Konnichi no Kyōkai wa yakō no kankwa wo atayete oru ka to iu mondai ni kumon* (苦悶) *shi hajimete oru no de aru*). In the worlds of art and literature the same upheaval and unrest are manifested everywhere. We in Japan, continues Dr. Anezaki, are of course greatly affected by what is taking place in the west and it is the duty of every serious-minded man among us to observe closely the spirit of the times and to move with the current when it flows in the right direction. In this country we have grown accustomed to the most tremendous transformations in thought, in politics, and in morality. Feudalism has gone, the old class system exists no more, the heretofore privileged classes are privileged no more, and individual liberty has become universal. In morality the very basis of our system has been changed and among the majority of our people utility is the one test applied to all actions. In religion Buddhism and Christianity are influencing each other in various ways, the doctrines of the one not infrequently throwing light on those of the other. Our literature is rapidly changing. Both the prose and the poetry of pre-Meiji days are being abandoned in favour of styles that are occidental in origin. It is the same with regard to art. As regards her civilisation Japan has just entered her spring season. The snows that had taken centuries to accumulate have melted away. Under the spell of a hundred fructifying influences our vegetation has displayed luxuriant growth. Our fields are decked with flowers of every clime. . . . But with such soil as we have in this country to-day, there is a danger of a wild growth of useless weeds. Western civilisation is composed of many elements. They are not all equally good by any means and never, on our part, has there been more need of care in selection than to-day. Our very success in the late war is apt to lead us astray. We are too ready to attribute that success to material causes, to the accuracy with which we imitated foreign ways. We are in danger of losing under modern influences our time-honoured reserve, modesty, self-control and contentment, and of adopting the ambitious restlessness and the keen pursuit of riches which show themselves everywhere in the Western world.

Dr. Anezaki maintains that the strength of the civilisation of a nation depends largely upon the strength of the bonds that bind society together. In Japan he thinks these bonds are specially strong; so he has no fear of disintegration setting in either in the near or the distant future. He

occupies several closely printed pages in discussing the structure of Japanese society. He fully recognizes the need of replacing certain moral products of feudalism with ideas based on a different kind of authority. But he hopes the Japanese people will never lose their respect for authority nor their spirit of obedience. We cannot follow him further on this subject, but proceed to briefly summarize what he says on the bearing of religion on the new era of civilisation. In Dr. Anezaki's conception the nineteenth century as far as Europe and America were concerned was an age of intense materialism and realism. Individuals and nations alike placed material benefits and gains before everything else. Competition became so keen that altruism died out in many hearts. This kind of existence, where every man is for himself and the devil take the hindmost, in Dr. Anezaki's conception, is no other than the relapse of mankind to the wolf and tiger stage, where greed and power to seize and to hold decide the lots of men. It is affirmed by some that western civilisation has been advancing during the past 50 years, but Dr. Anezaki fails to see wherein the advance consists. Worldliness has increased, satisfaction with the ordinary comforts and conveniences of life has become growingly general up until a very recent date. But, guided by certain indications of the coming of a reaction in favour of idealism, Dr. Anezaki predicts that men will during the present century again fall back on religion as the one thing that can furnish an antidote to the intense egoism of the present age. That every form of civilisation existing in the world has been deeply influenced by the religious belief of various nations is undeniable. In Japan the nation's highest ideals have always been directly or indirectly connected with belief in the sacredness of certain principles, certain traditions and certain objects of worship. Self-sacrifice, devotion to superiors, deep respect for ancestors, and the like, have been at the very root of Japanese civilisation, and in her eagerness to follow in the wake of Europe and America in regard to material progress Japan must guard against losing the very heart and substance of that system of civilisation which has come down to her from a distant past.

In the *Rikugō Zasshi* (No. 301) a somewhat singular article appears, entitled "A Short History of my Theology," which proves to be an account of the attempt of an earnest-minded man, Mr. K. Kuzumi, to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion in reference to the existence of God. He started, he tells us, as an unconscious atheist. He thinks that almost everybody starts thus, whether he be the Pope of Rome or the Lord Chief Abbot of a big Buddhist sect (*Donna Daijōjō demo, Roma Hōō demo, umarelate ni wa yūshin ronja de wa arimasu*). The first notions about a Supreme Being are imparted to the mind by instructors of some kind or other. This instruction Mr. Kutsumi received as a boy from his parents. He was taught about *nonosama* (a child's word for Buddha) and about various Shin-tō deities, and his obligation to worship them was impressed on him. When he went to school, he tells us, the teachers impressed on him the fact that Japan is essentially the land of the gods, there being no less than eight hundred myriads of such beings hovering in space over these sunny isles. So he settled down to be a polytheist, albeit an unconscious one; for so far his consciousness had revealed to him absolutely nothing. Being told that he must believe what was taught him on religious subjects, he blindly accepted the doctrines. But they had not the slightest effect on his life. He was then a bad, mischievous lad and headstrong in everything. And now, leaving out the less important passages, we will allow Mr. Kuzumi, who, be it known is a well educated man, to tell his own tale in the first person:—There are few boys worse than I was at that time as far as downright mischief goes. I was fond of playing all sorts of pranks (*warujare*) on passers-by. One of these was to put small snakes in a cake bag and then to throw down the bag for somebody to pick up while I watched him or her from behind some obstacle. Many of these tricks of mine were so bad that I expected that the gods of whom I had heard so much would certainly

punish me. As they did nothing, I at once began to doubt their existence. Shortly after this my grandmother, who belonged to the Nichiren sect, commenced to take me to hear sermons at the temple. At first I was greatly bored by it, but eventually got interested in all the preacher told us about the wonderful doings of Nichiren. I began to think that gods and divinities were real beings after all. But having a practical mind, I decided that I would put this question to a fair test. We had an image of Nichiren in our house. So one day I removed this image from the altar and, taking it outside, I submitted it to the greatest indignities possible. Subsequently I restored it to its place and waited to see what punishment I should get for this insult to the divinity. When nothing happened I became more and more confirmed in the belief that no such beings as gods exist. This was my state of mind when I gradually grew into manhood. I studied Chinese under a man who had very strong anti-foreign feelings, and being very susceptible to the influence of those with whom I associate, I gradually imbibed his views. Later when I commenced to study English I regarded it as the language of a set of barbarians that was hardly worthy of serious attention. The man who taught me English had been the pastor of a Church, and he grew very fond of me and begged me to read the Bible. He gave me a copy, but I despised foreign things too much to even open it. Subsequently I was asked by this teacher whether I thought I could do my duty in the world unaided by a higher power. I felt then that I could not, but I knew that to say so was to acknowledge my need of Divine assistance. This I did not want to do, so I left him without replying. Next came into close contact with Messrs. Toyama and Yatabe's Spencerianism. Their arguments were welcomed by me as supporting my atheism. I thought then that I understood Spencer, but now I perceive this was only youthful conceit. At this time I commenced to lose my contempt for English and to study it with a will until I knew enough to read and understand pretty stiff works. Having reached that stage, I tackled the English translation of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*. That book taught me much, but at the same time raised in my mind a number of new doubts. It will be remembered that Kant makes it quite plain that all attempts to prove the existence of a Deity by speculative reasoning have signally failed. Whether God exists or not can not, according to him, be determined by reason. But while saying this, Kant declares himself to be a believer in the

\* The original runs thus:—*Aru toki issatsu no seisho wo kurete, kore wo yome to iuta ga, yappari akashige ga nani wo nukasu to iu no de, hon doko no sumi ya nage-konde, sukoshi mo kayerinakatta.*

† It is to Chap. III. of Book II. of Kant's Transcendental Dialectic that Mr. Kutsumi refers. Kant there discusses the only 3 possible modes of proving the existence of Deity on the grounds of speculative reason. He examines (1) The physico-theological argument; (2) the cosmological, and (3) the ontological argument. Kant asserts that each of these modes of proving God's existence has failed. He says, "I shall show it (the attempt to prove God's existence by speculative reason) is as unsuccessful on the one path—the empirical, as on the other—the transcendental, and that it stretches its wings in vain, to soar beyond the world of sense by the mere weight of speculative thought." In the concluding paragraph of Chap. III. Kant sums up the whole argument thus:—"A Supreme Being is therefore, for the speculative reason, a mere ideal, though a faultless one—a conception which perfects and crowns the system of human cognition, but the objective reality of which can neither be proved nor disproved by pure reason. If this defect is ever supplied by a Moral Theology, the problematic Transcendental Theology which has preceded, will have been at least serviceable as demonstrating the mental necessity existing for this conception, by the complete determination of it which it has furnished, and the ceaseless testing of the conclusions of a reason often deceived by sense and not always in harmony with its own ideas. The attributes of necessity, infinitude, unity, existence apart from the world (and not as a world-soul) eternally—free from conditions of time, omnipotence, and others, are pure transcendental predicates; and thus the accurate conception of a Supreme Being, which every theology requires, is furnished by transcendental theology alone."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

existence of God. This dumfounded me. That a man like Kant should have been satisfied by the transcendental arguments whose inconclusiveness he takes such pains to show or should have been able to rest his faith in the existence of God on any other satisfactory basis, is certainly very surprising. His personal belief and his written arguments seemed to me to be irreconcilable with each other. But since a man of such enormous intellectual capacity as Kant was able to retain his belief, despite his failure to find for it a thoroughly rational basis, why should not I do the same? With this feeling, I commenced to read the Christian Bible earnestly and accepted its transcendental teaching. "God's nature," I said, "is beyond our comprehension, but it is plain that God exists. Our conception of the world would be incomplete did we not predicate this existence. And so I passed from the stage of unconscious atheism to that of conscious theism. But, as you will see, I had not reached the end of my theological journey by any means. Though I accepted at this time the Christian conception of God, I joined no Christian Church. I offered up no prayers. I sang no hymns of praise. To me there seemed to be an air of great hypocrisy about such Christian services as I attended. The words used by pastors in prayers often struck me as utterly silly. For instance, one pastor asks that God will grant special blessings to all assembled in his church; which is equivalent to asking an impartial Deity to be pleased to stoop to favoritism. The words used in hymns did not seem to me to represent in the least the real feelings of the persons singing these hymns. Christian services impressed me badly, but they did not lead me to condemn Christianity altogether, as I felt then that the creed was better than the men and women who professed it. I even went so far as to defend Christianity against the attacks of certain conservative educationists (Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō and his fellow-thinkers). But as the years went by and my mind reached its maturity, I argued to myself thus:—In the opinion of the deepest thinkers that which is beneath the phenomena of the universe, call it what we may, clothe it with what attributes we may, is to us absolutely unknowable. What creeds like Christianity teach about God rests only on the imagination. To say that God is capable of love or hatred, to supply the world with an exhaustive list of the traits He is supposed to have does not help us at all to understand the real nature of God. This God of the religious is an invented God rather than a real one. (*Sunawachi shiru wo ubekarasaru hasu no mono wa katta ni shitte furi wo suru no de aru. Kore sunawachi kosaiku (小細工) wo motte seiso shita mono de, sono jitsu wa harera no sōō ni hoka naranu no de aru. Watakushi wa kayōna ningen no kosaiken ni natta Kami wa nai to iu no de aru*)\* If it be true that what is known as the real substance (本質) of the universe is God, and that real substance has an actual existence, it is quite plain that we finite beings whose intelligence is of a comparatively low order can never know God. So I come to the conclusion that there is no God that we can know. I am then an atheist in the sense that I can affirm that to us human beings no knowable God exists.† The stages of theological thought through which I have passed are these:—(1) I began with unconscious atheism. (2) I passed on to superstitious polytheism. (3) This drove me back to atheism of an arbitrary type. (4) Thence by the process described above I reached a stage of con-

\* "It amounts to this that it is made to appear as though a Being who cannot possibly be known at all is most thoroughly known. This Being is the product of human handicraft. He has no existence outside the imagination of the fabricators. I affirm that the God that is the product of human handicraft has no real existence."

† Mr. Kusumi's meaning is quite plain, but when he declares himself an atheist, he will not escape the charge of being illogical. Nobody can prove the non-existence of God. The usual signification given to the term Atheist is not that in which Mr. Kusumi seeks to use it. It is applied to a person who asserts that there is no God, knowable or unknowable. We fear that Mr. Kusumi's attempt to divest the epithet of its objectionableness and illogicalness will not succeed. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

scious monotheism. (5) But not finding any logical resting-place there, I passed on to conscious atheism (*Tsui ni konnichi no ishiki aru mushin ronja to natta no de aru*). This is of course a contradiction in terms. Of the non-existence of God there can not possibly be any consciousness. As consciousness, after all, only embraces a very limited area and God may exist in the region beyond, to make consciousness or non-consciousness the test of His existence or non-existence is of course quite absurd.

\* \* \*

The Japanese Unitarians are naturally much interested in the controversy that has been carried on in America over the exclusion of the Unitarians from the Religious Conference held by Protestant Sects in New York last November. The *Rikugō Zasshi* gives a full and clear epitome of the various opinions on the subject. It is maintained by some religious newspapers in the States that among those attending the Conference there were many who held Unitarian views. No doctrinal tests were applied to these gentlemen and hence, it is affirmed, that to exclude such excellent men as Mr. Eliot, the President of the American Unitarian Association was a mistake. Several prominent men of evangelical views write in this sense. But the *Independent* (Congregational) and the *Church Standard* (Episcopal) defend the action of the Conference, arguing that had the Unitarians been asked to send Delegates, the Roman Catholics and even the Mormons would have had to be invited to join the Conference also. It is added that the Conference was called by men of Evangelical views and that the conveners felt bound to confine it to men who hold these views. Unitarian organs sneer at the whole thing as only a make-believe union which does nothing more than temporarily conceal the jealousies and pettiness of certain sectarians. This to a large extent is the feeling expressed by the Roman Catholic organs also. To the Roman Catholics the whole movement appears as an attempt to effect the impossible.

\* \* \*

The *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant-Episcopal) thinks that it is high time a Japanese Bishop were consecrated. To this consummation, it tells us, the Episcopal Church has been looking forward for some time past. The present seems a suitable time for pressing the matter. This organ thinks that within the next three years the project may be carried out.

Writing on the education of catechists the *Nichiyō Sōshi* says that of late there has been much complaint of the lack of education displayed by evangelists. Some people expect too much in this line, but there is no denying that in some quarters there is too great a tendency to rely on spiritual influences only. "To study nothing, to read nothing, to pass no time in quiet meditation, to undertake no research, but only to wait for the moving of the Spirit, is to expect the miraculous to happen. Such a method of carrying on evangelistic work is ridiculous (*katahara itaki kagiri to iubeshi*). If a catechist has no more general knowledge than that possessed by a Middle School student, it is not to be expected that he can act as teacher to a high school student; still less that he should be able to influence a University student. Catechists cannot be expected to possess minute knowledge of special subjects like science and philosophy; but they should be able to explain the Bible in a clear and intelligible manner. "Considered as the application of the theology they have studied, or as the practical exposition of the Bible, the free and easy (slovenly) and flavourless sermons and conversations in which our catechists seem to delight may indeed be pronounced to be one of the greatest drawbacks that our Church has to bear."

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As promised in our last Summary, we continue to translate extracts from the *Raise-no-Umu*. The opinions of three scholars were given last month.

(4) Mr. Takashima Heizaburō.—If your ques-

\* *Shingaku to sono ōyō ni oite, seisho to sono jisseneki kaishaku ni oite, konnichi no dendōsha ga ankan (安ん) muimi no sekkyō, taiwa ni amansuru wa, jitsu ni kyōkai saidai no fukō to iubeiki nari.*

tion respecting the future world refers to the existence of a Heaven and a Hell, my answer is that I have never given any thought to the subject, and hence I am unable to say whether they exist or not.

(5) Mr. Shiga Chōkō.—Being a very ordinary man, I do not feel qualified to treat such a lofty subject as that on which you ask my opinion. Practical questions connected with religion interest me more than speculative ones. At the seat of war Christianity has shown itself to be a very practical religion. It adapted the help given to our troops to their special circumstances in an excellent way, and though to do this involved some outlay, it found the money. I am not a Christian; but I have great admiration for this kind of thing. There are I know religious teachers who affirm that the practical application of religion occupies a lower level than the investigation of such questions as those you have propounded, that it is the throwing of light on the deeper questions of life that is the true function of religion. That may be so. But if such vast importance is to be attached to the future life, then surely it behoves priests to teach mortal men how to die well, that is, how to overcome death and enter that changeless, blissful state we call paradise. Religious teachers should be men of spotless purity and deep faith, who live a life superior to that of ordinary mortals, whose views of life and death are on an infinitely higher level than those of the common herd of mankind. But the Buddhist priests who went to the front as teachers and comforters of the sick and the dying in the late war displayed none of this superiority to other men. On the contrary, they showed themselves to be below the level of the common soldier. One would have thought that the calm, fearless way in which many of these soldiers died while smiling and chatting would have been felt to be a reproach to the men whose profession it is to teach men how to die. But this did not happen. While work that Buddhist priests ought to do, is left undone, it is no time for them to amuse themselves by propounding speculative questions as to the existence of a future state. This it seems to me is the only answer that your questions call for. On the subject of my letter, I should be glad to hear what the propounders of the questions sent to me have to say.

(6) Mr. Sakai Kōren.—Really, I can't suppose that a future life is possible. This is my enlightened view.

(7) Mr. Ishikawa Sanjiro.—Since I actually exist in this world, it appears to me there must be a future life. But regarded from our present point of view it seems to be no more than a dream.

(8) Rev. R. Minami.—You ask for my views on a future life. I will tell you what I habitually think on this subject. I believe there is a future life. My belief is founded on the fact that mind and body each has its own separate existence. This being so, since the soul exists now separate from the body there is nothing to prevent its continuing to exist. This is a logical conclusion to draw. But some people will ask, how about the connection between body and mind? We are not able to give a satisfactory, metaphysical explanation of this subject. As regards the nature of the future life, we think that our individual consciousness will continue to exist and it may be that those ethical aspirations of which Kant writes will be satisfied during that life. There is no reason why intellectual development should not still go on. As to details, we have no means of knowing them. But we see no need for suppressing speculation on these points. What I have said above on the future state may all be dismissed as mere speculation. But granted that man is a moral being, these speculations respecting his future are nothing but inductions which it is reasonable for us to draw. In the life of man it often proves that mental speculation is more important than known facts. It effects more in the world than the mere knowledge of facts. He who does not recognize this is not qualified to appreciate philosophy, or literature, art or religion.

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We read in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* that the total income of the Congregational Japanese Mission



any Society (Nihon Dendō Kaisha) last year was 7,789 yen 69 sen and the total expenditure 7,996 yen 44 sen. Among the items of expenditure are the following:—Salaries, 4,352 yen; Traveling expenses, 750 yen; Printing, 237 yen 80 sen; Grant-in-aid to the newspaper (*Kirisutokyo Sekai*), 200 yen. Cost of the residence of an Evangelist in Korea, 180 yen. Cost of a preaching place there, 360 yen. A very large sum, 583 yen 22 sen, is put down under the heading *sengen undō-hi*, cost of making known and stirring up interest in our declaration of principles and policy.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* says that many questions have been asked in reference to the Churches taken over by the Kumiai Kyōkai. So for the information of all persons interested in this new movement, the following facts are stated in the form of questions and answers. We reproduce them in a curtailed form.

**Question.**—What was it especially that led to the Kumiai Kyōkai's taking such decided steps towards independence as the recent movement implies? What is the leading characteristic of the movement?

**Answer.**—That mission work in Japan should be carried on by Japanese has from the very first day of its establishment been the conviction of the leading members of the Kumiai Kyōkai and of the missionaries of the American Board. Certain members of our church, regarding the recent marvellous national development as affording a unique opportunity for taking a big stride towards thorough independence, put themselves into communication with the Missionaries of the American Board, and after a series of conferences succeeded in making arrangements for our taking over the churches which hitherto have been dependent on help received from the foreign Mission Board. Thus have we carried out at a stroke the original policy of the Congregational Church in Japan.

**Question.**—Will the preaching places taken over from the foreign Mission Board henceforth be named Kumiai Kyōkai preaching places?

**Answer.**—In principle they will occupy the position of Kumiai Kyōkai churches, so there would be no objection to their being so named, but as long as they receive help from a Missionary Society they will not form a part of the thoroughly independent and self-supporting Congregational Churches of Japan.\*

**Question.**—What has been settled as to the amount of money annually to be subscribed by the newly received churches to the Kumiai-Kyōkai Missionary Society?

**Answer.**—This is left to the decision of each of these churches. This is the practice followed in the case of all our Congregational Churches.

**Question.**—Will the newly-received Churches have the right of sending representatives to the General Congregational Synods?

**Answer.**—This will depend on the amount of money annually subscribed for Church work by each church. This rule has been invariably applied to all Congregational Churches in Japan.

**Question.**—Will the pastors of the newly received Churches become members of the General Synod?

**Answer.**—Not necessarily. As pastors simply they will have no such right. Like the pastors of other non-self-supporting bodies they will be able to attend the Synods as extra-members and make propositions, and the like, but will not be entitled to vote.

**Question.**—Will the Nihon Kumiai-Kyōkai make arrangements with the newly received Churches for the ordination of pastors, the organization and formal establishment of churches and the like?

**Answer.**—Most certainly they will.

**Question.**—Will statistical reports bearing on the newly-received churches be published annually and circulated by the Nihon Kumiai-Kyōkai?

**Answer.**—They will.

**Question.**—What will be the attitude of the Business Managers of the Kumiai-Kyōkai to the newly received churches?

\* Kumiai-Kyōkai no meshō wo itadiku ni nan no sashitsutaye mo kore nakarubeki sorayedomo, dokuritsū dōshitaru Nihon Kumiai-Kōkai no ichibu ni wa, kore naku sōru.

**Answer.**—They will be expected like other churches to aim at eventual self-support, but while in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Japanese Missionary Society they will be treated like all semi-dependent bodies, being periodically visited by officers of the general business department of the Nihon Kumiai Kyōkai.

**Question.**—What will be the status of foreign Missionaries under the new arrangement?

**Answer.**—Precisely what it has been heretofore. They will help in the development of the native churches and they will have the right to attend the General Synods as extra-members and to make speeches or bring forward propositions there.

The Methodists of America and Canada a short time ago held a Conference at Baltimore which had for its object the union of several large bodies of Methodists. But it dissolved without effecting anything. The members of the Conference could not agree as to the number of years the President of the united Church should remain in office. The *Gokyo* is disappointed to find that the leading Methodists of Canada and America allowed such a comparatively trivial matter as the tenure of office of the President to prevent the effecting of a union which would bring a number of permanent benefits in its train. Had this happened in Japan, observes the *Gokyo*, we should have been lectured by our brethren across the water for lack of common-sense and for our narrow-mindedness. After this fiasco among Methodists on the other side of the Pacific, it would be most unwise for Japanese Methodists to rely too much on the help of the foreign Missionaries who have been appointed by our Church to take steps for the effecting of a union of Japanese Methodist Churches.

Commenting on the spirit of the age as regards religious thought, a recent number of the *Fukui Shimpō* says:—Within the past few years there has been manifested a growing desire to sink all minor differences and to unite on big broad issues. There are not a few who hold that manipulated by skilful chemists Buddhist and Christian materials can be made into a pill that will be sought after by the public generally. Here in Japan Christian sects are all anxious for union. As for doctrines and dogmas, they should not be allowed to keep earnest-minded men apart, says the new school of thinkers. As long as the name "Christian" is retained, inquiry and discussion and belief may be made quite free. The great thing is to get rid of differences. On this rapid growth of latitudinarianism the *Dokuritsū Hyōron* (Independent Review) observes:—Mr. Abe Isoo, who a little time ago left the Congregationalists to join the Unitarians, has now returned to the Kumiai Kyōkai. Asked the reason of this, he replied:—"The Congregationalists now have no objection to my being a member of their body while holding Unitarian views."

Christian Summer schools and the Young Men's Christian Association in Tōkyō which hitherto have been run on orthodox lines have now commenced to open their doors to such heterodox teachers as the Rev. D. Ebina. The *Gokyo*, (Methodist) has recently adopted a very liberal attitude towards individual belief, says the *Dokuritsū Hyōron*. As far as logic and consistency allow, it welcomes all shades of opinion. Whether the Kumiai Kyōkai doctrinal door has been actually thrown open wide enough to admit Unitarians is open to question, says the *Fukui Shimpō*. Whether such a course would be logical or consistent many people would doubt. But as to the general tendency to sacrifice a great deal for the sake of more union in the religious world, it never was stronger than it is to-day, not only in Japan, but also in England and America. It is felt that in recent years Christian sects in their divided state have found the opposing forces too strong for them. Here in Japan we have neither the men nor the money to effect great things in the way of evangelization

\* Ima ya uaga Kumiai Kyōkai wa, warera Unitarian Kyōkai ni arishi toki no shinkō, sono mama nite, nyūkwa wo kobamataru ni itararu yuze nout.

while split up into a number of small sects. The great trust system has begun to make its influence felt in the Churches. The path of efficiency and economy combined lies in this direction. But the doctrinal effects of the new movement constitute a big subject worthy of the deepest attention. Union implies compromise. How far may compromise be carried without invoking the total disintegration of Christianity as a distinctive creed? This is the question of questions in Japan at the present moment.

## PROGRESS.

CAROLYN WELLS IN THE FEBRUARY "CENTURY."

Triumphant Art! Proudly we see to-day  
Thy colored pictures in the magazines;  
Perfervid pigments vividly portray  
The atmosphere of realistic scenes.

Here note a maid, with rich plum-colored cheek,  
Plucking red-flannel roses from a tree;  
Green and vermillion clouds with feeling reek,  
And pale-pink ships float in an ochre sea.

Again, behold in violet evening dress  
A youth beneath an orange chandelier;  
His light-green face aglow with happiness,  
He murmurs in his love's magenta ear.

What matter, then, the lithographic slips  
Which show a bright-green blossom scarlet-leaved.

Or crimson teeth laughing 'twixt pure white lips,  
Since color-process pictures we've achieved?

## CHARITY CONCERT OF FEBRUARY 24TH.

The following is the financial report of the Concert given at the Academy of Music on February 24th in aid of Japanese charities:—

RECEIPTS.		Yen.
Sale of tickets.....		1,909.00
Donations:—		
H. I. M. the Empress.....		300.00
H. I. H. Princess Arisugawa.....		50.00
H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught...		200.00
		2,459.00
EXPENDITURE.		Yen.
Advertising.....		10.75
Printing Tickets and Programmes.....		12.50
Floral Decorations.....		18.75
Hire of Hall.....		37.00
Imperial Bandmen ( <i>rickshas</i> ).....		33.65
		112.65
Available for Charities, yen 2,346.35.		
CHARITIES BENEFITED.		Yen.
Kumamoto Lepers Home.....		1,900.00
Gotenba Lepers Home.....		300.00
Sugamo Asylum for the Insane.....		100.00
Private Patient in Asylum.....		50.00
		2,350.00

## FOOTBALL.

Winter still dallies in the lap of Spring and as a consequence the Hockey Match between ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama had to be postponed on Saturday, snow still covering the ground. But the thaw was so rapid that by the afternoon it was possible to bring off the last Association match between members of the V. C. & A. C. prior to the Interport match on Saturday next at Kobe. The Interport Probables had matters very much their own way on the soft and swampy ground and won by 13 goals to one penalty goal. The following were the teams:—

"PROBABLES."		"THE BEST."	
F. G. Correa	Goal.	G. Valentine	
W. Ross	Full Backs.	A. Kingdon	
A. E. Cooper		W. S. Moss	
W. Turnell		T. Kilby	
H. W. Kirby	½ Backs.	W. J. White	
W. B. Mason		S. R. Ford	
J. M. Mollison		J. E. Drummond	
J. T. Dixon	Forwards.	V. A. Hearne	
J. E. Moss		R. Clarke	
O. Strone		O. White	
E. N. Lambert		J. F. Drummond	

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

There was again a good attendance at the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. The lecture by Mr. E. B. Clarke on "Gensai Murai," the most popular novelist in Japan at the present time, was read in his absence by the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D. We give the major portion of Mr. Clarke's remarks below, but would add that they were copiously illustrated by translations from Gensai Murai's works, which, to our regret, are too lengthy for reproduction in our columns. The paper began as follows:—

Just as England has her Marie Corelli and Hall Caine, so Japan has her Gensai Murai. Unlike his foreign craft-brethren in the general trend of his thought, but like them writing with a purpose and like them reprobated of critics, sneered at by literary virtuosi, in the hearts of quite ordinary folk Murai occupies a niche apart. Other writers number their readers by hundreds, Murai his by thousands. Indeed, when his *Kui-Doraku* came out in book form, after running a whole year in the *Hochi Shimbun* as its daily feuilleton, although the work—it was in four volumes, viz. Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter—was probably the most expensive of its kind, the publishers could not keep pace with the demand, and the materials for making the covers were exhausted! He has accomplished a rare feat in adding a new word to the vocabulary of the language. Now-a-days when a Japanese wishes to describe a girl graduate who is forward, ungainly, frumpish, conceited, a Tony Lumpkin in skirts, he says she is an *Ungakujoshi*, using the name of a female character in the novel called *Hinode-jima*. If great popularity, if success, be any test of merit, then assuredly is Gensai Murai a great novelist. The affectionate eagerness with which the general public read his books is caused by the scientific simplicity, the naivete, of the language he employs in delineating his characters and situations. His prose is clear, flexible, vivid and thoughtful. He disdains the laboured style of *le cisteire*. What you have to say, say it in the simplest manner, so that he who runs may read and understand and bring forth fruit; that is his attitude. Thus he has achieved a direct, forthright style which is as different from popular notions of Oriental luxury of imagery and "pomp of phrase" as a Shinto shrine is different from a Buddhist temple; a style, indeed, marvellously akin to genuine Attic eloquence. His conception of a writer is that he is a teacher and as such he must use the language and style best calculated to attract and instruct ignorance.

Of what avail are beautiful words, ink-horn terms, involved sentences, if the reformer be unread by those who most require his teachings? Unmindful of the basic qualities, the universal characteristics which bind man to man, many modern writers plume themselves on verbal and technical acquirements which only serve to "mystify le bourgeois," as Balzac said of his unintelligible sentences, and look down on a writer like Gensai who uses such simple language that anyone knowing the *kana* (the Japanese syllabary) can easily read it. Let them, if they will, write for the learned; he, rather, will cater to the uncultured, and strive as best he may to raise them to higher levels of life and thought. So Gensai writes for the common people, and the common people receive him gladly.

There is nothing of the charlatan about him. His works are marked by a rare sincerity. His types are familiar to all his readers, but there is nothing hackneyed in his treatment. He is master of the technique of his art. The joys and sorrows of his characters are mainly drawn from the experiences of his own strangely varied life. A man of keen vision, who sees deeply into the soul of things, he has evolved from these experiences, wise thoughts, noble thoughts, helpful thoughts; and he speaks because his heart is full of a strong and earnest desire to help and encourage his fellow-men who are staggering beneath the ever-increasing fardels of this too strenuous age. His guiding principle may be summed up in one untranslatable Japanese word, *kakugo*. The nearest I can get to it is "grit," self-mastery, endurance of soul. *Kakugo* makes the man,

and education and culture are the means of intensifying *kakugo*. A man with this principle is respected and honoured even though he have neither education nor culture. (Mr. Murai attributes to the lack of *kakugo* all cases of divorce. He thinks the parties had no *kakugo* in them to be husbands and wives.)

In their light-reading the Japanese are very sentimental, sympathetic and weeping ripe. They follow with intensest interest all the vicissitudes that befall the hero and heroine of a novel, shedding tears over their trials and suffering and rejoicing with exceeding great joy when faithful love is rewarded and villainy routed. But Murai is sane, healthy; a strong vein of true humour runs through all his writings, and, steadfast to his *kakugo*, he avoids any tendency to a maudish sentimentality. He seldom, if ever, "kills" as the Japanese expression has it, persons who appear in his works; in this making a good contrast to Ryuro, a well known novelist.

All Murai's moral teachings are conveyed indirectly through his stories, for he is of opinion that

"Men must be taught as if you taught them not,  
And things unknown proposed as things forgot."

Thus, in 1902, he published *Sake-Doraku*, (The Pleasures of Drinking), and by means of this novel he has furthered the cause of temperance to an incredible degree. Again, in his most popular book, the *Kui-Doraku* (Pleasures of Housekeeping) he has given expression to his ideas on the training of girls, not so much in what is called the higher learning, as in those arts which go to the making up of a truly womanly woman, in whom a husband may find help, and comfort and joy, and the children loving advice and care. Mr. Murai's ideal woman might be described almost in the words of the little fat friar anent Maid Marian: "Meekness and mildness, and softness, and gentleness, and tenderness, and humility, and obedience to her husband, and domesticity, or, as learned doctors call it, the faculty of stay-at-homeliness, and embroidery, and music, and pickling, and preserving and the whole complex and multiplex details of the noble science of dinner, as well in preparation for the table, as in arrangement over it, and in distribution around it to knights and squires.....these are female virtues." Interspersed through the narrative are over six hundred recipes for cooking food in native and foreign ways and all these recipes were well tested by the author's wife before they were included.

I had expressed a desire to meet Mr. Murai, and my friend, Mr. Unkichi Kawai, professor of English Literature at the Meiji Jo-Gakko, and English editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, undertook to arrange an interview. A few days later a message came over the telephone inviting me to Count Okuma's residence at Waseda where the popular writer, cousin by marriage to the famous statesman, was then staying.

At the time appointed we left Hongo in our *jirikisha*, rattling through the quiet streets gay with flags and lanterns in celebration of the glorious victory at Mukden. Reaching Waseda in due course, we were ushered into a study furnished in foreign style and warmed by a cheerful gas-fire in the grate. Mr. Murai was awaiting us and gave us courteous welcome. He is a man of fine presence, tall and spare, with an ascetic cast of countenance which reminded me somewhat of the faces of *Samurai* in old *nishiki e* (coloured broadsides) or on the *kiku-ningyo* (chrysanthemum-figures) at Dango-zaka in the autumn. It is a serious face, the face of a thinker, lighted up at whites by a charming smile, child-like and frank.

After the usual compliments and deprecations he showed us round the conservatory—one of only three private conservatories in the whole of this so-called flower-loving land of Japan, the inhabitants of which say *hana yori dango*, "dumplings rather than flowers!" *Hana yori hana no shita!* As we strolled about Mr. Murai told me something of himself and of his methods.

"I was born at Toyosaki, in the province of Sanshu, in the third year of Bunkyo (1863), on the 18th day of October. I came into this world, you

see, at the very beginning of the transition period and all my early life was passed in the bustle and confusion and alarms and excursions that marked that stormy time. I, even I, quiet and sedate as I appear, have been under fire, for I was in the *Yashiki* (mansion and grounds of a Japanese of the upper class) of our lord at Uyeno when shot and shell pierced and tore the building in the famous one-day battle on Uyeno hill between the Imperialists and the forces of the Shogun, and my uncle was slain in the fight of the next day. My mother and my grandfather brought me up, for my father was too busy attending to our feudal lord, Matsudaira Izu-no-kami, at Kyoto, to pay much attention to his own domestic affairs.

Although my training, based on ancient *samurai* teaching, was of a nature most severe, I had almost said cruel, yet I look back on those days with pleasure and think with grateful affection of my love-worthy mother, and of my kindhearted yet stern old grandfather. All that I am now and those poor qualities in my books for which men praise me, I owe to the discipline of my childhood. That discipline differs from that which obtains now in the entire lack of coddling. In the old days, we wore, for instance, no caps, no mufflers, no woollen under-garments; *monme* was our only wear, yet we were none the worse. Children were not allowed to express any personal preference. What was given to us to eat, that we had to eat or go hungry; what we were ordered to do, that we had to do. Sent out in the depth of winter barefooted in the snow at night, cheerfully and readily we had to go, however much we might fear the darkness and shun the cold. It is due to this training that I can now turn to tasks in themselves intensely disagreeable, nay, more, repugnant, to me, and do them without hesitation.

When the *samurai* gave up their rights and privileges a large number took to trade, but accustomed only to the knightly code of conduct, they were bewildered in the mazes of the code commercial, and many were ruined. Among them, my father, but, fortunately for us, our lord had a high opinion of his merits and appointed him tutor to the noble family, and thus he was able to provide us with bread if not with fishes. He taught me until I was fourteen and then I entered the Daigaku Nankō, now the Imperial Tokyo University, with a scholarship. I soon had to resign it and regretfully leave the university, as, owing to my ignorant zeal in studying, my health had become seriously impaired.

The years that followed were years of experiment. We were poor and I tried to assist my father to support the family. I tried my hand at many trades; for I had not yet found my metier; by turns I was proof-reader in a newspaper office, clerk, pedlar, house-boy is a Russian family in San Francisco, worker in a tobacco factory in the same place; then back again in Japan. I dabbled in various fruitless projects; then became school-teacher, merchant, labourer. "At length the good hour came," and I found my true vocation, for, thanks to Mr. Yano, then chief editor of the *Hochi Shimbun*, who had approved of an article I had sent him, I secured a position, on the staff of that newspaper. In the intervals of my journalistic work I wrote several novels, and to my joy and surprise, I found that popularity had attached itself to my pen, and that people were beginning more and more to look to me for advice and encouragement in the battle of life. They seem to regard me to be, as it were, a missionary to the age. A publisher of school books asked me for some moral stories of children, and I wrote "Kibun Daijin" and "Oni Seijin", both of which, I am proud to say, are regarded with high favour by all classes of people. By the way, the former, translated by Mr. Masao Yoshida, ran as a serial in *St. Nicholas* a year or so ago, and the latter has also been translated by the same gentleman for the English reading public. My first didactic novel was *Tsuru-Doraku* (Pleasures of Fishing); this had great influence on parents and, through them, on the upbringing of children. Then followed *Sake-Doraku*, and I take great delight in the fact that this book has led many to forsake the pleasures of the wine-cup for others less deadly, and I have letters in my possession from grateful wives and mothers—one

from an admiral in our navy—thanking me for having written the tale. But it will amuse you to hear thatmas description of the Drunkard's progress was so realistic I have been violently accused of being a drunkard myself!

"In 1894, the proprietors of the *Hochi Shimbun* thought well enough of me to entrust me with the sole management of the paper. Mr. Yano had left us for Government service two or three years before and the *Hochi* was in a bad way. The circulation had fallen to a meagre thirty-five hundred. I had, however, a free hand and loyal support, and with some expenditure of time and energy, I succeeded in placing the paper on a better footing. At present I am glad to say our circulation is probably the largest in the Empire."

Mr. Murai's modesty would not permit him to say that this vast improvement in the status of the *Hochi Shimbun* was due to himself. But, as a matter of fact, when he put his "uphill shoulder to the wheel," his energy and enthusiasm kindled in his subordinates a like energy and enthusiasm, so that one and all worked with a single mind and aim to rescue the paper from the slough into which it had fallen and raise it to the position it now occupies as one of the most influential organs in the Empire.

While Japan was engaged in the epoch-making and vital war with Russia, Gensai Murai was more than ever busy, not only with his purely editorial work, but in works voluntary, and therefore more arduous, for the sake of the soldiers fighting "red-wetshod" in Manchuria, and of the wives and widows and children they left in the care of the nation for whose existence they were dying.

On the outbreak of the war he wrote and distributed among the men of the Army and Navy a little book which he called *Gunshi Tokuhon* (Pocket Monitor for Men of War), containing a wealth of good advice on the treatment of the soldier himself and of the enemy. General Fukushima and Admiral Count Kabayama both expressed very great approval of the little work; the former, indeed saying it was of more timely value than a regiment of artillery. A few extracts may be of interest:—

"Bear in mind day and night that you are a soldier of the Emperor of Japan. Preserve your honour at any cost. Do not plunder the enemy. Respect the chastity of women of the enemy. Commit no unseen crime; remember your conscience sees you always, and let it be your strict guard." "However cruelly the enemy may treat you, it is because they are ignorant; therefore be cool and act with reason, and never treat them in a vengeful spirit." "Duty should be regarded more than life. True bravery is not in throwing away one's life or in courting death, but in doing one's duty at the hazard of one's life." "It is glory and honour to the warriors if they die in battle, but, remember, it is a disgrace to die of intemperance and neglect of rules of good sanitation and health, when their lives are so much needed at their posts."

These extracts are taken from "Hana, a Daughter of Japan" in which the "Gunshi Tokuhon" is quoted and which Mr. Murai wrote for translation into English "to make known to the world the characteristics of the Japanese people." This work has been very favourably reviewed by the home papers and he has followed it with another, a historic novelette, called "Aokya, or the Ordeal by Music."

I learnt from Mr. Kawai that the novelist is very regular in his methods of composing. All his stories are first thought out to the minutest detail, with much tribulation and groaning of the spirit. The whole scheme having been passed through the alembic of his mind, the mere mechanical process of writing is done with great ease and rapidity. Mr. Murai does not believe in the inspiration theory. He holds that a man ought to have full power over himself to do or not to do; if not, what is he better than the beasts that perish? Therefore every morning he sits at his desk from seven of the clock and writes till midday. The afternoon he gives up to business and amusements. Journalist, poet, writer of books and plays, director of the Manufacturers' Association, lover of the theatre, he touches life at many points, and is actively interested in them

all. He delights in the rod and the cue, and is a good shot both with the bow and the gun. He is not what is styled a great reader, preferring rather to see with his own eyes and to think his own thoughts. A man of great purity of life, he has never wallowed in the slime-bath of dissipation; in this he is, as in his happy family intimacies, a very living evangel to his countrymen. He has two healthy children, and in his wife he is blessed with a woman who, of Samurai birth and highly educated, can enter freely into his thoughts and feelings and be to him a helpmeet rare and tender and true.

During our conversation, Count Okuma joined us and interjected several amusing *obiter dicta*, one or two of which I may be permitted the indiscretion of quoting. "Unless you can eat mutton and thoroughly enjoy its peculiar flavour, you cannot call yourself a true *Hai-kara-to*." *Hai-kara-to* is a name given in derision to certain young men who, educated abroad, have returned with a taste for things foreign, contemning "things Japanese." The name is presumably derived from High-Collar, to meaning party. *Hai-kara* may also mean, from the sound, Ashes-empty, significant of the opinion held of the members of that party by sane Japanese.

We discussed with much laughter and amusement the *Fujitsu* romances of an American writer on that very popular system of self defence. His wonderful knowledge of a Japan that has no earthly existence aroused our admiration, and we all expressed a fervent desire to go a land where no rheumatism, nor indigestion, nor consumption could be found; in this actual Japan all three diseases are everywhere rife; in fact, the two latter are the direst scourges of a people whose knowledge of food-values and of hygiene is of the scantiest. Mr. Murai remarked that it was rather unusual for a Westerner to devote such wholesale eulogies to an Eastern people, for the usual attitude of the foreigner was "can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Count Okuma replied: "Well, you know, we used to regard ourselves as descendants of the gods and the rest of the world as barbarians. Every nation has its own special *jiman* (self-praise), but I must confess that I know of none more impregnable and more seemingly unconscious than English *jiman*."

Under cover of the laughter raised by this dictum, we bowed our *sayonara* and came away well pleased with our afternoon at Waseda. It would be easy to fill a volume with chatter about the subject of my paper, but our time is limited. The lecturer closed with an extract from the novel called "Machi-isha, or the Town Doctor," which gave an excellent glimpse of Gensai's humour.

On the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Clarke for his paper. It threw light upon a subject possessing very great interest at the present time, the manner in which the intellectual cravings of the Japanese masses were being satisfied.

The musical portion of the programme was notable for the contributions of the Rev. J. Monroe Stick and the appearance of a new singer in Yokohama, Mr. Randall Hargreaves.

Trio..... "Concerto" for Violins and Piano ...Bach.  
Misses Page and Mr. H. A. Poole.  
Song..... "Star of Eve" .....Wagner.  
"Drink to me only with thine eyes" ...Purcell.  
Mr. Randall Hargreaves.  
Cornet Solo..... "To My Mother" .....Stick.  
"The Holy City" .....Adams.  
Rev. J. Monroe Stick.  
Recitation..... "The Clown's Baby" ...Vandergrift.  
Miss Cameron.  
Mellophone Solo..... "Sing me to sleep" .....Young.  
Rev. J. Monroe Stick.  
Song..... "Myself when young" ...Lehman.  
Mr. B. C. Foster.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### PETITION FOR DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS.

The case in which Mr. Jules Dubois, No. 26, petitions against Mrs. Julia Dubois, No. 64, Bluff, wife of the late Mr. Charles L. Dubois, asking for the deprivation of her parental rights over her

children, came up again on March 2nd in the Yokohama District Const.

Sugiura, a second-hand goods dealer, of Motomachi, was summoned as a witness. He stated that he bought from Mrs. Julia Dubois on Dec. 1st seventy pieces of furniture and moveable property for yen 412. The Court ordered him to produce a list describing each article bought from the defendant and also the prices given for them.

Meanwhile, K. Midzuno, a watch dealer of Tokyo, was examined as a witness. He deposed that he was one of the acquaintances of the late Mr. Ch. L. Dubois. After the funeral, he paid a visit to the dwelling of the deceased. On this occasion, the Swiss Consul-General, M. Jules Dubois, and Mr. James Favre-Brandt were comparing the furniture and moveable property with an inventory which had been drawn up by the deceased long before his death. The total value of the articles aggregated about seven thousand yen. Witness being acquainted with these gentlemen helped them with the work. Afterwards Mrs. Julia Dubois sold articles to several Japanese second hand goods dealers. He did not know what amount she received for the furniture. Hearing of this sale by Mrs. Julia Dubois, Mr. James Favre-Brandt bought back a portion of the goods disposed of by her. The purpose of that gentleman in doing so seems to have been the maintenance of the home for the children. Witness heard through Mr. James Dubois and Mr. James Favre-Brandt of Osaka that Mrs. Julia Dubois travelled in December last to Nagasaki. He did not know what the purpose of that journey was.

At this stage, plaintiff's counsel asked that the farther examination be conducted behind closed doors. The Court said that there was no necessity for such a step. On resuming the examination, witness stated that according to Mr. James Dubois, defendant did not make any arrangements for her children's living when she left on her journey to Nagasaki. The mother of defendant, however, took care of the children. Asked by the Court as to the relations in the Dubois family, witness said that before the death of Mr. Charles L. Dubois everything was very harmonious. Later on conditions grew serious. It might be remarked that the mother, a younger sister and a brother of Mrs. Julia Dubois were living in the house together with her. Owing to the conduct of the defendant, her mother experienced great anxiety and alone attended to the bringing up of the children. On the other hand the mother advised the defendant to be a good mother. Sympathizing with the mother's humane feelings, the younger sister and brother supported the old woman. Naturally, a difference arose between defendant and her family.

The Court—What was the nature of the defendant's conduct? Witness—It would cause me great embarrassment to go into that question. Defendant was in deceased's employ before she became his wife. She has not received even a primary education and had not been brought up in a good home. Even the mother often complained to me about the defendant's bad conduct. At length, defendant ordered her mother, sister and brother to leave her dwelling. Plaintiff's counsel asked witness to give more minute details, but defendant's counsel objected. Pressed by the Court, witness replied that he did not know anything further regarding the woman.

Plaintiff's counsel said that the cause of the present case must be attributed to the conduct of the defendant. If witness's statement was found imperfect, the petition must be dismissed.

The witness was re-examined at great length by the Court, and then, after Sugiura had produced a list of furniture purchased by him from defendant, the case was adjourned.

#### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

The case instituted by Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co., No. 90, Yamashita-cho, claiming yen 1,541.80 against the Ocean Steamship Co. and the China Mutual Steamship Co., whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, No. 7, came up on March 3rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.



Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. S. Sawada and the defendants by Mr. M. Naruse.

At the outset of the hearing, plaintiff's Counsel stated that yen 1,329.60 of the amount was for two cases of white shirtings and one case of flannel—yen 630 and yen 699.60 respectively—being cargo still undelivered, and yen 212.20 was for customs duty and extraordinary tax paid for the foregoing three cases. As to the cause of the claim, Counsel said that the two cases of white shirtings were part of a lot of twenty cases with the mark, "S. W." and "244" in triangle with counter number 7280-7299 imported from England. Five cases of these were landed at Kobe. The remaining fifteen cases were transhipped to the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Pyrrhus* and brought to Yokohama, arriving on March 20th last. Twelve of the fifteen cases were delivered to the plaintiffs between April 17th and 25th and one further case on May 3rd. Two cases were still undelivered. The one case of flannel was among the lot marked "S. W." and "283" in triangle, imported from Glasgow on March 15th last year by the China Mutual Steamship Co.'s *Pingsuey*. Six cases were duly delivered to the plaintiffs between 15th and 29th April last. The plaintiffs had since repeatedly inquired of the defendants as to the shortage, but no satisfactory account was forthcoming.

While admitting the undertaking of the transportation of the goods, the defendant's Counsel said that the goods arrived safely at Yokohama and the plaintiffs might take delivery in due time on presenting their bills of lading to the landing agent of the defendants. The missing cases must have been stolen in the Customs compound through negligence on the part of the plaintiffs. Therefore the defendants had no responsibility.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the defendants' Yokohama agents gave an endorsement on both the bills of lading as "Please deliver ex-Hatoba upon endorsement—Butterfield and Swire, per Charles W. Cooper." Consequently in this case the defendants could not free themselves from liability for the missing three cases.

Counsel produced evidence after which the hearing was adjourned till March 17th.

#### PETITION FOR DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS.

This action, in which Mr. Jules Dubois, No. 26, Yamashita-cho, petitions for the deprivation of the parental rights of Mrs. Julia Dubois, the widow of the late Mr. Charles L. Dubois, came up again on March 5th in the Yokohama District Court. Judge Nagata delivered judgment dismissing the plaintiff's petition and ordering him to pay costs.

According to Mr. Nakamura, the plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. Jules Dubois will institute an appeal in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the present judgment.

#### CLAIM FOR RENT.

The hearing of a case filed by Mr. H. V. Gielen against Chong Fanking, a Chinese merchant, claiming thirty-six yen began on March 5th in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff was represented by R. Ideura and the defendant by Mr. Y. Fujiwara.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. Gielen leased a building situated on lot No. 156, Yamashita-cho to the defendant in November, 1898, for a monthly rent of twelve yen payable in advance. The rent was duly paid up to the end of December, 1905, and since then no rent has been paid.

Defendant's Counsel contended that his client never did hire a building from the plaintiff and there was no responsibility for the plaintiff's claim. Counsel further said that the building in dispute has connexion with another house for which the parties were undergoing examination in the Tokyo Appeal Court. Referring to Art. 121 of the Procedure of the Civil Code, when a portion or the whole of a claim has a close connexion with another case still under examination, the Court shall suspend the hearing of the new claim until the first case be resolved,—the

defendant asked the Court to estop temporarily the present claim.

Being questioned by the Court, the defendant's Counsel said that he was not willing to go into the details of the proceedings in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel having no objection, the Court decided to temporarily suspend the hearing.

#### PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

An action filed by Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. asking for a decision in bankruptcy against R. Okawa, came up again on March 6th in the Yokohama District Court.

At the outset Mr. Nakamura, Plaintiff's Counsel, produced a statement which he said showed the amounts of money which the defendant had received from Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. and which were referred to in the previous proceedings. Counsel also produced six cheques and stated that the payments were made by the plaintiffs with those cheques. The drafts bearing cross-lines, had been drawn through the Yokohama Jitsugyo Bank where he had a current account.

Defendant's Counsel refused to admit the documents as evidence in the present case, after which Mr. Awata, an expert in handwriting of Tokyo was summoned as an expert-witness. The Court ordered him to compare the signature and seal on the power-of-attorney given by the defendant to his Counsel, with those on the contracts given by the defendant to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. The signature and seal of the foregoing contracts had been repudiated by the defendant's Counsel who insisted that the defendant was absent during the time when the various contracts were alleged to have been made between the parties. The Court ordered the expert to give his opinion in writing. The opinion of the expert was not disclosed during the proceedings.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine the manager of the Jitsugyo Bank. Defendant's Counsel said that on Oct. 5th last the Japanese merchant made a contract with Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., to sell iodoform to the latter and received forty-five hundred yen as bargain money from the British firm as the result of the contract. The Japanese failed to make delivery of the drug on the due day to the plaintiff. The Japanese however, never, made the various contracts alleged by the plaintiff's Counsel and consequently he had no direct responsibility for the cheques which were drawn through the Jitsugyo Bank. There was therefore no necessity to summon the manager of the Japanese bank. Defendant's Counsel added that his client closed his business in January this year and subsequently informed the Yokohama Tax Bureau, thus enabling himself to evade the business tax. No petition therefore was in order asking a decision in bankruptcy in accordance with the Commercial Code; the only course was insolvency under the Civil Code.

The Court decided not to examine the manager of the Japanese bank as requested by the plaintiff's Counsel, and ordered the defendant's Counsel to produce a certificate showing that his client had closed business in January this year. Thereupon the hearing was adjourned till March 15th though the plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to resume it within a shorter time.

#### THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The third trial of Mr. H. Kono and fifteen other politicians who are charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbances was resumed on March 5th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Imamura and Public Procurators Anju and Sugimoto.

Twelve letters were read by the Court clerk, after which Messrs. Kono and Ogawa gave brief explanations. Mr. Sakurai, one of the accused, delivered a long speech. He said that if the agitation of the public against the peace treaty at Portsmouth had reached the Throne, His Majesty the Emperor would not have given his sanction to the treaty. The accused further said that the assassination of one or two members of the Cabinet would not have caused any good result with regard to the public agitation. He never dreamed of such childish sport as setting fire to the official

residence of the Minister for Home Affairs. S. Takata was examined as a witness, after which Mr. Kono and a few others were re-examined.

The Court decided to summon Mr. Mukada, Superintendent of the Koji-machi Police Office, and four witnesses. Mr. Imoto, one of the lawyers employed for the defence, asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. K. Yenjoji and others including Matsu, the wife of Yoshizawa, one of the accused, who was alleged at the first trial to be a spy employed by the Metropolitan Police Office. The Court gave its consent to the request and adjourned the case till March 9th.

#### THE RHINE DIVORCE CASE.

The hearing of an action between Mr. Charles F. Rhine and his wife Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine was resumed on March 7th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Mr. Rhine was represented by Mr. H. Sato, and Mrs. Rhine by Mr. S. Sawada.

It may be remembered that Mr. Rhine lodged an action against his wife, now in Hamburg, petitioning for divorce, and the first hearing took place on April 21st last. Mrs. Rhine also filed a similar case against her husband and the hearing began on Sept. 27th last. Since then, the two cases have been postponed.

The actions were now brought up jointly for the convenience of the Court and the parties' counsel. The actions, however, were not amalgamated in accordance with the provisions of law. Mrs. Rhine's Counsel took the seat for plaintiff and Mr. Rhine's Counsel that for defendant, merely for the convenience of the Court.

As there has been an alteration in the organization of the Court Counsel repeated the statements they gave on April 21st and Sept. 27th respectively, after which Mrs. Rhine's Counsel said that Mr. Rhine had deserted his wife and child at Hamburg and since then had been residing in Japan. He lived with a Japanese woman named Matsumoto Haru who had given birth to two boys. The children are registered at the Yokohama City Office as illegitimate children. This conduct on the part of Mr. Rhine should be dealt with as adultery and must constitute a clear cause for divorce. After having been deserted by her husband, Mrs. Rhine entered employment in a family with the view of supporting herself and her only child.

Mr. Rhine's Counsel stated that one evening in Dec., 1892, when his client returned home—in Hamburg—from a visit to one of his relatives, he found that his wife and child were absent and that many articles of property had been taken away. He could find no trace of his wife and child. Her desertion must be taken as wilful, for in a letter which she left in her room addressed to her husband, she said: "I and my child have left you and will not return to you any more," and "you did not marry me for love's sake, but out of speculation, and my love for you has utterly ceased." Counsel further said that the allegation by Mrs. Rhine as to her employment in a family for the purpose of supporting herself and her child, was quite baseless. She has been living in the same house with a German gentleman named Wicker and was practically his wife, since she deserted Mr. Rhine. Any charge of adultery must be laid on Mrs. Rhine and not on Mr. Rhine. Counsel added that Mr. Rhine had obtained a permit and passport from the Hamburg Police Office when he left there for Yokohama. His departure was not made in secrecy as was charged by Mrs. Rhine's Counsel.

Counsel produced various letters as evidence and the hearing was adjourned till March 30th.

The monthly meeting of the "King's Daughter's" Circle was held at the Phoenix Hotel on Thursday morning, the 1st inst., at 10.30 o'clock, when the Leader reported that the Circle had sent sufficient money to the people at Hirose-mura to supply them with food for the coming two months. This village lies in a mountainous district about eighteen miles north of Sendai, where twenty poor families live. One new case, that of a poor paralyzed woman, who is living near Yokohama, has also been taken up by the Circle.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The eighty-first ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on February 24th in Hongkong; Mr. H. W. Slade presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the report having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report which I have read on the half-year's working of the Bank is no exception to the favourable statements your directors have had the pleasure of laying before you for many years past, and I think there is no doubt it will meet with your approval. I hope that the proposed distribution of profits will also prove satisfactory to you. We recommend the addition of \$10 lacs to silver reserve. In June last we increased the dividend from £1 10/- to £1 15/-, and I am glad to say that so far results have warranted that step. We are able to again propose a dividend of £1 15/- and also a bonus of £1 making a distribution of £4 10/- per share for the year. As regards the amount of the bonus, while circumstances have again been exceptionally favourable I feel that I must repeat the caution uttered by my predecessor in the chair to the effect that the £1 bonus should not be looked upon as a recurring certainty; more especially in view of the fact that we have since added 10/- a year to the ordinary dividend. It is only fitting that I should say at once that the thanks of shareholders are due to our managers, agents and staff generally, and I am sure you will approve of our action in voting them a bonus of 15 per cent. on their salaries. Turning to the balance sheet you will find that our note circulation shows an increase of \$30 lacs compared with the figures on 30th June last, while silver current accounts are some \$60 lacs less, reflecting the usual demand for money at the end of the year. The withdrawal of some of the local funds temporarily lodged with us in London, accounts for the decrease in gold current accounts. Deposits in gold remain practically unchanged, while silver deposits show an increase of \$25 lacs. Outstandings under the heading of bills payable are \$12 lacs less than six months ago. On the other side of the account you will see that we are in a very strong cash position. Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against excess note issue has risen from \$8,500,000 to \$10,000,000, our cash shows an increase of \$30 lacs, and we have about \$11 lacs more bullion in hand and in transit. These increases are mainly accounted for by the expansion in our note issue already referred to, and by the preparations made for the usual requirements of trade at this period of the year. Indian Government Rupee paper, and Consols, Colonial and other securities, stand at \$11,334,370.38 against \$13,954,599.64 on June 30th. Sterling Reserve Fund investments remain unchanged. Current exchange is now over 2/-, the rate at which our gold reserve appears in the balance sheet, but any difference on that account is more than counter-balanced by the price at which the sterling investments stand in our books as compared with their market value. Bills re-comparable are lower by about \$13,000,000 and there is a similar reduction in bills discounted, loans and credits. The dollar totals shown in the balance sheet, although higher than a year ago, are less than on June 30th; this, however, is accounted for to a large extent by the rise in the price of silver and the consequent higher level of exchange. The confident expectation that a revival of trade in the Far East would result immediately upon the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia has not been altogether fulfilled, but though more slowly than was at first anticipated, yet surely the signs of renewed activity appear. With reference more particularly to the region directly affected by the war it is noteworthy that an agreement has been arrived at between Japan and China which, if interpreted in a wise and statesmanlike spirit, should eventually secure for all the great commercial nations interested that obvious benefit of the maintenance of the open door in Manchuria and equal trading opportunities for all, thus realising

the aim which has been so steadily advocated from this chair for many years. We must not forget that it takes considerable time to move large bodies of troops, and this operation has involved the requisitioning of all available means of inland transport, preventing the free distribution of merchandise in the various markets in Manchuria. Notwithstanding those difficulties, however, a considerable business has been done and there seems every reason to expect that on the opening of the Northern ports and with transport available throughout the country, we shall see a greater demand for foreign manufactures and the opening of new and more extended markets in this large and important province. Gentlemen, the Bank continues to improve its position; we have made a good start for the present half year, and I think you may safely look forward with confidence to the future. If any shareholder wishes to put any questions I shall be pleased to answer them.

No questions being asked, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Jupp—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. I feel I am only voicing the sentiments of all shareholders present in congratulating the Directors, the Chief Manager and staff on the splendid results they are again able to place before us. The bonus of 15 per cent. on their salaries voted to the staff, I am confident, meets with the very hearty approval of all shareholders (applause). As regards the dividend and bonus proposed to be distributed we have also good reason to be pleased to see a gradual increase of returns to shareholders. We are all relieved, I am sure, that the terrible war which raged for eighteen months in this part of the world is now a thing of the past and that a revival in trade is beginning to be apparent. The strong position attained by the Bank should, I think, be a source of congratulation and pride not only to its shareholders but to the whole Colony. The Colony and the Corporation have grown up together, so to speak, and each has contributed to the growth of the other. I cannot, I think, do better, therefore, than conclude these few remarks with the wish that they may long continue to thrive and flourish to their mutual benefit and advantage and to the good of us all.

The motion was carried.

## THE NAGASAKI HOTEL LIMITED.

The second ordinary annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Feb. 27th at the Nagasaki Hotel, there being present Messrs. Ringer (Chairman), Wallace, Measor, Smart, Robertson, and Inman (Secretary).

The Chairman, says the *Nagasaki Press*, thus explained the position of the Company:—

The Company was registered in Hongkong on October 31st, 1905, with a capital of yen 120,000, and the shares have all been fully paid up. It was found necessary to renew a considerable portion of the linen and crockery and also to rebuild the servants' quarters at the rear of the main building. The cost of registering the new company was about yen 1,900, and has been included in the accounts now presented. It was originally estimated that yen 14,000 would pay for all alterations, but as the work progressed some defects were discovered in the water pipes and furnaces in the engine-room, which it was necessary to have attended to, with the result that the total expenses for improvements came to yen 21,000 and the odd yen 7,000 it is proposed to write off the profits of the past year. The value of wines taken over was estimated at yen 4,000, and with additions now stands in the books at yen 7,099.86. As regards future prospects the Directors have every confidence of at least doing as well as shown in the present report, and would recommend that half of any profit made in the future should be devoted towards establishing a reserve fund.

The accounts having been passed Mr. Wallace was re-elected Director, and the directors' remuneration was fixed at yen 750 per annum, while Mr. W. M. Wood was appointed auditor at a fee of yen 100 per audit.

## SNOW STORM IN THE SOUTH.

Moji, March 6.

A severe gale was experienced here yesterday. Nine lighters with coal were wrecked in the strait. This morning a heavy snowfall took place. Six boats were wrecked on the Shimonoseki shore and one person was drowned.

Aomori, March 6.

A snow storm has visited this port. All the shops throughout the town had to be closed.

Dairen, March 5.

Owing to a heavy gale, the departure of all transports, except the *Aki Maru*, has been postponed.

Nagasaki March 6.

Last night snow was experienced here. It fell to a depth of two inches.

A small junk which was reported on March 6th to be missing from Yokohama harbour during the gale was found at Honmoku the following morning.

A lighter loaded with bricks capsized on the morning of March 6th off Shinagawa. The sendo on the junk were saved.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At 11.17 a.m. on March 7th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being five minutes and seventeen seconds. Another slight shock was experienced about 6.20 o'clock in the evening.

The Crown Prince paid a visit on March 4th to the Zoological Station at Misaki near Hayama, belonging to the Imperial University, and took luncheon there. In the afternoon he watched the *jibiki* net fishing work near the village. At 3.30 p.m., he returned to the Detached Palace at Hayama.

The Royal Humane Society has made the following, amongst other, awards:—Bronze medal to E. W. Fillick, petty officer, torpedo depot vessel *Hecla*, for rescuing a man who fell overboard at Kagoshima, Japan, on October 24th; medal to Charles Hurcum, A.B., also of the *Hecla*, for his rescue of a comrade at Hongkong on November 10th.

The *Nagasaki Press* reports that the Nagasaki Whaling Company has ordered two whaling steamers from a Christiania shipbuilding yard, and they are expected to arrive in May next. The Company's steamer *Hatsulaki Maru* was despatched to the whaling base, Korea, on Tuesday. A great development of the whaling industry, says our contemporary, is expected in the near future.

The annual report on Kiaochow, covering the period between October, 1904, and October, 1905, which has been distributed in the Reichstag shows that the revenue of the Protectorate has increased 99 per cent., namely, from 501,946 marks to 1,001,170 marks as compared with the previous year. The shipping returns rose from 337 vessels, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 383,323 to 413 vessels, with a tonnage of 420,517. The receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs increased from \$618,000 to \$796,000, while the value of the transit trade rose from \$24,861,262 to \$32,426,596.

A serious accident took place at 7.20 p.m. on Sunday, March 4th, on Daikanzaka, the steep road between Moto machi Nichome and the Bluff. While a *betto* named Kasasawa, of Messrs. Durand, Cobb and Co., was driving up an unoccupied carriage, a jinrikisha coolie, Miyasaki by name ran down with two children in his vehicle. The jinrikisha collided with the horse of the carriage, inflicting severe injuries to the animal. The further results were that the vehicle and carriage were more or less damaged, and the jinrikisha coolie and the two children sustained injuries. They were removed at once to the office of a doctor near by.

## PRIMITIVE CULTURE IN JAPAN.

At a special meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan, held at 91, Bluff, Yokohama, on Thursday, March 8th, Dr. N. Gordon Munro read the following very interesting paper:—

Implements of stone for cutting, splitting, piercing, scraping and pounding still play a part in the arts of many so-called savages. Though the expression "stone age" is applied to this grade of culture, it is of ancient origin and probably came into being when such primitive ways of life were not far removed from the highest civilisation then extant. The myths which have grown up around the vestiges of this "stone age," testify to the incapacity of man to retain any definite knowledge of the unwritten past. It is only by comparison with the primitive conditions surviving in modern times that these relics have been properly interpreted as the working tools of a universal primitive culture.

The stone implements imbedded in the alluvium throughout Europe, and as it afterwards transpired, over the whole world, present much similarity in shape and finish. They are ground or chipped to definite forms with a degree of technique that could only be the result of long experience and expert knowledge. They indicate a comparatively advanced degree of human craftsmanship and it was natural that the uniformity of type should countenance the idea of uniform culture. The "stone age" thus acquired a significance which later investigation has not entirely dispelled. Within its limits all culture was primitive and the achievements of early man came to be regarded as the content of an epoch, rather than as a phase of evolution.

But there can no longer be any doubt that these relics signify the end and not the beginning of primitive culture. The recovery of rude implements from the gravels of the drift, proves that a phase more truly primitive prevailed on this planet long anterior to that of the finely chipped and polished stone. There is no need to recapitulate the evidence upon which is based the conception of vast antiquity for the human race. The general verdict of geologists and archaeologists is that most of these rudely shaped stones are the work of man, that they clearly prove his existence throughout the whole of the Quaternary era, that there are cogent reasons for the belief that he existed during the Pliocene, and perhaps the Miocene, periods of the Tertiary, and that his antiquity, therefore, must find expression in terms of geological change.

The discovery of ruder and earlier implements has upset the stability of the "stone age" by differentiating two unequal aspects of culture, an older and a younger, the paleolithic and the neolithic. Moreover a still earlier stage must be inferred, during which a being, which we may call man, conceived the idea of borrowing sticks and stones from his surroundings and of using the latter in their natural form as missiles and tools. The splits of disintegrated rocks, many of which are not unlike primitive paleoliths, could be used without modification for splitting, sawing, or boring wood, though not always very tough. A shingle beach too, furnishes many kinds of stone, the shapes of which, do, and probably did, suggest those of actual implements. Even in neolithic days unwhewn stone was often used for crushing and milling.

As pointed out by Mr. W. H. Holmes, the softer rocks in their passage down river beds, are triturated to sand or small gravel, while the harder are left in the lower reaches. A process of "natural selection" thus placed in the hands of primitive man the material most suited to his needs. It may seem but a short step or two from the utilisation of natural cobbles to the choice of sharp splits, and from thence to the intentional splitting of stones on the beach or river side. Such an advance however can only be reckoned along with a mental status of the lowest imaginable human order and probably occupied a considerable time. This initial stage may be termed "protolithic."

What has been called the stone age is divisible into several stages, of which three are distinguishable, viz., the neolithic, the paleolithic and the protolithic. These stages doubtless overlapped, so that in various places they were coeval. We cannot form even an approximate idea as to the time involved in these changes. A million years is probably within the mark. We do know that the content of the "stone age" is an "excelsior." From the standpoint whence the activities of the living are seen to be abruptly limited by the plane of the earth's crust and to be replaced by the relics of the dead, one may trace through the later geological record the sure signs of human progress. In the twilight of receding time we can discern the footprints of ascending humanity.

Rather than an "age" there has been a "phase" of human evolution. Whether or no man reached his present status by leaps as well as by steps is a question that awaits solution. We know at least

that human culture has advanced by unequal gradations in response to the calls of the environment, now creeping on by a scarcely perceptible advance, occasionally sliding back under adverse conditions, again rushing on towards the higher life with impetuous speed.

Although the persistence of stone implements represents a salient feature only, of early culture, the durability and consequent survival of the same have given them, perhaps undue, prominence. Wood, skins, bone, clay, reeds, grass and other material have also had an intimate connection with the life of backward humanity. The use of stone, however, has adapted these other materials to his needs. The latter has perished in all but the most recent stage, where a few traces remain. Stone, and in later times pottery, are left as the skeletons of the primitive culture. The former long antedates the latter and is fortunately a witness that other ends were accomplished.

The word "primitive," which was formerly applied to the content of the "stone age," no longer conveys to the archaeologist the idea of a positive beginning. Like the expression "archaic," it is not infrequently used as a synonym for ancient or crude. It has been given to such relatively advanced grades of culture as the bronze and early iron (Hallstatt culture), though it always indicates a state far removed from the highest modern civilisation. It is proper, however, to limit it to the achievements of man in that culture which everywhere corresponds to the phase of stone, though in exceptional cases it is shared by users of, or even workers in, metal.

In this sense I have used the phrase "primitive culture in Japan" in order to distinguish it from the somewhat advanced culture of the Yamato race, which first made its appearance in Japan more than two thousand years ago.

Has there been a paleolithic culture in Japan? Stone implements of a rude type are found in large numbers, and in several European works attention has been drawn to this fact in language which permits the inference that they are paleolithic. But it need scarcely be said that mere want of finish does not constitute a paleolith. While a highly finished implement would occasion much speculation were it found in tertiary strata, a roughly formed one can be readily explained by its completion having been accidentally interfered with, or intention on the part of the maker to impart no more finish than was necessary for a special purpose. So far as I can ascertain, from the inspection of many sites and enquiries from experienced Japanese archaeologists, these implements are always found with neolithic remains. None have yet been found in glacial strata. They were probably intended for hoe cultivation, the splitting of wood or the scraping of skins, and there is no reason why such tools should be finely chipped, or polished. Even the simple splits and flakes found in these sites doubtless had their uses, indeed some of them shew, under the lens, distinct signs of wear, while natural stones, of rounded form, are always present, though their function as sling stones, for pounding clay or food, or for moulding and smoothing pottery, is sometimes a matter of conjecture. As a bundle of twigs does duty for the garden broom, while this appliance has undergone modification for the purpose of modern house cleaning, so these implements were roughly made to serve rough usage. They no more point to paleolithic culture than does the scraper of the Eskimo, or the milling stone, extant, some times in primitive form, in Europe at the present day. The deeper problem therefore, still awaits consideration.

During a vacation at Kodzu, I attempted to carry out an excavation of drift gravel in the valley of the Sakagawa, but was obliged to desist after two days' work, owing to a misunderstanding as to the depth to be removed. I obtained however, a few stones which rather strikingly recall the paleolithic type. One can be certain of their antiquity, but are they the work of man? I present them with some diffidence, in the belief that all evidence bearing on this important issue should be open to discussion. The task of deciding whether such stones are of human or natural manufacture, is one of great difficulty, and there are probably few specialists, even in Europe, who would pronounce an opinion on some of the specimens found in gravels. A study of the breccia of disintegrated rock has convinced me that one of the main points of distinction, namely the "bulb of percussion," is simulated in the residual stones of decomposed conglomerate, which have undergone fracture before cohesion. The shape, the denticulation of the edges and the almost microscopic evidences of use thereon, remain to guide a decision. But in the case of early paleolithic implements the form is so varied, or rather one should say that outside of one conical form in which the pointed end is usually prepared for splitting or stabbing, the paleoliths have no definite shape, being rough modifications of natural outlines. Nor do I see any reason why the denticulation of the edges should be regarded as a "sine qua non" of human manufacture, though it is a most useful

guide to identification. We may take it that the earliest paleoliths were not trimmed at all; where flint was not available it may well be that the trimming of the edges was less carefully carried out. In Japan, flint is far from abundant and the human treatment of other hard stone is more liable to misinterpretation.

My excavation was too limited to ascertain the co-existence of extinct animal remains, but the bones of tertiary animals have been found in this country. These include the *elephas primigenius*, *elephas namadicus*, *stegodon cliffi*, *stegodon insignis*, *ursus*, *ceruus*, *bison*, *rhinoceros*, and *equus*. At this time Japan was continuous with the mainland of Asia and it is a suggestive fact that in Java, which also adjoined the continent, the upper Pliocene has disclosed the cranium of the *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the earliest type of a being than can be classed as human. It is therefore not improbable that paleolithic man dwelt on this land during the early quaternary. Even though these stones count for nothing as evidence, I feel sure that the vestiges of paleolithic culture are in the ground beneath us and will yield themselves up to future investigation.

Speaking of neolithic sites in Japan, the lecturer said at least four thousand such places were now known. He dwelt emphatically on the work of Professor Morse, who, he said, had literally dug the foundation of the subject. Dr. Munro displayed a map that he had prepared showing the number of sites for each province, and then entered upon some details with regard to the early Yamato culture in its relation to that of the primitive inhabitants. He continued:

## THE PRIMITIVE LIFE.

The most urgent needs of man are food and the preservation of the body temperature. There are regions where neither makes a heavy demand on human energy, but as a rule they involve strenuous, if not continuous effort. The dominant ideas of food and shelter which to-day actuate the toiling millions of humanity are shared by the higher members of the animal kingdom and are deep-rooted in a remote and speechless past. Self protection and effort to maintain the bodily warmth by means of skins, alienated man from a vegetarian diet, by teaching him to take other life. Whether this change would have taken place without the use of fire is an open question. The teeth of man are not adapted to the tearing of raw flesh and it may be that fire preceded the general use of a food which could only by cooking be suited to the palate and digestion of a vegetable feeder. Protection for self and offspring was doubtless the motive of the communal life, with its resulting sociological phenomena, division of labour leading to commerce and followed by religion and the recreative arts.

The neolithic phase of culture in Japan, as vouched for by numerous remains, had attained to a high degree of provision, not only for immediate necessities, but also for the amenities of human existence. As a primitive culture, it was of an advanced type and probably little behind that of the iron culture which displaced it. The latter, by contact with the civilization of Asia, acquired some practical tips which it was not slow to turn to advantage, but I question whether in all-round culture it was the superior of that indigenous to Japan. In the following remarks, I shall try to give a sketch of the primitive life, based on the evidence which has accumulated within the past thirty years.

## HABITATIONS.

There is some doubt as to the type of dwelling frequented by the primitive inhabitants. Beginning with what is known, I may remind you that in Saghalin and the Kurile Islands there are, or were recently, pit dwellings in actual use. The description given by Mr. Snow is so terse and graphic, that I shall quote it here. Though I cannot speak from personal knowledge, it corresponds with various archaeological findings and partial accounts so, it may be held to apply generally to this type of habitation: "The dwellings of these people were constructed by hollowing out a shallow pit, usually in sandy soil, planting posts around it, and, if they could be got, making an inside lining of boards. Poles were laid across the top, forming a flat roof, and more poles again laid at an angle from the edge of the roof, so as to give the sides a sharp slope. The whole was covered with reeds or grass, on which were placed earth and turf. The entrance was closed by a roughly made wooden door, which opened into a small lobby and low narrow passage, with another door opening into the main compartment. Around the sides of this, bunk-like recesses were constructed under the lean-to side walls. Sometimes these dwellings consisted of two or three rooms, each one being separated by a short, low, narrow passage with a door at each end. These larger houses are found more particularly on Shumishir, where the natives were much better off than those of the central Kuriles."

In Saghalin, such houses are called *Tai-shisei*, or *Toiche*. The latter word is used in the Kuriles. The former is probably the correct Ainu word and



is given in Batchelor's Dictionary as "an earthen house." *Tet* being the Ainu word for earth, land, or clay, and *chisel*, a hut, an abode. An illustrated manuscript in my possession, written in the beginning of the last century, gives a picture of an "earth dwelling," much like that described by Mr. Snow, which was used by the "west Ainu." In the "Tokai Yawa," or "Evening Talks of East Yezo," in 1860, written by Dr. Ouchi Oan, who resided in Yezo for three years, as government physician, mention is made of the pits at Kusuri, which surround the table land on which the fortified place of Menkakushi was situated. Dr. Oan stated that these pits were supposed to be the dwellings of the "koshito" (small people), but adds "these koshito must have been a very ancient people, as the great grandfather of Menkakushi, knew nothing whatever about them." On digging in this place he found some unglazed pottery and an iron pot (with handles inside). In the "Kita Yezo Zuesetsu," by Mr. Mamiya Rinso (1855), it is said that the mode of building houses in Saghalin was the same as that of "the Ainu of Hokkaido," and the construction is given. A site was chosen on the hillside and excavated to a depth of three or four feet. Four posts were driven into the ground and the intervening spaces were filled in with the branches of trees, bark and grass. A ladder was used for entrance and exit.

In Saghalin these houses were occupied only from September or October till February or March, as sickness was said to follow prolonged residence. The former *Eta* likewise use their *muro* during these 5 or 6 months. In the Kuriles, Mr. Torii Ryuzo, who made a visit of inspection in 1899, also found the remains of pit dwellings, some of which had been in recent use. The pit dwelling was called "toiche" (earth dwelling), and the summer residence, "inunche," which is not quite appropriately given as "fishing house," the word "inun" being translated by Batchelor as "to stay away from home in pursuit of one's livelihood, as when fishing or working in a distant garden."

In Shumushu, Lieutenant Gunji found over 60 pits in one place, over many of which the huts still remained. These pits have been found in various islands of the Kurile group.

In Yezo, no pit dwellings now exist, but pits are plentiful. Captain Blakiston was probably the first European to note their presence on this island, though previously referred to by Japanese investigators. He published an account of them 33 years ago and was followed by Professor Milne, who made some suggestive remarks about them before this Society in 1882. According to the latter gentleman's observation, the soil excavated from the pit was banked up around it to form a low wall. Professor Kokanei has made the remark that the observations of Messrs Milne and Snow were wanting in detail, but I think that this verdict is scarcely appropriate. Neither gentleman is a professional archaeologist, but both have made valuable contributions to our knowledge of this primitive culture. It is not a difficult matter for those who follow in the footsteps of pioneers to add to the sum of knowledge or to avoid the pitfalls that beset the early investigator. Those however who have done original work in any subject will understand the practical impossibility of avoiding errors of omission and commission. Apart from other investigators the work done by these gentlemen alone, is quite sufficient to give a correct idea of the pit dwellings of Yezo and further north, and that work, be it remarked, was done over 25 years ago. With regard to the "inunche," Mr. Snow informs me that 30 years ago, the houses on Etorop were like those of the Yezo Ainu, above ground, as were those to the south of this island. North of Etorop, the houses were of the subterranean style, often excavated in a knoll and covered as described. Mr. Snow ascribes the persistence of this type of dwelling north of Etorop, to the dearth of large timber to which we may add the severity of climate. He noted the existence of pits on Etorop, Ketoi, Ekarna Alaid and Shimushir.

The pits found in Yezo, at Kusuri, Mororan, Abashiri, Otari, Sapporo, &c., are evidently the remains of similar habitations. Professor Tsuboi heard a tradition that they were formerly roofed in with the branches of trees. In area the largest are between 40 and 50 feet and the smaller about 20 feet. The shape is usually square, sometimes round, but occasionally crescentic. Professor Milne attributed variations in outline to the caving in of one side, but this explanation does not always hold good. Though the Ainu do not live in pit dwellings at the present day, their tradition about this kind of abode is widely known and has probably been taken too seriously. The name *Koropok* (un) *guru*, meaning, as Batchelor says, "persons dwelling below," and the Japanese word *koshito*, or *kobito*, also applied to the Ainu, meaning "small person," "dwarfs," are probably inference myths, like the European elf.

The occurrence of crude pottery, along with wares of wood and iron, in some of these sites furnishes a sound reason for the belief that they were formerly inhabited by the Ainu. I may state here also my

conviction that the word *muro*, which is supposed to be of ancient Japanese source and which meant an earth dwelling, is of Ainu origin. *Mu*, in modern Ainu, means "to slant upwards or downwards," and *Roro*, *Rorogeta*, and *Rorun* or *Rorui*, refer to the inside of an Ainu hut, the former being "the head or eastern end of a fireplace; that part of the inside of a hut which lies between the east window and a fireplace" (Batchelor) with their slanting roofs rising from near the ground.

In modern times, the presence of pits in Honshu, was first demonstrated by Mr. Sato *Demon*. These are found mainly in Mutsu, so far as ascertained, and in considerable numbers in the district of Nishi-Tsugaru of that province. At Tokoshinai and Ohiru they reach an altitude of 1500 and 2000 feet respectively. At Tateishi there are also a good many. Pits have been discovered in various other parts of Japan, but most of these seem to be vestiges of another culture. The pottery in the latter is called Yayoi-shiki for no better reason than that it was first encountered at Yayoi street, in Tokyo. It was probably connected with the everyday life of the Yamato. These pits, according to Mr. Yagi, have a depth of two, or at most three feet, are found by dozens, sometimes by hundreds and extend from the south of Kyushu to Shinano and even sparsely as far as Mutsu. I have little doubt that they were used by the Yamato, perhaps by the inferior orders, as are pit dwellings by the poorer classes of Koreans at the present day, or by the *Eta* of Japan till recent years.

Even now they are occupied by members of the former *Eta* as workshops during the winter months. There are numerous references in ancient Japanese literature, to pits and pit dwellers. In the *Kojiki* and *Nihongi*, and in the old provincial records, there is evidence that pit houses were in use both by the native *Tsuchigumo*, or earth dwellers, later called *Yezo*, and the Yamato themselves. There are vague references also to caves, as well as instances where *muro* are intended, but I shall avoid reference to cave dwelling, which is nowhere clearly indicated, and which has no archaeological foundation in fact. I do not deny that there may have been isolated instances of such residence, but they are exceptions which may be dismissed from a general outline like the present. I shall only say that I do not know of a single authenticated instance of such residence. It may not be altogether in the nature of a digression if I mention some of the references to pit dwellings and it may economise our time should we take both pithouses and dwellers in historical routine. What may possibly be a faded memory of a pit dwelling, is given in the legend of the birth of "His Augustness Fireship," preserved in the *Kojiki* and *Nihongi*. In the former it is stated that his mother "built a hall, eight fathoms long, without doors, went inside the hall and plastered up the entrance with earth, etc." (Chamberlain). The *Nihongi* has "Muro" instead of "hall." The child is said to have been the ancestor of the Hayabito or Hayato, who have been identified with the Kumaso, who in turn may have been Yezo, a point which will be considered in connection with the primitive inhabitants. Again under the marvels of Jimmu Tenno's reign we read "On making his progress thence, a person with a tail came out of a well. The well shone." Is it a mythopoeic inference to suppose that a well which shone, might have been a subterranean dwelling? Once more we recall the "great cave" (*Muro*, according to the *Nihongi*) where the murder of the *Tsuchigumo* is said to have been perpetrated. As I have remarked, the reference to "stone mallets" is probably reminiscent of the primitive culture. During the reign of Sujin Tenno are passing references to the Yezo. We are told that Keiko Tenno "erected a temporary palace, *muro*, and dwelt therein," while the *Tsuchigumo* are again mentioned. Here also the "mallet weapons" appear on the scene. In the reign of Nintoku Tenno, an "ice *muro*" is described. The construction is worthy of notice, because it illustrates the preservation of a word by transference of its function. The Imperial Prince said:—"How is the ice stored? Moreover, for what is it used? He said:—"The ground is excavated to a depth of over ten feet. The top is then covered with a roof of thatch. A thick layer of reed grass is then spread, upon which the ice is laid. The months of summer have passed, and yet it has not melted. As to its use, when the hot months come, it is placed in water or sake, and thus used." (Aston's *Nihongi*). The modern Japanese use a device of this kind for preserving the heat of plants in order to hasten their growth and to encourage fermentation of rice in the manufacture of sake, the name *muro* being retained. Mr. Aston observes, "At the foot of Mount Ohoyama there was to be seen, some years ago, a large rectangular pit, three or four feet in depth, with a thatched roof sloping to the ground, and no walls, which was occupied as a dwelling by the pilgrims to that mountain." According to Brinkley the word *muro* is still used for "a room, especially a bedroom" (private room?). The roof of the Ainu hut, like those of most houses in Japan, is made first and then elevated to the desired height, a survival, possibly, of

the time when the roof was, constructively, the house. It may be supposed that, like the habit in Saghalin, and elsewhere, the *muro* was used only during the cold weather, and that a more airy dwelling served the opulent among the primitive people and the Yamato during summer. We might also expect that this lighter house became tolerable during the winter, through the general use of charcoal. There are features of construction in Japanese as well as Ainu houses which favour the idea that an evolution has taken place, such as the compact roof, the comparative absence of walls, foundations, and inside passages, the single room model generally prevailing, the opening of the Genkwa directly into the living room, together with various survivals, now regarded as ornamental or ritualistic, seen in the Ise temples and to a modified degree in other temples and even residences. However this be, I take it that the survival of actual pit houses in the north, where alone the Yezo persist, is supplemented by historical and other evidence sufficiently strong to warrant us in the belief that the primitive inhabitants of Japan were accustomed to use this form of abode during the inclement seasons, when warmth and shelter were of vital importance.

#### MAINTENANCE.

Food, as a necessity more pressing than even shelter, might have claimed our attention first. The difficulty of treating this subject without some comprehension of the means by which it is obtained and prepared for human use, leads me to group the arts of life upon which maintenance depends, in one section. This will be devoted to the consideration of all implements and weapons, and all utensils and material, so far as known, which subserved the preservation of neolithic life in Japan. As consecutive order is of trivial importance, compared with the presentation of a consistent sketch of primitive life, I shall begin with the stone implements, diverging at times to note their supposed function, or to remark on their presumed association with other material or appliances. It will be observed that the use of stone lies more in the direction of preparing other material for human needs, than in ministering directly to them. For instance, the axe, chisel, hoe, scraper, arrowhead, spindle weight, and milling stone are all one or more steps removed from the end sought, such as dressing wood for house or furniture construction, preparing the soil for the crops, preparation and capture of skin and flesh, making thread and grinding roots or cereals. Generally speaking, its function was intermediary, but as means to an end, it was indispensable. As an end in itself, it played the part of a god, or an ornament for the person.

As may be supposed, many varieties of stone were used, the choice being partly determined by the locality, though small stones suitable for arrowheads, and probably these weapons themselves, were sometimes brought from a distance. The mineral from which larger specimens such as axes, are made, is usually, though not invariably, taken from the district in which they are found. Even the large stone pillars or clubs and milling stones have been conveyed, in the rough or finished state, for considerable distances. I have not attempted a chemical examination of material, but by comparison with known minerals, those that I have seen appear to consist of diorite, greywacke and other sandstone, fine granite, argillite, chert, flint, serpentine, obsidian, steatite, agate, quartz, rock crystal and even chalk. Cinnabar, and, according to Mr. Yagi, emery powder, were also employed.

It would be superfluous to discuss the various uses of mallets, axes, adzes and chisels. The mallet, of which this is the usual form (specimen) is of a somewhat advanced type and is plainly designed for a wooden haft. This other one appears to be a similar implement, or weapon, for we may surmise that they were intended for battle. It may possibly be that such weapons were retained for the rank and file of the Yamato, or that the mallet of the ancient traditions was confused with the sword through some weapon like this (specimen), which might have been utilised either for striking or cutting. The next specimen might have been hafted to form a formidable weapon, or it might have been of service for weighting the net used for catching fish. These stones are not uncommonly used for the latter purpose, but some are evidently of great antiquity, and I have occasionally seen them placed in small shrines, and on grave stones. This might suggest a phallic origin. Of less doubtful purpose are the 20 specimens which are here exhibited. You will notice that there is a general similarity in form, and that, like the neolithic axe of Europe, and nearly everywhere, the shape is conical, with the broad end adapted for cutting and the narrow one for handling or hafting. It is evident that this conical form tended to resist displacement from the grasp of the hand or haft, which might otherwise have resulted from percussion. The similarity of these objects with the stone axes of the world generally, is remarkable and indicates a prolonged evolution and perhaps transmigration. The

smaller specimens are sometimes made of the comparatively soft mineral steatite and the markings on them hint at leather cutting or dressing. Those that are ground on both sides are included in the term axe, while I have applied the name adze to those that are finished to a flat edge, ground on one side, of which this is a specimen. This is a sample of the stone used for grinding these implements.

Here one method of isolating the piece to be formed into an axe or adze, is well illustrated; the groove resulting from erosion on both sides is clearly seen. When this groove was sufficiently deep, the piece was detached by percussion, a primitive labour saving device. When the edge of an axe was dulled, it was again ground to a point, and even when broken it could be thus repaired. We see therefore these specimens which have diminished in size and in which sometimes the edge is brought to an instance of economy. The edge varies in contour; sometimes it is flat, sometimes curved, sometimes it forms less than a right angle with the blade. Thus we see the passing into the chisel and knife forms in these specimens—small objects of similar shape, made of jasper or other mineral are occasionally, though rarely, seen with a hole drilled through for suspension. These may be regarded as a kind of primitive pocket knife. This specimen is well preserved, and the hole is interesting, for it illustrates the primitive plan of boring with a conical drill, or piece of bone and wood aided by friction with sand. The resulting hole is therefore conical, and when excavated from both sides, is narrower in the centre than at either aperture. Talking about chisels and knives reminds me of Sir John Lubbock's remark on the difficulty of positively assigning uses to them. Who, he asked, could enumerate the uses to which a modern pocket knife could be applied? How can we hope to know all the functions of these implements? Just as a chisel may be used as a knife, these tools probably served for either or more purposes. The small chisels here shown were probably like the perforated axe, personal companions, and the knife saws of which here are several kinds were certainly so, the knob for the string to which they were attached to the clothing is a reliable witness.

Here are some roughly chipped implements of which one cannot aver their function. Some are doubtless scrapers, if we can judge by analogy with other cultures, past and present. They were employed for scraping skins to remove the superfluous fat and connective tissue. Others might have been chisels or wedges for splitting wood or bone. Those of this shape are described as spoons, but it may be questioned whether wood was not a more likely material, if spoons were in use as they are by the present Ainu. They may have been utilised as scrapers, for opening shells, digging roots, or many other purposes which we cannot now fathom. One might suppose that some of these stones were employed for the production of music. Sounding stones were used in China 3000 years ago. By tying some of these stones over a piece of bamboo I have obtained a primitive form of piano, but it would be little short of rhapsody to submit that a primitive Liszt performed on a similar instrument in Japan. The Chinese xylophone is made of bamboo. We can scarcely regard it as the descendant of one made of stone because the most primitive one known is made of wood. It is just possible that the *hyoshigi*, or wooden clappers of the Japanese, were originally made of stone, but this suggestion is made with reserve.

The fiddle-shaped stones, of which many shapes and sizes are here shown, are a puzzle to archaeologists. In lack of finish, they resemble paleolithic implements. At a first glance, one might suppose that they were fishing weights, attached by their narrow waist to the net. An examination of this waist, where it is usually much worn, satisfies us that it was attached to something. When we examine many of these stones it becomes evident that they are not by any means ideal fishing weights. There is too much surface in proportion to body and some of them are so thin that they would hardly serve this purpose at all. The fiddle shape, moreover, is not constant, but passes by degrees into other forms. One end is usually brought to a thinner edge than the other, the stone is always split, though frequently dressed mainly on one side and often bears signs of wear on the edge. These considerations induce the belief that this implement was designed for cutting, hacking or scraping and that it was secured to some kind of shaft by a cord or tendril.

It might have been adjusted to the shaft like this, with its surface parallel to the axis of the handle, or like this, at a right angle to the shaft. In the former position, it might have served as a rough axe for cutting or chipping; in the latter, as an adze for chipping or hacking, or as a hoe for scratching the ground. It may seem but an imperfect appliance for preparing the soil, but within the last century or two, a wooden hoe more primitive than this was used in Sweden. I believe this to be a hoe, for the following reasons:—

1. It is improbable that it was adjusted as an axe,

because most of these stones are trimmed more on one side than the other, a finish which is obviously inconsistent with the design of an axe.

2. The waist is worn in a manner that is not quite compatible with longitudinal, and highly suggestive of transverse fixation to the shaft. This might be accomplished by adapting it to a forked stick.

If used as an adze, such a stone would likely have had more weight and would probably have been more symmetrical than those before us. In many cases the edge is not suited to chipping wood and would scarcely have preserved its rounded form if used for this purpose. The cleavage lines, too, indicate a tendency to split when a vertical blow is delivered against wood or resisting material like it, and this tendency would be increased by the rough finish.

Though one cannot be certain that they were not used as adzes, yet the balance of probability seems to be much in favour of the view that I have put forward, namely that they are the implements of a primitive agriculture. Mr. Numata states that implements of stone are used for hoe cultivation by the natives of Formosa. Mr. Yagi, however, tells me that this is doubtful, but that they were used as wedges in splitting wood by their ancestors. One cannot understand how such an form could have been employed for splitting wood. The Records of the Sui (Japanese Zui) Dynasty, dating about the beginning of the 7th century, state that implements of stone were used for agriculture by the inhabitants of the Luchus. There is, however, no positive evidence that agriculture was carried out by the primitive inhabitants. No millet, barley, buckwheat nor rice has been found in the sites, but vegetable matter of any kind is so excessively rare that this negative evidence counts for little. Unless some kind of primitive agriculture were carried out, it would be difficult to account for the almost invariable selection, in the Kwanto, of sites that are thickly covered with black soil. In this region, it may fairly be said that of two locations that seem equally desirable, that one will be found to contain remains that has the greater depth of black soil. A situation seemingly more favourable will be lacking in relics should it not have a good covering of earth. On the former sites, too, it will be noticed that the finds of pottery, &c., are grouped around certain centres so it is not improper to suppose that these centres were residential areas separated by plots of possibly cultivated ground. When we consider the advanced degree of artizanry exhibited by this culture and the evidence of arts incompatible with the merely hunting stage of existence, the conclusion will be almost irresistible that hoe cultivation was included in the repertoire of its life cycle. When dislocation of the culture occurred through pressure exerted by the Yamato, when a sedentary life became impracticable and a hunter's existence was all that was left to these people, the art of agriculture would naturally decline but might have lasted in some measure till the exodus to Yezo. There, if I am rightly informed, the fiddle-shaped implement is unknown.

The implements and devices for hunting and fishing were many and various. Spear heads are not common, but are sometimes of excellent workmanship. This specimen of obsidian, which is 18 centimetres long, is a beautiful example of the flaking art. Here also is a head of chipped flint and one of slate rubbed down to a point. Arrowheads are of many kinds of mineral and varieties of finish. Flint, chert and obsidian are the favourite stones, but agate, jasper and other minerals were used. Those of agate were usually of small size, too small, one would imagine, for practical use. They may have been used as a medium of exchange, a form of primitive money. From the specimens shown here you will see that the forms are various, but nearly quite the same varieties of shape are found all over the world. This resemblance conveys a suggestion of primitive intercommunication from very remote times. Some of those arrowheads resemble the awls for boring wood or soft stone and it is impossible to say to which class such a specimen as this belongs. In his "Japanese Anthropology," Mr. Yagi states that the head of a harpoon has been found in the skull of a fish in a shell mound at Shizuka, in the province of Hiachi. Various other implements for fishing and the chase, made of bone and deer horn have been exhumed from these sites, e.g. harpoon holder, nozzle of floating bag, fishing hooks, arrow nocks, bow tips and arrowheads. I have succeeded in finding but few of these relics, but through the kindness of various collectors, I am able to show you these specimens. . . . The origin of the poisoned arrow used by the Ainu, is obscure, but this habit is not likely to have been acquired from a northern race, and we may suppose that it came with them, or was copied from some southern tribe. It is not impossible that it was known to the neolithic people. If we may judge from similar cultures elsewhere, traps and other devices for capturing various sorts of game, were known, and fishing nets were certainly used. Here on this pottery, are rude illu-

strations of nets and these cylinders of clay and various stones were probably utilised for giving weight to the lower margins. For floating the upper margins, wood, or bamboo, or floating bladders, which this nozzle seems to have been connected to, may have served the purpose.

The Ainu have a tradition that the *Koro-pok-guru* used boats hollowed out of logs and others consisting of a framework of wood, covered with grass. The boat used by the Ainu of Yezo, or that described by Mr. Snow in his account of the Kurile Ainu, does not seem to have been evolved from such a design, or from one of skin, like the kayak of the Eskimo. It is safe to affirm that boats were included in the primitive armamentarium, for fishing and locomotion; the presence of neolithic remains on Oki, Oshima and Sado, prove that they were large enough to traverse fifty miles or more, of open sea.

Whether any kind of armour was used by the Yezo in their struggles with the Yamato, one cannot say, but the Ainu have a tradition to the effect that their ancestors used stone armour. Nothing of this nature has been identified, but it is possible that certain plates of pottery from the sites were sewn into the garments over vital parts.

From what I have stated, it is unquestionable that the primitive people hunted the bear, the deer, the bear, and other animals with bow and arrow, and fished in the deeper waters of the sea, and in the rivers. Besides gathering shellfish and seaweed, roots, fungi and fruit, they may have indulged to some extent in hoe cultivation. Was the *inao* of the Ainu, like the Japanese *Inari*, a cereal god? Batchelor tells us that the Ainu divide millet into two classes, male and female, which taken together, are called the divine husband and wife cereal, so "say the ancients. Therefore before millet is pounded and made into cakes for general eating, the old men have a few made for themselves, first to worship." Mr. Batchelor remarks: "Such communion as this is of the very essence of religion, and will appear again more clearly when we come to discuss the subject of 'bear worship.'" The marriage of plants and of the corn god is of great antiquity in Europe and Asia and it is scarcely likely that the Ainu invented it, though it is barely possible that they derived the notion from the Yamato. Mr. Yagi, who at my suggestion, kindly made some enquiries, has ascertained that the New Year decoration of rural districts, consisting of five sticks attached to bamboo and even now in some places known like the *inao*, represent the varieties of millet whittled as *awa* and *hir*. This is probably also a survival of primitive cereal worship. Though we cannot conclude therefrom that this custom arose with the primitive inhabitants, its survival among the Ainu lends support to the view that cereal cultivation was known to the primitive inhabitants.

The primitive pottery is never turned on the wheel, is always under the quality of hardness known as stoneware, and is often imperfectly baked. The unconsumed carbon is left as a dark streak in the body of the paste, as you notice when I break this fragment. Sometimes it is left as a dark patch on the exterior, or interior of the vessel, as in these specimens. You will observe that the pottery is of a reddish, sometimes greyish colour. Its comparative softness may be judged by the dull sound produced by striking one of these vessels. The section exhibits a coarse texture, because the clay has been tempered with rough sand and occasionally particles of quartz or small pebbles. Though colouring of the exterior, or interior, was not frequently employed, the patterns composing the decoration are of great variety and sometimes beauty. It lacks the regularity of form and equality of substance attainable only by the potter's wheel, but this is more than compensated for by the greater freedom of composition. The fictile art of the primitive culture ranges into such variety of form and decorative motive that volumes might be written on the subject. It differs greatly from that of the Yamato culture. The Yamato pottery is nearly always turned on the wheel, is usually very hard resembling stoneware, is uniformly baked throughout the paste and has a subdued decoration of limited pattern. This consists commonly of wave lines, parallel, oblique or vertical lines, or circles and incised triangles, as in the specimens before you. With the exception of the latter two, and perhaps of the wave lines, there is difficulty in tracing the meaning of the decoration. In the primitive pottery, the decoration, though usually conventional, is less removed from nature and is replete with fantastic shapes derived from animate or inanimate forms. Both wares bear the patterns of archaic textile fabrics. But in the case of the Yamato pottery, as in the specimens seen here, these fabrics are imitated in most instances. On the other hand, the textile fabrics of the stone phase were almost invariably applied directly to the clay, so that a genuine impression is left in reverse. In the one case we have a conventional survival, in the other a primitive actuality.

This is a cooking pot. Several shapes were used, varying between pot and pan. This elongated vessel

was evidently intended to rest between the burning logs and in the ashes of the primitive hearth. That this vessel has been exposed to fire is evident from the burnt condition of the bottom. You see that it is highly ornate both in form and decoration. We later beings, who are accustomed to have our food cooked out of sight, in utensils that are not things of transcendent beauty, find it difficult to realise that artistic taste should descend to the kitchen. Our unaided imagination would place this elegant vessel among the flower vases, or perhaps ceremonial dishes. But when we reflect that food was in all probability cooked before the assembled household and guests, who watched its transformation with longing eyes; when we consider that the cooking pot was a soup (urech) and perhaps the whole dinner service, we cease to wonder at the appetising garbishing of these vessels. The motive, which is sometimes that of the marrowbone, more or less idealised, may seem somewhat odd; but after all, it is no more bizarre than the decoration of our game, or fruit dishes, or the name which used to adorn a gastronomic club in Yokohama.

Cooking pans with handles inside for suspension over the fire, instead of insertion in the embers, have existed, at least in Yezo and the Kuriles. These have been put forward as proving a culture differing from that which we are discussing. I may remark however, that the Yezo, or Ainu, have long been accustomed to purchase iron pots from the Japanese when they had the means to do so. Some of these had handles inside. Pots of cherry (ge bak) suspended by sticks which served the same purpose are still in use. Until a few years ago, the art of pottery making survived in a decadent and languishing form among the Kurile Ainu, and it is no matter for surprise if this useful design has been copied in clay. While dissenting from the inference that this design implies a difference of race, we may accept it as a proof that contact with the Japanese culture has had a modifying effect on that of the primitive remnant, now called the Ainu. I may point out, however, that many of the cooking pots in other parts of Japan are provided with perforations that could have been utilised for suspension, so that the distinction is not really fundamental.

Here are various bowls, passing into plate or saucerlike forms. Cups are not very common: the bamboo probably supplied the need. Some of these specimens may have been small jars. The drinking pot is curious and deserves a little attention. It is shaped, as you see, like a teapot and is probably the ancestor of this and the kettle. Some one has, I think, suggested that these forms were lamps, but none exhibit any sign of such usage. For drinking or libation, the Yamato used a vase with a wooden or bamboo spout inserted in a hole reserved for that purpose, as in this specimen. Both these vessels contain the same idea of sucking liquid refreshment that begins with infancy and ends in the absorption of a "gin sling" through a straw. One name given by the Ainu to the intoxicating beverage sake is *tonoko*. Batchelor translates *tonoko* as "official milk." It would be interesting if the Japanese word *tono*, "a lord, or chief, could be shown to be derived from the Ainu *tono* a chief, or official. It would carry the suggestion that districts occupied by the primitive population had been ruled by Yamato officials, since these retained the Ainu cognomen. With great respect, however, for Mr. Batchelor's opinion I would ask whether it is not possible that the word *tonoko* was derived from *to*, a nipple, or breast, and not a mouthful; I put this query, because an affirmative answer would correspond to the shape and decoration of many of these drinking pots, a few of which however may be of phallic design. Unless the word *to* is used for milk, *tonoko* would scarcely carry the meaning of "sake," when combined with the Ainu word *tono*, an official. Even then it would not be very appropriate unless taken in the sense suggested by our drinking pot. If the Ainu derived the word *tono* from their Japanese masters, the derivation of *tonoko* from *tono* and *to* becomes less plausible. Bottles, large and small, for water or other fluids, and jars for solids or liquids played their part in the domestic outfit of the primitive people.

What we may call a vase (specimen) was probably a vessel for food. Some of these are of advanced forms, placed on modern looking pedestals. They may have been influenced by the shapes of the Yamato pottery, or even by that of China, for these are usually found in the north, where the primitive culture lingered long enough to see the dawn of Chinese civilisation in Japan. Lamps were in use, not of a mean description either, if some of the specimens described as such, filled this role. I present you with a good instance of economy in the primitive household. This broken bottom of a vase has been acting as a lamp. One can see that the fire has burnt the clay where the wick laid against it. Here is another illustration of economy. A broken vase has been repaired by drilling holes on either side of the crack or fracture, through which cord or creeper was passed to bind them together. Whether this has

been a brazier is not positively certain. Charcoal was used and it is not unlikely that vessels of this kind were in vogue. What are described in other countries as incense burners are also found. This specimen is highly ornamental, with a suggestion of anthropomorphism. One is not certain that they had not some other office.

Strangest of all the relics of the stone phase in Japan are the clay figures of human and animal forms. I have brought a few for your inspection. You will observe that none of these twenty figures corresponds to our idea of a natural human form. To our thinking, they are all more or less grotesque, but this word does not describe the impression which they produced on the art critics of the primitive culture. When we regard them closely, we notice in each an intention to reproduce one or two features so distinctly that they could not fail to attract attention. These features are exaggerated for the purpose of identification, a well known device in primitive and not unknown in modern art. These figures are in fact caricatures in which true proportion is always subservient to the dominant expression of one or more salient features. Those who have even casually studied delineative art, know how difficult it is to realise on paper or canvas a balanced picture of any human being. Even with special training it is almost impossible to produce a likeness that is not to some slight extent a caricature. I take it that these specimens of the ficile art were regarded as eminently satisfactory portraits in their day and if they raise a smile now, it is because they differ from our own conventional ideals and not because they were intended to play the part of clowns.

Time does not permit me to enter into all the interesting details presented by these figures and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom. I will trespass however for a moment on your attention while I point out a few of their special traits and the hints they convey regarding the primitive inhabitants of Japan, (description).

From the foregoing we gather:

a.—That these figures were intended to represent definite personalities.

b.—That ancestral worship was the incentive of their origin.

c.—That they show us various styles of costume, hair arrangement and other details of personal adornment during the primitive culture.

d.—That they give us some idea of other customs, such as mask dancing, conventional posing, and festival garnishing.

e.—That they supply data which may help to decide the question of racial origin.

Figures of several animals, including the dog, bear, and ape have been found in the sites. It is not known whether they were playthings or whether they are relics of the totemism which claims affinity with the lower animals, but probably the latter.

I have referred to certain plaques of pottery that are supposed to have been used as quoits, or in some game corresponding. I have suggested that these might have been sewn into the garments in order to give protection against the iron arrows of the Yamato, but this is a mere speculation. Some of these plaques are distinctly anthropomorphic, as these illustrations show. It is quite likely that they were divinities in themselves and that the representation of detached features, such as eyes, is a conventional rendering of human attributes. The beginning and the end of deity making.

These specimens were fishing weights, such as are used to this day. The modern ones are usually harder and sometimes slightly glazed. The smaller ones may have been intended for decoration of the person. These two pieces of broken pottery are notched on the sides for retention of the string by which they were attached to the net.

Next to the human images, the decoration of the primitive vessels is of most importance in enabling us to distinguish those slight differences of culture that obtain between peoples of the same sociological status. Portraiture is the ancestor of decoration. To the unaccustomed eye, the patterns on the primitive pottery may seem a bewildering array of curved and straight lines. Even the expert cannot always trace their significance, but enough has been elucidated to prove that they are survivals of decoration which was intended to depict definite objects. These, the primitive artist sought to transfer from his surroundings to some article of wood, bone, or clay. We need not enquire whether this picture was intended as a mark of, or to enhance the pleasure of, possession; or whether owner's marks did not anticipate portraiture and enter by adoption into later designs. What is certain is that the combination of parallel lines, angles, triangles, circles and other figures seen in the patterns of archaic and savage handiwork, are not the result of a subconscious striving after geometrical designs. They are delineations which have gone astray. This aberration might result from several causes, singly, or in combination. Among these we may note: (a.) Difference in the capacity of the original copyists from nature. This is seen in the work of all artists. In the absence of special training

it exercises a profound influence on the result. (b.) Conditions under which the object is seen, as varying perspective and shadow. (c.) Gradual departure by successive copying from one picture to another. Mr. Balfour has shown, in an interesting and amusing series of pictures, how confusion may result. (d.) When conventionality obtains, the background is apt to be selected as the principal motive. In the patterns known as *mutsudomoe* and *fatutsudomoe* the comma shaped design is supposed to be of Yamato, or Korean origin. The Ainu, however, who employ this pattern, regard the intervening space as the motive and the other as the background. In these specimens, you will see that the peculiar pattern which the Ainu claim as their own, is actually found as a detached decoration on their knife sheaths and moustache lifters. Technical restrictions due to material naturally exercise great influence on the motive; thus we see a difference in the same design when transferred to wood, bone, basketry, tapestry and mosaic. This effect extends in a less degree to the most plastic of primitive materials, i.e. clay. (f.) The necessity of adapting the design to the shape and contour (curved, flat, or circular surface) of the vessel on which it is worked, is a frequent source of conventional patterns. Passing on from the consideration of these objects with which he dealt at great length, Dr. Munro spoke next of the diet of the primitive inhabitants, remarking that he had found no sign of the custom of cannibalism and illustrating his statements by reference to the implements exhibited. He next took up objects designed for the decoration of the person, and finally spoke of the people to whom these belonged, expressing himself as of opinion that they were ancestors of the modern Ainu.

#### THE PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

The people of this country, both men and women, tie up their hair in the form of a mallet and tattoo their bodies. They are of fierce temper and their general name is Yemishi. Moreover their land is wide and fertile. We should attack them and take it. This land was the Kwanto. In later times tattooing seems to have been used as a method of branding. In the Nihongi, one Hamako is said to have been treated in this fashion for having assisted in a rebellion.

Jewelry was worn by the primitive people. *Tama*, a ball bead, jewel, is an Ainu as well as Japanese word, but from whence it took its origin I do not know. These stones and shells are samples of what were worn as primitive jewelry. In some cases these beads resembled the *magatama* of the Yamato, they are also said to have been shaped like the *tamassae* of the Ainu. Before leaving the subject of personal decoration I would like to mention the peculiar configuration of the eyes seen on some of the clay figures. They are rimmed as if by spectacles. Professor Tsuboi takes this to be an eye guard, derived from the snow protectors used by Eskimo. I venture to suppose that these eye ridges are merely a conventional way of presenting the eye, or at most a representation of face painting, seen in the masks and figures. Their interpretation as eye blinds was believed to support the derivation of the primitive people from an Eskimo, or similar stock, but when we view the grotesque conventionality of these images, this feature appears to be a caricature, rather than the survival of a northern practice.

A word remains to be said about the race, which left these primitive remains. This need occupy us but a little time, for the simple reason that definite information is not forthcoming. This lack of knowledge has given rise to two theories as to the ethnic position of the primitive inhabitants. One view is that they were mainly, if not entirely, of the same race as the present Ainu, the other, that they were related to the Eskimo in type and culture. Taking into consideration the evidence that has been brought forward on both sides we cannot resist the conclusion that the former view is the more rational. The notion of the Koro-pok-guru, a people alien to the Ainu, has its origin in a tradition of the latter regarding the dwellers in pits extant in Yezo and the north of Honshu. Beyond the name, these people have vanished, leaving not one distinguishing feature behind them. The pit dwellings, the *muro*, are no longer inhabited by the Ainu of Yezo, but still by those of Saghalien and, until recent years, by the Kurile Ainu. The name *muro*, I take to be of Ainu origin. Though the word *toi-chisei*, house of earth, is now in use for the winter, as distinguished from the summer dwelling, it may have outlived the former owing to the fact that the habit of hunting necessitated the erection of lighter residences during the warm weather. These were formerly erected in the forests and mountains valleys, while the houses of earth were easy safe from Japanese raids. Thus the terms *inun-chisei* and *toi-chisei* would be used to differentiate the two kinds of dwellings. If the latter were destroyed and rebuilt every year like those of the Eia, it would facilitate the substitution of one name for the other. As time passed and the habit of earth dwelling lapsed, the name and fact alike



would easily be forgotten and an inference myth would arise among a totally illiterate people. Hence the Koropok-guru.

When we come to ask what osteometrical evidence is there in favour of a race distinguished from the Ainu, the reply is that there is none. Professor Koganei has made a comparison, based upon a few long bones found in the shellheaps, but he admits that nothing conclusive can be founded on them. They seem to indicate that the long bones, notably the tibia, approximate more to the Ainu than to the Japanese, which is equivalent to saying that they are both more primitive. These bones, which I have obtained from my excavations, closely resemble those of Ainu. The indexes of these tibia are 57.1 and 69.6 respectively. Not one skull has yet been placed on record. I have learned that two nearly complete skulls have been removed from the sites, one from underneath a bed of lava on Oshima and the other from a shellheap. About the age of the former there can be no doubt and with either, there can be difficulty in deciding whether they belong to the Eskimo type which, with its combined dolichocephaly, huge malar bones and round orbits, is most easy to recognise. The probability, however, is that the primitive dead were not generally buried in the sites and that an organised search would likely yield enough material on which to base a decisive conclusion.

If direct ethnological evidence is wanting, we need scarcely go afield to consider the arguments founded upon similarity of culture to the Eskimo, such as the existence of snow blinds, absence of pottery, &c. Even if some resemblance were to be found, and so far the evidence does not justify it, it would not be incompatible with a difference of race. Nor should we place much weight on the difference to be found between the culture of the present Ainu and the past Yezo. The Kuile Ainu have been potters of a limited kind, for the reason probably that they could not get enough of the iron ware of the Japanese to serve all their purposes. They made earthen pans with handles inside, because they served the same purpose as the iron pans which were similarly provided. I have studied the Ainu patterns a little, and compared them with those on the pottery of the stone phase. Though far from being an expert in such matters, I feel bound to say that I can see little or no difference beyond what might be caused by change of life habits and material on which the patterns are wrought. It must be remembered that we have no relics of the wood utensils and implements of the primitive folk, though they must have existed, and it is probable that they had their own appropriate patterns. As Dr. Koganei has pointed out, too, a great interval of time has passed between the stone phase and the present day; twelve hundred years have elapsed since the border of Yezo was about the 38th. degree of north latitude; how much longer since they were driven from the Kwantō it is difficult to say, but two thousand years is a fair estimate. Much can happen in that time, much has happened in England both with language and culture. Driven from their villages and forced back by the Yamato to the roving life of the hunter, we cannot wonder that the primitive inhabitants neglected the amenities of their previous culture. Apart from this, it would seem that the influence of contact with an iron culture is not always beneficial to primitive people. Dr. Moritz Hoernes quotes an observer of the conditions prevailing in the South Sea Islands: "The iron of the Europeans followed too closely upon the stone of the savage, and the necessary consequence was that the latter fell ill and pined away morally and physically, as an effect of that which should have been a blessing."

Mr. Batchelor, who introduced the Koropok-guru to us, has recently, as the result of a scholarly investigation, come to the conclusion that all the place names in Yezo are of Ainu origin. Professor Chamberlain, many years ago, called attention to the survival of Ainu names in various parts of Japan. With the aid of Batchelor's new dictionary I have investigated about a hundred names of villages where shell mounds and other sites of the stone phase are known to exist. I have little time for such work, but by doing a few names daily I hope to get, by and by sufficient evidence to prove their Ainu origin. I am taking the names without selection as they come on the list. So far, I have been able to trace between sixty and seventy per cent. to Ainu roots. It is rather surprising to hear that such familiar words as Yokohama, Tobe, Onori, Oso, may be Ainu words, as Yedo is also said to be, but I have little doubt that is the case. These roots may be a common heritage of the Japanese and Ainu from a continental stock, nay, they almost certainly are so in their monosyllabic elements. The construction of words in both these languages by agglutination, somewhat lessens the ability to discriminate between them. But when we find the names of villages in the vicinity of primitive sites composed for the most part of Ainu roots descriptive of the locality, as are the present Ainu names of places at the present day, we may well ask

whether these remains were not left by the ancestors of the modern Ainu. This is my opinion, which is shared by Mr. Batchelor, though I do not subscribe to his dictum that the pottery of the Hokkaido is sundried only, not burnt. The pottery is all baked, though imperfectly so. I think that we may say goodbye to the Koropok-guru. They have vanished like the "unsubstantial fabric of a vision" and left not a bone to tell the tale.

#### CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on March 7th with regard to a protest by Messrs. Carl Rohde and Co. No. 70, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. According to the text of the decision, the firm imported a "hand-roller" with certificate of origin on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 497 of the tariff and 10 per cent. as extraordinary special tax. The importers contended that the implement should be dealt with under No. 17 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the article in dispute could not be included in the list of machinery and parts of machinery which are classified in No. 17, and that it is merely an article made of metal.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE CASE OF H. B. COLLINS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Shortly after hostilities broke out between Russia and Japan, a British subject, named H. B. Collins, was arrested, tried and convicted of the very grave offence of imparting military information to the enemy.

This man is still confined in prison and has many weary years of penal servitude before him.

In consideration of the fact that the whole affair originated owing to the state of war prevailing at the time when the offense was committed, I wish to suggest that now peace is restored between the two nations, it would be a gracious act to release this prisoner, who is charged with a purely *military offense*.

The war is a matter of history and a thing of the past, the whole quarrel is finished, the sword has been returned to its scabbard, the enemies have shaken hands and become friends, and it is surely advisable that all traces of the sores and scars of the terrible struggle should be healed and effaced. Under these circumstances, it is now unnecessary to retain in prison foreigners who were either directly or indirectly mixed up in military operations.

Several years ago, Mrs. E. M. H. Carew was sentenced by the then existing British Court to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, but in view of the Imperial Proclamation of H.M., the Emperor, dated the 31st of January, 1897, granting to all Japanese subjects under sentence on that day a remission of punishment, Sir Ernest Satow, the then British Minister, exercising his powers, commuted the sentence in gracious consideration of the Imperial Proclamation. There was nothing whatsoever making it incumbent upon Sir Ernest Satow to commute the sentence, but he did so as a measure of grace in consideration of a certain event in the Imperial Family, and in view of the Imperial Proclamation above referred to.

The present is a time of rejoicing in Japan, inasmuch as a British Prince has only lately arrived in this Empire, charged with a special and happy mission by his Sovereign, and I am convinced that if his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Advisers could see their way to suggest an imperial pardon for the prisoner, H. B. Collins, this clemency would not only be greatly appreciated by British subjects generally, but would form an appropriate return for Sir Ernest Satow's graceful act of 1897.

I desire it to be clearly understood that it is not my intention either to defend the acts of the accused, or to dispute the justice of the sentence itself, but merely to suggest that mercy be extended to an unhappy British subject, imprisoned, by the irony of fate, in a land, the illustrious Ruler of which is at present the host of a Royal Prince of the country to whom the prisoner owes allegiance.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In reply to the appeal of "An Englishman" with regard to the case of H. B. Collins, which appeared in the *Japan Mail* of the 6th inst., I should like to say a few words. At the time when H. M. the Emperor gave his sanction to the Portsmouth Treaty, some Japanese journalists, it is said, paid a visit to the Public Procurator's office of a

District Court and asked whether H. B. Collins would be released by an Imperial pardon as the result of the restoration of peace. The opinion of the judicial officials was that he had been punished in accordance with the Penal Code though his offence was of a special nature, and that there were no circumstances extenuating his offence so as to bring it within the scope of an Imperial pardon such as that extended to Captain Bougouin. There is a rumour that the Emperor will proclaim a pardon to all political offenders and other special convicts in May, this year, on the occasion of the grand festival to be held at the Shokonsha Shrine, Kudan, Tokyo, in honour of officers and men who died in the late war. Probably H. B. Collins may share in the Imperial benevolence.

I would point out that if Collins is pardoned then some foreigners who committed a similar crime at Yingkow and a number of *Hungtuts*, who attempted to carry out raids at Newchwang when in the pay of General Mischenko, should also be released from detention at Dairen. I am as earnestly desirous as "An Englishman" must be that the Imperial sympathy should be shown to these poor people, for, as he remarks, "the war is a matter of history."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully.

A JAPANESE.

#### THE FAMINE IN FUKUSHIMA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—You were kind enough some weeks ago to publish a letter of mine and an appeal for the sufferers in Fukushima-ken Famine District. Since that letter and appeal appeared many kind friends have further contributed, some most liberally, to my Fund. I have no fresh news to tell, because we see the same sad state of poverty and want no matter how far we go inland, much more so among the hill people. There are cases where more than rice is needed, though it is out of the question to think the many thousands of starving people can be visited by those who are doing all they can to help and comfort the cold and hungry. Here is a case by no means the only one. An old woman aged 74 blind and deaf. The poor old woman looked as if she wanted a little attention. She had lain there four years on straw without a bit of a futon. The straw was on the bare earth. The only covering she had was a lot of filthy old rags. At her feet was a shed, the door being an old rice bag hung to keep out wind and snow. Money given out by the Guncho or Soncho generally fails to help such sad cases. She has now two good futons for which she is most grateful. Besides donations to my Fund some friends have kindly sent bundles of old clothing which all come in useful and will help to make some poor cold creature feel warm. Nearly 100 new warm wool shirts have been given away to poor children. Every week some 300 hot meals are being given to poor children and often a little rice to take home. We have begun relief work in two other villages and I hope to begin soon in two others.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly publish a complete list of donations and contributions to my Fund.

Miss MacRae .....	100.00
Trinity Cathedral Xmas Collection (foreign) .....	204.00
Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim, D.D. ....	50.00
Rev. A. Lloyd .....	20.00
Mrs. Warton .....	5.00
Mrs. Neville .....	5.00
The Misses Neville (instead of Xmas party) ..	15.55
Trinity Cathedral .....	10.00
W.H.S. ....	15.00
H. W. Lea and personal friends, per H. W. Lea .....	100.00
O Tentosama Lodge (Masonic) donation and contributions .....	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Nonweiler .....	25.00
From the "Christian Relief Fund" per Rev. J. K. Ochiai .....	50.00
Rev. Bedinger, per Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim ..	100.00
"A friend" per H. W. Lea .....	50.00
C. E. Peterson, per H. W. Lea .....	40.00
Hon. Treasurer, Christ Church, Yokohama ..	10.00
Rev. C. B. Woodd .....	10.00
Rev. J. Chappell .....	20.00
Kanagawa Sunday School, per Miss Roberts ..	1.51
J. Nicholson Seymour .....	10.00
Rev. R. W. Andrews .....	25.00
Mrs. Anderson .....	10.00
An office boy .....	1.00
From "Sendai Foreign Fund" .....	500.00
Yokohama "Ladies Charity Club, per Y. & T.F.R.A.R.S.W., Famine Fund," .....	1,200.00
Donation and contribution (Masonic) Rising Sun Lodge .....	210.00
Miss Baldwin .....	5.00
Miss Beattie .....	10.00
Miss Bessie Mead .....	10.00

2,958.06

W. H. SMART.

S. Stephen's Parsonage, Fukushima,  
Fukushima-ken.

## THE TRADE OF KOBE.

The annual meeting of the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce should have been held in Kobe on Wednesday afternoon, but the attendance was so meagre that Mr. A. Woolley, the Chairman, adjourned it till a future day. The following extracts from the Committee's report should prove of interest:—

Customs Statistics for the year show the trade of Kobe to have reached the record total of yen 313,072,684, the figures for the last six years being as follows:—

	Imports. Yen.	Exports. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1900.....	137,484,281	69,706,549	207,190,830
1901.....	125,979,022	77,206,226	203,185,248
1902.....	144,516,111	74,748,143	219,264,254
1903.....	154,534,013	90,518,216	245,052,229
1904.....	174,855,201	87,976,178	262,831,379
1905.....	228,614,005	84,458,679	313,072,684

In Imports, in which there is an increase of yen 52,758,804, almost all lines show an increase on the previous year, the more important being:—Raw Cotton, yen 26,835,369; Woollen Cloth, yen 3,421,722; Oil Cake, yen 2,809,739, and Metal and Metal Goods generally, in which is included an increase of yen 7,355,621 in Machinery. The only really marked decline was in:—Rice, yen 10,890,809; Blankets, yen 2,713,139, and Kerosene Oil, yen 3,513,768.

The falling off in Exports to the extent of yen 3,517,499 was spread over practically the whole trade, very few of the more important staples showing an increase.

## SHIPPING STATISTICS.

Entries of shipping at Kobe for the year 1905 were 4,131,152 tons as compared with 3,384,574 tons of the previous year.

The following list shows the position of the different countries whose tonnage exceeded 100,000 tons during the twelve months under review:—

	1905. Tons.	1904. Tons.	1903. Tons.
Great Britain .....	1,807,701	1,677,423	1,454,843
Germany .....	657,370	531,086	436,991
United States .....	620,548	397,099	323,961
Japan .....	497,675	353,637	1,352,720
Norway .....	247,833	135,609	59,930
France.....	136,943	125,653	126,044

## OSAKA.

The trade of this port continues to increase steadily as the returns for the last six years indicate:—

	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1900 .....	9,741,437	9,626,595	19,368,032
1901 .....	10,246,750	12,646,293	22,893,043
1902 .....	11,875,730	15,050,519	26,926,249
1903 .....	16,506,488	18,394,998	34,901,486
1904 .....	16,977,392	30,790,251	47,767,643
1905 .....	18,499,831	55,938,208	74,438,039

The principal import was Brown Sugar of the value of yen 6,777,367. In Exports, there was a striking advance, chiefly in Copper (including Copper Discs for Coins), Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods and Sake. The bulk of the trade of the port is with North China and Korea.

The Tonnage of ships entered for the year was 399,426 tons against 165,333 tons for 1904.

## NATIONAL DEBT CONSOLIDATION LAW.

## LAW RESPECTING THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE NATIONAL DEBT CONSOLIDATION FUND.

Article I.—A National Debt Consolidation Fund shall be established and the annual revenue and expenditure in respect thereof shall be kept distinct from the general account and a special account opened therefor.

The National Debt Consolidation Fund shall be applied to outlays connected with the redemption and issue of national loans.

Article II.—The money to be applied to the National Debt Consolidation Fund shall be transferred from the general account for each fiscal year to the special account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund.

The annual amount of that portion of the money to be transferred as mentioned in the preceding paragraph from the general account, which relates to national loans issued to meet the expenditures connected with the war of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eight years of Meiji (1904-5) and national loans issued for conversion thereof, shall not fall below one hundred and ten million Yen.

Article III.—Subscriptions and other receipts from the conversion of national loans shall be directly included in the special account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund.

Article IV.—The National Debt Consolidation Fund may be kept in gold and silver bullion and negotiable paper and may further be employed in an advantageous and reliable manner.

The employment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be undertaken by the Nippon Ginko.

Article V.—In case it should be considered more profitable upon calculation, the Government may, for the purpose of loan conversion, raise loans at low interest.

The rate of interest, the manner of flotation, the terms, the period for which the loan is to remain unredeemed, and the period of redemption in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by ordinance.

With respect to loans issued for the purpose of loan conversion, matters which are not provided for in the present Law shall conform to the provisions of the Consolidated Public Loans Regulations.

Article VI.—If it should be considered more profitable upon calculation, the Government may purchase and pay off even at not less than the face-value.

Article VII.—Profits and losses arising from the employment of the National Debt Consolidation Fund shall be adjusted as belonging to the present special account.

Article VIII.—Such portion of the National Debt Consolidation Fund as is not expended within any fiscal year may be carried over to the following fiscal year.

The undisbursed balance of the estimated expenditure in any fiscal year of the special account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund may be carried over in succession and expended.

Article IX.—The Government shall annually draw up an estimate of the annual revenue and expenditure of the special account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund and present it to the Imperial Diet together with the general Budget of the annual Revenue and Expenditure.

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Article X.—The present Law shall come into force from the Thirty-ninth Fiscal Year.

Article XI.—The sum actually held on the day on which the present Law comes into force of the subscriptions to the conversion loan which were received into the general account prior to the enforcement of the said Law shall be transferred to the present special account.

The undisbursed balance of the estimated expenditure for loan redemption made with the subscriptions for the conversion loan mentioned in the preceding paragraph under the general account for the Thirty-eighth Financial Year of Meiji shall be brought over to the present special account.

Article XII.—The Law respecting the Indemnity Special Account shall be abolished upon expiration of the Thirty-eighth Fiscal year of Meiji.

Cash, negotiable paper, and reckonings with other accounts which belong to the Indemnity special account shall belong to the special account for the National Debt Consolidation Fund.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## FRANCE AND HER MILITARY FORCES.

London, March 1.

The French Chamber of Deputies by 344 to 174 has agreed to reduce the annual training of reservists and territorial troops to 15 and six days respectively despite strenuous opposition on the part of M. Rouvier, who declared he would not be a party to any weakening of the vital forces of the country.

## THE BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The British naval estimates include three thousand pounds for a wireless station at Hongkong. Turbines will be adopted in all vessels laid down during the present year.

## THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

A Japanese Famine relief fund has been opened at Melbourne.

## KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER

London, March 2.

King Edward is to have a meeting with the Kaiser Wilhelm shortly, probably aboard ship.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

An Anglo-French Convention has been signed, settling some differences that existed with reference to the New Hebrides, off the north-east coast of Australia.

## THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Altogether a more hopeful feeling prevails regarding the Conference at Algeciras,

although the negotiations are not making progress; it is understood that there are various influences at work to draw Germany and France together—notably the influence of the Tsar, who is anxious for a pacific settlement, without which he cannot obtain the much-needed loan from Paris.

## AMERICAN INSURANCE SCANDALS.

The annual report of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Co. states that the insurance scandal of last year resulted in the Company losing twenty-two million pounds sterling.

## AMERICA AND THE CHINA TROUBLES.

London, March 3.

It is stated in Washington that the War Department is prepared to dispatch 25,000 troops to China at one day's notice. This army would include 5,000 from the Philippines.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The Internal Arbitration and Peace Association passed a resolution expressing the opinion that it is urgently necessary that the British Government should come to a definite understanding with Japan with reference to Article 7 of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance.

In reply to this, Sir E. Grey (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) says that the resolution was passed under the assumption that Japan intended to demand increased naval and military expenditure on the part of Great Britain. Sir E. Grey explained that there was no foundation whatever for the report which caused this idea.

## BRITISH CRUISER ASHORE.

Later.

The cruiser *Donegal*, bound for China, has gone ashore in the Gulf of Suez. Tugs and lighters have been called for.

## THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF.

The Committee of the Senate has refused to report in favour of the bill revising the Philippines tariff and increasing the duty on European cotton goods. The bill is thus killed.

## ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

London, February 4.

An authoritative German statement indicates that a compromise is probable at Algeciras.

## THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

A Japanese Famine Relief Fund has been opened at the Mansion House, London.

The Victorian Government has forwarded fifty tons of flour to Japan.

## KING EDWARD.

King Edward has embarked on board the Royal yacht at Portsmouth en route to Cherbourg. He looked extremely well. The King travels incognito and meets President Fallieres and M. Rouvier at a dinner at the British Embassy in Paris on Sun 'day.

## THE KAISER.

The Kaiser visits Spain in April and probably goes to Greece on the occasion of the Olympic games, where he may meet King Edward, who will be cruising in the Mediterranean.

## AN AUSTRALIAN PROTEST.

Mr. Deakin, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, has addressed a protest to the Imperial Government against the discrimination of a shilling a ton in favour of Japanese coal under the Chinese customs tariff.

## ALGECIRAS.

London, March 4.

The Conference at Algeciras has adopted the bank scheme drafted by the Committee, which forms a sort of compromise between

the French and German projects with reference to Morocco. It is incomplete, however, in several important points and has been reserved for further discussion.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, chief of the British Mission, proposed that the Conference should consider the policing question on Monday while the bank question is officially before the Conference. The German, Austrian and Morocco delegates voted against this proposal.

#### THE "DONEGAL" RE-FLOATED.

The cruiser *Donegal* has been refloated.

#### A MUNIFICENT SUBSCRIPTION.

Sir Marcus Samuel heads the Mansion House Japan Famine fund with a donation of one thousand pounds sterling.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, March 5.

Eventually the Algeiras conference will agree to Sir Arthur Nicolson's proposal regarding the policing of Morocco. It appears that the Conference has reached its final stage when a resolution must soon become imperative. The Marquis Venosta, the Italian delegate, has made an eloquent appeal for conciliation.

#### THE JAPAN FAMINE.

The London Stock Exchange has subscribed £10,000 to the Mansion House Famine Fund.

#### PRINCESS ENA'S CONVERSION.

London, March 6.

The Bishop of Nottingham (the Rt. Rev. Robert Brindle, D. S. O.), is to be present at the reception of Princess Ena into the Roman Catholic Church, on Wednesday, at San Sebastian.

#### KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

King Edward called on President Fallières, and conversed with him for half an hour. M. Fallières returned the call immediately.

His Majesty gave a dinner at the British Embassy to President and Mme. Fallières, Premier and Mme. Rouvier, and a few others, including Baron de Courcelles, who was the special French Envoy at Copenhagen on the occasion of King Christian's funeral, and met the Kaiser there; he also met the Kaiser again at Berlin, and conferred with Prince von Bulow.

King Edward invited ex-President Loubet to dinner to-day.

#### THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

London, March 6.

The British Admiralty is taking out policies of insurance for about ten millions sterling against losses through the detention of merchant steamers which are to co-operate in the great naval manœuvres next summer.

#### WITHDRAWING FROM HALIFAX.

The last Imperial troops in Canada left Halifax yesterday.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Later.

In the Conference at Algeiras, the Russian delegate submitted a proposal for a Franco-Spanish police system in Morocco, as the only solution of the problem.

M. Revoil (French delegate) supported the proposal, and said France was prepared to organize a force of 2,000 Moors in eight principal ports of Morocco.

Herr von Radowitz (German delegate) opposed the proposal, and maintained that all the Powers should participate in the policing of Morocco, in order to secure "economic equality."

The British, Spanish and Portuguese delegates supported M. Revoil and the Russian proposal.

#### CANADIAN AID FOR THE FAMINE.

A subscription has been opened in Ottawa,

Canada, for the relief of distress caused by famine in Japan.

#### AMERICA'S OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

London, March 7.

The American Army and Navy Board recommends the putting into a state of defence Manila Bay, St. Bernardino strait, Guam, Honolulu, and both entrances to the Panama Canal, at an estimated cost of 50,000,000 dollars.

President Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress, says that the insular possessions of the United States should not be neglected if it is intended to hold them.

#### DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM GATACRE.

Major-General Sir William Forbes Gatacre, K. C. B., D. S. O., is dead, aged 63. Entering the British Army in 1874 he saw hard service in India, the Soudan and the Boer War.

#### THE "DONEGAL."

London, March 8.

The cruiser *Donegal* is returning to Malta.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE GERMAN NAVY.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has approved of the addition of five large cruisers to the fleet, to be employed abroad, and the construction of two 18,000 ton battleships and one 15,000 ton cruiser.

#### THE FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, over a discussion with regard to the Naval Estimates, M. Lockroy was cheered for a speech in which he declared that the naval programme was entirely inadequate, and in which he pointed out its importance in view of the event of a war with Germany.

#### AMERICA AND CHINA.

In the American Senate Senator Hale opposed the concentration of troops in the Philippines, which he described as equivalent to a declaration of war against China.

#### THE SPANISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Later.

The betrothal of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg took place at San Sebastian, when the Princess' abdication of the Protestant faith was received. Queen Christina was god-mother and Grand-Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria was god-father. King Edward was not present.

#### ALGECIRAS.

The Moorish delegates at Algeiras stand out for further concessions.

#### GERMAN NAVAL ADDITIONS.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag have passed the first installment of the cost of construction of two torpedo divisions and of four submarines at two and a half millions.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### MOROCCO.

London, March 7.

From Paris it is reported that an agreement between France and Germany regarding Morocco is believed to be remote. The situation is still uncertain.

#### DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

London, March 8.

In the course of a debate in the French Chamber with regard to the Separation Law the result was the defeat and resignation of the Government. Radical and progressive republican demonstrations were made against the Government, amid which M. Rouvier went out smiling.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont 1	F. Mar. 9
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 2	Sa. Mar. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia 3	Su. Mar. 11
Europe	N. I. D.	Bayern 4	M. Mar. 12
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra 5	M. Mar. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 15
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin 6	Th. Mar. 15
America	O. & O.	Doric 7	F. Mar. 16
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M. Mar. 19
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian 8	Sa. Mar. 24
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. Mar. 25
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Mar. 28
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Th. Mar. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. April 2

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 28th ult.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 20th ult.
- 3 Left Shanghai on the 7th inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 8th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 18th ult.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
- 8 Left Vancouver on the 5th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	Sa. Mar. 10
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. Mar. 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Mar. 12
Europe	P. & O.	Formosa	Tu. Mar. 13
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Tu. Mar. 13
America	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Mar. 13
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakui Maru	W. Mar. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. Mar. 16
Europe	N. D. L.	Bayern	Sa. Mar. 17
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Su. Mar. 18
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	M. Mar. 19
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W. Mar. 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	Su. Mar. 25
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. Mar. 27
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Mar. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. April 2
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	M. April 2
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumant Maru	Sa. April 7

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Falk*, Norwegian steamer, 1,380, G. W. Gadeson, 1st March,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Helm Bros., Ltd.

*Oregon* (45), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. Merrill, 2nd March,—Hongkong.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 2nd Mar.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 1st March, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Benedi*, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 2nd March,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 2nd March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Peleus*, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 2nd March,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homma, 3rd March,—Ujina, Ballast,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 3rd March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 13th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Hirundo*, Norwegian steamer, 1,343, O. Bjønness, 3rd March,—Otaru, General.—Drabble & Co.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 4th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 4th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Banca*, British steamer, 3,794, J. B. Fergusson, 4th March,—London via ports, and 3rd March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Silesia*, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 4th March,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 1st March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Queda*, British steamer, 4,944, R. H. Cooper, 5th March,—Rangoon, 10th Feb., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,866, H. Metzenthin, 5th March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th March, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Persia*, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Craglietto, 6th March,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 1st March, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 6th March,—Vancouver, B.C., 19th Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 6th March,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 13th Feb., Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Formosa*, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 6th



March.—Bombay via ports, and Kobe, 5th March, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 6th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Zoroaster*, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 7th March.—Christmas Island via Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Cormes & Co.  
*Alcinous*, British steamer, 4,278, Davis, 7th March.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 6th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 7th March.—Ujina, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Bingo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,870, T. L. Harrison, 7th March.—Ujina, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Dolores*, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 7th March.—Guam, General.—H. MacArthur & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Baralong*, British steamer, 2,684, A. Lee, 2nd March.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Themis*, Norwegian steamer, 1,208, Kroger, 2nd March.—Kobe, General.—Yamagato-ya.  
*Takeshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,199, Y. Nomura, 2nd March.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 2nd Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Rainbow* (14) U.S. cruiser, 6,206, Com. Gilmore, 3rd March.—Cavite, P.I.  
*Woodford*, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 3rd March.—Saigon via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Benvorlich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 3rd March.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cormes & Co.  
*Princess Alice*, German steamer, 6,721, Ch. Polack, 3rd March.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 3rd March.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 3rd March.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Nikko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 3rd March.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Erroll*, British steamer, 2,887, W. J. Lockhart, 4th March.—Vladivostok via Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 5th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th March.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Vennacher*, British steamer, 2,848, J. R. Gordon, 5th March.—Vladivostok, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 5th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yakut*, Russian gunboat, 823, Com. Burik, 6th March.—Vladivostok via Kobe and Nagasaki.  
*Camboman*, British steamer, 3,935, M. H. Morles, 6th March.—Vladivostok via Moji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kobe*, Austrian steamer, 2,929, G. Mikulich, 6th March.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Luckow*, British steamer, 1,216, Baddeley, 6th Mar.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pelens*, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 6th March.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 6th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 6th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Ranca*, British steamer, 3,794, J. B. Fergusson, 7th March.—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 7th March.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homma, 7th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benledi*, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 8th March.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cormes & Co.  
*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 8th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Dolores*, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 7th March.—Guam, General.—H. MacArthur & Co.  
*Alcinous*, British steamer, 4,278, D. Davies, 7th March.—Macassar, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 8th March.—Otaru, General.—Hokkaido Tanpo Kaisha.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 9.

The market remains as before reported.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
 Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
 Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65  
 Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.50 to 0.65  
 Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50  
 Mousseline de Laine, Grape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.32  
 Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 55 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
 Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50  
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80  
 Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25  
 Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... V. 300.00 to 310.00  
 Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 375.00 to 385.00  
 Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00  
 Indian Broach... 28.50 to 29.00  
 Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

The metal market practically unchanged.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... V. 4.30 to 4.50  
 Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65  
 do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95  
 do Hoop (¼" to 1½") 5.00 to 5.50  
 Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 12.00  
 Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 7.00 to 7.50  
 Tin Plates, golts. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65  
 Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.40

## KEROSENE.

No special feature to report.

American ... \$3.42  
 Russian ... 3.18  
 Tangkat ... 3.08

## SUGAR.

The market is still inactive.

Brown Takao ... V. 7.70 to 8.10  
 Brown Manila... 8.50 to 9.50  
 Brown China ... 7.20 to 12.00  
 White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60  
 White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

No change to record.

Java, Medium to best... 210.00 to 250.00  
 Calcutta, Medium to best ... 150.00 to 200.00  
 Madras (Karyak), Medium to best ... 90.00 to 120.00  
 Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The market has been excited this week and plenty of business has been done, at high prices. Sellers decline to give refusals and are confident of a further advance. Spring reeling of filatures are now coming on the market and meet a ready sale. Re-reels are very scarce and the business done is at extreme rates. One second-hand parcel of Five Girl crop is reported sold at yen 1,050 but there is no stock of good Joshiu Re-reels in first hands.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,100 to 1,120  
 Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —  
 Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,050 to 1,060  
 Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —  
 Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 1,020 to 1,030  
 Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 1,080 to 1,100  
 Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 1,010 to 1,020  
 Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 1,020 to 1,030  
 Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 990 to 1,000  
 Common—Coarse ... —  
 Re-reels—Extra ... Nom.  
 Re-reels—No. 1 ... —  
 Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 1,000 to 1,020  
 Re-reels—No. 2 ... 980 to 990  
 Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... Nom.  
 Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... 1,000 to 1,010  
 Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ... 980 to 985  
 Kakedas—No. 2 ... 960 to 970  
 Kakedas—No. 2½ ... 950 to 955

## WASTE SILK.

There is still a good demand and prices are strong. The better qualities are absent from stock. Probably some few arrivals may come in next month.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ... —  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... —  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... —  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... 90 to 95  
 Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Bushi, Good ... —  
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 90 to 95  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... —  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 120  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 100 to 105  
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... —  
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... 40 to 45

## HABUTAYE AT YOKOHAMA.

Enquiries from America and Europe have been made throughout the week. No special business, however, has been done owing to the high level of prices in connexion with the recent troubles in Fukui and other places. The present aspect of business is generally believed to be likely to continue throughout the week.

A telegram from Kawamata says that on March 7th, thirty-five hundred pieces of silk were sent to Yokohama. Prices are generally speaking stationary.

Quotations in the Yokohama market are as follows: "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	Yen.	6 me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½"	9.20	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.80
27"	9.30	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.00
36"	9.10	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.10

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½"	10.50	10.30	9.70	9.40
22½"	10.00	9.80	9.60	9.00
27"	9.80	9.70	8.90	9.00
36"	9.70	9.60	9.50	8.90

## "GOLD FEATHER" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
27"	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.20
36"	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.00

## DOMESTIC BUSINESS.

## RICE.

During the week, the rice market was active although fluctuating. The Osaka market was especially brisk and by this the Tokyo and Kobe markets were affected. This state of things will probably be kept up during the forthcoming week.

	Domestic	Foreign	Closing Price.
March	1,029,466	175,013	14.65
April			14.88
May			15.095

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.)	per koku.
Superior	Yen	14.71
Medium	Yen	14.09
Common	Yen	13.51
Average	Yen	14.10

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

Severe falls were experienced during the past week but on Friday the general condition was stationary.

As to the Railway Nationalization Bill no definite view has to be remarked. The general belief is that the bill will pass the Diet in spite of the serious opposition by nearly all the newspapers, etc., to the government proposal.

## EXCHANGE.

London spot silver unchanged, but forward ¼ higher has made China sterling quotations ¼ to ½ higher, and caused local rates on China to decline accordingly.  
 London—Bank T.T. ... 1/16 @ 1/16  
 — Bills on demand ... 2/16 @ 2/16  
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/16  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/16  
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/16  
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 256 @ 2/16  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 260  
 — 6 months' sight ... 261 1/2  
 Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100 100 1/2  
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 102 1/2  
 Shanghai—Bank sight ... 71 1/2  
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 73 1/2  
 India—Bank sight ... 151 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 153 1/2  
 America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2 @ 49 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 50  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2  
 Germany—Bank sight ... 208 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 212 1/2  
 Bar Silver (London) ... 29 1/2  
 \* Nominally.

# Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

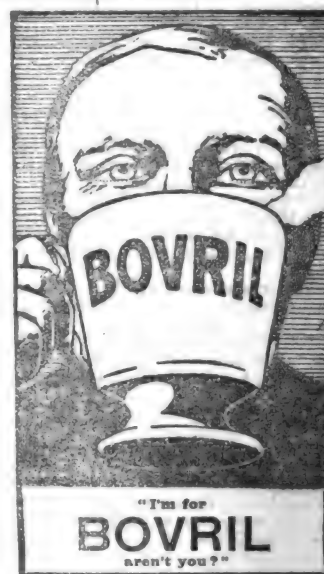
INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteful, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forster, Drugg and Chem. Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 225, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Mar. 12th, the "NIPPON MARU."  
—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 11th, the "VANGSZE."  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about March 11th, the "PERSIA."  
—Heller Bros.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Mar. 13th, at Daylight, the "FORMOSA."  
—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Mar. 13th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Mar. 13th, at Daylight, the "TELEMACHUS."  
—Butterfield & Swire.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

# The Japan Weekly Mail

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FATS CE QUE VOUS DEVOIS ADVISER QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On 12th March, 1906, at No. 64 Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of Mr. HAROLD CHARLES PIGOTT, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Patterson, New Jersey, in her 87th year, CLARA M. HEPBURN, wife of Dr. J. C. Hepburn, for many years a resident of Yokohama. By cable.

At her residence, 108, Yamashita-cho, on March 12th, EMMA, the beloved wife of Henry Ivison.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT left Japan for home on Friday.

A MINE drifted ashore in the district of Hoji not far from Kanazawa, on March 12.

COLONEL MIKAGE KE, of the Artillery, has been appointed Commander of the Tokyo Bay forts.

THE Mitsui, Sumitomo and Murai families intend to enter the fire insurance business, putting up a capital of five million yen.

AN industrial exhibition will be opened on March 15th in Osaka in commemoration of the war. It will last till June 15th.

CAPTAIN PRINCE HIGASHIFUSHIMI, Commander of the *Takachiho*, one of the South China Squadron, left Tokyo on March 12th for Yokosuka.

MR. AIMI IWAO, ex-manager of the Yokohama branch of the Imai-Shoten, has started a share and stock business at No. 64, Yokohama. He will attend principally to transactions in Exche-

quer bonds, shares of the prominent mercantile companies, etc., and will make efforts to invite foreign capital into Japan.

A SERIOUS conflagration occurred at 10.30 a.m. on March 9th in Annaka-machi near Maebashi, destroying 163 houses, including a theatre and a post office.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the Chinese Government are appointing Consuls of their own at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. This is an entirely new departure.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the *Jiji* says that fire broke out at the Green Island Cement Factory, Hongkong, burning down one of the buildings. It was insured for twenty thousand dollars.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI, Japanese Ambassador in London, will leave Southampton on March 18th by the N. D. L. steamer *Prins Heinrich*. He is expected to arrive at Yokohama on May 1st.

EARLY on the morning of March 7th, two men armed with swords entered the house of a *saké* dealer named Nakayama at Kawasaki. The intruders, who appeared to be coolies, stole fifty yen.

Two men broke into the dwelling of a merchant named T. Asaba, Toshima-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, on the night of March 11th. After having menaced the occupants, the intruders stole a small sum of money.

VICE-ADMIRAL SAITO, Minister for the Navy, on the evening of March 13th entertained at the Mitsui Club, Sir Malcolm McEacharn, Japanese Honorary Consul at Melbourne, and some officials of the British Embassy.

AH CHING (49) residing at No. 144, Yamashita-cho, was arrested by the Kaga-cho Police on March 12th on a charge of having smoked opium. Subsequently he was removed to the Yokohama District Court.

THE training squadron under Rear-Admiral Shimamura arrived at Tsintao about noon on March 9th. The German naval officers at the port entertained the Japanese officers and cadets. The fleet had left Wei-hai-wei the previous day.

THE Crown Prince, who returned to Tokyo on March 10th to be present at the funeral services held at the Buddhist temple, Hongwanji, Tsukiji, in honour of officers and men who died in the war, left on Sunday for Hayama by the 2.10 p.m. train.

ACCORDING to a Chinese paper, the Russians at Harbin and surrounding districts are plundering and insulting the natives. It is added that the Chinese authorities in these districts connived at the Russian violence, probably they were entirely powerless.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor and Empress, in recognition of the benevolent services of the Ladies' Patriotic Society during the war, will be present at the general meeting to be held in May, and will encourage the further development of the society.

A REPORT has been received in Tokyo from Totomi province to the effect that owing to the severe cold this year, the young shoots of the tea plants have been much injured. The crop of new tea will consequently be less than in average years.

THE Standing Committee of the Japanese Press Union met on the evening of March 9th at the Kairaku-In, Tokyo. It was decided to present a petition to the Government and to the Diet asking for the abolition of clauses in the Criminal Code providing for the imprisonment of journal-

ists; the exemption of postage on newspapers; reduction of telegraph charges by half, etc. To further these objects a special committee consisting of five journalists was elected.

THE converted cruisers *Karasaki Maru* (formerly the *Ekaterinoslav*), *Manshu Maru* (formerly the *Manchuria*) and *Matsue Maru* (formerly the *Sungari*) have been included in the standing squadrons as warships. As a result, the word "Maru" is no larger attached to their names.

A FISHERMAN named O. Takanashi (39) attempted to murder his adopted father and grandfather at Uraga on the night of March 10th, inflicting severe injuries on their heads with a knife. The culprit was arrested on the following morning in the village of Minamimura. Family discord was the cause.

MR. H. SUZUKI, one of the judges of the Utsunomiya District Court, has been transferred to the Yokohama District Court and ordered to control the preliminary examination of the criminal section. The preliminary examination judge of the Yokohama District Court has been removed to the Tokyo Appeal Court.

ON the evening of March 10th a man broke into the house of a wealthy old woman named Yoshi Watanabe, in Futaba-cho, Honjo, Tokyo. The intruder killed an old female servant and attempted to steal some articles. Attracted by the unusual noise, neighbours appeared upon the scene, and the robber escaped without any booty.

WHILE His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught was attending the Misono Theatre, at Nagoya on March 12th, fire broke out in the Chitoseza near by. Owing to the strong north-westerly wind, the flames extended to three large buildings adjoining which were all burnt down. Fortunately the disaster did not interrupt the entertainment in the Misono theatre.

SOME Tokyo papers say that Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, will be appointed Chief of the General Staff Office, and General Viscount Sakuma, Commander of the Tokyo Defences, will be transferred to the island as Governor-General. It is also said that General Baron Nogi will probably be ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the latter change.

THE nominal editors of the *Nichi Nichi* and eight other Tokyo papers have been punished with a fine of twenty yen each in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having infringed the Press Regulations. These journals published detailed reports of the preliminary proceedings in a criminal case—the alleged murder of two silk merchants by T. Okubo, who is still undergoing examination in the Court.

ON March 11th, sixty-four Russian officers, including Major-General Kaelkevitch, commander of the Siberian Rifles, and 4,121 men arrived at Nagasaki by the volunteer ship *Voronej* and the British steamer *Memmouthshire* from Vladivostock on their way to Odessa. The same day, twenty-three American officers and 609 men called at the same port in the *Sheridan* en route from the Philippines for home.

ONE hundred and fifty leading politicians belonging to the *Seiyu-kai* held a dinner party on the evening of March 7th at the Sanryoku-tei tea house, in Shiba Park in honour of Baron Suyematsu, who was in Europe on a special mission during the late war. Mr. Haseba gave a brief address extolling the meritorious services rendered by Baron Suyematsu in connexion with the war. The Baron in reply delivered a speech detailing his experiences.



## THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION BILL.

The Special Committee to which the Government bill regarding the nationalization of private railways was referred, met for the first time at 10 50 a.m. on March 9th. Mr. Haseba presided. Marquis Saionji (Premier), General Terauchi (Minister for War), Mr. Sakatani (Minister for Finance), Mr. Yamagata (Minister for Communications), and other members of the Cabinet and Government delegates were present. Mr. Oishi Masami, the well-known Progressist, put a series of questions which he itemized under eight heads.

Marquis Saionji, in reply, said that the principle of making all railways state-owned had been in the mind of successive Governments since the construction of the first line in Japan. It was the first business of those in office at the present time to encourage the development of various industries and so to strengthen the bases of the national finances. To this end, it was believed, the improvement of railways ought to be the first step to be taken. The Government hoped to achieve further improvement of means of transportation so as to make them fit to deal with the requirements of commerce and industry as well as to meet the dictates of military necessity.

General Terauchi, Minister for War, added to the remarks of the Premier that during the Japan-China war and the Russo-Japanese war, considerable inconvenience was experienced with regard to the various private railways. The measures necessary for national defence had to be classified under two heads: offensive and defensive. Japan had not in the foregoing wars experienced the necessity to act on a defensive movement—only on the offensive. If, unfortunately, defensive measures required to be adopted, the inconveniences connected with private railways must be accentuated.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, spoke at some length, pointing out that the State purchase of private railways would not endanger the basis of national finance. The loan to be raised for the carrying out of the project is to be redeemed within forty years, and it was not intended that it should be repaid by the imposition of new taxes but instead by the profits on the railways. A portion of the profits earned was to be appropriated towards a fund for the improvement of the railways so that no anxiety need be entertained by subscribers to the loan. Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications, said that as a result of the railways becoming State property the freight and passage traffic would be at a lower rate than was now the case. He further explained that the Government did not intend to provide a special department for railway affairs, but would appoint a directing official in place of the present director of the Railway Bureau. Mr. M. Kato, a member of the Special Committee, asked a question, to which Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications, replied that in the first place the Government had no idea as to whether the present railways were to be altered to broad gauge; (2) uniformity of administration could not be enforced unless the lines were nationalized; (3) the nature and extent of railway improvements during the next forty years had not yet been definitely arranged; and (4) the Government authorities would give close attention to repairs, etc., on private railways until their purchase within five years.

Mr. Yamauchi, Director of the Railway

Bureau, also gave a brief explanation, after which the Committee rose at 12.20 p.m.

The session was resumed at 1.20 p.m. Mr. Kato introduced further questions to which Mr. Nakakoji, Vice-Minister for Communications, and other Government delegates gave replies. At 3 p.m., the session closed.

On March 10th, the committee met at 10.50 a.m. Questioned by Mr. Y. Asano, a member of the Committee, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, said expenses will be economized by bringing all railways under one control. Naturally freight and passenger rates would be reduced so as to encourage the development of industry and commerce.

Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications, gave an explanation as to improvements on railways, estimate of profits, etc. After a question had been put by Mr. M. Kanaoka, Marquis Saionji made a brief speech in which he said that the step taken by the Government to nationalize the railways was their first object among *post bellum* undertakings. At noon the meeting closed.

The Committee met again at 10.30 a.m. on March 13th. General Terauchi, and other Ministers and Government delegates were present. Mr. S. Hayami, one of the committee submitted questions in connexion with financial administrations in the event of private railways being nationalized. The questions were not answered by the Government delegates, Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, being absent. Mr. Oto, of the Daido Club, presented questions as to (1) the reasons for securing the uniformity of railways; (2) the reasons for nationalizing the railways for national defence; (3) the capacity of transportation, the economizing of expenses, the lowering of freight and fares, etc., after the railways come under Government control; (4) foreign examples with regard to the benefits of nationalized railways; and (5) the opposition of Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, and the leading business men of Tokyo. Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications said that with regard to the reasons for securing the uniformity of the railways and the interests concerned, the Premier, and he had given explanations at previous meetings. For the rest, other Government delegates would give explanations. In connexion with the special privileges given to the Nippon Railway Company, Mr. K. Muramatsu, one of the Committee, commented on Art. 9 of the bill—to the effect that the Government will assess the value of private railways after investigation by commissioners, and their valuation will be taken as final. Mr. Nakakoji, Vice-Minister for Communications, replied that the alleged privileges given to the Nippon Railway Co. were made in 1881. The Government's promise was regarded as imperfect in law; consequently there would be no inconvenience involved in the abolition or amendment of the contract. The valuation to be made by the examiners would be a convenient method of transferring private property to the State. The Minister for Finance having now arrived Mr. Hayami repeated his questions and Mr. Kubo supported him. Mr. Sakatani said that the Government intended to purchase the railways by issuing loan bonds during seven years as had already been explained. Therefore there need be no anxiety as to any fall in the price of bonds. Suppose that the sale of loan bonds took place on the public market and the sellers intended to buy railway shares before the lines were nationalized, the price of shares must

go up and there would be little profit for the purchasers, who would abandon their intention to exchange the bonds in their possession for railway shares. This was in the very nature of national finance. Mr. T. Nishimura addressed questions as to the fluctuation of bonds in the public market, to which the Minister for Finance briefly replied. At noon, the meeting closed.

At 10.45 a.m. on March 13th, the committee resumed its session. At the outset of the discussion, Mr. Takatomi said that in regard to several questions already submitted, the Government delegates had not given the necessary explanations and it appeared that they merely intended to hoodwink the committee by giving vague answers. He dwelt upon several questions. For one, the Government's plan was to purchase over thirty railways within five years. In what order were they to be acquired?

Mr. Nakakoji, Vice-Minister for Communications, replied that it had not yet been settled which was to be the first railway purchased.

Mr. Taketomi.—Asked what was the Government's idea in arranging for five years since there was not yet any decision as to the order of purchasing them.

Mr. Nakakoji.—As the Minister for Finance has explained, the Government authorities have temporarily fixed five years in accordance with financial convenience.

Mr. Taketomi.—Will the Government abandon the intention to purchase the railways if there is any financial inconvenience?

Mr. Nakakoji.—Please put off the question with reference to financial affairs, till the Minister concerned is present.

Mr. Taketomi.—During the late war, many locomotives and carriages were hired by the military authorities and sent to Manchuria. As the result of their onerous employment, many of them were damaged. The Kyushu and Sanyo Railway Companies are now repairing damaged locomotives and carriages by raising loans abroad. The Government will also be responsible for such repairs when these railways are purchased. What amount will the Government need for that purpose?

Mr. Yamanouchi, Director of the Railway Bureau.—The bill provides an article for that purpose. The expenses necessary for repairs are to be defrayed from the income of the railways nationalized.

Being further questioned by Messrs. Taketomi, Okada and Noda, Mr. Nakakoji said that the Government would of course make the utmost efforts to increase railway business by adopting the best systems devised by official and private companies. Mr. Hirai, Director of the Railway Industry Bureau, said that on account of the nature of construction and the location of some railways, the running expenses on different lines would vary considerably. The Shin-yetsu, Chuo and O-u Railways cost more in running expenses than other railways. General Terauchi, Minister for War, said that with regard to the bringing of the railways under Government control, adequate reasons were given at the time when Mr. M. Oishi submitted his lengthy question. He added that suppose an enemy landed on the Kii peninsula (Wakayama prefecture), a force needed to destroy him must be concentrated on the frontier. For transporting such an army, all the railways would exclusively be needed as the combined systems could alone supply the needed number of carriages. Any one of the private railways would be unable to meet such an emergency or be able to keep up the necessary reserve of

carriages. At the present moment the transportation of two or three hundred thousand soldiers at one time was entirely impossible. In the Japan-China war much difficulty was experienced. Consequently at the outbreak of the Japan-Russia war, the Government invested several million yen in trying to avoid the inconvenience previously experienced in the transportation of the armies. Yet many difficulties were encountered and the authorities were finally induced to bring forward their proposal that all the railways should be placed under state control. Mr. Yamano-uchi, Director of the Railway Bureau, also spoke, after which the Committee rose adjourning the discussion till the following day, March 14th.

The committee which is discussing the Railway Nationalization Bill met again on March 14th. The questions put were almost similar to those propounded at the previous proceedings, and the Government delegates duly replied to them. Mr. Haseba, chairman of the committee, declared that the discussion had now been completed but that the Bill providing for the purchase of the Seoul-Fusan Railway must be taken up. Mr. Muramatsu, one of the Committee, asked whether the Government could purchase under this bill a railway which was constructed under a charter given by the sovereign of Korea? Mr. Nakakoji, one of the Government delegates, replied that the railway had been constructed in a foreign country but that the company which built it had been organized in accordance with Japanese law. Owing to that fact there was no difference between the Seoul-Fusan railway and a railway in Japan. At 2.15 p.m. the Committee rose.

In connexion with the Railway Nationalization Bill, the members of the Lower House belonging to the Daido Club, held a conference on March 14th and decided to unanimously support the Government's proposal.

#### TOKYO TRAM FARES.

What are known in Tokyo as "The Three Inner Circuit Electric Tramway Companies" have decided to ask permission to raise the uniform rate for passengers from 3 sen to 5 sen per person. This with the one sen traffic tax added would mean a uniform rate of 6 sen per person for rides varying from 300 yards to 5 or 6 miles. The *Fiji Shimpō* discusses the subject in a lengthy article published on Saturday last. It first states the alleged reasons for the proposed alteration in the rates charged. The Companies say that the present rates do not enable them to form an adequate reserve fund, nor do they leave any margin for necessary repairs. If the Companies are bent on having a substantial reserve fund, they certainly, with the present rates, can not pay the shareholders a fair dividend. With a uniform 5 sen rate they could pay a dividend of about 10 per cent., and accumulate a suitable reserve fund at the same time. On this representation of the case the *Fiji* comments as follows:—The uniform 3 sen rate was fixed by the Companies themselves quite voluntarily. Whether it is a high rate or a low rate we do not pretend to know and most of the citizens who use the cars are as ignorant as we are on this point. At all events it is a fact that the Directors have hitherto represented to the shareholders that the present charge is quite adequate and have actually distributed dividends ranging from about 8 to 13 per

cent., per annum, and even now are paying over 10 per cent. This story about the inadequacy of their profits is circulated for the first time to-day. One would suppose that a number of business men would be able to make a pretty correct estimate of the amount of traffic on the lines and of the sum of money that would annually be realized. According to their own statements the Companies have been paying higher dividends than they were warranted in doing on strictly business principles. To neglect to form a good reserve fund is a sure way of ruining the whole electric car business. One way of getting out of the mess into which they have run things is that as an atonement for the deception the companies have practised on the public, or for their ignorance, certain office-holders on the Directorate should resign, and it is alleged that already certain resignations have been sent in. But for only one or two to go out of office does not meet the case at all. The Directors should certainly resign in a body and hand over the affairs of the Companies to clearer-headed and more careful administrators. The new Directors should set themselves to examine impartially the affairs of the companies with a view to deciding whether the state of the Companies' accounts actually render the proposed higher rate a necessity. This and this alone would tend to allay the uneasiness now prevailing and restore confidence in the soundness of the business principles of the three Companies concerned. As matters now stand, the confidence of the public has been rudely shaken. We have little doubt, continues the *Fiji*, that were the accounts of the Companies closely scrutinized many irregularities would be found. There are unquestionably too many weak points in their organization. To us it seems that the present is a suitable time for an amalgamation of the three concerns. It would save much expense and would be a great convenience to the public to be able to travel anywhere over the lines of the inner circuit with the same ticket. If after the Companies have been united thoroughly reliable auditors and other business men are of opinion that the present rate is too low, then let it be raised by all means, but the sudden and unsatisfactory way in which the change has been proposed has naturally created the suspicion that the public is not being fairly dealt with in this matter.

#### THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

An address, which is invested with peculiar interest at the present time, was delivered at the Royal Institution in London in the end of January by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, whose *History of France* is the standard work for English students. He began by pointing out the extreme prejudice which French law showed against all unauthorised associations, a heritage from the individualistic traditions of the Revolution. Nevertheless, at the close of the nineteenth century religious Orders, though existing only on sufferance, were more numerous and powerful than at the end of the ancient régime. The ordinary clergy had no special sympathy with these Regulars, and would have welcomed any honest measures to limit their excessive growth. The power of the French Church had lain in its administrative ability, and it was admirably fitted to work in harmony with the State. After analysing the provisions of the Separation Law, Mr. Bodley described three attitudes towards it

discernible in France. The moderate Republicans thought it an act of repression, aimed at that religious liberty which was fully guarded by the Concordat; the Government held that the relations with the Vatican had become intolerable, and had better be ended before things became worse; while the philosophical Radicals considered the Concordat a scheme of privilege for Rome, which was impossible under a régime of liberty. On administrative grounds Mr. Bodley regretted the change, as the first important breach in the great Napoleonic edifice of reconstruction. "The Concordat was a work of stupendous genius, and the Separation Law was the work of ordinary mortal men."

#### SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

The bronze statue of Sir Thomas Jackson was unveiled with appropriate ceremonial in Hongkong on February 24th by the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan. The usual complimentary speeches were made on the occasion, Sir Matthew in particular being very felicitous. He said:—

In the three months that I spent in England in 1904 between my return from the Gold Coast and my departure for Hongkong, I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of three men whose powers of mind, strength of character, and attractiveness of personality far transcended those which fall to the common lot. And I recognised in these three men the type that had maintained, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the greatness of the British Empire outside the metropolitan country. The first of the three was Sir George Dashwood Taubman Goldie, who, while guiding the affairs of the Royal Niger Company, had secured the mouths of the Niger for Great Britain. The second was Sir Frank Swettenham, who, in a long connection with the Malay States, raised them to their present prosperous condition. The third was the man who, for 26 years, steered the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank through difficulties and dangers to opulence and security, who tempered wise caution with equally wise boldness; British earnestness with Irish joyfulness, and necessary strictness with genuine kindness. It is his whose features—done in bronze—by Mr. Raggio we shall now see before us, and shall admire with the esteem and respect Sir Thomas Jackson so well deserves.

Sir Thomas Jackson, remarks the *Hongkong Daily Press*, in the course of some musings, is one of those men whose memory does not need a monument to keep it alive. In his case the words *Si Monumentum, circumspice* are most aptly applicable. As Sir Henry Blake said in 1899, when Mr. Thomas Jackson was receiving the letters patent of knighthood, "Who does not know T. J.? I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that if letters were dropped in the post in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London, Frisco, Santa Fe, and the little post office of the Straits of Magellan addressed 'T. J., China,' they would find their way into the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Queen's Road." In more serious vein, the Governor of that day referred to "the tongue of good report, that crystallised estimate of a man who has been for many years in a prominent position before the public, and whose acts and thoughts and feelings have become facts in the general welfare." The keynotes of that "good report" were honesty and ability. Sir Thomas Jackson's ability was apparent to all, and his superlative honesty was an article of faith with all who had dealings of any kind with him. We get the impression, indeed, that he is not merely an honest man—"the noblest work of God"—but that his fellow-men look up to him as a kind of commercial saint. His unflagging energy went beyond banking, beyond money-making; he did "good work for the general interest of the empire," and so set an example that might well be taken by some other Irishmen of these degenerate days. His ingenious character was displayed in the manner with which he accepted the honour of knighthood. He named the colleagues whom he considered to have done ungrudging "sterling service to the Empire," Messrs. Cameron and Hillier. He was happy in his remark that he looked upon the Hongkong Bank as his "Number one wife," and the laughter and applause did not obscure the recognition that he had for many years been a very devoted husband indeed. It is worth remembering that he then had "the greatest opinion of the future of Hongkong," and we may be pardoned the little superstitious touch of suggesting that the presence of the mere effigy of such a man in Hongkong should be regarded as "good joss."

## THE NANCHANG MURDERS.

Saturday, March 10.

Shanghai papers contain very little more news concerning the murders at Nanchang than has already been published in Japan. The *North China Daily News* prints extracts from a translation of the official report by Viceroy Chou Fu at Nanking, which was sent to the Waiwupu:

"On the 29th day of the first moon in the town of Nanchang itself, the Catholic missionary Lacruche, had invited the sub-prefect Chiang to a dinner, without ceremony, to discuss the religious matters of Taupou and an affair between Catholics and Protestants which had occurred at Yukiang.

"On both sides there was discussion about these subjects. A knife and a pair of scissors were taken and it was said that the death of the sub-prefect would at once settle the matter. The sub-prefect then took up the small knife on the table to commit suicide, but the pain prevented him from completely killing himself. He states that some one then enlarged the wound with two cuts with scissors, and these latter wounds are very serious. The sub-prefect is not able to speak or tell more at present, but when he regained consciousness he himself wrote these details."

The story sounds very unconvincing. With regard to the Rev. H. C. Kingham, who with his wife and one child, was murdered at Nanchang, we learn from the *Shanghai Mercury* that he came out to China in 1894 and had been in charge in the Nanchang-fu district for six or seven years. His wife was the sister of another missionary working in the same province in the mission station called Sin-chang-hsian. Nanchang-fu is one of the four largest cities in China and is supposed to have a population of a million people. The Methodist Episcopal mission is strongly represented there, having altogether eight missionaries. The officials have always been very friendly to missionaries in the district. Mr. Kingham's married sister—Mrs. Hopkins—along with her husband, are on their way out from home to assist in the work at Nanchang-fu, they having left home on the 20th February per the German Mail steamer *Prince Eitel Friedrich*.

Under date of February 27, a correspondent at Kiukiang wired to the *Shanghai Mercury*:

From the refugees who arrived here this afternoon I have been able to obtain full details of the riot. It appears that on Sunday morning Nanchang was placarded with posters calling a meeting of the gentry, scholars and people to consult on the alleged outrageous action of the Roman Catholic priests. Thousands attended and the excitement was intense. When the riot began the priest accused of wounding the magistrate was the special object of a brutal attack.

The Rev. H. C. Kingham earlier in the day had been repeatedly warned by the officials to leave, but as the quarrel was only with Roman Catholics he declined.

Everything belonging to the Roman Catholics was destroyed, and immense damage has been done. Three hundred orphan girls have been scattered.

The property of the Methodist Episcopal Mission and the China Inland Mission is untouched. Mr. E. T. C. Werner, the British Consul, is taking vigorous action.

Other telegrams printed in our contemporary read:—

Kiukiang, 28th February, 2.25 p.m.

The Rev. A. P. Quirnbach, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, who has remained in Nanchang, telegraphs that there is a panic in Nanchang and that thousands of people are leaving fearing the arrival of foreign gunboats.

Gracie Kingham was buried to-day.

Nanchang, 28th February.

The number of the Catholic priests who were killed is six in all. One of them was the head of the French School and the rest namely Liang, Hsu, Kin, Lu, and Meng are all Marist Brothers. Governor Hu has issued a proclamation to punish under martial law any one who commits riotous actions.

Writing from Kiukiang, the *Mercury's* correspondent says:—"The immediate cause of this terrible uprising is said to be a dispute about land between the Catholics and the officials. The Hsien magistrate on Thursday evening went to supper with some of the priests to talk this matter over again. Angry words were spoken and the Hsien is said to have taken one of the knives from the table and cut his own throat. Next morning the story was all over the city that the R. C. priests had tried to murder the Magistrate! The Governor put out a proclamation saying that things were not clear and he would make an enquiry on the morrow. No news has reached us as to what transpired at that enquiry, but the following day the riot, attended with such awful results to so many, took place. The Kinghams seem to have suffered solely through their proximity to the Catholic Mission."

Mr. Spencer Lewis writing to the *N. C. Daily News* says:—"We hear that the Kinghams were urged to leave two or three times before they attempted to do so. They were beaten to death, stripped, and the body of Mrs. Kingham thrown into a pond. Mr. Kingham lived for a few hours afterwards, and the older child till the next day. The younger child was saved by a soldier, who caught her, and covering her with his clothing took her to the house of the amah. The soldiers came to Miss Warr, and surrounding her, took her to their camp. The crowd were throwing stones into the China Inland place, but word being sent, the soldiers came on the run, and the two families were also taken to the camp."

Tuesday, March 13.

The mystery surrounding the Nanchang magistrate's interview with the French Fathers on the 22nd February is still involved in the densest cloud of contradictory stories. The clearest account of the tragedy appears in the *N. C. Daily News*, from the pen of an American missionary, who was a close observer on the spot from February 22nd to February 26th. He says:—

"Evidence is to hand to show that Wang, a French priest, invited the Nanchang Magistrate to supper on Thursday, the 22nd of February, to discuss the Sinchang troubles of last year, which the Magistrate, Chiang, took a prominent part in adjusting. Several culprits were still at large and the demand was made for these men or a large sum of money; and six Catholics, implicated in a murder case some years ago, must also be released. The Magistrate pleaded that he must get the consent of his superiors; he dared not take so much upon himself alone. He was pressed to sign an agreement; he refused, saying: 'Even if I did, I could not carry it out.' The priest, enraged, said that if he, Chiang, died the case would be easily settled. It seems Chiang tried to get away, but was detained in the guest hall, where it appears, a knife was put in his hand, with which he cut himself slightly—a horizontal cut, not deep. Almost immediately he was struck by a weapon in the hands, the magistrate thinks, of a coarse person, not the priest himself. The weapon was probably a pair of shears, inflicting a deep wound and cutting the oesophagus, so that swallowed food oozed out of the aperture. He fell, and was left lying there. His attendants had all been compelled to remain outside, as private business was to be discussed. Priest Wang hurried immediately to the Governor's yamen, and tried to bring a charge against the magistrate of suicide with intent to involve the Catholic Mission.

"During the priest's absence, the magistrate's underlings came in and found their superior lying in a pool of blood. Being unable to speak, he made signs, and a tablet was brought upon which he wrote asking for his brother to come immediately, also that no disturbance should be made, and naming Wang as the guilty party. His family, the prefect, and others soon arrived, and there was a notable scene. The Governor dispatched two hundred troops to surround and protect the premises, and prevent the escape of anyone. Before long the Provincial Judge arrived, and Wang and the magistrate were confronted, the magistrate pointing to Wang as the responsible person. Early next morning the wounded man was carried to his yamen. To have engaged a foreign doctor would have impaired his dignity, but he lingered on in a moribund condition.

There seems little doubt that had the Governor, H. E. Hu, taken strong action at the outset the riot could have been avoided for the meeting which preceded the massacre did not come together till 10 o'clock on the following Sunday morning. Our Shanghai contemporary points out that "Nanchang has for years had the reputation of being a turbulent, anti-foreign place. It was at Nanchang that the late Mr. Baber had an adventure which threatened to be fatal, but for his coolness, promptitude, and courage, which turned the hostility of the populace into admiration. Of late years, the Protestant missionaries have been carrying on work there with much success, but there have been constant troubles in Kiangsi between the Roman Catholics and the Chinese, as there must continue to be until the Roman Catholic missionaries abandon their assumption of official rank, which the Protestant Missions had the good sense to decline from the first."

Some attempt was certainly made to control the mob on the fatal morning, but the number of troops engaged was altogether insufficient, while it is also evident that had Mr. Kingham and his devoted wife heeded the warnings sent them by the officials they might have escaped their doom. The story of their death is very sad. We quote again from the *N. C. Daily News*:—

"Not far from the back door of the Boys' School just mentioned was the entrance to the Brethren Mission occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kingham (English) with two children. Morning service was still going on when Mr. Kingham was warned to flee. He came outside and was immediately attacked. His wife came running to him, and was struck down too. An officer of the City Guard coming by at the moment endeavoured to rescue them, and succeeded in getting them upstairs. But some friends came in and drove them with blows into the garden, whence both husband and wife rushed for safety into a pond in the garden. They were dragged from this and again beaten. Rescue came, and chairs were prepared to take them away, but the mob got the upper hand again, and they were taken once more into the house, the doors of which were sealed. But the seals were no use against the mob. Some men broke into the house at the back, and Mrs. Kingham was killed and thrown with her husband into the pond. Mr. Kingham had still some life in him, but he expired at about 7 p.m. They had been stripped of all their clothing, and their fate was as bitter as it could be. The plucky amah rushed down the street, bearing the youngest child in her arms. Though beaten and wounded several times about the head and face, she got her precious charge away uninjured. The elder child, a pretty girl, was fearfully injured about the head, but was still alive when the rescuing party got her on board the Governor's launch for Kiukiang. She has died since.

As our contemporary points out, the one bright spot in the blackness of the tragedy was the pluck of the amah who saved the baby at the risk of her own life. In all the massacres of foreigners which have stained China's modern annals tales such as this have been recorded, and it was the same in India during the Mutiny: the love and devotion of the native servants saving many a child or defenceless woman from a terrible fate.

Thursday, March 15.

A long account of the events leading up to the recent murders at Nanchang, which is stated to be the official report made by the Roman Catholic Bishop to the French authorities has appeared in Shanghai.

It seems that on the 22nd the sub-prefect arrived at the Mission at 3 p.m. All through the dinner he avoided reference to the Sinchang affair, but continually complained that he was not properly appreciated by his superiors. It was not until he had risen from the table that the magistrate mentioned the affair he had proposed to discuss, and he then propounded a series of conditions. Mr. Lacruche began to doubt if the magistrate had any authority to treat at all, asked him to put his demands in writing, in order that they might be referred to the higher ecclesiastical authorities. He offered a pencil for the purpose, but the magistrate preferred to go into the room of the priest's secretary, where



he was left alone to write. A quarter of an hour passed. During that interval Chiang came to the door of the secretary's room and called a soldier, to whom he gave an order in a low voice, and who then hastily quitted the Mission. The magistrate returned to the room and told a servant who was sent to him with tea that he did not wish to be disturbed. He closed the door. Some moments later a servant, crossing the hall, heard groans coming from the secretary's room. He looked in and saw the magistrate stretched on a long chair bleeding from the neck and trying to enlarge the wound. The servant informed the missionary, who having discovered the magistrate's attempt at suicide, hurried off at once to the Governor to report what had occurred. At the Mission meanwhile every attention was paid to the wounded magistrate, who was unable to speak but made signs for a pencil with which, lying in the long chair, he wrote during that night and the following morning a number of short letters. One was addressed to Mr. Lacruce, another to the interpreter. The purport of each was that the magistrate was dying to save the people of Sinchang and not to break his word to those whom he had promised to save. In a letter to his brother he said: "An evil spirit is pursuing me; and I am dying in order to save the people."

#### STATE PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS.

Tuesday, March 13.

Excitement over this project prevails throughout the country and sympathy with the attitude taken by Mr. Kato Takaaki—the late Minister for Foreign Affairs—towards the whole question of the purchase of the railways is very strong. The Japanese press is almost without exception, opposed to the measure. The columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* have for days past been occupied with long articles which set forth very clearly the serious objections, legal, financial and economic, that may be advanced against the proposed action of the Saionji Cabinet. There seems to be little hope of the rejection of the Bill in the House of Representatives, though Count Okuma's party is doing its best to induce the Daido Club members to vote against it. Had Mr. Kato entertained any hopes of the rejection of the Bill by the Diet it is not probable that he would have resigned. The reasons for his resignation were stated in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* immediately after his resignation was accepted. His objections to the bill are three in number. (1) In that it forces private companies to sell their property despite the fact that the Law has already guaranteed its tenure by them for a lengthy period,—(25 years),—the Bill constitutes a serious infringement of individual rights, and is contrary to the spirit of the constitution and, if passed, is likely to do infinite harm. (2) The purchase of the railways by the State, if carried out, will involve another huge loan and this at a time when the country is already overburdened with debt. The proposed measure would seriously interfere with the contemplated consolidation of the public debt and other important financial measures. (3) The Government takes it for granted that it can administer the purchased railways in such a manner that they will become a valuable asset to the State, that huge profits will certainly be forthcoming. But the history of these railways hitherto and the experience of experts in railway traffic do not warrant the optimism with which the Government is taking up this gigantic enterprise. Mr. Kato tells us that before deciding to resign he stated his views very fully to members of the Cabinet, but failed to get any support and hence he resolved that it was his duty to the country to make a public protest against a policy so fraught with manifold risks as this projected state purchase of all Japan's railways. What will be the attitude of the House of Peers to the bill is not quite

certain. The Kenkyukai members are said to be in favour of it. Such opposition as there is so far lacks organization. If the Bill passes the Lower House it is highly improbable that it will be negatived in the House of Peers.

The *Jiji Shimpō* gives an estimate as to the attitude of members of the Lower House as follows:—

	Supporting.	Opposing.	Unknown.
Seiyu-kai .....	110	20	15
Progressists ...	13	80	5
Seiko Club ...	10	20	3
Daido Club ...	20	10	—
Unaffiliated ...	—	—	2
	153	130	25

The attitude of the Daido Club is uncertain.

In view of the proposed nationalization of railways in Japan, the bill for which is now before a Committee of the Diet, the following article from the New York *Outlook* concerning German state-owned railways as compared with American roads is interesting:—

The advantages and disadvantages of government ownership of railways as exemplified in Germany are set forth in a popular and interesting way by Mr. Charles Edward Russell in the current number of *Everybody's Magazine*. In point of speed American railways are undoubtedly superior, and there is a great deal about the military discipline and excessive formality and rigidity of system in the German management that would seem irksome and absurd to Americans. A most amusing pen-picture, for instance, is given by Mr. Russell of the pompous station-master of "Homburg-Homburg," with his magnificent uniform and grandiose supervision of the departure of a train. But in the essentials of comfort, cheapness, and convenience there is much to praise in the German roads. Mr. Russell says, "As nothing need be scrimped or stolen to make up dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the outfit is uniformly good, the roadbeds and track are in excellent condition, and the stations great roomy places, often of elaborate and handsome design." The trains are seldom late, and accidents are almost unknown. Mr. Russell asserts that although the German roads carry nine hundred million passengers a year, almost none meet with accidents, and that in America more people are killed in a week by the railway than in Germany in a year. The cheapness of passenger rates may be judged from the fact that there are fourth-class cars in which the peasantry may travel at the rate of less than a cent a mile. A sleeping-car compartment with two berths closed off by itself, from Berlin to Frankfurt, costs only \$2.50. There are liberal reductions for round trips, circular tours, and workmen's tickets. Private ownership of railways in Germany almost passed away since 1871, when the first experiment in this direction was made. To-day twenty-nine out of every thirty-two miles of railway in Germany are owned by Government. Moreover, the business is made to pay. It is computed that the net annual profits of all State-owned railways for ten years have been between five and six per cent. This is just so much taken from the taxes needed to pay Government expenses. The traveler helps pay the taxes, and the contribution even from foreign travelers is no inconsiderable amount. It is certain that Germany in acquiring railways was not actuated by the desire of putting into practice any theory of State Socialism, but by the wish to get money to help pay her enormous military and other Government charges. Moreover, as Mr. Russell puts it, "the Government woke up in 1871 to recognize two facts: first, that whoever owns a country's transportation service owns the country; and, second, that it needed the national highway for national use." Prussia took the lead, and at the outset all the objections advanced by opponents of the idea in America were strenuously urged—that it would be a wrongful interference with private rights, that the vested interests of private companies could not be ignored nor purchased cheaply, that widows and orphans who owned railway stock and bonds would suffer. According to the account given by Mr. Russell, all this was overcome by one man—a "man with iron will, unbeatable and unturnable, who kept hammering away until he got what he wanted." Albert von Maybach, of the Prussian Ministry, "went quietly into the stock market and bought the control of one or two railroads. On these he instantly slashed all rates and reached out for all the business." This brought the private companies to terms one by one, and a fair system of compensation was carried out. At present an Imperial Railway Department at Ber-

lin harmonizes and co-ordinates the work of the different roads and enforces uniformity of method and fairness of charges—just as our Inter-State Commerce Commission should do if it had the power. Freight rates are probably a little higher than in America, but the classification is simple, the rates are the same to everybody, and are not changed arbitrarily or through favoritism. To quote once more from Mr. Russell's conclusions: "So far as any outsider can discover, there is no grafting, and assuredly there is no stock juggling, bond juggling, rate juggling, rebates, discriminations, thefts, under-billing, wrong classifications, skin games, and frauds on shippers. Every shipper knows exactly what he pays and what his competitors pay, and the chief complaint of the American shipper is absolutely unknown."

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE DIET BY THE CABINET.

A correspondent writes:—There are Japanese writers who affirm that the present Cabinet is bent on curtailing private enterprise as much as possible. They cite a number of Bills lately sent to the Diet as a proof of this assertion. It is pointed out, for instance, that the Bill which aims at limiting the price of salt and imposing a fine of from 5 yen to 200 yen as a penalty for charging more than the fixed amount for salt savours of the old Tokugawa days for downright arbitrariness. The salt market if let alone will regulate itself. The law of supply and demand and competition, if not interfered with, settles prices in a fairly equitable manner. No article can well be sold at the same price despite varying rates of transport and other circumstances affecting prices. Whether the Bills presented to the Diet were originally projected by the Saionji Cabinet we very much doubt. In reference to the Bill for the Nationalization of Railways Marquis Saionji remarked the other day:—"This measure has long been in contemplation. We think the present a suitable time for endeavoring to put it into practice." We think it most probable that most of the Bills now under the consideration of the Diet were drafted by the Katsura Cabinet. Great surprise has been expressed by some newspapers that a man of such enlightened views and so highly educated as Dr. Sakatani, the Minister of Finance, should give his consent to such a thoroughly despotic measure as the revised salt-selling Bill. The members of the present Cabinet, say some critics, ignore public opinion altogether, and hence show that they have no wish to see constitutional government established in this country. In England Cabinets are bound to base their policies on public opinion or go out of power. Here our Government apparently can act as arbitrarily as it pleases and still hold on to the reins of State. It seems to us that what is wanting in Japan is thorough criticism of Government measures in the Diet. The spirit of compromise is carried too far and the command of a majority in the Lower House such as the Government now has is not conducive to wise legislation by any means. The *Seiyu-kai* members are not free to say what they really think about each Bill that comes before the House. Hence it happens that lively discussion seldom takes place in either Chamber. More independent members is the great desideratum of the Japanese Diet.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, who spent such a strenuous life during mid-Victorian times as a reformer, has passed away in England full of years and honours. In an interesting appreciation in the current *Athena*, we learn that his last words, whispered to a friend, were Landor's:—

"I warmed both hands before the fire of life; It sinks, and I am ready to depart."

## PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Kobe at 12.30 p.m. on March 8th by the cruiser *Diadem* from Ujina being escorted by the *Tatsuta*, *Manshu Maru*, *Yakumo*, *Iwate*, *Adzuma*, *Chihaya*, and four destroyers. The *Iki* (formerly *Nicholai I*) *Okinoshima* (formerly *Apprazin*), *Chiyoda* and *Nitaka* under Vice-Admiral Dewa, which were stationed at Kobe to welcome His Highness, dressed ship and fired salutes, and all the crews on board the respective ships gave three cheers. At 2.30 p.m., His Highness landed. At the hatoba, the citizens and foreigners welcomed him and Mr. Okada, Assistant Mayor, and an address of welcome to the Prince. His Highness briefly replied and returned his thanks. A beautiful flower basket was presented to him by a young Japanese lady. Subsequently His Highness proceeded to the British Consulate where some five hundred British residents were present to welcome him. Here he received a loyal address. At 4.30 p.m., His Highness left Kobe for Kyoto via Osaka. The foreign settlement and the Japanese town were dressed with British and Japanese flags combined, and handsome arches were erected at several places.

At 5.13 p.m. (on March 8th) His Highness reached the Umeda Railway Station, Osaka. Many high officers of the Osaka Division and officials as well as the representatives of various public bodies numbering about four thousand, were present in the enclosure of the station. They extended to the Prince the usual welcome and presented some flower baskets. After the lapse of about five minutes the Royal train left for Kyoto.

A little after nine o'clock on the morning of March 9th, Mr. Saigo, Mayor of Kyoto, proceeded to the Miyako Hotel and presented to His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens. Subsequently, His Highness visited the old Imperial Palace and the Nijo Palace. At 11 a.m., His Highness proceeded to the shop of the well-known silk dealer, Takashimaya, where he purchased various kinds of embroidery. Later he drove to the shop of another silk dealer, Nishimura Boyeki-ten. Mr. Nishimura, the head of the firm, offered for the Prince's acceptance as presents two pieces of embroidery, being portraits of His Majesty King Edward and His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, worked on a velvet ground. His Highness purchased several silk articles. At 3 p.m., he was conducted to the Omiya Detached Palace, where he saw many ancient relics specially collected by the Municipality from wealthy merchants and Buddhist and Shinto temples. At the Butoku-Den he was entertained with exhibitions of fencing and *jujitsu* and other performances. The same day, the Kyoto City Office presented to his Highness a Japanese silk *kimono* and a pair of screens embroidered in silk. In the evening he saw the *miyako-odori* at the Kabu Renshu-jo, a singing and dancing institution, which was organized by the municipality in his honour. Wild boar hunting had been officially fixed to take place on March 10th. Owing to snow still lying on the hill-sides and in the valleys, Prince Arthur did not participate in the sport. Sir Claude MacDonald, some of the Prince's party, and the Imperial Reception Committee left the Miyako Hotel at 6.30 a.m. for the scene of the hunting. The party proceeded to the Sotani hunting place

employing palanquins at Kami-kamo. The game shot before noon were one wild boar and two deer, and in the afternoon two deer. At 4.30 p.m. the sport finished.

His Highness paid a visit to a few of the fine art shops escorted by Governor Omori, and other gentlemen.

In the evening, a grand dinner party was held at the Miyako Hotel. Colonel Arthur Davidson, who took part in the hunting, related incidents of the chase, by which His Highness was much entertained.

The cabinet presented to the Prince by the British community of Kobe was a fine specimen of Japanese craftsmanship. It came from the atelier of Komai, of Kyoto. The *Kobe Herald* says of it:—Over a groundwork of steel, exquisite scenes had been worked in gold. The views comprised that of Kyoto from the temple named Toji, and the so-called Gold and Silver Pavilions and Kyo-midzu Temple, the last named of which the Prince became familiar with during his fleeting visit to Kyoto earlier in the month. The door of the cabinet was made of shibuichi metal. Other decorations showed views round Fuji San and the peerless snow-capped mountain itself, which Japanese artists always revel in depicting. A suitable inscription had been engraved on the lower part of the Cabinet. The Address tendered by the British community was inscribed on a background of brocade supplied by S. Iida "Takashimaya," the mounting was by Yokohama, and the "fukusa" by Shimo Daimaru.

From the same journal we learn that after receiving the address Prince Arthur was the recipient of bouquets of flowers from the hands of some little maids dressed in white, all of whom were immensely pleased at the manner in which their gifts were acknowledged. The little ladies' names were Millicent Fearon, Marguerite Why-mark, Betty Melhuish, and Dorothy Campbell. Daphne Pakenham and Doris Cooper presented bouquets to General Kuroki and Admiral Togo. Miss Konishi Fusako had the honour of presenting one of her own paintings and was rewarded by quite a long conversation with H. R. H.

The British reception committee comprised Messrs. H. Bonar (Consul and Chairman), J. B. Rentiers (Vice-Consul), H. B. Blow (Kyoto), W. Campbell, W. W. Campbell, Rev. G. Chapman (Osaka), C. N. Crosse, A. Curtis (Hon. Secretary), Dandawalla, Bishop Foss, A. H. Groom, A. N. Hansell, G. Jones, H. Lucas, J. Marshall, J. M. Moses, P. D. Saktatvala, F. E. White, G. H. Whymark, A. Woolley, and Yap Hok Ling.

His Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught paid a visit to Nara on March 11th, leaving Shichijo Railway Station, Kyoto, at 9.30 a.m. On arrival at Nara, Governor Kono, Mayor Matsui, and other officials welcomed him. He was conducted to the Nara Club and afterwards proceeded to the Shinto temple, Kasuga Jusha. After taking luncheon at the Club, the Prince paid a visit to the Mikasa and Temuke Hills and then went to Hachiman temple and *Daibutsu*. At 3.30 p.m., he returned to Kyoto.

In the evening (March 11th), His Highness was present at a banquet in the tea-house Hiranoya on Maruyama, given by Kyoto citizens in his honour. There he was entertained to dinner in Japanese style. On this occasion, the citizens presented him with Japanese *kimono*.

At 3.30 p.m. (March 12th) His Highness arrived at Nagoya. On the platform, Governor Fukano and other high officials and representatives of various public bodies were present and welcomed the Prince. Marchioness Tokugawa presented a beautiful flower basket, and as His Highness passed down the platform, the girls of the Nagoya female school sang the British national anthem. His Highness was conducted to the Nagoya Hotel, being escorted by a battalion of infantry. After taking a short rest, he

paid a visit to the Detached Palace in the enclosure of the former Nagoya castle, and returned to the hotel at 4.40 p.m. In the evening, His Highness gave a dinner to Governor Fukano, Major-General Date, acting Commander of the Third Division, Mayor Aoyama, etc. At 9 p.m. he was present at the Misono Theatre where he was entertained with dancing, etc.

At 9 a.m. on March 13th, His Highness left Nagoya for Tokyo. He passed Hirayama Railway Station at 5.15 p.m. The Royal train passed at the ordinary speed. The Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the Ministers of State, high officials and officers, and others notables including the *Corps diplomatique* were present on Shimbashi platform to welcome him. The Prince drove off to the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace.

On the evening of March 13th, Marquis Saionji, Premier, entertained His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught and suite as well as Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, at the Mitsui Club.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught left Ueno at 10.10 a.m. on March 14th for Nikko accompanied by Lord Redesdale, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Colonel Arthur Davidson, Captain Wyndham, Mr. M. W. Lampson, Mr. Nagasaki and other members of the Board of Ceremonies. Viscount Soga, President of the Nippon Railway, and Mr. Shirani, Governor of Tochigi prefecture, who had arrived in Tokyo the previous day from Nikko, were also on the Royal train. On the platform, Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, and his staff; General Viscount Sakuma, Commander of the Tokyo Defences; General Baron Kuroki; Admiral Togo; Mr. K. Takahira, formerly Minister in Washington; Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Office; Major-General Fukushima; Captain Takarabe, of the Navy; Colonel Utsunomiya, Mr. Asano, Master of the Board of Ceremonies; Count Terajima, Confidential Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc., were present and saw His Highness off.

The Royal train reached Utsunomiya at 12.42 p.m. Three beautiful displays of day fire-works were made and enthusiastic cheers were given on the platform where Mr. Odagiri, Secretary of the Tochigi Kencho, Judge Takahashi, President of the Tochigi District Court, Public Procurator Mukai of the same Court, Colonel Tsubaki, the members of the City Assembly, and representatives of various public bodies, etc., were present. Mrs. Shirani, wife of the Governor of Tochigi prefecture, presented to His Royal Highness a flower basket. After the lapse of five minutes, the Royal train left.

At 2.12 p.m., His Royal Highness arrived at Nikko. The railway station and all the streets were decorated. On the platform His Highness was received by the officials of the local government offices and a crowd of local citizens. By jinrikisha, His Royal Highness proceeded to the Sannai and paid a visit to the Shrines. Subsequently he went to the Kanaya Hotel and put up there. The citizens presented to the Prince silk crape and other valuable articles.

At 12.25 p.m. on March 15th His Royal Highness returned to Tokyo from Nikko. He gave a luncheon on Thursday at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace to about twenty graduates of Cambridge university, including Marquis Hachisuka, Viscount Inaba, Baron Suyematsu, Mr. B.

Yasuhiro. On this occasion, the Imperial Reception Committee and some officials of the Imperial Household were also present.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10.30 a.m. on March 15th, and was received by His Majesty the Emperor in audience. His Excellency expressed to the Emperor the sincere thanks of His Majesty King Edward for the treatment accorded to Prince Arthur in Japan.

The cruisers *Yakumo*, *Iwate*, *Adzuma*, and *Otowa* and a number of destroyers arrived at Yokohama on March 15th. They escorted His Royal Highness down the Bay.

On the departure of His Royal Highness, on Friday Yokohama citizens discharged from the Customs compound many day fire-works displaying the words "Farewell" and "Bon voyage."

#### THE GERMANS AS COLONISTS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in a leading article, draws attention to the astonishing progress of German Colonization in Brazil. Judging from Kiaochow and several other German colonies many people, says our contemporary, have run away with the notion that the German people are ill-adapted for forming new settlements in foreign countries. But this is just the opposite of the truth. Wherever the Germans are not harassed by the obstructive policy of certain of their Government officials they make capital colonists. Their progress in Brazil is the wonder of the world. It was about 77 years ago that some 700 Germans arrived in the province of Santa Catharina from various parts and formed settlements there. Notwithstanding all the restrictions placed on immigration in Brazil between 1859 and 1896 the German population in Southern Brazil ran up to 500,000 and the Germans during that time obtained the control of territory extending over 8,000 square miles. Within this area they are to-day the predominating race in farming, industry and agriculture. Though these Germans have mostly become naturalized Brazilians, their language, their customs, their religion and their school education they have most scrupulously retained. Naturalization in Brazil has brought with it none of the assimilation that has taken place in the case of Germans in America and certain English colonies. In Brazil the Germans constitute an *imperium in imperio*. Is it because this is so the German Government has recently changed its policy and is now doing all it can to encourage German colonization in Brazil? It is calculated that if German immigration goes on at the present rate, by the end of the 20th century there will certainly be 20 or 30 million Germans in Brazil. In less than 50 years we are likely to see a new Germany in South America in command of territory whose area is about as big as the whole of the United States. No Monroe doctrine can stop the inflow and the rapid reproduction that is going on. The form of Government the Germans set up in Brazil is not a matter of much moment. That a big German empire will exist there is as absolutely sure as any future event can be. The colonization societies existing in Germany are extremely well organized bodies and have been adequately supplied with capital. One of these the Hansard (?) Company has a capital of 650,000 yen and a membership amounting to 3,500. It has its own newspaper and owns extensive tracts of land in the province of Santa Catharina.

Land is obtained by Germans in Brazil at very low figures owing to the intervention of the great immigration societies. But Germany is not confining herself to pouring in settlers into Brazil. She is putting in capital as well. In Northern and Central Brazil she has American, English and French competition to fear. In order not to be outdone she has invested there one hundred million yen in railways. Moreover, she is said to own one-third of the public bonds of Brazil, amounting to 160 million yen. She is paramount, too, as an owner of steamships running between North and South America and between Europe and South America. Germany's trade with Brazil has, in recent years, advanced with gigantic strides and such is the richness of the country that the future will certainly bring greater results than any hitherto achieved. If the German Government is noted for its colonial fiascoes, the German people unhampered by red-tapeism certainly make splendid colonists, concludes the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Above we summarize from the *Nichi Nichi* an article dealing with the German colonization of Brazil and contrasting the splendid results achieved in South America with the comparative failure of German colonies elsewhere. The colony of Kiaochow is referred to rather slightly and to show that there is another side to the question we reproduce a portion of a letter written to the *North China Daily News* by a correspondent at Tsintao:—

"I compare the German colony of to-day with what it was five years ago I must say that even the very greatest optimist could not believe a work could be so well done in so short a period as the Germans have performed here. Where eight years ago a few Chinese huts and a military camp stood you find now a fine town with beautiful streets, a band, and houses which can be taken as models for the architects in other foreign Settlements in China, even in the Model Settlement; you see a good and large harbour; and the whistle of the locomotive every now and then reminds you that in a few hours' ride you are able to travel into the heart of the province. The Government has taken special care to plant thousands and thousands of trees, partly imported, partly grown here in admirably managed botanical gardens would perhaps not be the right word—the Germans call it "Baumschulen" that means "schools in which trees are grown." In this "Forsgarten" the thousands of trees and flowers are kept long enough to require no more special care of a nursery—and then they are planted on hills round about and in the town, so that—a strange sight in China—in summer one does not see anything but green and green in the near neighbourhood, and that, of course, makes all walks in the beautiful surroundings the more agreeable. The same hotel company which built the Strand Hotel, much for the benefit of the foreigners in the East, has now opened a magnificent concert and theatre-hall, and an A.D.C. performed last week "Alt Heidelberg." The ladies and gentleman played excellently, the house was crowded, and a round surplus is left for charity purposes. The most prominent lady's part was in the hands of a Government official's wife, once—when still a Miss—a member of the Shanghai German community. You know our Band from its frequent visits to Shanghai, and it is a special pleasure you can have in none of the other ports in China, to hear after the day's work in the evening such excellent music, not exceptionally, but in regular popular, as well as classical, concerts.

But not everything shows such a pleasant picture as I have described. The times are hard and trade develops only slowly here. It would carry me too far to-day if I were to speak of commercial life in Tsintao; I reserve that for a later. Our German friends have to work hard against the competition around them, but with their general knowledge and education I am quite sure step by step they will succeed. It took more than forty years to build up the standing of Hongkong; the Germans have no right at all to expect that they will succeed more quickly. In the last few months new Customs regulations have been put in force. It took a long time before this question could be settled, but the result seems to be pleasing. What is more, the difficulties were settled without any friction; that shows beyond doubt how

well-informed the two treaty parties were kept by their respective representatives here in Tsintao, the Governor and the Commissioner of Customs.

#### NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SPECIE BANK.

Mr. Takahashi Korekiyo, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, and well known as the Japanese financial agent in London during the war, was elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank at the late meeting of shareholders.

Mr. Soma Nagatane, the previous President, who is greatly esteemed as an able banker both by foreigners and Japanese, submitted his resignation for rather tragical reasons. He lost, a few weeks ago, his only son and a few days after his wife passed away. This greatly affected his health, and he has had to seek retirement for a time. Mr. Misaki Kamenosuke, Vice-President of the bank, being also dangerously ill from cancer of the stomach, also sent in his resignation a few days ago. Not only is the Yokohama Specie Bank the foremost organ of Japanese foreign trade, but it has other important business, especially that of the management of affairs relating to war-note circulation in Manchuria and it is generally believed that Mr. Takahashi is the ablest financier to manage such difficult business. Apart from his appointment as President of the Yokohama Specie Bank he will retain his present position as vice-governor of the Bank of Japan according to the provisions of the Yokohama Specie Bank Act. The office of vice-president of the Bank will remain vacant for the present.

#### GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

The plan of the forthcoming grand military review is as follows:—

A.—The review will take place on Aoyama Parade ground, on April 30th. If unfavourable weather prevails the ceremonies will be postponed till the following day.

B.—The following armies will participate:—

- 1.—The whole of the staff of the Commander in chief of the Manchurian Armies.
- 2.—The whole of the staff of the Commanders of the First, Fourth and Yalu armies.
- 3.—Imperial Body Guards.
- 4.—The First Division.
- 5.—The following belonging to the Second and Twelfth Divisions:—The staffs of the two Divisions; the staffs of all the brigades; four detachments of infantry with standards; Tsushima guards; a force of cavalry with standards; a force of artillery; of force of fortress artillery; a force of pioneers; and a force of commissariat.
- 6.—Railway battalion.
- 7.—Telegraph battalion.
- 8.—Band of the Fourth Division.
- 9.—Band of the Toyama Military Institute.
- 10.—A regiment of infantry in reserve with standards.

C.—The Commander-in-chief of the late Manchurian armies will be in command.

D.—The following will be present at the review representing the armies they are attached to:—The Governor-general of Formosa and his staff; Governor-general of Kwan-tung and his staff; the Commander of the Korean Guards and his staff; Commanders of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Divisions and their staffs; Commander of the Saghalien garrison and his adjutant; and other officers specially appointed.

E.—Other officers and students of various military institutes in Tokyo.

F.—All participating will proceed in marching order with the exception of those engaged in special services.

G.—The uniforms to be in accordance with Imperial Decree, No. 196 proclaimed on July, 1905.

The *Asahigawa Maru*, which ran ashore off Tadotsu, near Takamatsu, on Jan. 4th, was floated on March 14th.



## CHINA.

Saturday, March 10.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, former Minister to Peking, who has been promoted German Ambassador to Tokyo, will, according to the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent, stay in the Chinese capital longer than was previously reported, as he has received instructions from home not to leave China before the entire settlement of the native troubles. M. G. Dubail, the French Minister, who was to start for home on leave, has postponed his departure in consequence of the Nanchang affair.

Prince Ching sent a note on March 6th to Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister. In connexion with the despatch of soldiers to the Philippines, Prince Ching said that the re-inforcement of the garrison might be supposed to be a precautionary measure on the part of America as to an apprehended outbreak of trouble in China. Still the concentration of troops in the islands has caused serious anxiety among the Chinese people, as the result of which anti-foreign feeling was fostered. Prince Ching asked the American Minister to inform his Government of the present condition of China, showing that order reigns in the interior and that the relations between the natives and foreigners are cordial and friendly.

The Governor-General of Suchuang intends to issue notes bearing two large characters "Great China," to which project the Emperor of China has given his sanction. The purpose of the Viceroy, says the *Hochi's* Peking correspondent, is to secure financial authority in central Asia and to impress on the natives the idea that they are under Chinese protection.

Prince Khartin of Inner-Mongolia, who is now in Peking, according to the *Hochi's* correspondent, recently received a telegram from his dominion to the effect that a thousand mounted bandits were committing raids and plundering the natives and that the Mongolian soldiers were unable to check their predatory incursions on account of the insufficiency of their arms. The Prince therefore purchased five hundred rifles each from German and Belgian merchants of Tientsin, and two hundred thousand cartridges from a German. He is appointing agents to carry the arms to his country. The Prince will shortly return home.

The Chinese Government has ordered the Taotai of Tientsin to investigate the Nanchang trouble.

Monday, March 12.

The Governor of Kulon has reported to the Chinese Government that the Russians there have issued a large amount of notes and are collecting Chinese silver. The Governor asked that the Department of Finance should be ordered to establish a bank in the province in order to secure financial interests from the Russians.

The Viceroy of Kirin has asked the Government to present decorations to certain Russian officers who are now in his province.

According to a trustworthy authority, says the *Jiji*, a large proportion of the Russian armies in Manchuria have been withdrawn. The remainder are mostly cavalry. As food-stuffs are scarce, the native merchants are reaping large profits. It is added that the local government offices are imposing a tax of one *tael* per vehicle carrying stores to the Russian camps.

The condition of Lieut.-General Matsunaga, Commander of the Third Division, who is undergoing treatment at Mukden, is

reported to be serious. In recognition of his meritorious services during the war, the Emperor promoted him to Senior Fourth Rank.

The Japanese guards in the enclosure of Mukden castle have been removed to external positions with a view to respecting Chinese sovereignty, which is regarded to have originated there.

The Mukden branch of the Russo-Chinese bank, it is said, intends to close owing to lack of business.

Wednesday, March 14.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Yingkau to the effect that a body of *Hunghuts* are creating disturbances in the districts of northwestern Manchuria, and that even Mukden is suffering from their frequent raids. One regiment of Chinese infantry has been despatched to Kinchow to settle the troubles caused by the mounted banditti, whose actions there have been most violent. A later report says that in consequence of the vehemence of the *Hunghuts*, the Chinese Government has decided to station a division in Kinchow. The authorities have commenced the work of constructing barracks there.

It is reported in official telegrams that the ice on the Peiho melted on March 10th and that at Taku on the following day.

The Russo-Chinese negotiations seem almost at a standstill. The Peking correspondent of the *Kokumin* reports that the members of the conference are equally perplexed. On March 10th, Viceroy Tung Chao-yi paid a visit to the Russian Legation, and the following day, M. Pokotiloff proceeded to the Waiwupu. When the Russian Minister paid his visit to the Chinese Foreign Office, he was accompanied by the German Minister. The event has led to much conjecture.

The trouble in Nanchang, according to latest news from Hongkong, has been entirely settled. The foreign gun-boats are still at Nanchang and Kiukiang.

Thursday, March 15.

The Chinese Government has decided to construct a railway between Holan and Aihon via Tsitsihar. The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent says that the decision shows the Chinese Government to be preparing to refuse the concessions demanded by Russia.

Mr. Chou former Taotai, who was recently appointed one of the commissioners on the Russo-Chinese Conference, was released from duty on March 13th. It may be remembered that Mr. Chou had been hitherto regarded as a pro-Russian and there had been some agitation against him on the ground that he was a spy employed by the Russians.

The Imperial Chinese Government has decided to pay *taels* 1,200,000 to Great Britain on behalf of Tibet, owing to the latter's inability to reimburse the cost of the recent British expeditionary force, as provided for in the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty. The decision of the Chinese Government was reported to the Dalai Lama through the Resident at Lhasa.

The Russian Consul at Kasihar has applied to the Chinese Government through the Tartar-General concerned, for a concession in that town. The Russian official says that Russian residents are increasing there and under auspices the place is growing in prosperity. The Waiwupu instructed the Tartar-general to refuse the Russian application, giving as a reason that the place is merely a commercial depot preferred for commercial communications

between Russia and China and is not a city opened to foreign trade.

The Chinese and Russian representatives have resumed the negotiations which had been suspended for many days owing to the illness of M. Pokotiloff. At this meeting, the envoys discussed matters referring to concessions on the Amur, granted by the Governor of that district without reference to the central authorities.

French and British warships have left Nanchang on March 13th for Shanghai on account of the settlement of the trouble.

The body of the magistrate of Nanchang who was alleged to have committed suicide after an assault by a Catholic priest, has again been examined by British and American doctors. They certified that the death of the Chinese magistrate could not be attributed to suicidal injuries.

Friday, March 16.

Great Britain has asked the Chinese Government to open Uchientin, in Kiangsi, for foreign trade. The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent says that the request is made in connection with the trouble at Nanchang.

The Chinese Minister in Berlin has transmitted to the Waiwupu an intimation he received from the German Government, to the effect that the German Government never believed that anti-foreign feeling exists in China; Germany will withdraw her soldiers from Chihli before the due time; rumours with regard to Germany's intention to further her influence in Shantung are baseless; the friendliest relations between Germany and China will continue in all sincerity. The Chinese Minister adds that though Germany will probably withdraw her soldiers from North China, she, however, is strengthening the forts at Tsintao, for the purpose of increasing her influence in Shantung and by that means of attaining equality of power in East Asia.

Says the Writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *North China Daily News*:

Telegraphic news has been received from Peking that the gendarmes of the Board of Public Safety (Hsunchiungpu) discovered on Saturday a parcel of bombs at the Machiapu Railway Terminus. The Ministers of the Board of Public Safety, in conjunction with the officers commanding the newly-organised foreign-modelled Manchurian troops in the city, at once trebled the number of gendarmes and troops around the Palace precincts, while strong detachments of men were held in readiness in the Tatar City prepared for all emergencies. All these preparations naturally caused a number of alarmist reports to circulate about the capital, creating much unrest, amounting almost to panic. By yesterday afternoon, however, owing to the promptitude of those in office and the knowledge that the authorities were prepared for everything, people became more assured and at the time of the dispatch of this news there was a quieter feeling. Just about the time of the discovery of the bombs it so happened that the Chief Eunuch Li Lien-ying had displeased either the Empress Dowager of Emperor about something or other, resulting in the command being issued that his presence was not required in the Palace. Li Lien-ying, therefore, had to leave the precincts instantly. This incident does not, however, seem to possess any political significance, for this is not the first time in the history of the Palace that Li Lien-ying has been ordered out of the presence nor, indeed, will it be the last—at least, so long as the Empress Dowager reigns supreme. The procedure, hitherto, has been, in such an instance, for the eunuch to obey the irate mandate of his Imperial Master or Mistress to leave the Palace and quietly await for the Imperial wrath to diminish, when he will come again cringing and humble to beg and receive pardon.

Tung Fu-shiang, the ex-Kansu General of Boxer fame, is now a perfect nonentity as far as power for evil goes. His was a name to be conjured with and feared prior to 1900, says the *N.C. Daily News*, because he had then behind him some 20,000 devoted troops, hailing from the same province as himself. Of these 20,000 men not one-tenth is left, the other nine-tenths

having been killed in the attack on the legations, in subsequent fighting with the Allies outside Peking, or now dead from wounds received in these battles. The remaining couple of thousand men are not now banded together, but are scattered throughout the Shen-Kan provinces as private citizens and tillers of the soil. Moreover, Tung Fu hsiang is nearly eighty-five years of age and without the necessary energy and fire to stir up evil. Finally he is a staunch Buddhist and is a determined opponent of Mahomedanism.

The report of the Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., for 1905 shows a divisible balance, after the payment in July last of an interim dividend of 4 per cent, of T. Tls. 217,628. It is proposed to carry Tls. 110,000 to depreciation account and Tls. 20,000 to equalisation of dividends, to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent, making 8 per cent for the year, and to carry forward the balance, Tls. 13,914.

Sir Ernest Satow has pointed out to the Chinese Government the great benefit to south-western China of the proposed railway from Burma to T'engyueh, but the Waiwupu still protests.

It is reported that as the result of the Russo-Chinese negotiations, the towns of Manchurli, Aihun, and Hunchun, near the Siberian border, will be opened to Russian trade, under the charge of Sir Robert Hart.

The Ministers of Italy, Holland, Belgium, Austria, and finally France, have consented to the withdrawal of the garrisons at Tientsin and Peking; only the British and American Ministers are holding out.

The report for 1905 of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., whose paid-up capital is \$400,000, and whose reserves amount to \$1,229,488, shows a divisible balance on the working of 1904 of \$131,488. It is proposed to pay a dividend of \$6 per share, equal to 30 per cent, and add the balance to extra reserve. The balance at credit of 1905 working account is \$344,099.

The high provincial authorities have received telegraphic instructions from the Board of Education of Peking to discontinue sending any more students for short courses abroad at Government expense. In future only those Chinese students will be sent abroad to complete their education, who have already attained a certain proficiency.

Apparently in pursuance of the intention to secure uniformity in the national coinage the Board of Revenue has memorialized the Throne to the effect that from the last day of the 4th moon of this year all the mints for silver and copper in the various provinces shall be placed under the control of the Board of Revenue and that the mints for silver and copper coins in Honan, Kwangtung, Kiangnan, Fukien and Hupeh shall henceforth be called the Central, Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern mints of the Hupu. Mints in other places are to be made branch offices of the five main mints respectively, and all the profits and accounts will be examined from time to time by the Hupu which will have the sole control of all the mints in China.

In Hanoi, according to *L'Avenir du Tonkin*, a number of leading Chinese merchants in the town have abandoned their long silk garments and donned European attire, their queues also disappearing.

A Tientsin dispatch, translated by the *N.-C. Daily News*, states that under instructions of the Waiwupu, or rather of Prince Ching, who is Comptroller-General of that Board, H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, Imperial High Commissioner of the Peiyang Administration, has appointed His Honour Liang Tun-yen, Tientsin Customs Taotai, etc., to proceed to Nanchang to investigate matters and to settle, if possible, terms with the Representatives of the two Powers concerned, who have also gone there to investigate. Special Commissioner Taotai Liang Tun-yen is a man of strict probity, able, and of broad and enlightened views, which is only what ought to be expected

from him, as he is a member of Yale University, of the class of 1882, where his standing in his class was of a high order. Special Commissioner Liang Tun-yen was, for many years prior to going to take up the Tientsin Taotai ship, a confidential member of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's suite at Wuchang, and possessed His Excellency's perfect confidence—a rare thing with the old Viceroy—so much so that His Excellency got Liang Taotai appointed Taotai of Hankow in 1903, over the heads of a number of other Taotai senior to him in length of service in Hupeh province.

#### KOREA.

A Japanese has been killed by the "fire-banditti" in the district of Hanjou, near Chinnampo. On receipt of the news, a number of gendarmes were sent from Seoul.

In the afternoon of March 9th, His Excellency Marquis Ito, proceeded to the Imperial Palace, being escorted by General Hasegawa, Commander of the troops; Mr. Tsuruhara, Superintendent of General Affairs of the Residency-General; Admiral Inouye; Messrs. Kiuchi and Oka, secretaries, and other high officials and presented his credentials to His Majesty.

About two hundred natives of the northern district of Kyongsing appear to have made an attack on the district office. The Japanese gendarmes disposed of them. The Koreans had a difference with the local government office as to the imposition of taxes and this seems to have been the cause of the trouble.

The Korean Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry intends to establish an iron foundry, employing Japanese engineers, to which end the authorities are now conducting investigations.

The withdrawal of the guards in Korea has begun, their departure being arranged as follows:—March 13th, 321 by the *Nanyetsu Maru* at Fusan; the 11th, 195 by the *Keiki Maru*; the 19th, 1,557 by the *Kotohira Maru*; the 20th, 619 by the *Atago Maru*; and the 21st, 733 by the *Aki Maru*, the last four batches at Chemulpo.

The Korean Government intends to start a school for the children of noblemen.

An explosion occurred on March 9th in an ammunition magazine at Songju, not far from Seoul. Two men were killed.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General, had audience of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea on the afternoon of March 9th and presented his credentials. His Majesty spoke graciously saying that he was much gratified by the arrival of the Marquis and asking him to use his best efforts to lead the Emperor's subjects into enlightened ways. The Resident-General presented to the Emperor and to the members of the Cabinet costly *Nishijin* silk, silver and other articles.

Genyongchi, a ringleader of the recent rioters, who was arrested by Japanese gendarmes, has died in prison. He was still under preliminary examination.

At 1.30 p.m. on March 12th fire broke out in an engine-shed at the Masampo Railway Station, destroying it. Two locomotives were damaged.

To celebrate the arrival of Marquis Ito in Seoul, the Department of Communications has issued illustrated post-cards.

Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, as the result of a conference with Marquis Ito, has decided to start a special banking business for encouraging Korean agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises. For this purpose, he has invited investments by Koreans.

The Emperor of Korea has conferred decorations on the military attaches of the Resident-General:—First Class of the Tai-keuk on Lieut.-Generals Inouye and Kigoshi; Second Class of the same Order on Major-Generals Sasaki and Ota; Third Class of the same Order on Lieut.-Colonel Iwakura; and Second Class of the Palkwai on Major Ohara.

In the Imperial Korean Court, a proposal that Li Yongyok now a political refugee in Japan, should be pardoned and be recalled home has been set on foot.

On March 14th, Marquis Ito, Resident-General, held a conference in his office with the Korean Ministers of State. At the conclusion of the interview they all proceeded to the Palace and His Excellency explained to His Majesty the Emperor his views regarding the steps to be taken by him in the future. The essential points are:—(1) The Resident-General will support the present Cabinet and will give all necessary assistance; (2) the Korean Cabinet is responsible for the improvement of the administration; (3) the Korean authorities must endeavour to promote agriculture and commerce in order to increase the national wealth; and (4) to meet Korea's present necessities, the Japanese Government will make a loan to Korea (rumour says that the sum will be ten million yen). The Emperor of Korea is reported to have expressed profound satisfaction with this programme.

The *Kokumin* has a telegram from Seoul that two Koreans have been arrested by Japanese gendarmes. They are alleged to be the men who attempted to murder General Keun-thaik, Minister for War.

The following notes on Korean matters are from the *Seoul Press Weekly* of March 3rd:—

A report has reached Seoul that the inhabitants of On-Yang had risen in revolt, and declared their intention of destroying all the Japanese houses there. A body of gendarmes were accordingly despatched from Sung-Wan but they found the rioters had dispersed. The disturbance was not of a political nature, and was caused by the lawless conduct of some Japanese coolies.

We understand that by an Imperial Decree, the marriage of the Crown Prince of Korea has been postponed until the third moon.

Further details received respecting the recent fire which broke out on a train on the Masampo line prove that it was more serious than was anticipated. Four men and five women perished in the flames, and eight others are seriously injured. The injured persons were conveyed to premises belonging to the Railway Company, where they are under medical treatment.

It is generally known that the Emperor of Korea does not look with favour on the Il Chin Hoi, but lately, according to a native contemporary, this feeling on the part of His Majesty, and his councillors appears to be passing away, and as a proof of it we are informed that one of the leading members of the Il Chin Hoi has been appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Court and Mr. So-Sang-Tai, another prominent Il Chin Hoi member, Police-Inspector General.

The death is announced of the former Korean Prime Minister, Mr. Sim Soon-tak, which took place at his country residence in the An-San district.

When the present Korean Cabinet Council was formed, it was intended and hoped that all private animosity and political intrigues would be put aside and a unity of thought and interests would prevail, thereby giving a stimulus to the many schemes for the advancement of Korea in Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial projects. For a time harmony prevailed among the members of the Cabinet, but since the attack upon the life of

Mr. Yi Keun-tak the principles upon which the Cabinet was founded seem to be in danger of becoming weak and lukewarm. It is said that quarrels and dissensions have of late prevailed amongst the Cabinet Ministers and that the Council is divided into cliques neither of which will agree to act in accordance with the other. In consequence at the meetings discord rules and questions proposed are seldom satisfactorily settled.

From October of last year until January of the present year, accounts have been received from time to time of the raids made by piratical boats on the vessels engaged in the coast trade in the waters around Masan, Mokpo, and Lunsan. So frequent and successful were these sea-robbers in the attacks they made upon the coasting vessels, that trade was seriously impaired, and in response to appeals from the residents of Mokpo, Japanese gendarmes were despatched to the above named ports and endeavours were made to capture the pirates at their rendezvous on one or two of the small islands in that neighbourhood, but their efforts were not a success, for upon one occasion the gendarmes were surprised by the pirates and two of their company were killed. In January, therefore, three Japanese destroyers were sent from Japan with instructions to scour the coast and suppress this illicit trade. The fear of these armed ships upon the pirates was quickly shewn, for they dispersed and the attacks upon coasting vessels became few and far between. At the end of January rumours again prevailed that a piratical vessel was observed in the neighbourhood of Chong-Do, and accordingly two destroyers were at once sent to patrol those waters, without, however, being successful in obtaining a sight of the reported ship. The raids having ceased, and the trade no longer being molested, it is concluded that no further danger is to be anticipated from these lawless marauders.

A recent trip as far as Syenchun, up near Wiju, on the military railway, gave me an opportunity of seeing the progress of the work and the preparation the Japanese are making towards taking care of the commerce and other matters of this country. The fertility of the farms, the rather sparse population and the areas uncultivated make one realize that future possibilities here are great. The road is continuous except at the Anju river, where the bridge, about 3 miles below the old city, is not completed yet, has to be crossed a foot. The piers are finished but the stringers are not in place so passengers and freight are transferred across the temporary structure. There is but little delay or inconvenience, so no complaint; everybody being delighted to get along as it is. The last time I went up the road took over 3 days where now by rail it takes about half a day.

Here in Pyengyang, there is evidence that the spring will see much building. The population, Japanese and Korean, has steadily increased all the winter and, despite the cold, there has been considerable building going on.

#### NATIONALIZATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The assumption that for a thing to be done well in this country means that it must be done by the Government, though long since discarded by the most enlightened Japanese, seems to be very strongly held by a large section of officialdom and by a goodly number of non-official conservatives who still cling to old Tokugawa ways of looking at things in general. There are Japanese writers who regard with no little alarm the recent attitude of the Government towards private enterprises. To them it seems that the Government is aiming at getting every paying concern into its own hands. The chief reason for the proposed purchase of the railways is alleged to be the profits that will accrue from them later on, for no advocate

of this measure has accused the present owners of these railways of want of consideration for State interests in time of war. That the Government can manage the railways more economically than they are now managed is open to doubt. Taking general business and general organization as a test, he would be a very bold man who should affirm that Government offices in Japan are better managed than great private business houses like the Mitsui, and the Mitsu Bishi Companies, the Specie Bank and scores of other flourishing non-official concerns. As for education, it seems to be quite agreed that a big private institution like the Waseda Semmon Gakko does far more good and lasting work with the money at its disposal than is done by Government Schools. The notion that the Government commands the best intellect of the country, so confidently championed by men like Mr. Sawayanagi Masataro, is contradicted by facts. In England it has been always acknowledged that private business houses are better run than Government Departments. Our belief is that if the comparison between official business and non-official business be limited to comparing Government Departments with well established and thoroughly reliable Japanese private firms, in every case victory will be with the private firms. The March 3rd number of the *Tokyo Keizai Zasshi*, a magazine which still maintains the Taguchi standard of excellence, contains a number of scathing criticisms of recent Government action. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the Department of Finance are both blamed for their attitude to private business enterprises. The *Tokyo Keizai Zasshi* has no confidence in the administration of the Finance Department and hopes to see it reformed by Mr. Sakatani. But to come back to the subject of the nationalization of the railways, in Sunday's *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* appears a second statement of Mr. Kato Takaaki, in which he answers certain charges of inconsistency that have been brought against him. It seems that he first sent in his resignation on Feb. 28th. On March 1st or 2nd, he is not sure which, as a member of the Cabinet he formally gave his consent to the purchase by the Japanese Government of the Seoul-Fusan line of railway in Korea. This, it is alleged, was acting inconsistently. If he objected to the State purchase of railways in principle, why did he agree to the Government's purchasing the Korean line? His answer is that the two cases were entirely different. The whole history of the building and the strategic uses of the Seoul-Fusan line made the State purchase of that railway desirable. Though built by a private company, it was practically owned by the Government during the war. This purchase does not in any way affect Japanese legal ownership of property in this country. The proposed purchase of all private railways here will, if carried out arbitrarily, rob private individuals of the rights granted to them during 25 years. Though it is true that what the Law gives the Law can take away, such a radical alteration in the Law as that contemplated by the framers of the Bill now before the Diet ought to be based on State exigencies that do not at present exist in this country. The nationalization of railways is not to-day an indispensable measure. The proposed step is not taken to save the country from great peril or to avoid a threatened calamity. It is merely a commercial undertaking whose ultimate success is by no means assured. Mr. Kato denies that he agrees in principle with the State purchase of railways while objecting to the methods of purchase pro-

posed by the Saionji Cabinet. He disapproves of the nationalization of railways in this country altogether. To the insinuation that he was been largely influenced by the views of the heads of the Mitsu Bishi Company in the action he has taken, he does not think it worth while to reply. This and a number of other idle rumours do not deserve to be seriously discussed.

To the Government plea that the proposed purchase of railways has for its chief objects, (1) The adoption of a uniform system throughout the whole country which will greatly facilitate the rapid transport of goods and passengers; (2) the reduction of rates on all the lines, the *Asahi Shimbun* replies at great length, showing that the adoption of a uniform system and the reduction of rates would, if carried out, render substantial profits very uncertain.

Last Sunday's *Fiji Shimpō* goes minutely into the financial aspects of the proposed purchase. In order to avoid an awkward disturbance of the state of the money market, the Government proposes to effect the purchase within the space of five years, borrowing money by degrees when needed. This scheme, the *Fiji* thinks, will not attain its object, as projected loans always do affect the money market. Japanese bonds generally will certainly suffer if it be announced that the Government has decided to borrow within 5 years the sum of 479,800,000 yen, the alleged purchase price of the railways. But, continues the *Fiji*, there is a greater question than the disturbance of the money market connected with the proposed measure which demands serious consideration. It is this. Can confidence be placed in the accuracy of the calculations on which the Government places so much reliance? Stated briefly they are as follows:—It is proposed to pay the interest on the loan out of the proceeds of the railways, to pay for all improvements out of the same fund and then to pay back the money loaned by means of these same proceeds within 30 years. Will the profits be sufficiently big to allow of the carrying out of this scheme? Few experts would venture to answer this question in the affirmative. The Government calculate that if they take over the railways this year; in two years' time, after paying out some 23,540,000 yen as interest on the loan, they will be in possession of a surplus of over 260,000 yen. The whole of this sum in 1908 they propose to devote to improvements of the lines. In 1909 they would only devote a portion of their net profits to improvements redeeming part of the debt with the remainder. Now, the carrying out of this plan will depend altogether on the amount of profit realized by the working of the railways, and in estimating this one can only be guided by past experience. The Government says that the profits on the railways this year being nearly 8½ per cent. on the cost of construction, they will be able in the course of a few years to raise the profit to 13 per cent. But this we take to be extremely doubtful. In 1905 the average profit of all Japan's private railways was eight and four-tenths, 8¼ per cent. on the capital required for their construction. The previous year it was only 7¾ per cent. The notion that Government owned railways are going to be made to pay better than those run by private companies is not one that will be entertained by anybody who is acquainted with the manner in which Government lines have been run hitherto. The idle boast of the Government that it can outstrip private com-



panies will deceive nobody acquainted with the subject under discussion.

We hear a good deal about the expenses that the Government is going to reduce by uniting all the lines under one head office, but we are not told what it is going to cost to establish such an office. No State Department is run as cheaply as business companies, says the *Yiji*. Another point on which the Government's forecast is at fault is in the amount of money that will be required for improvements. Some of the lines to be purchased are in such a poor condition that heavy outlays will be required for alterations and improvements even during the first few years of State ownership. The sums of money spent on this will reduce the fund available for the payment of interest and the other objects specified above.

It seems to us that after all the railways have been put into proper repair and the new gigantic system has been duly organized the Government will only just manage to pay interest on their loans. As for their reducing the rates all over the country and still being able to gradually redeem the loans by means of surplus profit, it is the wildest of chimeras. As a financial scheme the proposed measure will not bear examination. If it is carried out it will land us in untold difficulties. The railways instead of becoming a valuable source of revenue may well become a perfect white elephant which the Government may be glad to put up to auction in years to come.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

\* Funeral services were held at 1 p.m. on March 9th at the Buddhist Temple Hongwanji, Tsukiji, Tokyo, in honour of officers and men who died in the war. The rites were carried out with great solemnity. General Terauchi, Minister for War, Prince Kan-in, Commander of the First Army, and other high officers were present.

\* The funeral services in honour of Lieutenant S. Nogi (28) and Ensign H. Nogi (26) first and second sons of General Baron Nogi, who died at Nanshan and 203-metre hill respectively, took place on March 10th at Aoyama Cemetery.

March 10th being the day officially fixed to commemorate the war, military officers held a dinner party at the Kaikosha which was attended by the Crown Prince, Prince Fushimi and Prince Kan-in.

Mr. K. Horiguchi, Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Brazil, has just returned to Japan after seven years' residence in that country. Writing in the *Taiheiyō*, he says that the climate of Brazil suits Japanese very well and that since the Brazilians are at present great admirers of this country it is a favourable time for Japan to send steamers there to open up a brisk trade. Japanese goods are in great request and the prices paid for them are high. In no country of the world was the enthusiasm over Japan's victories in the late war greater than in Brazil. When the news of the fall of Port Arthur reached that portion of South America the Japanese Legation was besieged by visitors coming to congratulate her representative and the telegrams that arrived from quite unknown persons in the country numbered many hundreds. Shouts of *banzai* were heard everywhere in the streets as though the Brazilians themselves and not the Japanese had been the victors. Such excitement, Mr. Horiguchi says, he had never witnessed

anywhere before. In order to perpetuate the memory of our success, says Mr. Horiguchi, they named their fastest boats *Tōgō* and some of their big thoroughfares Japanese roads. Mr. Horiguchi says that during his seven years' residence in Brazil he enjoyed perfect health. The heat is not oppressive nor excessive. The thermometer stands at about 85° in the day time and at night there is usually a cool breeze.

\* According to the *Novoe Vremya*, after the outbreak of the war, twenty thousand officers and 1,270,000 soldiers were sent to Manchuria. After the restoration of peace, the number was reduced to 12,500 officers and 917,000 soldiers. The losses may thus be inferred to be 7,500 officers and 353,000 soldiers. The Russian paper adds that the army stationed at the front before the outbreak of the war is not included and that consequently the real losses must have been greater.

The investigations as to the services of officers and men of the Navy who participated in the late war have been already concluded. The publication of the result is being held back for the completion of a similar record for the Army. Owing to greater number of the officers and men and to the extent of the battlefields, the investigations with regard to the land forces will be more difficult than in the case of the Navy. The *Hochi* says that the Commanders of various armies and the commander of the United Squadron will be rewarded with the First Class of the Golden Kite; Commanders of all Divisions and of various squadrons, with the Second Class of the Golden Kite; and Commanders of all Brigades with the Third Class of the same order. Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata and Oyama, who possess the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, will be rewarded in a special manner. The *Yiji*, commenting on the delay in the publication of the investigations, advises the naval and military authorities to announce publicly day by day the results arrived at by the committee. It adds that it is part of the responsibility of the Government and is also the earnest wish of the public that rewards to the officers and men who rendered such excellent services to the country at a critical time should be promptly bestowed.

According to investigations published at the end of February this year, the population of Yokohama at the end of December 1905 was as follows:—

Native .....	331,697
Chinese .....	7,142
British .....	1,186
American .....	621
German .....	310
French .....	168
Portuguese .....	123
Spanish .....	108
Swiss .....	96
Dutch .....	52
Italian .....	35
Austrian .....	35
Danish .....	34
Swedish and Norwegian .....	22
Turkish .....	13
Belgian .....	9
Russian .....	4
Peruvian .....	2
Korean .....	2
Armenian .....	1
Chilean .....	1
Greek .....	1

It is added that the number of Japanese houses was 64,024. These figures show an increase of 3,098 over those estimated at the beginning of the year, with an increase of 6,822 in population.

An official telegram received at the Foreign Office says that Mr. I Motono,

Japanese Ambassador to St. Petersburg, has arrived in the Russian capital. When he reached the Russian frontier he found that the Russian Government had provided a special train for his accommodation and His Excellency was given a very cordial welcome.

A Bill now before the Diet, known as the *Gunsei Haishi Horitsuan*, has for object the abolition of District Local Assemblies (*Gun-kai*) and the district control of villages and hamlets. It is calculated that several millions a year will be saved by this simplification of local administrative machinery. District offices and their heads came into existence in Japan in the year 1878, that is, a law was then enacted providing for this form of local government, though their actual establishment came about some years later. The Tokyo *Keizai Zasshi* gives an account of the expense of maintaining these offices during the 34th and 35th years of Meiji. In the first of the years the total cost was 4,964,337 yen; in the second 5,103,866 yen. In his replies to members of the Diet, Mr. Hara, the Home Minister, a few days ago made it plain that the buildings known as District Offices will still be retained for registering and other purposes, but the staff employed will be reduced and the power hitherto wielded by District assemblies will henceforth be exercised by Prefectural, Town, Village or Ward (*Kumiai*) Offices. The redistribution of power made necessary by the proposed change will be very considerable. The Bill seems to be meeting with a good deal of support, but Mr. Shimada Saburo and other Members of the Lower House think the Bill does not go far enough. It ought, they say, to abolish the District offices and the heads of these offices along with District government. The work to be done by these officers might more economically be done in the above-mentioned local offices.

It is interesting to observe from the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register that Germany provided the largest amount of work from abroad for British mercantile shipbuilders last year, her orders amounting to fifteen vessels of 85,020 tons (nearly 5½ per cent. of the total output). Next came Norway, with 50,655 tons. The British Colonies occupied the next place with 38,082 tons, and were closely followed by Austria-Hungary (33,623 tons). Sweden (33,097 tons), and Holland (32,761 tons). The percentage of the total output built for registration in the United Kingdom was nearly 78.5, equivalent to 1,273,731 tons. The foreign and colonial orders amounted to 21½ per cent. of the total output. Among foreign countries the three leading places in shipbuilding were held by the United States (303,000 tons), Germany (255,000 tons), and France (73,000 tons). In keeping with expectation, the turbine method of propulsion is being more largely employed. During last year seven vessels fitted with steam turbines were launched in England. In addition to the two large express steamers for the Cunard Company, there are at present under construction in the United Kingdom ten vessels of about 21,400 tons which are to be fitted with steam turbines. The returns for the year under review include 22 vessels of the turret-deck type; 131 steam trawlers (one of which, the largest yet built, is of 363 tons) and other fishing vessels; 30 dredgers, barges, &c.; 30 tugs; 15 yachts; and other vessels designed for special service. Besides these, 45 vessels, varying in tonnage from

100 tons to 1,320 tons, and principally intended for river and harbour purposes, have been built in the United Kingdom and taken to pieces for shipment abroad.

In connexion with the delay in the repayment of the house-tax to foreigners in accordance with the decision of the Hague Court of Arbitration, complaints have been presented to the Yokohama City Office by various foreigners. It is also said that payment of the Income-tax is withheld by some foreigners in consequence of which the City authorities are seriously embarrassed. It is remarked by the *Asahi* that the Kobe Municipality repaid the house tax to foreigners some time ago.

At 10 a.m. on March 13th, the official funeral services of the First Division took place at Aoyama Cemetery, Tokyo. The families of officers and men belonging to the division who died in the war were present as also were Ministers of State, high officers of the army, etc. The members of the Tokyo branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, under Marchioness Oyama, the consort of Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, attended to the guests, and the rites were successfully carried out. After the ceremonies, the guests were entertained with refreshments and various performances.

By the death in New Jersey of Mrs. Hepburn, wife of the venerable Dr. J. C. Hepburn, one of the oldest links with the past is severed. She knew Japan before the Restoration and her first home here was a temple at Kanagawa. Her saintly memory is cherished by many hundreds of people in this empire and widespread is the sympathy which flows out to her beloved husband, himself a nonagenarian, in his hour of sorrow.

Japanese papers publish from day to day lengthy reports of the Trial of Mr. Kono Hironaka and his associates. The proceedings have been somewhat sensational throughout. There has been a good deal of prevarication carried on, and considerable difficulty has been found in tracing the falsehoods to their real source. On the 9th in trying to prove that Mr. Kono gave directions for the destruction of the Hibiya Gate an attempt was made to identify him by means of the dress he wore on that occasion. But the evidence on this point was most conflicting; some asserting that he was dressed in native costume and others alleging that he had foreign dress and donned a high white hat. One fact has come out very clearly and that is the contradictoriness of the evidence elicited at the Preliminary Court of Inquiry and that furnished to the Court now sitting.

We learn from Tokyo papers that His Majesty the Tsar intends to send one of the Imperial Grand Dukes to Japan with a view to bringing about a closer friendship between the two countries. The Imperial messenger will be accompanied by high military and naval officers, and other officials. In return, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will send to Russia a Prince of the Blood with an escort of high officers and officials. The date for the exchange of these courtesies is not yet certain.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the well-known correspondent of *The Times* at Peking, left London in the latter part of January for Paris, where he made a short stay, and subsequently paid visits to the Straits Settlements and Siam on his way back to his post at Peking. It is no secret, says an English

exchange, that he could have gone to another appointment on *The Times's* staff, but all interested in the Far East will be pleased that he is returning to a post he has made so peculiarly his own. Dr. Morrison, during his stay at home, made extensive purchases for his library of works on China, which now reaches several thousand volumes, and must be one of the most complete private collections on this subject.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has kindly consented to be patron of the movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of Will Adams at Hemmi, near Yokosuka, the promoters being Governor Sufu, Admiral Baron Inouye, Sir Claude MacDonald and Mr. James Walter.

Here is the version of the Uyeno concert fiasco as circulated through the East by Reuter:—

An extraordinary hoax was perpetrated at Tokio. Whilst the Prince of Connaught was attending a concert on Saturday, a rumour was spread by pseudo experts, of an impending disaster by tidal wave and earthquakes.

The concert was stopped, and the city was panic stricken till the next morning.

It is believed that the affair was the work of burglars.

The price of Japanese bonds in London, New York and Berlin is reported by telegrams received at the Foreign Office to have greatly appreciated. According to a trustworthy source, says the *Hochi*, French capitalists have begun to purchase Japanese bonds since apprehensions as to the Morocco Conference have passed away. The present rise in price is attributed principally to that fact. The same paper adds that in financial matters France is coming into close relations with Japan, which practically amounts to an alliance, and welcomes this development in the interest of general peace.

The budget for Tokyo City this year which has been submitted to the Municipal Assembly is as follows:—

Receipts .....	2,189,530.00
Expenditures:—	
City Office .....	154,376.00
Urban Division Offices .....	429,756.00
Civil Engineering works .....	526,947.00
Education .....	40,131.00
Sanitary .....	411,116.00
Relief fund .....	43,055.00
Electric and gas lights in streets ..	19,031.00
Extraordinary Expenses .....	518,498.00

Certain sums are also set aside for expenses of meetings, etc.

#### IMPERIAL DIET.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house met at 1 p.m. on March 8th.

Previous to the discussion on the Order of the Day, Messrs. Hoshimatsu and Sasoku made speeches as to sanitary work connected with the army, etc. After a slight debate on the addresses, the programme of the day was brought in. The revision of the Salt Monopoly Law was passed through its three readings. The two revisions regarding the City Organization Law and the Street and Village Organization Law were sent to special committees; after a brief explanation by Mr. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs. A private bill regarding the Tokyo City Organization was introduced. Mr. R. Koidzuka delivered a speech on the proposal. He said that Marquis Ito had submitted a similar bill to the Diet with the view of converting the city into a metropolis. The intention was welcomed by the public. The bill, however, was not adopted at that time in the Diet. This bill was also handed to a special Committee. A private bill regarding the revision of the Pawnbrokers Regulations, etc., was then introduced. Some of its clauses were

dismissed without discussion and some submitted to a special committee.

At 2.30 p.m., the House rose.

##### HOUSE OF PEERS.

At 10 a.m. on March 9th, the House of Peers met. The order of the day was as follows:

A report of the petitions committee; the continued first readings of the Government bills regarding the final account of the extraordinary expenditures needed in the war; the revision of the Coinage Law; affairs to be dealt with by the Resident-General in Korea; the first reading of private bills regarding the revision of the Government Account Law, etc.; and the investigation of various petitions.

The House passed the Bill regarding the concluding portion of War expenditure relating to the Army and Navy, and a Bill relating to the authority of the Resident-General in Korea, both of which had been sent up from the Lower House.

The House also adopted a petition relating to the pollution of rivers by the Ashio Copper Mine, and having referred several Bills to special committees rose at 11.25 a.m.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m. on March 10th. The Order of the Day was as follows:

1.—First reading of a Government bill regarding the *Habutye* Bleaching Law (sent down from the House of Peers).

2.—First reading of a Government bill regarding judicial administration in Korea.

3.—11—First reading of private bills regarding revision of Court organization, etc.

12—16—Various petitions and private proposals.

The first two bills were submitted to special committees after remarks by the Ministers for Agriculture and Commerce and for Justice. The two private bills regarding revision of the Court Organization Law and of the Law for Barristers were rejected. The private projects to amend an article of the Diet Law and to establish an institute for instruction in dyeing and weaving were passed, after which various other bills and petitions were handed to special committees. The House rose at 4.20 p.m.

##### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10 a.m. on March 13th. The Government bill relating to an amendment of the Salt Monopoly Law was first brought up. Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, gave an explanation to the questions put by Barons Ishiguro and Tanaka, after which the bill was handed to a special committee. The request for *post facto* consent to Imperial Decree No. 194, proclaimed in 1900 was passed through all three readings. The bill regarding the abolition of the tax on Exchequer Bill dealt with on the Exchanges was also passed. When the bill regarding the revision of the Conscription Law was brought up, Mr. Izawa said that the law must be enforced on residents in Europe and America, and not only on those in China and Korea. He asked the house to reject the bill. General Terauchi, Minister for War, replied to the objection, after which the Bill was passed. The bill regarding a revision of the Coinage Law led Baron Kikuchi to introduce an amendment which was accepted and the bill was at once passed. The bill regarding the revision of the Court organization also passed on the favourable report of the Chairman of the special committee. The House rose at 11.30 a.m.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m. The Government bill regarding services in connexion with the Residency-General in Korea was handed to a special Committee after a brief explanation by the Government delegate. The bill regarding the establishment of an asylum for the soldiers and bluejackets crippled in the war was passed without discussion. Six requests for *post facto* consent with regard to special payments during the war were all passed without discussion. The private bills regarding the establishment of a bank to facilitate trade between Japan and Korea, the adoption of the two years' system for conscripts, etc., were rejected. At 4.30 p.m., the House rose.

## A GREAT SCHOOLMASTER.

ARNOLD of Rugby, TRING of Uppingham, and ALMOND of Loretto are the three high peaks predominating the world of English public-school life during the nineteenth century. Each man played his part nobly and each has received a fitting monument, over and above the memories of the lads whom they influenced, in biographies which take rank among the most interesting and inspiring works of their kind in English letters. Of the three ALMOND is perhaps the least known, for his school was by far the smallest, never even in its most prosperous days counting more than 140 scholars. Then again the school was placed in an out-of-the-way corner of the world, at Musselburgh, a rough, grey, untidy fishing village a few miles out of Edinburgh. In the olden days it was the site of a shrine of Our Lady of Loretto, the patroness, by the way, of those hoary seats of learning, Winchester and Eton. A small school was opened there in 1829, but ALMOND did not make acquaintance with the place until 1857, when he entered as mathematical master. He had been born in Glasgow, which a writer in the *Spectator* so aptly describes as the "mixing vat of Highland and Lowland, Celt and Saxon," and ALMOND was a mixture of them all. After a brilliant career at Balliol he returned to Scotland and at once took up his life's career. It may interest some Yokohama folk to know that for four years he was second master at Merchiston College, Edinburgh, and he returned straight from Merchiston, in 1862, to become proprietor and "Head" of Loretto. Already men had begun to speak of him as an uncommon personality, a pioneer in his profession. His residence at Oxford had attracted him greatly to all things Greek and it was but natural that in drawing up his plans he put health as the first of human possessions, while he held that Greek literature was the inspirer of the nobler intellectual qualities. Very soon the Loretto boy had developed into a type by himself. It was a regulation that much of the school day should be spent in the open air. Nobody was allowed to be indoors from 2.30 till 4 p.m., and those not engaged in playing football, cricket, golf, fives, hockey or other games had to substitute a good five-mile walk. Half a mile—called in Loretto phrase "a links"—was the rule for every pupil before breakfast time. Mr. MACKIE, writing to the *Scottish Field* the other day, said:—

The most striking feature of the school regulations relates to dress. This is a speciality, and is worthy of serious attention. Every pupil wears flannel, summer and winter; blue in winter as being warmer, white in summer. In hot weather the boys take off their coats and do their work or take their meals in their shirt-sleeves. Caps are seldom worn except during bright sun, as a protection. On the wettest day every boy must take as his minimum of exercise a "Wallyford," as it is called, of 3½ miles. Tight collars, tight trousers are taboo. Open necks are insisted on and all mufflers are banished to the bottom of the travelling trunk. Open windows are the rule, and if in spite of this device the temperature of a room reaches *codeg*, or over, "coats off" is the word. Corporal punishment—that good, old-fashioned mode of correction—now in abeyance in ordinary schools, is here preferred to

"lines" and detentions, and other more up-to-date methods of punishment. The boys themselves are made responsible for the smooth and efficient working of the educational machine. Hence every side has its head boy. Boys are put in charge of all sorts of things; museum, library, drying-room, fives court, &c., are all under the charge of particular boys. Every form has its window-opener, its ball-keeper, and so forth. It is worth noting that the prefects are chosen not for brilliant parts or eminence in learning, but for their character, their efficiency, reliability, and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties.

A reviewer in *The Times* of Mr. MACKENZIE's biography of his old chief declares that nobody but ALMOND could have carried out ALMOND's ideas, and quotes some passages as an illustration of the source of "The Head's" influence over his lads:—

His method was strangely individual, and humorously characteristic at once of himself and of the school. The intellectual life of thoughtful boys at Loretto was always extraordinarily keen. Not a measure in politics or a scheme of philanthropy, not a theory of morals or a method in sport, but had its echoes in the endless discussions of our happy family. But, for the main body of the school, it was the practical proposals of our chief that introduced the disquieting element.

One never knew at what time the new notion might make its first appearance. . . . More often it was at tea in the private dining room that the new idea would pop out perplexing the old lady with fears of change, and encountering, on all occasions, her gentle but despairing obstruction. ("My mother, you must know," the Head once explained to a visitor, "is the leader of the Opposition.") From the old lady's tea table the Head would himself carry it straightway to the head boy's room, where that great official would receive it with all the gravity which his responsibilities imposed upon him. . . .

At the end of a considerable list of the characters about the place who would mouth and taste the new notion, each in his peculiar manner, comes ARCHIE PARR, who—

Would make a sly allusion to it, as he handed the Head his heavy iron. The "Skipper" would dust his flute and laugh, and say it reminded him of something he had once seen in the China Seas. And meanwhile the prefects were debating it, the Fifth abusing it, the Middles "guying" it, the "Nippers" making songs of it, till the whole place seethed, and fizzed, and hummed about it, like a pot-a-boil, a champagne-bottle half uncorked, a hive of angry bees. But sooner or later all criticisms and objections and defiance had to pass the ordeal of the Head's own searching dialectic. . . . In plain speech, then, Almond usually convinced us of the feasibility of his plan. We tried it and found it answer. We took it into our everyday life. We made it part of the gathering traditions of the school. And when we had thus adopted it, we cared nothing for the opinion of the outside world. We were ready to maintain it against all and sundry with the fidelity of Mahomedan converts.

Such were the principles of Loretto. To sacrifice to the Moloch of authority in any form was ALMOND's first abhorrence. The object of education, he maintained, was to make men think. "Examinations, especially army examinations, small talk, standing drinks, pipe-clay and tight uniforms, the imitative idolatry of the Hebrews, the routine of the Pharisees, were hateful to him, because they produced or issued from weakness or thoughtlessness or hypocrisy. He attacked them all in school, in the pulpit, in the press, because he tracked out the abhorrent attribute in them all." He himself compared Loretto to Sparta: with no decorative buildings, nothing to strike or charm the eye; yet it was a home and a nurse of which he was not ashamed, a school capable of producing a healthy, dominant, and even heroic type. But the last thing that ALMOND wished to produce was an ascetic. Loretto was to be and is "a community visibly living according to the dictates of

science or right reason." It is odd, but it is characteristic, remarks his biographer, that he should say: "Keble seems to me to take the right side in a more important controversy than any theological one,—viz., the side of simple and Christian living against fine linen and sumptuous living." And again: "Next to being where I am, I'd like to have been Warden of Keble. What a fight against all the demons of convention and prejudice one would have had! And fighting for an ideal is the great happiness of life." As it chanced, one of his earliest pupils and truest friends, to whom he wrote his last dying letter, was Bishop MYLNE, one of the first Tutors of Keble.

ALMOND's niche in the Temple of Fame is well secured, and the heritage that he has bequeathed is one of the glories of modern Scotland. "The Loretto boy, coatless, capless, may be met with anywhere in Scotland now," writes Mr. MACKENZIE in a picturesque passage. "You may find him dangling from a rope on the sunny side of the Bass Rock, photographing or looking for eggs. You may meet him free-wheeling—red coat on handlebars—down the long slope that leads from Comrie to Loch Earn. You may observe him hauling at a scringe-net on the coast of Mull; or plying a fishing-rod or a geological hammer among the primeval hills and innumerable lochs of Sutherland. In all these situations he and his comfortable undress have long ceased to attract attention. The public has grown used to them, and for the very good reason that the public has adopted them." ALMOND's heretical optimism was always buoyed by the thought of himself as the agent of a national regeneration. "It is by proving to boys in the concrete," he wrote to Mr. MACKENZIE, "the successfulness of minor and well-judged results, that you embolden them to play their part in what I believe will be the next great revolution—viz., the transference of the empire of our daily life from custom to reason." ALMOND has passed to "where beyond these voices there is peace," but his works and influence remain as his enduring monument, and his motto will spur on many a boy to a nobler conception of life and its duties—"Spartam nactus es, hanc exorna!"

## NATIONAL SERVICE.

EARL ROBERTS, the veteran Field Marshal of the British Army, who resigned his position on the Imperial Defence Committee in order to bring home to the British nation the imperative necessity for bringing within reach of every able-bodied man some form of military training, is not letting the grass grow beneath his feet. He is addressing crowded and enthusiastic meetings in various parts of the country and the home papers are giving him every encouragement by reporting his speeches at length. Speaking at Manchester his Lordship combatted the notion that his proposals practically amounted to conscription. He was always and altoget-



ther, he said, opposed to conscription as not being applicable to the army of Great Britain. "Surely," he urged, "there was all the difference in the world between a nation every man of which was obliged to serve in the ranks of the regular army and perform, while in those ranks, all the onerous duties of a regular soldier during times of peace and for small wars, as is the case on the Continent, and a nation which, while maintaining a regular army for foreign service, asked every man to undergo such a training as would fit him to take a useful part in a great national emergency when every true Briton would certainly volunteer and only the shirkers, the unpatriotic, and the disloyal would be content to remain passive." At Liverpool Lord ROBERTS reiterated the statement he made last year in the House of Lords that the British armed forces as a body were as absolutely unprepared and unfitted for war as they were in 1899; but he now substituted the words "the nation" for "armed forces as a body," because he had no wish to suggest that the practical lessons of the South African war had not been taken to heart by the Regular Army. "If war were to come upon us in Europe or on the Indian frontier, as it inevitably would if we were not prepared, we should have to deal with very different foes from the Boers. It might be said that we have an alliance and we have our Fleet. He welcomed the Japanese alliance with the greatest enthusiasm, but it was only for ten years, and it applied only to Asia and not to Europe, where our danger was far greater. The European *status quo* must be maintained without an army, which at present we had not got." After pointing out the risk that British naval supremacy might not be maintained, Lord ROBERTS proceeded to contend that without any adequate and efficient citizen army British shores and homes were not safe. He insisted on the necessity of being able to devote 500,000 men to the defence of India, and as many more for participation in a European struggle.

Lord ROBERTS has found a hearty supporter in the great surgeon, Sir FREDERICK TREVES, and we reproduce part of a speech delivered by him at Manchester in which he discussed the effect of the National Service League upon the national health. Sir FREDERICK said:—

A recently published report on the question of physical degeneration in this country, conveyed serious warnings, and those warnings should be acted upon. Individuals paid great attention to health; few people present, he supposed, were not at that moment on a diet (laughter), few were not using some lozenge or tablet. (Renewed laughter.) There was reason for this, for robust health was necessary to success in life. The nervous system was rebelling as the outcome of what was called our modern life, the rush and the wear and tear of it. (Cheers.) This was the effect of the introduction of steam, electricity, the telegraph and telephone, the motor, the week-end (laughter), and the attempt so many people made, and made with some success, to live three lives in one. The result, as every physician would tell, was that nervous diseases were developing, and if this condition was going to develop without limit the time was not very far distant when the consequences would be at least inconvenient. There was no disguising the fact that the best remedy for such a condition was perfect physical health such as could only be obtained from

open-air exercise. (Cheers.) No language could express the value of our national games, and they should be encouraged in every possible way; but we were beginning to play games vicariously. Many thousands of young men spent their Saturday afternoons watching football; they did not play it. (Cheers.) Moreover, outdoor work was not so common in the country as it once was. In workshops, too, machines were taking the place of muscles. As a remedy he could imagine no better system than a military training. Physical perfection could not be tested by a tape placed round muscles. That form of training was not everything. Military training provided other necessary development; it gave promptness, alertness, capacity to act in company (by no means easy to acquire), and, above all, it gave wholesome appreciation of the value of discipline. (Cheers.) The National Service League had a very worthy intent, even if it should do no more than serve to keep green the memory of the heroic traditions of the country and to keep alight the lamp of patriotism which had ever been the glory of England. (Cheers.)

All well-wishers of the old country must desire success to crown the labours of Lord ROBERTS. But there can be no doubt that the fine emotional fervour which informed the Volunteer movement for so many years has spent its force, first, because it is the tendency of all such movements to become stale in the lapse of years, and secondly by reason of the attitude assumed by the authorities at the War Office towards what they dub amateur soldiering. Then again the increasing tendency of the age towards ease and comfort militates against the sacrifices which must necessarily be made by men who undergo even voluntarily training in military exercises without some pressing national need to inspire them. The hardihood of the race is at stake, but will that brace the nation to shoulder its responsibilities in the way Lord ROBERTS desires? The state of public feeling at home at the present moment resembles very dangerously the condition of the Roman body politic when that great empire was entering upon its decline.

#### THE FAMINE.

The total amount thus far transmitted from the United States through Mr. Huntington Wilson, the American Charge d'Affaires, to the Japan Red Cross for the purchase of food for the famine sufferers has reached *yen* 80,300. These funds are collected in the United States by the *Christian Herald* and the American Red Cross Society.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged ...	7,684.10
E. B. L. ....	5.00
"Duhallow" .....	20.00
Yokohama Catholic Sodality of Young Ladies .....	23.00
China and Japan Trading Company, Ltd....	1,000.00

The amounts received by the *Jiji* and others from the public on behalf of the famine distress is now as follows:

	Yen.
<i>Jiji Shimpō</i> .....	41,171.10
<i>Asahi Shimbun</i> .....	35,244.32
From the London Stock Exchange, per Panmure Gordon & Co. ....	£5.025

The amount collected by the British firm was recently remitted to the Foreign Office through the Japanese ambassador in London.

The following contributions have been received

by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—

	Yen.
Already acknowledged .....	8,643.19
Received from Penang .....	3,500.00
Pollak Bros. ....	150.00
Col. Bridge, Kobe .....	50.00
A. Meier & Co., Kobe .....	100.00
M. ....	10.00
Received from Penang .....	3,500.00
Received from Shanghai .....	45.15
Collected by Dr. Martin on S.S. <i>Siberia</i> ...	39.00
Hon. G. and D. G. ....	25.00
M. A. Raza .....	50.00
E. W. Pattison .....	1.00

16,113.34

#### DR. MUNRO'S PAPER BEFORE THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan, held on Thursday, March 8th, at the residence of Dr. N. Gordon Munro, 91, Bluff, Mr. John Carey Hall presided over an attendance of about thirty ladies and gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said it would be a work of supererogation on his part to attempt to introduce to a Yokohama audience a gentleman of such established reputation as Dr. Munro. He was pleased to see such a large number present that evening, which showed that the decision of the Society to hold some of its meetings in Yokohama was appreciated by the public. For this change they were indebted to Dr. Dearing. He (the Chairman) thought the attendance that evening would encourage the Society to repeat the experiment, instead of always holding the meetings in Tokyo.

Dr. MUNRO then read his paper which has already been in part published in these columns.

At the conclusion of the paper Dr. Munro was warmly applauded. Questions and discussion were then invited, but none being forthcoming.

The CHAIRMAN said it might seem ungracious after listening to the exhaustive paper read by Dr. Munro to suggest that there were any omissions, but certainly one had occurred to him. Dr. Munro in enumerating the investigators in the field of research had given a complete list as far as foreigners were concerned, but the name occurred to him of a Japanese who had played a prominent part in the work, namely Mr. Kanda Kohei, who in 1870 was Governor of Hyogo Ken. Mr. Kanda in 1884 published a work on the Stone Age of Japan, and this was translated by his son, Baron Kanda Naibu, at present Professor in the Peers' School. This work was illustrated by twenty four plates giving a complete list of the stone implements, and in a prefatory note it was stated that for one hundred years before he wrote Japanese investigators had been giving attention to the Stone Age.

Dr. MUNRO was glad Mr. Hall had supplied the omission. Mr. Kanda certainly had a most complete collection of implements connected with the Stone Age, and he considered that gentleman deserved great credit for his contributions.

Dr. DEARING proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Munro for his most interesting lecture and for his hospitality to the members of the Association that evening.

The CHAIRMAN, in supporting the motion, said he was sure the meeting would willingly support the vote of thanks to Dr. Munro for his able, instructive, and interesting paper. He (the Chairman) congratulated the members on the good attendance that evening, and hoped the meeting would prove the precursor of many similar gatherings. The good attendance would, he hoped, encourage the Society to hold other meetings in Yokohama, and at the same time would afford gratification to Dr. Munro and in some way compensate him for the time, labour, and expense expended in this research and in the preparation of the interesting lecture to which they had listened with so much pleasure. (Applause.)

Dr. MUNRO briefly acknowledged the vote, and the members then spent some time in examining interesting collection of implements, etc., placed on view by the lecturer.

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The fifty-second semi-annual meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held at 2.30 p.m. on March 10th. A hundred and thirty-nine shareholders, Mr. Yoshida, an official of the Imperial Household, and Mr. Nagahama, an official of the Department of Finance, were present. Mr. Soma, President of the bank, took the chair and made a speech regarding business in the last half of 1903. The resignation of Mr. Misaki Kamenosuke, one of the directors was announced, after which Mr. Takahashi Korekiyo, Vice President of the Bank of Japan, and Mr. Odagiri Masunosuke, ex-Consul-General in Shanghai, were elected to the Board of Directors. The proposal for providing branches at Osaka, Dairen and Mukden was introduced and the shareholders gave their consent to it. Finally, the accounts for the last half year were submitted as follows: Net profits yen 3,418,115.34. From this amount, the following appropriations were made:

	yen.
Ordinary Reserve .....	360,000.00
Special Reserve .....	1,000,000.00
Silver reserve .....	200,000.00
Dividend (at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, or yen 6 per share on old, new, and second shares; and yen 3 on third shares .....	1,080,000.00

The remainder was carried forward to next account.

Mr. Soma has resigned the Presidency of the Yokohama Specie Bank on account of ill-health, and Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, who was elected one of the directors at the half yearly meeting, was appointed to the vacancy.

Speaking at the last meeting of shareholders Mr. Soma, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank said:—Gentlemen.—This is our forty-second semi-annual meeting and I have pleasure in submitting to you the accounts for the last half-year, and to summarize the domestic and foreign financial conditions and our business proceedings during that period.

Being affected by the war, no special demand appeared among financial circles during the last half year as there was no appearance of new industries, still owing to the withdrawal of the Manchurian armies, the reparations of military necessities, etc., a large amount was paid out by the public. Naturally money in circulation was rather abundant. The Bank of Japan, consequently, at the end of December raised the rate of interest. The instalment payments on Exchequer bonds and the continuance of the war tax did not cause any special embarrassment in economical circles. The condition of the money market was also favourable. The conclusion of the peace treaty, however, created some anxiety among the public, and further as the result of unfavourable weather, the crop of rice, which has a close bearing on financial circles, was remarkably reduced. The famine in the north-eastern provinces, where serious distress had not hitherto been experienced, is still prevalent. These phenomena led to inactivity in the industrial and commercial world. In spite of the dormant state of domestic trade, confidence in the Japanese financial basis was entertained and increased abroad as the effect of the victories in the late war. Gradually the price of our Government loan bonds advanced and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -per cent. bonds amounting to thirty million sterling were successfully floated in Great Britain, America and Germany. Subsequently a further loan of twenty-five millions sterling and another of fifty millions sterling bearing 4-per cent. interest were also accepted in foreign countries with similar enthusiasm. Also, the negotiations of our private companies with a foreign syndicate for a loan were carried out successfully and a large sum of Exchequer Bonds and other valuable documents was purchased by foreign capitalists. Consequently the supply of money was increased so that the circulation at the end of last year was very easy. Reviewing the foreign trade, it appears that the export of cotton yarn and cotton woven goods to China, especially to Manchuria, was considerably increased

on account of the addition to the incomes of the natives through the war. The export of raw silk was not favourable as the price at home was higher than that prevailing in America and France. The *habutaye* business was in a similar state. The tea trade was also inactive owing to the abundant stocks in foreign markets but Formosan tea was successfully exported. The business conditions in Japanese principal staples were generally unfavorable and consequently the export of the last half year only amounted to yen 178,760,000 in round numbers. These figures show a decrease of yen 3,020,000 compared with the export of the last half year, the whole totalling yen 181,790,000. During the same period, imports increased consequent upon the restoration of peace. The import of military stores continued even after the peace treaty, but the amount gradually decreased. The imports amounted to yen 202,070,000, the figures showing an increase of 12,340,000 over those of the previous half year. Such an increase was, of course, unavoidable in war time. During the whole year the export of gold and silver exceeded the import by yen 15,100,000. The Bank of Japan, however, maintained its specie reserve over a hundred million yen, strengthening the basis of the convertible note issue. The specie reserve, it may be said, was kept up largely by means of the benefits derived from foreign loans.

The economical state of foreign countries has to be reviewed here. Owing to the export of specie to France, America, Egypt, etc., the money market of Great Britain became very steady. The Bank of England raised its interest rate from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. at the beginning of September, and again raised it to 4 per cent. at the end of the same month. The discount on drafts in the market went up from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 4 per cent. during the same month. However, foreign trade was in a brisk condition, and commercial and industrial enterprises developed favourably. In America, all matters of agriculture were productive, with the exception of cotton, and therefore commercial business attained a scale much larger than in the first half year. In France because of the extraordinary fall in the price of Russian bonds, a panic at one time took place. After the restoration of peace between Japan and Russia, a more easy feeling was entertained in the share markets and subsequently prices went up. The Morocco affair caused an uneasy feeling in financial circles in Germany, but calls for no special remark. In Manchuria order was not restored in business circles after the Japan-Russia war. The money spent by both armies in the country gave the natives unexpected gains, and increased their purchasing powers. Generally the trade between Japan and China has become active. The Indian trade became brisker than during the corresponding period of the previous year on account of good crops. Despite the ill-balanced proportion of Japanese exports and imports, unexpected fluctuations of exchange with Europe and America, and the rise in the price of silver from 27 pence to  $30\frac{1}{4}$  pence, which frequently caused much inconvenience, the business of the bank progressed favourably. The net income was yen 3,310,000 in round numbers, including the balance, yen 609,000, brought from the previous account. The details are shown in the accounts. The receipts were increased by yen 565,400,000, or 11 per cent. over those of the previous account, and the disbursements by yen 563,900,000, or 11 per cent. In exchange business, sales were increased by yen 38,800,000, or 12.8 per cent., and purchases by yen 66,000,000, or 14.2 per cent. Debits to the bank was increased by yen 7,950,000 and credits to the bank by yen 8,900,000. Besides, affairs conducted on behalf of the Government and the Bank of Japan also were greatly increased. The post bellum undertakings naturally found the bank ready to assist as agent at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Tieling and Chefoo, and offices have been opened in these places. These offices are at present attending to affairs in connection with the central treasury and accordingly do not deal with ordinary mercantile business. The withdrawal of the troops will shortly be completed, and the general condition of Manchuria

will approximate to that necessary for peaceful development. Naturally banking business is expected to share in the revival of trade. Instructions to this end were given accordingly to our Bank at the end of last year by the Ministers for Finance and Foreign Affairs. The essential points of these instructions were that the business of the bank should be to foster the interests of Manchuria while acting as the central organ of commercial circles; to lead in the financial development and the growth of trade between Japan and China; to issue drafts payable at sight which are to supersede war-notes; to provide a special reserve for strengthening the business basis in Manchuria; and in order to superintend the branches and agents' offices, to provide a chief office there with one of the directors or a representative fully authorized to deal with matters on the spot. Under the foregoing instructions, the Bank decided to make efforts to extend its business in that region. This enterprise is now being put into force. As the first step, the bank intends to provide branches at Osaka, Dairen and Mukden; to increase the number of its employees; and to provide a special reserve for Manchurian business. For this purpose the bank asks you to pay up the half of the unpaid share capital still outstanding on the third new shares, viz., three million yen. This being the intention of the bank regarding Manchurian business, I earnestly desire your consent and co-operation.

## LADIES INTERNATIONAL READING-ROOM.

At the attractive rooms belonging to the Ladies International Reading-Room, 179 Bluff, another of the delightful Social Teas which were instituted a few years ago, was given by the Directors to the subscribers and their friends on Wednesday afternoon from four to six. A large number of ladies availed themselves of the invitation, and the afternoon was most pleasantly spent in listening to some charming recitations by Miss Vera Irwine and Mr. Stephens, and in the usual chat of the tea-table. The hostesses were Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Dearing, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. F. J. Moss, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Walter Austin, and Miss Lloyd Thomas. Mrs. Merriman took occasion to tell the guests that the Reading Room was greatly in need of new subscribers to make it self-supporting, and indeed to keep it alive, and the subscribers present were urged to enlist as many new members as possible before the end of the fiscal year, September 30th. The Reading-Room and Library combined has been a boon to the community for a decade and more; and there should be a strong effort made to keep it up, and make it a permanency in the city.

## INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

The annual interport football match under Association rules came off on Saturday at Kobe in favourable weather and resulted in a win for Yokohama by one goal to nil. There was a very large crowd of spectators present. The visitors scored their point in the first half, Stoddart Clarke kicking the goal, and it looked very much as if Kobe would equalise for on change of ends the home eleven pressed very hard and seemed almost on the point of scoring time and again. Play was, in fact, very even, fast, and good, and neither side were able to claim superiority in passing or attacking. The teams were:—

K. R. & A. C.		Y. C. & A. C.
Lightfoot (Capt.)	Goal	Correa.
Rankin.	Backs	Ross.
Stephens.		Cooper.
Bischof.	Halves	Mason.
Fradgley.		Kilby.
Ailion.		Thurnell.
Guterres.	Left	Lambert.
James.	Wing	Dixon.
Kuhn.	Centre	Moss (Capt.)
Christensen.	Right	Mollison.
Crane.	Wing	Clarke.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

By kind invitation of the British Ambassador, a general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the British Embassy at four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, February 14th. H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald, President of the Society, said that the minutes of the last meeting had been already published and might be accepted without reading them. As there was no other business before the meeting, he at once introduced the lecturer, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Mr. John Carey Hall, whose subject was "Japanese Feudal Origins: The Hojo Code of Judicature." The paper was too long to read as a whole, hence Mr. Hall gave a fascinating epitome, with historical explanation, to show the origin, nature and purposes of the Hojo Code, and with aptly chosen extracts for illustration.

Mr. Hall said:—

In laying before the Society, as a small contribution towards our clearer understanding of Japanese medieval social conditions, a translation of the Magisterial Code of the Hojo Power-holders, it seemed desirable that it should be prefaced by a short statement of the position which this enactment occupied in the historical field of Japan's legislative development and of the circumstances under which it was enacted. To this might be added a brief analysis of its contents and a word or two as to the bibliography of the subject.

The whole of the Statute law of old Japan, including both the theocratic and the feudal periods, from the consolidation of the state in the seventh century of our era to near the close of the Tokugawa period in the nineteenth, has been comprised in one octavo volume of less than a thousand pages, entitled *Nihon Kodai Hoken*, the Ancient Statute Laws of Japan, edited by Mr. Hagino and three collaborators.

Of this book, two-fifths of the bulk holds all the legislation of the theocratic or Imperial period, extending from the seventh to near the end of the twelfth century: whilst the laws of the feudal period, from the beginning of the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth century, fill the remaining three-fifths. It thus appears that the six centuries of feudal regime were somewhat more prolific in legislation than the six centuries that preceded them. Now at the very beginning of feudal legislation stands this tiny Code of fifty-one articles, which was, if not promulgated at least propounded, by the third of the line of the Hojo Power-holders at Kamakura in the year-period of Joyei, (otherwise pronounced Teiyei), corresponding to A.D. 1232. It is therefore the earliest in time of the feudal enactments of Japan.

But it is something more than that. For an inspection of the subsequent legislation of the Ashikaga and Tokugawa lines of Shoguns shows that their statutes were based upon those of their predecessors in power, the Hojo Shikken. After its promulgation in 1232 this Code of Judicature not only continued in force for a century, but became the nucleus around which a series of supplementary enactments continued to grow. These accretions amounted in bulk to five or six times the size of the initial code. And when, after the overthrow of the Hojo sway in 1333, and a momentary restoration of the imperial rule, the second or Ashikaga line of Shoguns inaugurated its domination, its founder followed the example of the Hojo rulers in issuing a short Code, which, adopting the main results of the Hojo regime, was developed by later enactments into a body of law many times the size of its initial *Shikimoku*, or Code, of the Kenmu year-period, A.D. 1335. When, after the abolition of the Ashikaga power, and the unifying work of Oda Nobunaga and the Taiko Hideyoshi, the Tokugawa line succeeded to the sway, at the close of the sixteenth century, their lawgivers had a developed feudal society to deal with, such as the legislation of the four previous centuries had helped to mould. The Hojo Code had reference only to the feudal lords who had followed the fortunes of the short-lived Minamoto line and its allies and successors the Hojo clan; but the Tokugawa rulers had one set of laws for the Kuge, or Court nobility, another for the Buke, or feudal Lords, and a third for the Bushi, or Samurai, their retainers. This extended scope of the Tokugawa power is historically traceable in large measure to the foundation laid by the magisterial institutions of the Hojo Shikken. It would therefore be hardly an exaggeration to say that this first essay in feudal codification put forth by the Kamakura government early in the thirteenth century is the taproot of the whole subsequent growth of Japanese feudal law.

So much for its historical position as a link in the chain of national legislation. We may now glance at the state of affairs that gave occasion for its being enacted.

It would be impossible to set forth, in these pre-

factory remarks, the underlying economic causes which resulted in the establishment of a feudal constitution of society in Japan. All that can be attempted is to trace in rough outline the course of the feudal evolution as marked by prominent political events preceding the transfer of the seat of government from Kyoto to Kamakura towards the end of the twelfth century. Even this superficial retrospect requires to begin with a passing reference to the dawn of Japan's authentic history.

The loose, theocratic authority of the early Mikadoes underwent a great change by the introduction of Buddhism in the middle of the sixth century; and a further radical transformation in the middle of the seventh century by the wholesale adoption of Chinese political institutions closely imitated from the then recently established Imperialism of the resplendent Tang dynasty. An elaborate system of Court ranks and offices was introduced and also a new administrative machinery for the provinces, under which the chief duty of the local authorities consisted in the levying of the rice-tax and forwarding it to the Capital by means of the *corvée*, or labour-tax. These sweeping innovations, which took over half a century to effect, are compendiously known as the Reform of the Taikwa period, by far the most important movement in Japanese history previous to the Meiji restoration. A thoroughly competent sociological study of this event has been given to English readers in an excellent book entitled, "The Early Institutional Life of Japan," by a Mr. K. Asakawa, which was published last year by the Waseda University. Japanese scholars nowadays are generally agreed that this wholesale importation of Chinese political arrangements in the seventh century was either premature, or excessive, or both. Among its consequences in the centuries following was an increasing divergence of interests between the nobility of the Court and the great country families, who for various reasons were shut out from preferment at the Capital. Upon the latter devolved the task of winning by the strong hand from the *Yamato* aborigines on the Eastern and North-eastern frontiers the additional lands required by the increase of population of the Yamato conquerors. At first desultory and sporadic, this struggle for the land necessitated military organization, and the control of the army soon became an object of contention between two powerful families, the Taira and Minamoto, otherwise known as the Hei and the Gen. After their rivalry at court had continued for some generations there came an open rupture in the middle of the twelfth century. At first the Taira were successful, and all but extirpated the Minamoto clan. But after some twenty years of Taira domination, Minamoto no Yoritomo, at the behest of the Imperial family, raised the standard of revolt in the Kwanto, 1180, A.D., aided by the resources and influence of the powerful Hojo clan of Idzu, to which his wife, the lady Masa, belonged. After six years of warfare the Taira were crushed and exterminated. In 1184 Yoritomo chose Kamakura as the headquarters of his military administration. In 1192 the second rank of nobility and the office of Commander-in-chief was conferred on him, and around this nucleus most of the powers of sovereignty were soon concentrated.

It was now manifest to all men that the power of the State had passed from the hands of the Court at Kyoto to those of the Minamoto head of the Army; and men of intellect and ambition left the capital and took service under the new administration. Foremost amongst these was Oye no Hiromoto, ancestor of the feudal Lords of Sasuma; and when Yoritomo died in 1199 A.D., this statesman and the lady Masa directed by their wise counsels the course of affairs at periods of crisis for over a quarter of a century longer. The ambition of the Hojo family hastened the extinction of Yoritomo's posterity in 1219, and a puppet Commander-in-Chief, aged 2, of the Fujiwara clan, but a grandson of lady Masa, was brought down from Kyoto to Kamakura, the control of affairs remaining in the hands of Hojo Yoshitoki, Lady Masa's brother, with the modest but straightforward designation of Shikken, or Power-holder.

But the power of the State was not allowed to pass from the hands of one military family to those of another as if it were a matter of course. The Imperial Court made an effort to wrest back its sovereign rights by arraying the warriors of the West of Japan against those of the East. The struggle was short, sharp and decisive. It is known in history as the military disturbance of Shokui, A.D. 1221. It resulted in the banishment of two ex-Emperors and the reigning Emperor, the confiscation of the estates of their adherents and the strengthening and extension of the Hojo power. The foundations of that power had been laid when Hojo Tokimasa, as his son-in-law Yoritomo's representative at Kyoto, after the destruction of the Taira, induced the Emperor in A.D. 1186 to sanction the appointment by Yoritomo of Shogun, or Protectors, in each of the Provinces, of Jito, or Land-Reeves, in all the townships, and police in the villages, and the imposition of a tax of about a bushel of rice per acre to support this military administration alongside

of the existing civil officials holding their appointments from the Emperor. These Protectors in the course of time supplanted the civil governors of provinces in much the same way as the *Intendants* appointed by Richelieu in the provinces of France usurped by degrees the power formerly exercised by the great feudatories.

We may now glance at the institutions through which the sway of the military chieftains at Kamakura was exercised. The Council of government, presided over by Ohoie no Hiromoto, at first bore the unpretentious designation of *Kumonjo*, or Place of Public Documents, but in a few years' time this was boldly replaced by the name *Mandokoro*, which is a contraction of *Matsuri-dokoro*, or Place of Government, a title which the Fujiwara Regents at Kyoto had not hesitated to bestow on their wives and mothers. After establishing the feudal relation with his followers and confirming the estates previously granted to or held by them, Yoritomo next established, under the name of *Samurai-dokoro*, or Place of Service, an office for the probation and selection of retainers of merit and talent, which had control of official appointments and promotions; and last but not least, he established an office called *Monjusho*, or Place of Enquiry and Comment, which was in essence a Court of Justice, dealing with disputes arising between the feudal retainers and with offences committed by them; the provincial governors being allowed to retain their normal jurisdiction over the rest of the people. For extending the control of the two central councils at Kamakura to the *Samurai* and clergy of the provinces, *Bugyo*, or Magistrates of various kinds, were appointed with powers to decide civil and criminal cases in first instance.

When Hojo Yasutoki, the third of his line, succeeded in 1225 to his father's position as Power-holder for the puppet Shogun, the society of the new military capital of Kamakura was in a state of not very stable equilibrium. No doubt the peasantry throughout the empire were content, for the taxes had been lightened. Formerly the farmer had to give up seven-tenths of the annual produce of his land in payment of taxes, imperial and provincial; the Hojo reduced the rate to one half. But the situation of the governing military class was not so settled as was that of the governed mass of the nation. Emancipated from the control of the Imperial Court and from the jurisdiction of its provincial governors, the warriors had as yet no law but the will of their feudal superiors. For the settlement of disputes amongst them and for the punishment of offences recourse had often to be made to force. It is told of the second Minamoto Shogun, Yoritomo, that when a dispute respecting boundaries was brought before him for adjudication he drew his pen through the middle of the plan, saying he had no time for enquiry into details; and that in future such disputes must be settled in the same way; if the parties were dissatisfied with that mode of adjudication let them not have disputes. Far different was the spirit in which Hojo Yasutoki exercised the power. The first fifteen days of every month were given up to judicature. He caused a bell to be hung at the gate of the Record Office, and when a suitor struck it his petition or complaint was at once attended to. Decisions were pronounced on the tenth, twentieth and thirtieth days of the month, important and difficult cases being first discussed at meetings of the Council of Government. It was after some years' experience of this judicial work and of the legislative needs of his time that he drew up his code of judicature.

It consists of fifty-one sections, or heads, of law, followed by a solemn institutory vow or Oath. The subjects dealt with may be briefly indicated as follows:—

Shrines and Worship; Temples and Services; Duties of Protectors; Oppression by Protectors; Defalcations of Land-Reeves; Judicature of Governors and Lords; Recent grants of fiefs confirmed; Claims to fiefs barred by prescription; Rebellious plots; Responsibility for homicide, etc.; Wife not responsible for husband's crime; Abusive language; Assaults; Principal's responsibility for Deputy; Forgery; Lands confiscated for the Shokui Disturbance; Fathers' and Sons' responsibility for Dito; Grants to daughters revocable; Ungrateful dependent kinsmen; Successors nominate predeceasing parents; Assignments to wives made before divorce; Disinheriting adult sons; Adoptions by women; Fiefs of widows who marry again; Kwanto vassals marrying into Noble families; Assignments revocable as between sons; Vacant fiefs; Slander; Champerty and maintenance; Tampering with judicature; Unsuccessful suitors reviling magistrates; Harboursing outlaws; Robbery, larceny and arson; Adultery; Contempt of Judicial Summons; Altering land-marks; Scheming for appointments from Nobles; Land-Reeves oppressing villeins' headmen; Kwanto the avenue for official promotion; Dito for clerical advancement; Slaves and miscellaneous persons; Molestation of migrating farmers; Land-grabbing;



Scrambling for fiefs; Punishing without investigating; Rights of incoming and retiring Governors; Commendation; Buying and selling fiefs; Summary adjudication; Accessories in brawls; Abuse of legal process; Institutory Oath; Council's Signatures.

A rough analysis shows that the Code begins with religion and ends with legal procedure. The latter matters dealt with being the political arrangements necessary for adjusting the new government *de facto* in the Kwanto to the old government *de jure* at the capital; the grants, confirmations, successions and distribution of the fiefs; and last but by no means least the crimes and offences which the members of the newly evolved warrior caste were most prone to commit. No attempt is made to legislate for the common folk. They were left in the fiefs, at the disposal of the feudal lords; and outside of these, to the normal jurisdiction of the provincial governors or of the Court nobles in whose multitudinous Manors they were virtually serfs.

Only a few points could be touched upon by way of comment. This code, like that of Justinian, began by giving religion the first place in the regulation of the State. The high position of women was next dwelt upon. Professor Chamberlain had some years ago pointed out that the position of women in the military class was much higher in the early years of the Tokugawa regime than it was two centuries later. The fact was beyond doubt, and this code proved that four centuries earlier their social standing and privileges were even higher; for under the Hojo regime women could be heads of fiefs, and the wife could hold separately from her husband. The institutory Oath, that henceforth all important judgments should be rendered by the Council as a body after full discussion and in accordance with the principles of these articles of judicature was next read and commented on; and the reader concluded by paying a high tribute of respect to the memory of Hojo Yasuaki, the author of the Code, whose virtues as a ruler and statesman would bear comparison with those of Tokugawa Iyeyasu.

After the lecture, the President said he was sure that all were entertained and instructed by what Mr. Hall had said and that all were grateful for the lecture, which he thought was too short. These were clearly the thoughts of all present, for no one realised that a full half hour had been used up in the exposition.

Mr. Vickers, as Secretary, begged to usurp the place of the President for a moment to put in words what he was sure all present felt: namely, grateful appreciation of the kind hospitality of the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald in entertaining the Society. This kindness was all the greater, since, on the eve of the arrival of Prince Arthur on a special mission from England to Japan and in the midst of many preparations, it must cause great inconvenience to the Ambassador and Lady MacDonald.

The President replied that it was a pleasure to entertain the Society, and expressed regret that Lady MacDonald was unavoidably prevented from being present. He then declared the meeting adjourned, and invited all to partake of refreshments which would at once be served.

### THE BOHEMIAN CONCERT.

On Saturday evening the Bohemian Male Quartette gave their concert at the Public Hall to a crowded house; the variety of languages and nationalities represented in the programme, and the press encomiums recorded in favour of the company of artists having naturally appealed to all branches of this cosmopolitan community. And there can be no doubt, if one may judge by the enthusiastic applause with which almost every item of the programme was received, that the concert was a great success. The management can scarcely be complimented on having contributed towards this end, however, as when the curtain was supposed to be rung up, at a little past 9 p.m. there was a perfectly bare stage facing the auditorium and the first item to arouse the interest of the large and good-natured audience was the incursion through their ranks of a small army of coolies bodily carrying the old Public Hall piano from its resting place in the ante-room—where it had been utilised as a hat and cloak receptacle—on to the stage. The piano, however, was not required for the first number on the programme, as it was only used in accompanying the solos. The opening quartette, "Oh, sweetest Darling," by Roy-

kosy, was sung in English, and served as well as many of the succeeding numbers to bring out the strong points of the vocal combination—absolute accuracy in time, beautiful modulation of tone and harmonious blending of the four voices. The second item, the prologue from the Italian opera "Pagliacci" was rendered in fine voice and with good effect by Mr. J. Novak, the baritone of the quartette, the piano accompaniment being most sympathetically played by Mr. R. Cerny, who sings second tenor in the quartette. The third item comprised two selections in German by the quartette, (a) Mendelssohn's "Nachtgesang," and (b) Koschat's "Fürsterlein," the artistic rendering of which elicited an undeniable *encore*. In response the quartette gave the Bohemian National Song, with vocal and labial imitations of a brass band as interludes and accompaniments. The next number was a bass solo by Mr. A. Svojsik, "Bible Songs," in English, which we cannot help thinking was a poor selection in which to bring out the undoubtedly fine tones of the company's basso, as displayed in the part numbers. The last item in the first part, the quartette, in French, "Serenade d'Hiver," was again *encored* and was followed by an Alsatian song which was also warmly applauded. The quartette opened the second part with (a) Raff's "Fisherman's Song" and (b) an American Negro Song. Both were excellently rendered and in response to a further demand the quartette gave another minstrel melody; "My Lizabee," with a very clever imitation of banjo accompaniment, which fairly brought down the house, and was by far the best and most appropriate of what might be styled the *buffo* business of the company. Artistically considered, the next number, by Mr. Chas. Severling, the tenor, of (a) a German operatic aria, and (b) a selection from Verdi's "Rigoletto," was the gem of the evening. The singer has a fine voice and is evidently cut out for grand opera, and his solos elicited an enthusiastic recall, which was good-naturedly responded to, though his work throughout the evening had been sufficiently trying. The Slavic National songs which followed were very entertaining, and a duet between the tenor and bass was very well rendered. The evening's entertainment concluded with a musical medley by the quartette which was very amusing.

### MOUNTAINEERING IN THE CAUCASUS.

A large and appreciative audience gathered in the Van Schaick Hall on Wednesday evening to hear Mr. George Kennan's lecture on "Mountaineering in the Caucasus." Mr. Kennan, who has spent the last two years in the Far East, is returning to America, and the opportunity of hearing him lecture again was too good to be lost. Dr. Dearing introduced him to the audience as an old friend, and Mr. Kennan received the heartiest of welcomes. He began by giving a description of the geographical position of the Caucasus, which he holds to be the most wonderful mountain group in the world, and then passed on to a vivid description of the strange mixture of races which inhabit its mountain peaks and almost inaccessible valleys, races, or remains of races, which maintained their independence century after century against the assaults of Persians, Greeks, Romans, Tartars, Mongols and Crusaders until Russia finally trampled them under foot. Mr. Kennan is a past master in the art of word painting and very beautiful were the pictures he drew of the scenery, barbaric customs, and social complexities of the dwellers in the Caucasus. He made his trip through the Eastern Caucasus in company with a Circassian Prince who was returning home after a visit to the Russian capital. Warned by the Prince of the excessive hardships and perilous nature of the journey, Mr. Kennan resolved all the same to attempt it. His courage was put to the severest tests, but he won through, though he acknowledged that his hair-breadth escapes, particularly on one ride down a mountain pass, taxed his nervous resources to the utmost. His description of this ride was particularly thrilling and it is no exaggeration to say that his audience accompanied him every inch of the way: squirming round zigzag corners as he squirmed,

slipping on a six inch path of crumbling slate when his marvellously sure-footed mountain horse slipped; hanging between heaven and oblivion as a particularly nasty corner was negotiated. At one point in the descent, Mr. Kennan, looking down the side of the precipice, which fell sheer for 2,000 feet, caught sight of a Caucasian eagle slowly wheeling through the air, and the thought flashed across his mind, "how badly I should disturb that bird if I fell off now"—so closely does the ridiculous jostle with the sublime. A big sigh of relief was drawn by his hearers when Mr. Kennan once more reached comparative safety. Very interesting was his description of some of the Caucasian dances which he saw, and in one of which he unwillingly took part; of the blood feuds which lead to so many sudden deaths among the mountaineers; of the queer survivals of ancient forms of jurisprudence which have disappeared from Europe hundreds of years ago. After giving a description of the melodious *muezzin*—the Mahomedan call for prayer—which is heard morning and night throughout the Caucasus, Mr. Kennan translated several of the wild mountain songs, dealing with strange beliefs and even queerer ideals. The lecture concluded with a masterly description of the last stand made for freedom in the Caucasus. The leader of the mountaineers was Shamyl, who held the position for nearly forty years. Reduced at last to a band of 300 they retreated to a high, isolated mountain mass in Daghestan known as Gunib. They provisioned this stronghold and were prepared to hold out indefinitely, for the place was considered impregnable, being surrounded by sheer precipices except on the north side, which was approached by a narrow mountain trail easily defended by a handful of men. Marshal Bariatinsky, the Russian commander, had 28,000 men with him and after months of incessant repulses, his sappers under cover of moonless nights drove a ladder of spikes and ropes up the face of the undefended precipice. The work took time, but it was finally accomplished, and early one morning a thousand Cossacks swarmed up the face of the cliff and climbed over into the basin of Gunib. Taken entirely unprepared, for the mountaineers had no knowledge whatever of the approach of the enemy from that side of the mountain, the Caucasians sold their lives to the last man and freedom among their wild and lovely hills was finally crushed under the iron heel of the Russian Tsar. It was a stirring story excellently well told. Mr. Kennan was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, on the proposition of Dr. Dearing, upon resuming his seat.

### CUSTOMS PROTEST.

On March 9th, the Director of the Yokohama Customs delivered a decision on a protest brought up by Messrs. Becker and Co., No. 195, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported alpaca with a certificate of origin, on which the authorities of the department of appraisement imposed a specific duty at the rate of *sen* 7½ per square yard in accordance with No. 324 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article should be dealt with under No. 340 of the same tariff and the duty should be *ad val.* 10 per cent., and that the article could not be classified among alpaca goods. The protest was dismissed on the ground that many alpaca goods imported hitherto into Japan were made with cotton either in warp or woof, and that these were always taken as alpaca in accordance with the instructions of the Minister for Finance who had rejected appeals in numerous previous cases as to this material.

A revolting scene was recently witnessed in a menagerie at Auray, near Morbihan. It had been announced that a girl ten years of age would dance in a lion's cage. A crowded audience assembled to witness the morbid spectacle. Scarcely had the child entered and begun her paces when the lion bounded upon her, knocked her down, and begun tearing her body with his paws. The tamer rushed in with a pronged pole and drove the beast off, but the little girl was carried to hospital in a pitiable condition, and there she subsequently died.

## TABLEAUX VIVANTS IN TOKYO.

The first of the two entertainments arranged by ladies and gentlemen of the Tokyo foreign community for the benefit of the sufferers from the Famine took place at the residence of H. E. Viscount Aoki, in Kojimachi, on Thursday evening. The private theatre in the Viscount's house, a comfortable and elegant apartment with arched roof, decorated in white enamel, opening from one of the drawing rooms by a portière, is admirably suited for an entertainment of this character. It provides seating capacity for some one hundred and sixty or seventy guests, and needless to say was filled to its utmost capacity on this occasion. No less than eighteen different Tableaux had been arranged, as follows:—

## No. 1.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, attending on wounded soldiers in the Crimea. On Nov. 6th, 1854, Florence Nightingale, the pioneer of army nursing, landed at Scutari with some nurses, to tend the sick and wounded, who had been undergoing frightful suffering during the Crimean war.

## No. 2.

JEANNE D'ARC, the inspired peasant girl, having come to the rescue of her country and led the French troops to victory, presents to CHARLES VII the keys of the citadel of Orleans from which she has forced the English besiegers to retire.

## No. 3.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, while sitting at supper, in July, 1588, receives from SIR WALTER RALEIGH the news of the destruction of the so-called "Invincible Armada," the immense fleet sent by Philip II. of Spain to conquer England.

## No. 4.

SAINT ELIZABETH of Hungary was married to Louis, Landgraf of Thuringia, who was a great patron of the arts. A number of famous troubadours being gathered at his court to sing before him, one of their number, (the Tannhauser of Wagner's opera) so far surpassed the rest, that, filled with envy, they set upon him to take his life. He threw himself at the feet of Elizabeth, who protected him from their fury.

## No. 5.

PURITAN WOMEN in New England. In the early days of colonization in New England, the women of the family were constantly left unprotected, the men being obliged to go out and work. They were always in danger from the Indians. The picture shows how some women, employed in household tasks, were surprised by the murderous savages.

## No. 6.

SEWING THE FLAG. On the 1st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, some American girls made the first American Flag, cutting up their best silk dresses for the purpose. This flag they presented to Commodore Paul Jones, the Founder of the American Navy, and he hoisted it on his flagship and fought until it till his ship, after a glorious victory, sank, riddled with shot, the flag flying till it was swallowed up by the sea. The picture shows the young ladies sewing the flag.

## No. 7.

WASHINGTON TABLEAU. After the surrender of Cornwallis and the British forces at Yorktown in 1781, a ball was held at Fredericksburg to celebrate the victory. At this ball LAFAYETTE and ROCHAMBEAU, the French Commanders, who had been aiding the Americans in their struggle for Independence, were presented by GEORGE WASHINGTON to his aged mother, Mrs. MARY WASHINGTON.

## No. 8.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE. When NAPOLEON was First Consul, he was one evening reading to his wife, JOSEPHINE, from Voltaire, and inspired by a verse which he recites, in which Antony promises Cæsar that he shall reign as king, NAPOLEON exclaims to JOSEPHINE: "You shall be more than a Queen, you shall be an Empress!" On the 2nd Dec., 1804, the prediction was realised.

## No. 9.

MARIE ANTOINETTE succumbs to the temptation of buying the famous necklace of diamonds, the purchase and subsequent disappearance of which caused so much scandal as to hasten the French Revolution. Her children are playing around her, and the KING, LOUIS XVI, regards the costly jewels with gloomy apprehension.

## No. 10.

This picture represents the unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE at the moment when, the Revolutionists having overthrown the monarchy, she had just been condemned to death by her own subjects. She was beheaded October 16th, 1793.

## No. 11.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, the great Florentine poet, recounts in the "Vita Nuova" his first meeting with Beatrice when, as a child she was walking in the street, her hands full of lilies.

## No. 12.

ARMINIUS, a brave northern chief, prepares to encounter GERMANICUS the great Roman General, who has invaded his country. The family of ARMINIUS, headed by his wife THUSNELDA, bring him his weapons and pray for his success.

## No. 13.

ARMINIUS AND GERMANICUS. ARMINIUS and his brave countrymen were vanquished by the Romans, and the Chief and his family were brought to Rome in chains to grace the triumph of GERMANICUS. As THUSNELDA, leading her youngest child, passes before the conqueror, she casts upon him a glance of such scorn that his wife, incensed, returns it with pride and hatred, and the General himself covers in his seat, as if all the satisfaction had been stripped from his triumph.

## No. 14.

CATERINA SPORZA, the ruler of a small Italian principality, came to Rome to maintain her rights against the powerful Farnese family who were attempting to deprive her of them. She had invited to supper ALESSANDRO FARNESE and the Cardinal who supported her claim, in order to discuss the matter. ALESSANDRO scoffed at her pretensions, and CATERINA, in her indignation, seized a rapier from her page and challenged ALESSANDRO to fight a duel on the spot. The supper is given on the terrace of the Palace of the Caesars where GERMANICUS had had his triumph so many centuries before.

## No. 15.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, the great Navigator, endeavours to persuade FERDINAND and ISABELLA of Spain that a new world lies beyond the sea.

## No. 16.

COLUMBUS, having discovered America, returns in triumph to the Court of Spain, where he is welcomed as a hero and benefactor. He is accompanied by some Indians and presents to the King and Queen a quantity of gold which he has brought from America.

## No. 17.

QUEEN LOUISE of Prussia, great-grandmother of the present Emperor of Germany, who was as good as she was beautiful.

## No. 18.

THE ANGEL OF PEACE from the West clasps the hand of the SPIRIT OF PEACE in Japan.

The ladies and gentlemen who were cast in the various tableaux were as follows:—Mrs. Barclay (*Marie Antoinette*), Mrs. Huntington Wilson (*Catherine Sforza*), Mrs. Hume (*Queen Isabella of Spain*), Mrs. Lindley (*Wife of Germanicus*), Mde. Dani (*Empress Josephine*), Mrs. Sanguinetti (*Florence Nightingale*), Mde. Blümer (*Queen Louise of Prussia*), Mrs. Ozaki (*Madame Rochambeau*), Mrs. Grieve (*Mrs. Washington*), Mrs. Cowen (*Mrs. Martha Washington*), Baronne Corvisart; Miss Corvisart (*Jeanne d'Arc*), Miss Scherechewsky (*Thusnelda*), Miss Grace Thompson (*Queen Elizabeth*), Miss Ruth Thompson (*Dante*), Miss Dorothy Barclay (*Beatrice*), Misses Annie and Bessie McKim (*Indian Girls*), Miss Ivy MacDonald (*Angel of Peace of the West*), Miss J. Brinkley (*Spirit of Peace, Japan*), Misses Stella MacDonald, Marshall, Conder, Helen Conder, Denning, Theo. Duer, Bruzel, Mai Takayanagi, Helen Takayanagi, B. Ozaki, Mildred and Lettice Woodward, Salome Woodman, Jeannie Greene, Hasu Gardiner, Margaret Hall, Margaret Kirby, Alida Swift, and Dorothy Cowen; Mr. Geo. Lynch (*Sir Francis Raleigh*), Mr. Gardiner (*Arminius*), Capt. Pershing (*Germanicus*), Count Mucellies (*Napoleon*), Baron de Barente (*Charles VI.*), Mr. O. McKee (*Cardinal*), Baron Corvisart, Captain Dani, Lieut. Marble, Prof. Terry, Prof. Sprague, Dr. Wunsch, Messrs. N. de Frietas, Anderson, Walter, Williams, B. Poole, Nonweiler, Chester Hill, Carol Miller, Ernest Swift, &c.

From this it will be seen that the caste was a very full one and in some of the tableaux as many as ten characters were grouped on the stage at one time. To describe the various costumes, of so many different eras and characters, would be a task beyond our skill or scope. But great pains had been taken and apparently no expense spared to carry out the style and details of each particular period and character, and the result was certainly most brilliant and enchant-

ing. Moreover the background for each tableau had been carefully designed and studied, and carried out most skilfully to suit the scene represented. For this beautiful mounting the community is indebted, we understand, to Professor Wada, of the Ueno Academy of Fine Arts, who, together with his pupils, had devoted no end of time, love and skill to the work. The electric light was excellently managed, and the various tableaux stood out clear and distinct in front of the scene, displaying to full advantage the expressive gestures and posing of the living pictures as well as the studied details of their garb and character. It would be an invidious task to say which was the most beautiful of the numerous tableaux displayed, as all were striking and interesting. A fine string band was stationed in the verandah adjoining the theatre, and played appropriate airs as each picture was presented, and added much to the effect of the displays.

The thanks of the whole community are due to H. E. Viscount and Viscountess Aoki for their open-handed hospitality in throwing open their establishment for the entertainment, and the pains they have taken to make it, as it was, an almost unprecedented success, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen who have expended so much time and trouble in the matter; and in this connection we cannot omit to draw attention to the special and valuable services of Mrs. Hugh Fraser, who undertook and most indefatigably carried out, to the great satisfaction of all concerned, the onerous task of stage manager. It is satisfactory to know that this charming entertainment will be repeated on Saturday evening next, and it is the hope of all those who travelled up from Yokohama to see the Tableaux that the ladies and gentlemen taking part may be induced to give the same entertainment in the Public Hall, Yokohama—say at a matinée. *Nous verrons.*

## THE BIG FIRE IN KOBE.

With regard to the big fire which destroyed the Oriental Hotel Annexe on Friday morning, the *Kobe Herald* says that the alarm was first sounded at about 3.30 a.m., when one of the night watchmen noticed smoke issuing from the premises in the basement occupied by Messrs. T. A. Christensen & Co. Two of the hotel employees, Messrs. Martin and Cameron, were at once called. Breaking open the door giving access to Messrs. Christensen & Co.'s outer office, they found the place full of smoke. Further help was promptly summoned and for a time it seemed likely that the outbreak would be suppressed. Unfortunately the fire had secured a firm hold of the building and by the time the Fire Brigade arrived on the scene it had gone too far. It is probable that it had been slowly spreading for some time beneath the flooring or between the divisions of the wall. No flames could be seen at the outset, so the efforts to bring the Minimax Extinguisher into play were futile. But not until 4.30 was it clear that the building was doomed. In the meantime every possible pains had been taken by the management to arouse all the guests in the annexe, and as a result almost all managed to save their effects. There were, however, some exceptions, notably those of Madame de Ranal, who arrived from Miyajima while the fire was at its height, and whose effects were in charge of her maid, and Mr. Ed. Van Nierop, head of the firm of Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co., who was living in the hotel. This gentleman generously devoted his attention to the work of assisting some of the ladies in the annexe to save their effects, and when he was able to look after his own personal belongings his room was cut off. These, we believe, are the only cases of serious loss by the Hotel visitors. The occupants of the ground floor have lost almost everything. They include the Shanghai Toilet Club, Messrs. Petit & Co., Import Merchants, the Welcome Society, and Dr. Gray B. Perl, Dentist. Fortunately the last named gentleman was able to remove several of his appliances before the flames reached the north western part of the building. His loss, nevertheless, will be very considerable, we fear.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The fourth sitting in connexion with the trial of those alleged to be connected with the Tokyo disturbances was held on March 9th in the Tokyo District Court. Some witnesses were examined after which counsel for the defence asked the Court for leave to examine Viscount Yoshikawa, formerly Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. Adachi, formerly Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Office; Mr. Nakakoji, Director of the Bureau of Police Affairs; Mr. Kawakami, a police inspector; and Mr. Okuniya, formerly Chief Public Procurator of the Tokyo District Court. The Court rejected the request and adjourned the case till March 16th.

## OBJECTION TO SEIZURE.

The hearing of an action filed by Mr. H. V. Gielen against Mr. Paul Helm, presenting an objection as to the seizure of buildings, began on March 12th in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. R. Ideura and the defendants by Mr. W. Nagashima.

At the outset of the hearing, the plaintiff's Counsel said that the present action had close connection with another case which is still under examination in the Tokyo Appeal Court. After the conclusion of that case, it would be convenient to the Court and the parties to explain the reasons for the present action. Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing until the other case was concluded.

Defendant's Counsel held that the plaintiff's objection had no relation to the case still under examination in Tokyo, and that even if there was a connection in regard to some points, the request of the plaintiff's Counsel to adjourn the hearing was quite groundless.

As to the cause of the action, plaintiff's Counsel gave a lengthy statement in which he said that seven brick buildings, two stone buildings and one wooden building on lot No. 156, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, were in 1871 owned by Mr. James Hughes. These houses were rented by two Chinamen named Tong Ho-tung and Yei Fu-ming on March 4th, 1882, for twenty years' on emphyteusis. On May 30th the following year, Tong Ho-tung borrowed fifty-five hundred dollars from Mr. James Martin, offering a portion of the building in the emphyteusis contract as security for the loan. Later the Chinese paid back fifteen hundred dollars to Mr. James Martin, leaving a balance of four thousand dollars, after which he transferred his rights in the buildings to another Chinese merchant named Ying Hsing-lung. This was on Jan. 30th, 1889, and the sum which passed was six thousand dollars. At the same time, Tung Ho-tung paid one thousand dollars, leaving still a balance of three thousand dollars. The balance was paid on Nov. 1st, 1889. On the other hand Ying Hsing-lung transferred the rights to Cheong Ming-ku on Oct. 1st, 1900. Mr. Gielen, the plaintiff in the case, lent four thousand yen to Cheong Ming-ku and later six thousand yen and the buildings were offered as security. On Nov. 1st, 1900, the new tenant purchased the buildings for thirty thousand yen. He, however, being unable to raise the amount, borrowed it from Mr. L. C. MacMillan under guarantee of Mr. H. V. Gielen. This amount was paid to Mr. James Hughes. On the due day, as the Chinaman was unable to redeem the loan from Mr. MacMillan, Mr. Gielen paid it on behalf of the borrower and received a contract that the buildings should be transferred to him should the Chinaman fail to repay the amount. Later the Chinaman died without redeeming the loan. Naturally the buildings were owned by Mr. Gielen. It might be noted here, added plaintiff's Counsel, that perpetual leases were not granted to any Chinese residents before the enforcement of the revised treaty and consequently the registry of the lease was continued in Mr. MacMillan's name though it passed through the hands of several Chinamen. At the time when the perpetual right was transferred from Cheong Ming-ku, Mr. Gielen did not pay attention to the matter of registration. This defect on the part of the plaintiff had brought about the trouble which he had not anticipated.

Mr. Paul Helm, who are alleged to be one of the creditors against the estate of the late Chinaman, Cheong Ming-ku, seized the buildings which they afterwards ascertained had passed into the possession of Mr. Gielen.

Defendants' Counsel asked plaintiff of whom the latter had purchased the buildings. Plaintiff's counsel replied that he had ostensibly bought the property from Mr. MacMillan, but practically from Cheong Ming-ku.

Defendants' counsel said that in law there could be no difference and asked plaintiff's Counsel to give a definite answer. Plaintiff's Counsel replied that there could be no other statement as to facts.

Defendants' Counsel said that the contention of plaintiff evidently was that he purchased the buildings formally from Mr. Macmillan. Consequently he had no relation with Cheong Ming-ku who owed the money to defendants, and accordingly his objection as to seizure by defendants was unreasonable. Thereupon, the defendants' Counsel went into a technical description of the law applying to the case, after which plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to temporarily estop the hearing until the other case was concluded. The Court, after consultation, rejected the request. The plaintiff's Counsel then asked the Court to adjourn the case for further preparation of evidence. The Court gave consent and the hearing was adjourned *sine die*.

## CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The hearing of the case in which Messrs Mendelson Bros. claim twelve hundred yen from the Yokohama agents, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, of the Ocean Steamship Co., and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., was resumed on March 13th in the Yokohama District Court.

Chun Fai-phong, a Chinese employee of Messrs. W. M. Strachan and Co., and K. Kobayashi, one of the tallymen employed by Capt. Weston, were examined as witnesses.

Chun Fai-phong deposed that a part of a consignment of tin-plates consigned to Messrs W. M. Strachan and Co., was left undelivered by Capt. Weston, the landing agent of defendants. Witness saw a pile of tin plates in the customs compound. These were alleged to be a portion of those remaining undelivered to Messrs Strachan and Co. He gave the bill of lading to the landing agent before the complete delivery of the cargo. Owing to the breaking of the cases, the contents—tin-plates—were piled up in the duty-free depot. He did not remember when he saw these tin-plates as the time was so long ago. When he saw the lot, Capt. Weston told him that it was a portion of the tin-plates consigned to his firm. As the packing was all torn away there was no mark by which they could be identified. The tin-plates in the pile at the duty-free depot were exactly the same as those he saw later in a bonded warehouse. Probably the tin-plates in the former depot would have been removed later to the bonded warehouse in accordance with Customs Regulations after the expiry of the period of grace. Capt. Weston also told him that the lot was the same as those removed from the duty-free depot.

Cross-examined by defendant's Counsel, witness said that he did not remember whether Messrs. Butterfield and Swire asked Messrs. W. M. Strachan and Co., to take delivery of the tin-plates in the bonded warehouse. However, witness thought they had not been asked direct by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire to do so. The agents' business was merely to countersign the bill of lading, "Please deliver to Messrs. Strachan & Co., on endorsement," while Captain Weston, the landing agent, attended to the business of delivery.

Re-examined by plaintiff's Counsel, witness said that the endorsement was duly signed by his firm and the ships' agents attached their counter-signature.

K. Kobayashi, another witness, being shown Exhibit A-5 said that the packing of the tinplates was torn off, consequently marks and counter-numbers could not be identified. As the marks and counter-numbers were unascertainable, the consignees—Messrs. Strachan and Co.—were unable to pass the Customs against the permit certifying the marks, etc. Under these circumstances, witness gave the document, Exhibit A-5,

on behalf of Captain Weston. This document certified that the tin-plates in broken parcels were from the cases which bore the necessary marks and counter-numbers. The lot of tin-plates in the bonded warehouse represented forty-eight cases of materials of a large size and twenty-four cases of similar materials of a small size. The goods were landed from the *Kaisow* and *Diomed*. These were removed to the bonded warehouse after three months' grace. These materials did not belong to Messrs. Strachan and Co., as witness explained to a Chinese employee of the firm.

Examined by plaintiff's Counsel, witness said that there were two lots of tin-plates, one for Messrs. Strachan and Co., and another for Messrs. Mendelson and Co. The tin-plates now in the bonded warehouse had no connexion with Exhibit A-5. With regard to the short delivery of cargo for Messrs. Mendelson Bros., Mr. G. S. Nelson, one of the employees of Capt. Weston, certified on the back of the bill of lading with red ink, after which the document was given back to the consignees by either Capt. Weston or Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Cross-examined by Defendant's Counsel, witness said that no tinplates to be delivered to Messrs. Strachan and Co., were left in the Customs compound. Questioned whether he knew of a dispute between Messrs. Strachan and Co., and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire as to short delivery of cargoes landed from the *Deucalion* and *Machaon*, witness replied that the trouble was settled as the alleged shortage was all delivered.

Counsel then discussed the meaning of the advertisements issued by shipping agents under the heading "notice to consignees"—after which the Court adjourned the hearing till April 6th.

## A CHIP-BRAID CLAIM.

The hearing of a case filed by R. Tanaka, a chip-braid merchant, against Messrs Carlowitz and Co., claiming yen 696.83, was resumed on March 13th in the Yokohama District Court.

Defendants' Counsel said that his clients did not order chip-braid from plaintiff but gave an order for similar material to Ishiwata, a manufacturer, residing at the village of Chofu, near Shinagawa. As to the exhibits A-1-5 produced by plaintiff, defendants' Counsel said that Messrs. Carlowitz did not recognise the letters as they had not seen or touched them before.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Y. Suzuki a chip-braid manufacturer as a witness, and the defendant's Counsel asked for the calling of K. Nakano for a similar purpose. The court gave consent to plaintiff's request only. The case was adjourned till March 22nd.

## PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

The hearing of an action instituted by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. asking for a decision in bankruptcy against R. Okawa, drug dealer, was resumed on March 15th in the Yokohama District Court.

The Court received the opinion of Mr. Awata, an expert in handwriting, which was not disclosed at the previous hearing. The expert held that the signatures and seals on the power-of-attorney given by the defendant to his Counsel and those on Exhibit A-1 regarding a contract handed by defendant to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. were the same.

As to the official copy of a telegram which defendant's Counsel insisted had been despatched in Bingo province last year, the Court said that no reply had been received from the Department of Communications, although the authorities had again been applied to.

Defendant's Counsel, producing a number of documents, said that there was no doubt that the defendant was absent from Yokohama from Oct. 26th to Dec. 5th last. The signatures and seals affixed to the documents showed that these were exactly the same as those on the power-of-attorney, but were not similar to those on the contract, Exhibit A-1, submitted by plaintiffs. One of the documents was an official letter certifying that the defendant closed his business on January 29th this year.

Plaintiffs' Counsel refused to admit these documents as evidence. Thereupon the defendant's



Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon two other experts in handwriting.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said that though the Japanese merchant was absent as alleged by his Counsel, the business was practically carried on by his authorized employees, including his elder brother, named T. Okawa. Consequently defendant could not escape from any obligations arising from the business. Counsel further said that there would be no necessity to examine other experts to compare defendant's signature and seals since Mr. Awata had given a valuable opinion. The official certificate as to the closing of defendant's business could not be received, for as a matter of fact he was still continuing his business. Plaintiffs' Counsel added that T. Okawa, elder brother of the defendant, was fully authorized as manager, and that whenever defendant went on a business journey the manager attended to business on behalf of defendant. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. K. Ito, manager of the Yokohama Jitsugyo Bank, with which the defendant had close business connections.

The Court did not give consent to this request, but decided to summon two other experts in handwriting.

The hearing was adjourned till March 29th.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. G. Hayashi, ex-Minister to Seoul, will be appointed Minister to Peking.

The Empress, who is now in Numadzu, will return to Tokyo on March 17th or 18th.

Mr. Polianovsky Russian Consul at Nagasaki, arrived there on March 14th with his family.

The Imperial Volunteer Ship Society has ordered from the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard a steamer of three thousand tons. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha will employ the ship on the Formosa line.

The Central Tea guild resumed its meeting on March 1st at the Sankwai-do Club, Tokyo. It was decided to give a farewell dinner on March 17th in honour of Viscount Aoki, Ambassador to Washington.

Lieut-General Tachimi, Commander of the Eighth Division, who has been seriously ill, returned to Tokyo on March 15th, arriving at Shinbashi by the 10.30 a.m. train. He proceeded to the Palace, where he was received by the Emperor.

Marquis Saionji, the Premier, held a conference with prominent members of the Upper House, representing various parties, on March 14th in his official residence, in connexion with the Railway Nationalization Bill. All the Ministers of State were present.

According to Tokyo papers, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, ex-Commander of the British squadron in China waters, will arrive at Yokohama on March 22nd by the *Diadem*. He will pay a visit to the interior and leave for America on April 5th by the *China*.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 8.31 p.m. on March 14th, the duration being two minutes and five seconds. The direction was N. N. W. to S. S. E. The nature of the motion was somewhat serious.

At 10.30 p.m. on March 13th, a strong shock of earthquake was felt in Kumamoto.

The Moto-machi School will remove to the new building at No. 37, Bluff, at the end of March and the Yokohama Girls' High School will remove to the old building on Shiokumi-zaka. On March 24th and 25th, this latter school will hold a bazaar to raise a fund for their institute. On this occasion a musical programme, dances, etc., will be given.

A case of small-pox was reported as having occurred among the Chinese steerage passengers on board the American mail steamer *Siberia*, which arrived at Yokohama at 6 a.m. on March 12th, from Hongkong. The vessel was at once

ordered to the Nagahama Quarantine Station for disinfection and the patient was removed to hospital. After disinfecting measures had been taken the *Siberia* was dispatched to San Francisco on Wednesday.

The Hon. Luke Wright, the new American Ambassador to Tokyo, will leave on March 29th by the *Minnesota* for Yokohama. Viscount Aoki, Minister to Washington, will leave Yokohama on April 6th by the *Empress of India* for Vancouver on his way to his post. The *Asahi* says that the American members of the Asiatic Society in Yokohama will hold a farewell dinner party on April 2nd in honour of the Japanese Ambassador, at the Oriental Palace Hotel.

The central Tea guild held a meeting on March 12th at the Sankwai-do, Akasaka, Tokyo. One of the committee said that in connexion with *post bellum* financial administration, the Government had decided to withdraw the subsidy of yen 55,230. Consequently, the committee proposed to abolish the offices at St. Louis, San Francisco, and to transfer the business in New York and Chicago to the Tea Export company while it would assist the office in Montreal with a grant of eight thousand yen. The proposal was approved.

The following appointments were announced on March 12th: Major-General Muda, Commander of the Maidzuru Fortress to be Commander of the Shimonoseki Fortress; Major-General Nakada, Commander of the Pescadore Fortress, to be Commander of the Sasebo Fortress; Major-General Kumamoto, to be Commander of the Maidzuru Fortress; Major-General Hara, to be Commander of the Pescadore Fortress; Major-General Nagata to be Commander of the Second Brigade of Artillery; Major-General Fukunaga, Commander of the Tokyo Bay Fortress, to be Commander of the First Brigade of Artillery. Lieut.-General Arai was removed to the retired list.

Archdeacon Price, late of Osaka, was consecrated as the first Bishop of Fuhkien, South China, on Feb. 2 at Westminster Abbey. The New Missionary Diocese has been taken out of the huge Diocese of Victoria, Hongkong, and its area is about equal to England without Wales, containing a population of 20 millions of people. The number of native Christians under the Bishop's charge are more than 11,000, with 19 native clergy, and about 130 C.M.S. missionaries, men and women. The Bishop hopes to come out to his new work during the spring, and will visit Japan to settle up his affairs here in the early summer. His transference to China will be much regretted in Kobe and Osaka, where all have learnt to value him very highly.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-seventh ordinary general meeting, of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd. on Wednesday, 7th March, 1906 as follows:—

1904 Account.—This account shows a profit of \$220,417.66 which sum, subject to approval of the Shareholders, it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz.:—

Dividend of \$25 per Share, .....	\$ 200,000.00
Addition to Reserve Fund.....	20,417.66
	<u>220,417.66</u>

1905 Account.—The balance at credit of this account is \$422,618.04.

Mortgages.—From the Reports and Valuations made by the Company's Surveyors, the General Managers and Consulting Committee as satisfied that the properties held by the Company form ample security for the advances made.

In the Tokyo District Court, four remarkable criminal cases are under trial or preliminary examination. The fourth trial of Mr. Kono Hironaka and other prominent politicians who are charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbances, will be resumed to-day, March 16th. Two or three sittings more will be necessary. The first trial of O. Noguchi, who is charged with having murdered the well-known poet, Mr. Noguchi Neisai, will begin on March 19th. During the trial extraordinary disclosures are

expected. Some hundreds of coolies who are charged with having set fire to the official residence of the Minister for Home Affairs, several police officers, etc. will be tried at the beginning of April. Mr. T. Okubo, whose preliminary examination is in progress, will also be tried. It is alleged that he murdered two silk dealers from Yamanashi prefecture, after having entertained them in his house, and stole their stock. Later the dead bodies were discovered by the police under the floor of his house.

According to the news brought by the Russian Volunteer ship *Kostrona*, which has arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostok, General Mischenko, recently appointed Commander of the Vladivostok fortress, will shortly return home owing to the agitation raised against him. The relations between the General and the reformers are such that a further disturbance is hourly expected. One-third of the Russian armies in Manchuria have been repatriated by train and steamer. The delay in withdrawal is attributed to the scarcity of coal. The transportation of the remainder of the Russian armies cannot be accomplished before the end of this year. General Linevitch is now at Harbin. He recently paid a visit to Chanchun by train.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of 5th instant you published a telegram purporting to be of Reuter's Special Service, bearing the now familiar caption of "American Insurance Scandals." The telegram was:—

"The annual report of the New York Equitable Insurance Company states the insurance scandal of last year resulted in the Company losing twenty-two million pounds sterling."

To be perfectly certain of facts, I telegraphed to the Head Office for information, and now beg you will publish the following brief statement of affairs. The currency used is Japanese yen, as all accounts so far published in this country have been converted into yen at the same exchange throughout:

	December, 1904	30th September 31st December 1905	ber 1905.
Assets.	862,402,126	867,013,541	877,028,605
Surplus.	168,321,394	139,880,969	142,612,896

These figures furnished by the Society have been verified by public accountants, who certified on November 25th last that the assets of the Society as claimed were all found on hand on 30th September, 1905, and amounted to 867,013,541 yen, as shown by the balance sheet. The surplus over and above all liabilities amounted to 139,880,969 yen. A similar certificate, I am advised by telegraph, has been furnished by the accountants to 31st December, 1905, on the increased figures of assets and surplus.

This being the financial position of the Society on 31st December, 1904, 30th September, and 31st December, 1905, it is perfectly clear that the alleged loss of £22,000,000 is devoid of foundation. The Society's assets have increased, although some of the properties have been reduced in value for the purpose of placing the assets on an absolutely sound and safe basis. This reduction in the book value of certain real estate and stocks is the explanation of the diminished surplus.

Attention must be called to the fact that, notwithstanding the revaluation and reduction of certain properties, the total assets have increased, and on 31st December, 1905, exceeded all liabilities by Yen 142,612,896. It is also gratifying to be able to state on direct authority that there have been increases in income and profits over disbursements and losses; increased payments to policyholders; and economies in the management have been effected of the greatest importance to future results of existing policies.

I submit, therefore, that the telegram published by you is inaccurate and that the Society has not suffered any part of the loss mentioned. It is most unfortunate that every opportunity should be taken to publish statements which, in their original form, are so seriously damaging and injurious, without effort being made to ascertain their truth or falsity.

I beg you will find space for this letter, which joins issue with Reuter's telegram, and I think satisfactorily dispels the evil impressions that telegram has created. It is an appeal to the reason and intelligence of the public of Japan and China and far more convincing than the mere assertion that Reuter's telegram is a mistake.

Yours faithfully,  
J. T. HAMILTON,  
General Manager for the East.

## WARSHIP DESIGNING.

The first of a series of five Cantor lectures on "Modern Warships," given by Sir William White in January before the London Society of Arts dealt chiefly with the elementary and popular part of his subject. He pointed out the commanding influence that the gun exercised upon warship design; but contended that it was a mistake to regard the warship as simply a "floating gun-carriage," even though her primary duty was to fight. There were many other necessities for fighting efficiency. For instance, there was the important question of sub-division. A comparison of some of the earlier war vessels with those of more recent date led to a consideration of some of the leading elements of design, and the difficulty experienced in including all the multitudinous features which the advance of engineering science had introduced. The lecturer dealt at length with the use of steel for ship-building, giving an interesting account of the steps taken by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby when he was Director of Naval Construction, about thirty years previously. The material then used was mild steel; but the interesting fact was stated by Sir William that at that distant period the possibility was considered of using steel of higher tenacity, of a nature similar to that more recently employed in the construction of torpedo craft. Tests and experiments were made at the works of Sir William Siemens, at Landore, with steel having a tensile strength as high as 40 tons to the square inch. These efforts appear to have shared the fate of many others of a like nature, made by private enterprise for official purposes. Sir William referred generally to the new Cunarders now in course of construction, and in connection with which steel of higher tensile strength is being used. He made a general comparison of the weight of structure in large warships and ocean liners respectively. In the former only about 38 per cent. of the total weight could be reserved for the construction of the hull and for accessories, whilst the designer of an Atlantic liner could count on 50 per cent. for the same purpose. It was satisfactory to know that naval constructors, working under these conditions, had been able to design warships so that no cases of serious failure had occurred, owing to the excellence of workmanship and materials, and the system of inspection followed. In regard to propelling machinery also the designer of warship engines had to meet conditions and observe restrictions by which the maker of engines for mercantile vessels was not bound. A leading feature in the working of the two types of vessels was that the latter steamed from port to port under normal conditions of power, whilst the warship engineer had to provide for constant changes of speed during manœuvres or with ships in squadron; and such variations made it difficult, if not impossible, to attain a uniform economy at all speeds, comparable with that of the merchant liner always running at full power.

## THE RELIGIOUS FUTURE OF JAPAN.

Professor Takakusu has an article in the last number of the *London Quarterly Review*, entitled "Japan Old and New," which has aroused considerable interest in England, especially with regard to its concluding section, which deals with religion. The *Spectator* discusses this portion of the Japanese writer's article and after summarizing its salient points remarks:—"Professor Taka-

kusu's short account of the religious history of Japan leaves upon the reader an impression of a people but little exercised by dogmatic speculation, with no tendency to treat religion as an exact science, and with a capacity for suiting every religious system they have known to their particular needs. All persecution seems to have been political, and where political interests were not involved new spiritual, and moral ideas were permitted to germinate without any interference arising from the delight in polemics which distinguishes the West. They seem able to graft new ideas upon old ones without making a radical change. They are not repelled by antinomies. They can fuse ideals which are at first sight opposite,—witness the marvelous way in which they have brought together the autocratic and democratic ideals, and produced a Japanese national ideal. This capacity perhaps stands to them in the place of what is ordinarily called originality. In view of their peculiar genius, it is impossible not to surmise that the simplest, most primitive, and least doctrinal form of Christianity will finally suit them best. The faith of the Gospels has many ethical points in common with Buddhism and Confucianism, and wise Christian teachers will encourage the Shintoists, who cannot bear to part with their dead, not to sorrow as those that have no hope. One of the greatest proofs of the truth of Christianity is the way in which the highest minds outside Christendom approach to its conclusions. Hitherto, in spite of its Eastern origin, the triumphs of the Christian religion have been limited to the West. Is it not possible that the falling off of mediæval dogma, in which so many fearful Christians at home see so much danger to the faith, may be simply the necessary prelude to a new revival which will sweep away the Occidental boundaries that have hitherto confined the creed which Christ taught?"

## THE CLERGY AS A SOCIAL FORCE.

Bishop Welldon has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century and After*, a well reasoned article entitled "The Children of the Clergy," in which he successfully combats the popular opinion that the sons of men in Holy Orders are inferior morally and economically to those of laymen in a like social position. He attributes the currency of such an opinion largely to clerical celibacy as practised in the Roman Church: "the successes are better, but the failures are worse." The Bishop has taken the trouble to examine the "Dictionary of National Biography," and with some remarkable results. To begin, he says, with the mere enumeration of names:—

Although there are, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," a good many names of sons or daughters of the clergy which can scarcely be said to merit national recognition, yet the names which I marked as worthy of remembrance for some service performed in religion, or politics, or literature, or science, or art, or commerce, or philanthropy, or warfare, or some other aspect of the various life of the nation, amounted to 1,270. Large as this number is, it consists solely of men and women whose fathers were clergymen or ministers of religion; it takes no account of the many more who were grandchildren either on their fathers' or their mothers' side, or still more remote descendants and relations of clergymen or ministers. Yet even so it allows something not far short of four hundred names for each century since the Reformation.

Then, to come to the comparisons which are proverbially objectionable: "While the eminent or prominent children of the clergy since the Reformation have, as is stated above, been 1,270, the children of lawyers and of doctors who have attained eminence or prominence in all English history have, upon a calculation as accurate as it has

proved possible to make, been respectively 510 and 350." After an eloquent description of what England owes to clerical homes, Bishop Welldon proceeds:—

But the point of this article is not that the sons and daughters of the clergy have rendered greater service to the State than any other class. That may be the case; I believe it to be so; but it is not the conclusion upon which I am anxious to insist. It is rather that a State cannot afford to lose the virile and noble strength of its clerical homes. It is that the Church, in forbidding or discouraging the marriage of the clergy, pays regard exclusively to her own supposed interest, and not to civic or national efficiency. For whatever may be the spiritual or ecclesiastical benefit of the unmarried state—if, indeed, there be any at all—it remains true that the enforced celibacy of the clergy is, and is proved to be, necessarily a serious impoverishment of the national life.

## ENGLAND'S WEALTH IN OIL AND CANVAS.

Valuation in art is at best an uncertain thing, as in pictures the law of supply and demand finds itself supplemented by various other considerations, such as age, critical appreciation, and the like. The world's masterpieces, however, may be valued with approximate accuracy, and the English *Art Journal* for January contains some particulars with regard to England's wealth in canvases. "The pictures now in the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery have cost about £750,000, some 10 per cent of which has been contributed by private persons. In 1884, when the Government was pressed to buy the 'Ansidei Madonna,' by Raphael, Sir Frederick Burton valued the picture at £115,500. Eventually £70,000 was paid for it, and Mr. Gladstone used to say: 'I have saved the taxpayers £45,000 by not listening to the advice of the director of the National Gallery.' The equestrian portrait of Charles I, by Van Dyck, was acquired for £17,500, whereas it was valued by Sir Frederick Burton at £31,500. The writer names a few masterpieces which the English have allowed to slip through their hands, and says that "the money paid for a picture is soon forgotten, the loss of a superb work of art never. If we waited till the canker of poverty was healed to make further purchases for our National Gallery, most of the fine pictures still available and required to round off the collection would have drifted out of reach." There are considerations which have been omitted in this article, however, and such are the private collections which have been turned over to the State. A notable example of these is the famous collection of the late Sir Richard Wallace; this and the other new national property add a tremendous amount to England's "artistic wealth." Velasquez's "Venus and the Mirror" has been acquired recently for the National Gallery by popular subscriptions at a cost of about £45,000.

## YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

Some interesting games are being played in the Championship Tourney of the Yokohama Chess Club, the winner of which becomes the holder of the President's Trophy. As will be seen by the appended score, the position at present is a very open one, and the few games to be played promise to be very keenly contested. The Trophy is at present held by Mr. E. Geiser.

	Mitford.		Geiser.		de Havilland.		Pawsey.	
Game.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
C. E. Bruce-Mitford...	1	—	0	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*
Erich Geiser.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. de Havilland.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	0
A. E. Pawsey .....	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	—

\* By default, Mr. Mitford having resigned the contest.

## (CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FAMINE FUND.

	Yen.		
Previously acknowledged	10,734.42	Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Barton	20.15
Mr. E. H. Sharp	5.00	" Colorado	50.66.38
L'Abbe C. Jacquet	10.57	E. C. Weaver	10.00
Tokyo Union Church	63.60	Mrs. Van Petten, for friends	51.00
Tokyo Union Church Sunday School	20.00	Rev. E. R. Miller, for friends in U.S.A.	273.62
Rev. H. H. Landis	15.00	Rev. W. D. Cunningham	10.00
Keimo School	16.50	Doris	1.00
Mrs. J. K. McCauley	10.00	Floise	1.00
Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Ruigh	10.00	Rev. F. S. Gurtis	20.00
Miss Louisa Imhof	20.00	" " H. M." 2nd. subs.	50.00
Mr. Francis Owston	200.00	Miss S. Jennie Bullock	4.03
Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Miller	50.00	Sapporo bible class	1.00
" Habet "	50.00	American Asiatic Society, S. F. per J. H.	6,030.11
Dr. N. G. Munro	50.00	De F.	100.00
Hutchison and Company, per J.M.S.	100.00	Friends in England per Mrs. Whitney	25.00
Dr. A. D. Hail	5.00	Dr. Gertrude Remington	20.00
J. M. McGregor	20.00	Rev. F. G. Harrington	63.48
C. M. Warren	10.00	Prof. C. W. Peck	1.66
Miss Gertrude Cozad	20.00	Mrs. S. Thorne	10.08
K. Takaku	20.00	William A. Lorenz	8.06
Rev. J. E. Hail and wife	20.00	F. G. Ferry	10.06
Rev. R. P. Gorbald	20.00	F. H. Churchman	110.00
Misses Roach, Robertson, Reker and	25.00	W. L. Curtis	10.08
Ransom	25.00	Mrs. L. De L. Garst	200.00
C. K. Cumming	15.00	Bishop Harris, for orphanage work	15.00
Miss Mary G. Mebane	97.46	Rev. D. C. Ruigh	20.00
Dr. H. G. Guinness	25.00	Rev. E. T. Inglehart, for orphanage	20.15
Miss G. P. Pierson	20.00	Dr. J. T. Gulick	88.70
Miss A. M. Colby	50.00	Prof. C. W. Peck	4,000.00
David Scull, Phila. Penn	50.00	Contribution from Yokohama and Tokyo	2,138.84
Mrs. and Master Nitobe, Dr. Read and	50.00	Residents Comm.	3,650.00
Miss Hartshorne	5.08	Draft from Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	32,662.58
Osaka Tennoji Kurisuto Kyokwai	25.00	Received to March 6th	4,723.54
Mrs. G. P. Pierson	25.00	Received for 6th to 14th	36,786.12
Mrs. M. C. Harris	25.00	Total to date	33,000.00
Rev. T. M. McNair	10.00	Paid out in distributions to date	3,786.12
Miss F. Patton	30.00	1st Installment	9,000.00
Mrs. F. G. Hall	20.15	2nd "	16,000.00
Col. O. E. Wood	67.45	3rd "	8,000.00
Prof. C. W. Peck	10.00	Balance on hand	3,786.12
Rev. S. S. White	20.00		
Miss M. Aldrich	10.00		
Mr. P. A. Smith	40.00		
Shizuoka Eiwa Jo Gakko & Kindergarten	20.00		
Miss R. T. Armbruster	50.00		
Prof. J. T. Swift	6.50		
Keimo School No. 2	10.00		
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Buchanan	15.00		
" A. P. Vaughn	10.00		
Miss Julia Leavitt	2.00		
A. R. Firth	30.00		
V. E. Anderson	50.00		
Bishop P. K. Fyson	10.00		
Mrs. Julia Billings	1.91		
H. B. Newell	1.50		
C. E. Society of Girls School, Okayama	1.49		
A friend in America	10.00.6		
Orphanage Boys' C. E. Society	20.05		
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bennett	20.16		
" A Friend "	194.92		
Morris W. Chase	20.15		
Mr. John H. Converse, per E.R.M.	52		
Miss Mary Riach	20.00		
Miss Kiyoshi Nitta	50.15		
Friends Mission, Tokyo	6.00		
Christian Mission, per M.B.M.	10.00		
Miss C. L. Burnside	10.00		
Miss Freeth	10.00		
Miss L. J. Wirick	10.00		
Bishop and Mrs. M. C. Harris	50.00		
C. M. Warren	10.00		
C. B. Olds	5.00		
Miss M. A. Robertson	50.00		
Friends in Africa, per Dr. Kelsey	10.00		
Robert Atchison	5.00		
" Anonymous "	50.00		
" Sympathizer "	20.00		
Nagoya Seiryu Jo Gakko Girls	67.00		
Miss Etta DeWolfe, proceeds of concert	120.00		
King's Daughters Circle, Yokohama	6.00		
Yokohama Union Church Sunday School	22.00		
Donations and collections, per Mrs. Van	1,500.00		
Petten	10.00		
Mrs. Maxwell & Mr. McMartin, per E.R.M.	1.00		
Rev. T. H. Haden	10.00		
" A Friend " per Dr. Oltmans	25.00		
" Teacher ", Sapporo	10.00		
Rev. W. B. MacLwaine	10.00		
Miss Mabel Seeds	15.00		
Mr. D. W. Edwards	60.00		
" F. W. " per P.L.G.	27.00		
Mr. P. A. Smith, for friends in Univ. of Ill.	10.00		
Miss M. A. Spencer	200.00		
Friends in U. S. A. per Miss Spencer	9.00		
Aoyama Jo Gakko girls	5.00		
Dr. J. C. Newton	4.03		
Kobe Girls School students	10.00		
Mrs. Linchford	10.00		
Mrs. Some Kamimura	25.00		
" B. "	50.38		
W. L. C. and R. B. C.			

in sixteen months, although she is so much bigger. This is an illustration of what a dock-ard can do at a time of pressure, and Rear-Admiral Henry D. Barry, the superintendent, and Mr. T. Mitchell, the manager of the constructive department, will be heartily congratulated, not only on their successful organisation, which has rendered this achievement possible, but on the fact that they have kept the *Dreadnought's* design a secret.

What will the Admiralty do with this ship of tremendous power when she is in commission and flying the white ensign? With her ten 12in guns of the latest type, in contrast with only four such weapons mounted in even the best foreign battleships, she will be equal to any two vessels now afloat. Her broadside in a sea fight will consist of the fire from no fewer than eight of these deadly pieces, and in defensive qualities, thanks to the thickness and quality of her armour, she will be immune from damage by gunfire at ordinary battle range. The Atlantic Fleet is the "pivot" force of the Navy, and consequently it is in the natural order of things that his Majesty's ship *Dreadnought* should be attached to this force which is commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May. That Admiral's flagship, commanded by Captain A. C. Leveson, at the late "battle practice," when steaming at fifteen knots, fired eleven shells from her four 12in guns, and hit the target—nearly three and a half miles distant—ten times, discharged thirty-one rounds with her four 9.2in guns, making fifteen hits, and scored twenty-six hits out of seventy-one rounds from her 6in guns. If the *Dreadnought*, with her ten 12in guns, equals this record of the *King Edward VII.*, she will pierce the target under similar conditions twenty times with her devastating 850lb shells. It is satisfactory to know that this vessel of unparalleled power is to be the flagship of an officer who is so keen on quick, straight shooting—the be-all and end-all of naval preparation.

When the *Dreadnought* joins the Atlantic Fleet in the early months of 1907, this force will be the most remarkable strategical unit which has ever been under the orders of an admiral. Its creation a year ago was a stroke of genius, since it enables the British Fleet to make use of that invaluable Imperial heritage, Gibraltar, to the best advantage. The "Rock" is the base of Admiral May's command, which is thus midway between Sir Arthur Wilson in the Channel and North Sea and Lord Charles Beresford in the Mediterranean, with Malta as his home port. As trouble threatens on the one side or other, so will Sir William May move his ships. It is the essence of war to place the most powerful units of a navy in time of war, whatever the particular character of the conflict may be, and whoever the enemy or enemies. For this reason, as they are completed for sea the battleships of the *King Edward VII.* type are attached to the Atlantic Fleet. In no other navy are there vessels of such concentrated power of offence and defence, and by the time the *Dreadnought* joins this command Admiral May will have under his control a force without a rival on the world's seas. Each unit will be supreme, whatever antagonist it may chance to meet. In battle a foe usually concentrates his fire on the senior flagship, as was illustrated by Admiral Rojdestvensky's fate on Aug. 10th last in the Sea of Japan, and consequently it is of the highest importance that this vessel should be well protected against gunfire and able to make a good reply. The *Dreadnought* fulfils these conditions, and it will be a proud day for the British Navy when she hoists Admiral May's flag at the head of the Atlantic Fleet, which will then be invincible in face of anything on the seas. In addition to the *Dreadnought*, it will comprise seven battleships of the *King Edward VII.* type—each mounting four 12in, four 9.2in, and ten 6in guns. Presuming that circumstances occurred which enabled each of these eight men-of-war to put in a full broadside, every minute they would discharge shells of the following weights:

Ships.	Weight of shell (lbs).
<i>Dreadnought</i>	6,800
Seven <i>King Edward VII.</i> 's	51,940
	58,740

This calculation is based on the modest assumption that from each 12in gun one shell will be fired a minute, two from each 9.2in, and five from every 6in piece. These rates are frequently exceeded, but they suffice as an average for a fleet of eight ships. On this basis we get a total discharge each minute from the Atlantic Fleet firing broadside-on at an enemy of over twenty-six tons of metal, and presuming the standard of the *King Edward VII.*'s 12in guns can be maintained, about twenty-three tons would find a home in the ships of any foe who chanced to be the objective.

Nothing as devastating as this concentrated destruction has even been conceived in the brain of man. It is impossible to picture the result of one minute's well-directed fire at an enemy's ships, and when one minute is followed by others, the effect would be too

## H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT."

The naval correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows in that paper of January 22nd:—

"His Majesty's ship *Dreadnought*, commenced Oct. 1, 1905." This is the only information which is vouchsafed even sightseers of British nationality who visit Portsmouth Dockyard to inspect—so far as the Metropolitan Police will allow—the huge man-of-war, of unrivalled fighting power, which his Majesty will launch on Feb. 10. Hitherto, at the head of a slip in which a vessel has been building a board has been placed, giving her name, displacement, principal dimensions, horse-power, and speed, but in the case of the *Dreadnought* not an item in the design is revealed. She remains a mystery. In appearance she suggests colossal power. She is the longest man-of-war ever constructed at the premier dockyard. Her bow projects a matter of over 30ft beyond the slip and her stern overhangs it at the other end to the extent of nearly 70ft. In fact, her length is so great that the launching-balcony which sufficed for the *Britannia*—one of the *King Edward VII.* class of battleships—has had to be removed and a new one will be erected. In spite of her colossal proportions, she looks in a fairly forward state, though she has been only four months in hand. The exterior of her hull is being painted, to give her a smart appearance, for the Royal ceremony, while the contractors or the machinery and boilers, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, are busy boring out the brackets for the four propellers. In the past no British battleship has had more than two screws. Her guns will all be ready to place on board as soon as the time comes, and the boilers of the successful Babcock and Wilcox water-tube type are now practically complete. The armour is also ready. After the launch consequently, the work of completing the ship will proceed without delays, such as have sometimes occurred in the past, through the non-delivery of material, and there is no doubt the vessel will be flying the white ensign within sixteen months of her commencement, thus establishing a world's record in rapidity of construction. This expedition is being resorted to not merely because quick building is cheap, but because the Admiralty desire to put the novel and revolutionary features embodied in the design, the lessons deduced from the late war, to a test at the earliest possible moment. Hitherto no battleship has been built in less than twenty-two months, and this ship displaced only 15,000 tons; now the *Dreadnought*, of 18,500 tons, is to be finished



terrible for words, presuming the gunners get the range and fire as at target practice. To this length has the contest for sea-power gone, and this is not the end, for the time is not far distant when the British ensign will fly over fleets and squadrons of *Dreadnoughts*, vessels costing a million and a half sterling each or more each with ten or twelve 12in guns, which will engage an antagonist when three or four miles distant, and will pour in a succession of shells, each weighing 850lb., carrying wholesale destruction in their wake. The ingenuity of man renders war afloat increasingly tremendous in its destructive power, and along this road possibly lies the millennium, when navies shall be no more. As naval science progresses the responsibility of throwing down the gage which rests upon the Ministers of State grows. The consoling thought is that England is the only Power which next year will possess such a naval force as the Atlantic Fleet, with the *Dreadnought* at its head.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

## DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

London, March 9.

In a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies regarding the manner in which the work of taking inventories of Church property had been carried out, the Government was defeated, by 277 votes to 234.

The Cabinet has resigned.

## ALGERIRAS.

There is a more conciliatory feeling at Algeriras, where it is believed that Germany is now disposed to accept the plan of Franco-Spanish control of the Morocco police.

## PRINCESS ENA.

The ceremony of the reception of Princess Ena into the Church of Rome was conducted in English, and was most moving. Princess Henry of Battenberg (Princess Ena's mother) was not present. Princess Ena takes the name of Victoria.

## PAYMENT OF BRITISH M.P.'s.

The House of Commons has adopted by 348 to 110, a resolution to pay each of its members a salary of £300 a year.

## FRENCH SHIPBUILDING.

France propose to build six 18,000 ton battleships, with a speed of 18 knots.

## CANADA TO AID JAPAN.

The Toronto Sunday School Association has made a stirring appeal for subscriptions in aid of the Japanese Famine Relief Fund.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

Later.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in the House of Commons, approved of the principle of the payment of members, but said that the Government had neither the time nor the money to carry it into effect. Sir Henry also announced the appointment of a Committee to visit South Africa to enquire into the basis of the Transvaal constitution.

## THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, March 10.

At the Algeriras Conference, the Austrian delegate submitted a scheme providing for a Franco-Spanish police system, with a Swiss or Dutch inspector-general. Herr von Radowitz, German delegate, accepted the idea of a Franco-Spanish police force, if it could be kept under international surveillance. He said that experiences in Macedonia and China proved the advantages of joint European control. M. Revoil, French delegate, said France was prepared to give fresh guarantees of commercial equality of all nationalities in Morocco, if the Conference

would agree to the Franco-Spanish police scheme.

It is believed the Austrian delegate's proposal was inspired by Germany.

## VISCOUNT HAYASHI'S FAREWELL.

Later.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a farewell luncheon at the Mansion House in honour of Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, who is shortly leaving England. The Lord Mayor eulogised Viscount Hayashi's work and wished him a speedy and safe return.

Viscount Hayashi, who was cordially ovated, referred to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as among the best guarantees for the peace of the world.

The Lord Mayor handed to Viscount Hayashi £5,000, the first instalment of the Mansion House Famine Fund, making a total of £15,000 which Viscount Hayashi has received. In addition the Bank of England donated one thousand pounds.

## ALGERIRAS.

France regards the Dutch or Swiss Inspector-General of Police as a complication unacceptable to her, but everything points to a satisfactory compromise.

## CENSUS OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

The first census of the whole British Empire shows its area to be twelve million square miles and the population four hundred millions.

## BALFOUR AND CHAMBERLAIN.

London, March 11.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will participate in the debate on Monday.

## A RUSSIAN CANAL.

The Russian Government has approved of a scheme by American financiers to construct a canal from Riga to Kherson, rejecting a project for a ship canal.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

A crowd of advocates of Woman's Suffrage visited the Premier's residence yesterday demanding an interview. They were not admitted. The police dispersed the crowd; three were arrested, but were dismissed with a caution.

## COMPROMISE AT ALGERIRAS.

Later.

At Algeriras a compromise has been reached with regard to the state bank question.

## COLLIERY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

A terrible explosion of fire damp has occurred at the Courries coal mine near Lille in France. Eighteen hundred men were in the mine. Some were rescued but it is reported that the loss of life is enormous.

## NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

A new French Ministry is being formed.

## THE FRENCH MINING DISASTER.

London, March 12.

The Courrieres catastrophe is unparalleled in the whole history of mining. It is known that 1,219 have been killed. A crowd of 25,000 struggled at the pitheads endeavouring to learn the fate of their breadwinners. The rescue work is of the most difficult and dangerous kind as the galleries are caving in and are full of the most poisonous gases. Hundreds of bodies have been recovered. Subscriptions for the sufferers are coming in freely. The Chamber of Deputies will be asked to vote half a trillion of francs.

## AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London, March 13.

President Roosevelt has cabled to the Philippines his congratulations on the recent feat of arms by which, he says, the honour of the flag has been upheld.

## THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

The betrothal of the King to Princess Ena will be formally announced in the Cortes to-day. The Government proposes to fix the Princess's allowance at ten thousand pounds per annum.

## THE ALGERIRAS CONFERENCE.

London, March 13.

Warnings come from German and French sources that the Algeriras conference is still confronted with considerable difficulties which will have to be overcome.

## THE APPALLING COURRIERES DISASTER.

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted 20,000 pounds sterling for the relief of sufferers by the Courrieres disaster.

The roll-call shows the victims to number 1,150. Only ninety bodies have been recovered, and further operations have been stopped owing to the accumulations of fire damp and the stench of the bodies.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, March 14.

A semi-official statement in the *Kölnische Zeitung* now accuses France of delaying the settlement of the Morocco question by refraining from yielding on the bank matter. GERMANY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CHINA.

The German brigade in China will embark at the end of April in the German liner *Neckar*, leaving, however, one detachment of 700 troops at Peking and Tientsin.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

The Imperial Chinese Commissioners have been received by the Secretary of State and the President the latter of whom declared that any differences that may exist between the people of the two nations is due to mutual lack of knowledge.

## THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

London, March 14.

M. Sarrieu has constituted his Ministry in which M. Bourgeois holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; M. Poincaré, that of Finance; and M. Briand that of Worship and Public Instruction. The most remarkable feature is the inclusion of M. Clemenceau, who represents Home Affairs, and will largely control the forthcoming elections.

## THE FRENCH CABINET.

London, March 15.

The new French Cabinet is described as the most advanced that France has yet seen. At a meeting yesterday it was decided to continue the church inventorying and to follow M. Rouvier's foreign policy especially with regard to the proceedings at Algeriras.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

Entertained at a banquet at the Reform Club Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that reform of the procedure in the House of Commons was most urgent so that time should not be wasted in trivialities as formerly.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 9.

It is stated in Paris that whatever may be

the constitution of the new Cabinet the agreement with Great Britain will be absolutely unchanged. Public feeling is strongly in its favour.

### THE FRENCH MINISTER.

London, March 12.

The Cabinet is not yet formed. M. Sarriou is meeting with difficulties in regard to domestic questions.

(SPECIAL TO THE JAPAN MAIL.)

### HOTEL FIRE IN KOBE.

Kobe, March 9.

Fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Christensen, stevedore, Kobe, about three in the morning and a number of offices were damaged. The annexe of the Oriental Hotel was entirely gutted and some of the visitors lost all their belongings. The ruins are still smouldering. The cause is not yet known.

The building was insured for yen 125,000 in the National of Ireland.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

### VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

London, March 13.

The Japan Society has held a farewell banquet in honour of Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, who will shortly start for home on leave. Eight hundred distinguished persons were present.

### ALIENS ENTERING GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government has revised the regulations as to aliens so that political refugees are to be treated generously.

### ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Professor Cook, a well-known American explorer, intends to proceed to the South Polar regions this year in an automobile sleigh.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

### POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN CHINA.

Washington, March 14.

Great Britain and America being apprehensive as to further outbreaks of disturbance in China similar to that of Nanchang, have, according to a foreign representative in Peking, agreed to ask Japan to attend to Chinese police administration. The Powers further agreed to bear the expenses jointly with Japan.

(FROM THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

### THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

London, March 13.

The new French Cabinet organized by M. Sarriou, which includes M. Bourgeois as Minister for Foreign Affairs, is generally regarded as merely a stop-gap until after the forthcoming general election.

### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Pessimistic reports are being circulated as to the aspects of the Algeiras Conference. A Russian correspondent from St. Petersburg says that the faithful relations between Great Britain and Russia are firm. As a result, the quarrel between France and Germany will be settled amicably.

(FROM THE "SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.")

### THE SOKOTO DISASTER.

London, February 27.

Major Burdon, the Resident at Sokoto, reports that there is no doubt that three British officers and 25 native soldiers were killed in the disaster, which is attributed to the horses bolting and breaking the square. The garrison of Sokoto is safe and the local chiefs are loyally co-operating in the suppression of the rising. Reinforcements were expected in Sokoto on Feb. 25.

The police of the British and American concession in Shanghai have asked the Foreign Office for the employment of a Japanese interpreter and a detective. The request was sent to the Kanagawa Kencho through the Home Office. An interpreter of the Chief Police Office and a detective of the Kaga-cho Police station have been appointed. They will leave shortly for Shanghai.

### TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for Feb., 1906, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

#### EXPORTS.

##### MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

	1906. Yen.	1907. Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae.....	2,254,702	2,718,383
Silk tissues, kaiki.....	72,818	52,765
Silk handkerchiefs.....	240,709	369,341
Cotton tissues.....	964,446	464,779
Towels.....	140,498	110,789
Matches.....	667,336	942,834
Mats and matting, hanagoza.....	580,868	624,518
Porcelain and earthenware.....	511,144	282,136
Lacquered ware.....	91,263	65,968
Umbrellas, European.....	243,659	165,097
Cigarettes.....	140,437	166,574
Others.....	2,706,271	1,720,228
Total.....	8,614,151	7,683,412

##### MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

Silk, raw.....	7,343,737	6,604,945
Silk, noshi and kibiso.....	1,067,821	817,984
Cotton yarns.....	1,662,578	2,955,602
Straw-plait.....	230,738	423,266
Tea.....	65,533	81,653
Camphor.....	236,209	387,285
Others.....	2,983,837	1,802,730
Total.....	13,590,453	13,073,465

##### RAW PRODUCTS.

Coal.....	749,039	1,387,034
Rice.....	620,270	308,831
Cuttle-fish.....	93,746	150,413
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds.....	121,242	37,339
Mushroom, dried.....	70,599	69,300
Copper, coarse & refined.....	1,323,764	842,531
Fish oil.....	50,548	74,527
Vegetable wax.....	53,188	27,648
Others.....	1,249,048	977,073
Total.....	4,331,444	3,874,596
Grand Total.....	26,536,048	24,631,473

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

	EXPORTS.	
Gold.....	976,285	1,080,139
Silver.....	552,050	89,216
Total.....	1,528,335	1,169,355

##### IMPORTS.

Gold.....	765,152	3,630,430
Silver.....	1,356,927	445,126
Total.....	2,102,079	4,075,556

Excess of exports ... 573,744

Excess of imports ... 2,906,201

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese.....	232,676	101,496	
Foreign.....	874,923	907,615	
Total.....	1,107,599	1,009,111	

CLEARED.

Japanese.....	250,428	91,578
Foreign.....	835,983	903,310
Total.....	1,086,411	994,888

##### IMPORTS.

##### GROUP I.

	1905. Yen.	1904. Yen.
Cotton, raw.....	11,793,815	9,582,945
Cotton yarns.....	299,657	62,655
Wool.....	569,418	945,283
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.....	168,777	253,366
Iron nails.....	287,940	390,059
Rail.....	59,097	8,296
Iron, bar & rod.....	402,823	531,826
Iron pipes and tubes.....	147,614	108,880
Other iron and steel.....	716,201	1,148,924
Indigo, dry.....	315,968	217,891
Paper.....	530,035	389,854
Leather, sole and other.....	167,332	1,195,485
Machinery and engines.....	1,224,386	2,080,188
Locomotive-engines and railway cars.....	13,858	682,787
Steam vessels.....	49,705	519,108
Others.....	3,708,939	6,239,020
Total.....	20,455,555	24,416,567

##### GROUP II.

Mousseline de laine.....	273,291	231,686
Woollen cloths.....	1,547,656	913,545
Shirtings and cotton prints.....	813,828	459,172
Cotton satins and velvets.....	230,580	162,640
Sugar, brown and white.....	863,493	444,076
Others.....	2,444,528	3,070,463
Total.....	6,173,376	5,281,582

##### GROUP III.

Rice.....	940,451	5,135,993
Beans, peas and pulse.....	297,938	398,983
Flour, wheat.....	908,608	282,137
Kerosene oil.....	917,607	1,155,050
Oil-cake.....	107,768	69,034
Others.....	2,275,940	3,284,208
Total.....	5,448,402	10,325,405

Grand total..... 32,077,333 40,623,554

Total of exports & imports..... 58,613,381 64,655,027

Excess of exports.....

Excess of imports..... 5,541,285 15,392,081

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1905. Yen.	1904. Yen.
Exports.....	374,322	317,869
Imports.....	753,877	470,746
Total.....	1,128,199	788,615

Excess of exports.....

Excess of imports..... 379,555 152,877

Exports, specie & bullion..... 170,063 66,486

Imports, specie & bullion..... 13 53

Excess of exports..... 170,050 66,433

Excess of imports.....

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese.....	5,275	261	
Foreign.....	4,311	10,854	
Total.....	9,586	11,115	

CLEARED.

Japanese.....	8,788	351
Foreign.....	5,510	10,522
Total.....	14,298	10,873

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	O. & O.....	Doric 1	F. Mar. 16
Hongkong.....	T. Y. K.....	America Maru 2	M. Mar. 19
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian 3	Sa. Mar. 24
Europe.....	N. L. D.....	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Mar. 24
America.....	P. M.....	Manchuria 4	Su. Mar. 25
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Mongolia	M. Mar. 26
Hongkong.....	G. N.....	Minnesota	W. Mar. 28
Europe.....	M. M.....		W. Mar. 28
Seattle.....	G. N.....	Dakota	Th. Mar. 29
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Shawmut	F. Mar. 30
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of India	M. April 2
Hongkong.....	H. T.....	Lyra	Su. April 15
America.....	T. K. K.....	H'kong Maru	Sa. April 21

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 5th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 20th ult.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of Japan	F. Mar. 16
Europe.....	N. D. L.....	Bayern	Sa. Mar. 17
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Doric	Su. Mar. 18
Hongkong.....	P. & A.....	Numantia	M. Mar. 19
America.....	T. K. K.....	America Maru	W. Mar. 21
Europe.....	M. M.....	Tonkin	Sa. Mar. 24
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24
Portland.....	P. & A.....	Aragonia	Su. Mar. 25
Europe.....	P. & O.....	Java	Tu. Mar. 27
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Manchuria	Tu. Mar. 27
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia	W. Mar. 28
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.....	Tategami Maru	W. Mar. 28
Seattle.....	G. N.....	Minnesota	F. Mar. 30
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Shawmut	Sa. Mar. 31
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of India	M. April 2
Hongkong.....	G. N.....	Dakota	M. April 2
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.....	H'kong Maru	Tu. April 3
Australia.....	N. Y. K.....	Kumano Maru	Sa. April 7
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Lyra	M. April. 16

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**Braemar**, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 9th March.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Indra**, British steamer, 3,923, Taylor, 9th March.—Rangoon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**Shinano Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curnow, 9th March.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 20th Feb., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Teucer**, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Steavens, 9th March.—Formosa, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
**Seefahrer**, German bark, 3,073, E. Rohdies, 9th March.—New York, 21st Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.  
**Tairen Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 9th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Malatopu**, British steamer, 3,420, Dormand, 11th March.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Nippon Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 10th March.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 20th Feb., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
**Choko Maru**, Japanese steamer, 7,216, M. Nishigori, 10th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Kushiro Maru**, Japanese steamer, 667, Abe, 10th March.—Hakoda, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 10th March.—Yokkaichi, 9th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Drufar**, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. Bing, 10th March.—Taku, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Manshu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,284, D. Mori, 10th March.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
**Hiroshima Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 10th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Shimosa**, British steamer, 2,690, A. E. Chaplin, 10th March.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Oscar II.**, Norwegian steamer, 1,999, R. Wilhelmssen, 10th March.—Java, General.—Drabble & Co.  
**Telemachus**, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 10th March.—Puget Sound Ports, and Tacoma, 21st Feb., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**Flora**, (10), British Cruiser, 4,360, Captain H. Grant-Dalton, Kol e.  
**Yangtze**, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 10th March.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**Kumano Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,881, T. Kuwabara, 11th March.—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Kannon Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,150, M. Hagiwara, 11th March.—Sakaide, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
**Yejio Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 11th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Vienna**, British steamer, 2,653, White, 11th March.—Seattle via Hakodate, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Lord Antrim**, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordiner, 12th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Lyra**, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 12th March.—Seattle, Wash., 18th Feb., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Siberia**, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 12th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
**Chenan**, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 12th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Itawa**, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 12th March.—Rangoon, 19th Feb., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
**Asahi** (50), Japanese battleship, 15,445, 12th March.—Yokosuka.  
**Per a**, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentine, 12th March.—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
**Gisla**, Norwegian steamer, 658, W. E. Thorsen, 12th March.—Middlesbro., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Lock Toy**, British steamer, 3,416, J. Stephen, 13th March.—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Bayern**, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 13th March.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, 12th March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
**Chiyoda** (25), Japanese cruiser, 2,439, 13th March.—Yokosuka.

**Siberia**, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 13th March.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
**Changsha**, British steamer, 1,463, Thos. Moore, 14th March.—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 7th March, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**Tonkin**, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 14th March.—Marseilles via ports, Kobe, 13th March, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.  
**Tremont**, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 14th March.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th March, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Oceanic**, British steamer, 1,739, Lebrun, 14th March, Akyab, Rice.—Drabble & Co.  
**Pocasset**, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 14th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Powhatan**, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 14th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Diomed**, British steamer, 3,005, J. Young, 15th March.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 13th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**Empress of Japan**, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 14th March.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 14th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 15th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Choko Maru**, Japanese steamer, 7,216, M. Nishigori, 15th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

**Oregon** (49), U.S. battleship, 10,288, Capt. Merrill, 9th March.—San Francisco via Honolulu.  
**Nigata Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 9th March.—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Silesia**, German steamer, 3,318, Bahle, 10th March.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
**Queda**, British steamer, 4,944, R. H. Cooper, 10th March.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
**Oceanien**, French steamer, 2,104, Couret, 10th March.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.  
**Persia**, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Craglietto, 10th March.—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.  
**Kushiro Maru**, Japanese steamer, 667, Abe, 11th March.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Flora** (10), British Cruiser, 4,360, Captain H. Grant-Dalton, 11th March.—Honolulu.  
**Choko Maru**, Japanese steamer, 7,216, M. Nishigori, 11th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Yechigo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 12th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Drufar**, Norwegian steamer, 1,100, J. M. King, 12th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Telemachus**, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 13th March.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**Formosa**, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 13th March.—Marseilles London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
**Hiroshima Maru**, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 13th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Yangtze**, British steamer, 4,146, W. C. Lycett, 13th March.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**Nippon Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 13th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
**Lyra**, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 13th March.—Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Chenan**, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 13th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Lord Antrim**, British steamer, 1,754, A. Cordiner, 14th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Hakuai Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 14th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Tremont**, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 14th March.—Victoria B.C., and Tacoma Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
**Siberia**, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 14th March.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
**Yejio Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 14th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**Teucer**, British steamer, 1,803, A. G. Steavens, 14th March.—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
**Hirundo**, Norwegian steamer, 1,343, O. Bjønness, 15th March.—Otaru, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer **Nippon Maru**, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. J. H. Ballagh, Mr. Jean Bunan Barilla, Mr. Max Hemala, Miss Margaret E. Paine, Mr. G. F. D. Paine, Mrs. W. A. Perry and maid, Mr. W. A. Perry, Mr. Y. Maida, Mr. N. Tanaka, Mr. H. C. Seppings Wright, Mr. Atsushi Oyama and Dr. N. Ichijima. For Hongkong:—Mrs. W. S. Whittell, Miss E. Allen, Miss J. A. Bryant, Mr. H. Budenbender, Mr. J. S. Conrad, Mrs. E. F. Ege, Mr. W. K. Ewing, Mr. A. V. D. Honeyman, Mr. F. F. Jelke, Mr. F. F. Jelke Jr., Miss C. L. Loomis, Mrs. G. W. Sanborn, Mr. Wm. M. Sanford, Miss P. M. Sanford, Mrs. Wm. M. Sanford, Miss Julia W. Anderson, Mr. Chas. J. Jenney, Mrs. Chas. J. Jenney, Mr. E. W. Pattison, Mrs. E. W. Pattison, Lieut. Ron. W. Vincent, U.S.N., Mr. David Walstrom and Lieut. Wm. S. Whittell, U.S.N., in cabin.

Per German steamer **Bayern**, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Fr. von Daum, Mr. and Mrs. Seeberger, Mr. H. Verleysen Hyssens, Mr. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Klingens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ehrhardt, Mr. H. Moll, Mr. P. Luttinghaus, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Uhl, child and nurse, Mr. S. Aso, Mr. Chas. E. A. Kolkenbech, Mr. H. C. Norman, Mr. Ching Pan San, Mr. S. Herzberg, Mr. D. G. Klenessey, Mr. and Mrs. Kato and child, Mr. Brige, Mr. So King, Mr. Lo Wai Lun, Mr. C. Kwan, Mr. H. Sellien, Mr. A. Lean, Master Dong Ping, and Master Ching Dai, in cabin.

Per British steamer **Empress of Japan**, from Hongkong via ports:—Col. G. A. Furse, C.B., Capt. and Mrs. Cochen, Capt. and Mrs. Chompain, Mr. C. P. Chun, Mrs. Chan Lum See, Mr. Wong Chan Fai, Mrs. Jensch, Mr. Lambs, Mr. F. Godwin, Mr. C. Michel, Mr. L. W. Longstaff, Mrs. Hemperley, Capt. J. B. Waterson, Mrs. Brush, Mr. Hurst, Appel and Daughter, Mr. F. Cummings, Mr. Harmsen and Mr. Van Nierop in cabin; Mr. J. D. Auld, Capt. R. M.G. Tulloch, Mr. H. W. Wickins, Rev. C. G. Gordon Vaudin, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Rafferby and child, Capt. Aubert, Miss Fee, Mr. J. E. Morton, Bishop Oldham, Capt. J. Vaughan, Mr. Hoeler, Mr. W. Heinemann, Mr. Fordey, Mr. R. W. H. Wood, and Mr. Chan Shing Leung in transit. For Hongkong:—1 European and 21 Chinese in transit. 281 in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer **Oceanien** for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Walter, Mr. F. Gensen, Mr. Harmsen, Mr. Angelo Casati, Mr. Ballet, Mr. de Hoyer, Mr. Maurice Laubie, Mr. de Raneros, Mr. Croskerry, Mr. Ed. Dentici, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. L. Moreau, Mr. S. Midzushima, Mrs. Victor P. Garcia, Mr. A. Svojsik and Mr. le Dr. F. Svojsik in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer **Nippon Maru**, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss E. Allen, Miss Julia W. Anderson, Miss J. A. Bryant, Mr. H. Budenbender, Mr. J. S. Conrad, Mr. E. P. Ege, Mr. W. K. Ewing, Mr. A. V. D. Honeyman, Mr. E. F. Jelke, Mr. F. F. Jelke Jr., Miss C. L. Loomis, Mr. E. W. Pattison, and Mrs. S. W. Pattison, Mrs. G. W. Sanborn, Mr. Wm. M. Sanford, Miss P. M. Sanford, Mrs. Wm. M. Sanford, Mr. O. C. Read, Mrs. O. C. Read, Lieut. Row W. Vincent, U. S. N., Mr. David Walstrom, Lieut. Wm. S. Whittell, U. S. N., Mrs. Wm. S. Whittell, Mr. G. Boehm, Miss Brand, Mrs. H. Hara, infant and maid, Mr. O. Jansen, Mrs. A. Kimoto and maid, Master Kimoto, Miss Kimoto, Mr. H. Northey and Mrs. J. H. Rice and daughter, in cabin.

Per British steamer **Formosa** for Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Buckland in cabin.

Per American steamer **Siberia** for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss A. A. Abbott, Mr. T. Abe, Mr. S. Abenheim and servant, R. E. Abenheim, Col. M. Akashi, I.J.A., Capt. E. Bemberg, Mrs. G. Benton, Miss E. Bissell, Miss S. Bolton, Mrs. H. P. Boot and infant, Miss I. P. Bryan, Miss Burgess, Mr. H. Burnett, Rev. Barclay F. Buxton, Mr. J. M. Coleman, Mr. S. S. Cohen, Mr. L. M. Cohn, Mr. L. M. Cohn, Mr. R. S. Corbett, Mr. M. S. Corning, Mr. H. A. Cox, Mrs. H. A. Cox and infant, Mr. A. Davy, Rev. T. W. B. Demaree, Mrs. T. W. B. Demaree and maid, Master W. B. Demaree, Master R. G. Demaree, Master E. W. Demaree, Master K. B. Demaree, Mr. O. O. Denney, Mrs. O. O. Denney, Mr. J. G. Deshler, Mrs. J. G. Deshler, Mr. W. H. Dobson, Mrs. W. H. Dobson, Mr. Geo. A. Drago, Mr. F. Edmonds, Mr. Arthur Edward, Mr. D. Edward, Miss E. Edward, Miss S. Edward, Mr. A. D. Fassett, Mr. Gottwald, Mrs. Gottwald, Mr. Chas. B. Harris, Dr. B. C. Haworth, Mrs. B. C. Haworth, Master Haworth, Miss Haworth, Mrs. C. Hoffner, Mr. T. Isomura, Dr. G. S. Jones, Mr. Albert Jost, Mr. Y. Kobayashi, Mr. C. E. Laver, Mr. H. Linkmeyer, Mrs. Loe See, Mr. Esau Lyen, Hon. Walter Mackay, Mrs. Walter Mackay, Master D. Mackay, Mr. D. Maclean, Miss S. Marks, Miss M. Maxwell, Mr. McAlpine, Mrs. McAlpine, Mrs. C. W. McDonald & infant, Mr. M. Mendelson, Mrs. L. D. Miner, Miss M. Morrel, Mr. E. Munsell, Comdr. K. Oguri, I.J.N.,



Master On Koo Yung, Mr. E. Owen, Mr. H. Paul, Mrs. H. Paul and children, Miss M. Percell, Madam de Raynal and Maid, Mr. R. Read, Miss A. R. Richmond, Dr. N. Russell, Mr. George Sale, Mrs. George Sale, Mr. Robert Sale, Mr. Vivian Sale, Miss Sale, Miss Lillian Sale, Miss Ada Sale, Mr. B. Schwing, Mr. Smirnov, Rev. S. S. Snyder, Mrs. S. S. Snyder, Master F. Snyder, Master R. Snyder, Dr. C. C. Stump, Mrs. C. C. Stump and infant, Master C. B. Stump, Maj. H. Sugano, I.J.A., Mr. Alex. Thomas, Miss A. M. Todd, Count A. Toulon, Mr. D. F. Van Dyke, Mr. Paul H. Virkamp, Dr. S. H. Wainwright, Mrs. S. H. Wainwright, Master D. T. Wainwright, Master S. H. Wainwright, Miss E. Wainwright, Mrs. F. B. Whitin, Mr. J. F. Witmer, Mrs. A. Woods, Mr. J. G. Woolley, Mrs. J. G. Woolley, J.A. Cot. H. Yamanashi, I.J.A., Capt. E. Yorke, Mrs. E. Yorke and Mr. T. Yoshida in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer  
Oceanien:—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Lyons.	Milan.	Marseilles	Italy.	Russia.
Siber Wolf & Co....	22	30	—	—	—	—
Siebert & Co.....	66	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolf & Co..	20	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille .....	24	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co....	25	—	—	—	—	—
Kito Gomei Kaisha	39	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard .....	—	—	—	25	—	—
Cl. Eymard .....	—	—	—	133	—	—
Bavet & Co.....	—	—	—	131	—	—
Jardine, Matheson	—	—	—	—	—	—
& Co.....	46	—	—	15	8	—
Total.....	116	118	—	304	8	—

Silk shippers by steamer *Formosa*, for Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports:—

Raw silk, 241 bales. Waste silk, 598 bales.

## CARGO.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, for Vancouver:—

	TEA.	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
	From.	Canada	& West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.
Hongkong.....	—	—	—	—	391	391
Total.....	—	—	—	—	391	391

	SILK.	Eastern	Phila.	South	Mon.	Total
	From.	New York.	Pa.	delphia.	Manter.	real.
H'kong & Canton	115	—	—	—	—	115
Yokohama .....	80	—	—	—	—	80
Total .....	195	—	—	—	—	195

## SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

## STEAMERS.

*Hayern*, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 13th March.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Bracmar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 9th March.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Denbighshire*, British steamer, 2,489, W. A. Evans, 18th Feb.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Falk*, Norwegian steamer, 1,380, G. W. Gandeson, 1st March.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Helm Bros., Ltd.  
*Gisha*, Norwegian steamer, 658, W. E. Thorsen, 12th March.—Middlesbro., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Indra*, British steamer, 3,923, Taylor, 9th March.—Rangoon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Iaura*, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 12th March.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Knight Errant*, British steamer, 4,779, John Kendall, 18th Feb.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Loch Toy*, British steamer, 3,416, J. Stephen, 13th March.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Maloppe*, British steamer, 3,420, Dormand, 11th March.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ocean*, British steamer, 1,739, Lebrun, 14th March.—Akyab, Rice.—Drabble & Co.  
*Oscar II.*, Norwegian steamer, 1,999, R. Wilhelmsen, 10th March.—Java, General.—Drabble & Co.  
*Pera*, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentine, 12th March.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Picasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 14th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Prashatan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 14th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shimosa*, British steamer, 2,620, A. E. Chaplin, 10th

March.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Tenken*, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 14th March.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

*Venna*, British steamer, 2,653, White, 11th March.—Seattle via Hakodate, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Zoroaster*, British steamer, 2,384, John Evan, 7th March.—Christmas Island via Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Cornes & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

*Agenor*, American ship, 1,413, H. C. Killman, 9th Jan.—Alaska, Salt Salmon.—Sale & Frazar Ltd.

*Seefahrer*, German bark, 3,073, E. Rohdies, 9th March.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Vincennes*, French bark, 1,739, Levaillant, 7th Feb.—Liverpool, Salt.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.

## MEN-OF-WAR.

*Asahi* (50), Japanese battleship, 15,445, 12th March.—Yokosuka.

*Chihaya* (6), Japanese despatch vessel, 1,250, 13th March.—Yokosuka.

*Yayeyama*, Japanese despatch vessel, 1,909.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 16.

No change.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ...	—
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V. ...	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ...	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... ..	2.85 to 4.05
Cotton Italians and Satteens... ..	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ... ..	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... ..	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... ..	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... ..	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... ..	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... ..	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... ..	0.60 to 0.80
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... ..	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches... ..	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... ..	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... ..	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... ..	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... ..	375.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... ..	465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

	PER BALL.
American Middling... ..	31.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach ... ..	28.50 to 29.00
Chinese ... ..	25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

No special feature to record.

	PER POUND.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... ..	4.30 to 4.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... ..	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet... ..	4.70 to 6.95
do Hoop (½" to 1½") ... ..	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... ..	12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ..	7.00 to 7.50
Tin Plates, gobs. I.C.W... ..	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... ..	2.40

## KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

	PER GALLON.
American ... ..	8.42
Russian ... ..	3.18
Langkat ... ..	3.08

## SUGAR.

Nothing to report.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao ... ..	7.70 to 8.10
Brown Manila ... ..	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China ... ..	7.20 to 12.00
White Java and Penang... ..	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined... ..	14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

Market unchanged.

	PER POUND.
Java, Medium to best... ..	210.00 to 250.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ... ..	150.00 to 200.00
Madras ( <i>Kurpah</i> ), Medium to best ... ..	90.00 to 120.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... ..	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Early in the week prices again advanced but at closing things are easier and quotations for some

kinds are down about *yen* to from the top notch. Spring reeling is now coming to hand and it looks as though there may be a further decline in Filatures. Re-reels and Kakedas are strong, being in small supply.

## QUOTATIONS.

	Nom.
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... ..	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... ..	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... ..	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... ..	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... ..	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... ..	1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... ..	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... ..	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... ..	990 to 995
Common—Coarse ... ..	—
Re-reels—Extra ... ..	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1 ... ..	—
Re-reels—No. 1½ ... ..	1,000 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 2 ... ..	980 to 990
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ..	1,025 to 1,030
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... ..	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ... ..	985 to 990
Kakedas—No. 2 ... ..	960 to 970
Kakedas—No. 2½ ... ..	950 to 955

## WASTE SILK.

There has been a good daily business at unchanged prices and fibre of good quality is in strong request.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ..	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... ..	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... ..	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... ..	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushin, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Bushin, Good... ..	—
Noshi—Bushin, Medium ... ..	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... ..	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... ..	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... ..	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... ..	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... ..	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ... ..	40 to 45

## HABUTAYE AT YOKOHAMA.

As anticipated last Saturday, the state of the *habutaye* market remained inactive throughout the week, with the exception of one particular piece of good business. Owing to the scarcity of stocks in the interior, the Yokohama market has risen unexpectedly for some qualities, in spite of the falling off in foreign enquiries for Europe and India. In general market conditions are similar to those of the previous week.

Quotations in the Yokohama market are as follows:

"FINE-LEAVES" MARK.					
Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½"	9.20	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.80
27"	9.30	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.00
36"	9.10	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.10
"GOLD" MARK.					
Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.	
19½"	10.10	10.00	9.75	—	
22½"	9.85	9.50	9.40	—	
27"	9.70	9.50	9.40	—	
36"	9.55	9.45	9.75	—	
"GOLD FEATHER" MARK.					
Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.	
27"	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.20	
36"	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.00	

## DOMESTIC BUSINESS.

## RICE.

During the week, the Osaka and Kobe markets have generally reported low prices although there have been slight fluctuations. On the other hand the Tokyo market ruled high. This was brought about almost exclusively by the speculative purchases of a few prominent brokers.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa.....	1,029,711
Foreign rice in Fukagawa.....	180,027
Closing Price.	
Delivery.	Yen.
March .....	14.65
April .....	14.93
May .....	15.295
RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.	
(Tokyo.)	
	per koku.
Superior .....	14.71
Medium .....	14.09
Common .....	13.51
Average .....	14.10
koku, 4,9629 bushels.	
(Osaka.)	
March .....	13.76
April .....	13.98
May .....	14.2175
(Kobe.)	
March .....	13.565
April .....	13.77
May .....	13.995

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

In spite of the continuous sleepy state of the money market, the Bank of Japan recently lowered its rate of interest by  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the average, but the stock markets of Tokyo, and Osaka still remained inactive, shares of prominent steamship companies alone meeting with a good demand. Shares of cotton spinning companies were sought for by Chinese for speculative purposes. Tokyo electric railway companies were all steady, owing to the expectation of a change in the 3 sen uniform fare to 5 sen.

COTTON YARN (Osaka). Yen.	
March delivery	140.35
April delivery	139.60
May delivery	136.90

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, March 15.

London silver  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher and China sterling quotation  $\frac{1}{4}$  @  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher have caused local rates on China to rule lower accordingly, but other rates are unaltered and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London—Bank T.T.	100/36 @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Bills on demand	20 1/2 @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 4 months' sight	210 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	20 1/2
— 6 months' sight	20 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	156
— Private 4 months' sight	160
— 6 months' sight	161 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 100 1/2
— Private 10 days, sight	do 98 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	71 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
India—Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	212 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, March 16, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	95.40
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	93.20
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	93.20
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	100.40
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue	100	6	99.50
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	96.00
War Bonds (Ginji)	100	5	96.00
5% Imperial Bonds (Gohui)	100	5	94.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	92.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	99.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	96.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	97.20
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	98.00
Sanyo Railway	50	10	89.50
Kansai Railway	50	5.2	49.00
Kyushu Railway	50	8.5	78.20
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12.5	104.50
Sobu Railway	50	10	85.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	10	92.80
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	82.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	25	8	50.20
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	2.5	57.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	40	2.5	45.00
Yokohama Electric Railway	50	3.5	69.50
Oda-wara Electric Car	50	3	30.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	99.70
Keihin Electric Railway, new	25	8	67.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	66.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	23.20
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	28.20
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	16	119.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	20	102.00
Tokyo Gas Co. Spinning	50	20	124.00
Yokohama Dock	33	12	57.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	87.50
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	39.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	92.80
Tokyo Electric Light, new	25	12	55.50
Osaka Electric Light	50	10	115.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	88.00
Tokyo Gas	50	15	104.00
Tokyo Gas, new	17.50	15	55.50
Osaka Gas new	25	—	42.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	20	125.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery	50	20	113.50

\* Ex div. † Ex new.

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## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, March 8th, 1906.

**LOCAL STOCKS.**—The market has exhibited considerable activity during the past week, and the feeling all round is distinctly better. Helms, a few shares can be had at yen 87 1/2. Grand Hotels again changed hands at yen 225. Kirin Breweries, sales at yen 120, sellers now ask yen 130. Engine and Iron Works may be placed at yen 120. Club Hotels are quoted yen 60 nominal. Langfeldts have sellers at yen 45. Nickels are obtainable at yen 34. offers for shares are wanted. For Quotations see below.

**CHINA STOCKS.**—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$860 sales. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 66 buyers. China Traders, \$96 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$107 sellers. Hongkong Lands, \$115 sales. Humphrey's Estates, \$11 1/2 sellers. Green Island Cement, \$30 buyers. Farnhams, Tls. 117 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 116 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.	Y.	Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	100	100			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	60 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 6,179.25	30.6.05	10%	" 1/2	225 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.00	31.12.04	17 1/2%	" 1	87 1/2 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05		" 1/2	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd....	500,000	20000	25	25		5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	34 S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd....	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	" 1/4	120 Sa.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd....	125,000	5000	25	25				1st yr.	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H'L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 N.
" " new	251,000	1510	50	25				8%		63 Sa.
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50					
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12 1/2	12 1/2					Y.37	500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.				G.		
Mining Co., Ltd.....	\$5,000,000	100,000	\$10	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. \$18 S.
Ramb Australian Gold	150,000	150,000	\$1	\$1		Dv. 4.873	31.3.05	40cents	" 1906	\$3 B.
Mining Co., Ltd. ....	200,000	50,000	\$1	\$1						

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ....	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

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every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—  
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand Mar. 16th, the  
"CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., Mar. 16th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS  
OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Mar. 16th, the "AUSTRA-  
LIAN."—Cornes & Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Mar. 17th, at  
9 a.m., the "BAYERN."—H. Ahrens & Co.,  
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For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
Mar. 17th, the "SHIMOSU."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Manila, about March 18th, the "DORIC."—  
O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, April 19th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Mar. 21st, the  
"AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Mar.  
21st, at 2 p.m., the "TATEGAMI MARU."—Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Mar.  
21st, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR."—H. Ahrens & Co.,  
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For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mar.  
23rd, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HAMBURG, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mar.  
24th, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies  
& Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Mar.  
24th, at 7 a.m., the "TONKIN."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, Mar. 24th, at Daylight, the "DEN  
OF MAINS."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Mar. 24th, the "ATHENIAN."  
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For PORTLAND, Ore., April 25th, the "ARAGONIA."  
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRAI"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1906.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE ice on the Yalu began to melt on March 13th.

A CASE of small-pox was reported at Shimomozaki on March 19th.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD goes home to England on leave in June.

COUNT and Countess Katsura, who have been travelling in the west, returned to Tokyo on March 21st.

PROMINENT poets throughout the Empire will held a meeting on April 8th at the tea-house Yaomatsu-ro, Tokyo.

MR. G. BARCLAY, C.M.G., of the British Embassy in Tokyo, has been transferred to Constantinople and leaves Japan on March 30th.

THE Vancouver branch of the British Navy League has donated two thousand yen to the Nippon Ladies' Patriotic Society.

PRINCESSES Tsune and Kane, daughters of the Emperor, returned from Odawara on March 20th, arriving at Shimbashi at 3.13 p.m.

TWENTY-ONE cases of typhus were reported between March 15th and 19th in the barracks of a pioneer battalion at Hiroshima.

WE understand that H. I. Higginson, Prince Arisugawa has kindly consented to be a Patron of the movement for the erection of a monument

to the memory of Will Adams at Hemi, near Yokosuka.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT left with the British Ambassador as a parting gift yen 5,000 to be devoted to Japanese charities.

It is officially announced that yen 16,631,640—face-value—of pension bonds at 5 per cent. interest will be redeemed on April 23rd.

THE Bill for the State-purchase of Private Railways has passed the Lower House and is now being examined by a Committee of the House of Peers.

SMALL pox is prevalent in Sapporo and the surrounding districts. From March 16th up to the 20th, sixteen cases were reported, and one of the patients has died.

MR. T. Majima, of the Mitsui Bank, has been transferred to the London branch. He will leave Yokohama on March 30th by the *Minnesota* for his new post via America.

A Moji telegram says that in expectation of a fall in prices, there have been no recent transactions in coal. On March 18th, the stock showed an increase of twenty thousand tons over that at the end of February.

FIRE broke out about 6 p.m. on March 18th in a forest, near the village of Kawai, Tsukui district, Kanagawa prefecture, and the flames raged till noon of the following day. About 155 acres were burned.

A TELEGRAM dated March 21st from Aomori says that the barracks of the Fifth Regiment had been entered by burglars. An iron safe with four thousand yen was broken open and the contents were stolen.

It is rumoured that General Terauchi, Minister for War, will shortly resign and that Lieut.-General Inouye, Commander of the Twelfth Division, will succeed him. The *Fiji* says, however, that the rumour is baseless.

LIEUT.-COL. Yukawa of the Fifth Division, who returned on March 8th from Manchuria, committed suicide with a revolver on the night of Sunday at a hotel in Hiroshima. It is reported that he was suffering from brain complaint.

DR. Liebenhausen has been appointed Second Secretary of the German Legation, in succession to Baron von Grünau. During the absence of Mr. Mullerbeeck, German Consul at Nagasaki (on leave), Dr. Mecklenburg will act as Consul.

AN official telegram said that on the morning of March 15th forty fishing boats with 160 fishermen were missing off Kyoto, Fukushima prefecture, as the result of a gale. A later message reported that thirteen boats with 51 men have returned safe.

THE Japanese Consul at Newchang telegraphed on 17th March to the Foreign Office that owing to the setting in of warmer weather, ice has melted at that port, but great care must still be exercised by vessels going to or leaving the harbour.

It is reported by a Nagasaki telegram that an uneasy demeanour was noted among the crew of the Russian transport *Vorones* when the steamer was about to leave there on the night of March 15th. The Commander at once ordered ten of the sailors to leave the ship. Subsequently he removed them to the Russian sailors' boarding house. Later two officers of the volunteer

ship *Yakou*, among the passengers on the transport, deserted, it is said, intending to proceed to America. The *Asahi's* Nagasaki correspondent says that the officers sympathize with the revolutionaries in Vladivostok.

M. MATSUOKA, who murdered four persons on the night of March 3rd, 1903, in the villa at Hojo, Chiba prefecture, belonging to Mr. M. Iwaya, a tobacco merchant of Tokyo, and stole several articles, was executed on March 17th at the Sendai Prison.

OWING to sparks from the locomotive of a train on the Nippon Railway, fire broke out on March 16th in Sano, Tochigi prefecture, burning down one house. Two hours later, another outbreak of fire took place in the same district from a similar cause and destroyed twenty-two buildings.

THE Japanese bicycle dealers of Yokohama have presented a petition to the Lower House asking for the reduction of the import duty on bicycles from 40 per cent. to not more than 20 per cent., which is the *ad valorem* rate imposed on electric carriages and railway locomotives.

THE destroyer *Shirayuki* will be launched at the end of April at the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding yard, Nagasaki. At the same yard, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's *Bansan Maru* (1,200 tons) and *Kyushin Maru*, of the same tonnage, will also be launched on April 10th and 20th respectively.

THE work of floating the *Novik* at Korsakoff will be re-commenced shortly as the harbour is now free from ice. The *Nichi Nichi* says that as the warship was built in accordance with the special plans of the late Admiral Makaloff she should furnish a useful lesson to the Japanese Navy.

SIR CLAUDE MacDonald, British Ambassador, who recently sent letters to the Mayors of Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kagoshima, Kobe and other cities, conveying the thanks of Prince Arthur of Connaught for his cordial reception by the people of those cities while in Japan, at the same time presented sums of money to be spent for charity purposes.

SUB-SERGEANT K. Fukagawa of the Fifteenth Regiment of Cavalry, Tokyo, who deserted on March 17, committed suicide on March 20th at the Kodzu-kan Hotel, Kodzu, by shooting himself with a revolver. He left a letter to the commander of the regiment, in which he explained the cause of the tragedy. The letter has not been published.

MRS. WAKA (41), the wife of a foreigner living in Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, is reported to have committed suicide with a revolver between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of March 18th in an outhouse of the enclosure of her residence. She was found about an hour later by one of her female servants. It is said by the Kaga-cho police that she had been suffering from hysteria for some three or four years.

THE Central Tea Guild held a banquet on the evening of March 15th at the Maple Club, Shiba Park, Tokyo, in honour of Viscount Aoki, Ambassador to Washington, and Mr. Kurino, Ambassador to Paris. The distinguished guests made speeches. Viscount Aoki referred to the extraordinary progress of America during the last thirty years and said that she will hereafter send limitless orders to Japan for staples. He concluded that he would do all in his power to facilitate the tea trade between the two countries. Mr. Kurino explained the conditions of the tea business in Russia and said that Russia will be one Japan's best customers in the future.

## CHINA.

Saturday, March 17.

A Peking telegram under date of March 14th says that the Empress Dowager sympathizing with the famine-stricken people of northern Japan has presented one hundred thousand *taels* to the Japanese Minister as her contribution to the Famine Fund.

Japanese traders of Mukden were recently making preparations for the holding of an industrial and commercial exhibition in the city with a view to encouraging Chinese trade there. It was also intended to establish a commercial museum with the exhibits after the close of the exhibition. The Viceroy of Mukden has squashed the project by asking the Peking Government to take steps to prevent this enterprize on the ground that the city is not yet opened to foreign business and that China has not hitherto held any such exhibitions. On March 14th, the Waiwupu asked the Japanese Minister to convey the remarks of the Governor-General to the Japanese concerned. The opposition of the Viceroy seems to be very vague, but it does not appear that he will give any fuller explanation of his reasons.

A Chinese merchant of Tientsin, named Genkei, has applied to Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai for permission to carry out jointly with Japanese timber-felling on the Yalu. The Governor-General of this portion of Manchuria asked the Japanese Minister in Peking to appoint a reliable Japanese firm to attend to the work in co-operation with Chinese subjects.

Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai has presented a memorial to the Central Government in which he says, according to the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent, that the military railway between Hsinmingtun and Mukden was to be transferred to China, after impartial assessment, in accordance with the Japan-China Convention, upon the withdrawal of the soldiers. The departure of the armies from the district is about to be completed, and the Viceroy asks that negotiations be opened with Japan through the minister in Tokyo.

Monday, March 19.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Peking to the effect that at the Russo-Chinese Conference, M. Pokotiloff is adopting an obstinate attitude refusing almost all the proposals of the China. The Russian delegate has also refused to concede any privileges with regard to timber-felling on the Yalu and the opening of several districts in the Amur province which were both confirmed by the China-Japan Treaty, and insists that the transfer of the privileges to Japan and the opening of the interior will encroach upon Russian interests obtained before the war.

M. Plancon, formerly Russian *Charge d'Affaires* in Peking, and one of the staff of Count Witte at the Portsmouth Negotiations, has been appointed Consul-General in Seoul and Mr. A. T. Belthenko, second interpreter of the Russian Legation in Peking, Consul at Yingkow.

The following details concerning the Nanchang Magistrate, Kiang or Chiang, who is alleged to have been fatally injured by a Roman Catholic priest, are given in a letter from the correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* at Nanchang under date of March 3.—“At 8.30 a.m. on Thursday, Chiang, magistrate of Nanchang, died of wounds inflicted while dining at the Catholic Mission. Heavily in debt, so that the family is quite poor, they were given Tls. 1,000 by the

Governor. The entire populace acclaim him as a faithful magistrate, and report has it that both here and at Suichang ancestral halls will be erected to his memory. The officialdom of Nanchang went to the yamen to condole with the family and pay their respects to the dead. His young concubine has since taken opium and died, this faithfulness filling the mouths of the entire city to-day.”

While insisting on the maintenance of the China's territorial integrity, says the *Jiji's* Peking correspondent, Great Britain is opposed to the ideas of the Chinese authorities with regard to railway and mining concessions in Tibet and the districts of Mongolia; America is sending soldiers continuously to Manila, which demonstration, is causing uneasiness generally in China; while the Japanese Military Administrative Office is continually coming into collision with native officials on various matters, against which the Governor-General Mukden protests to the central government. On the other hand, adds the same correspondent, Germany has completed the withdrawal of her soldiers from Shantung and is about to withdraw her guards from North China. Being dissatisfied at the attitude taken by Great Britain, America and Japan China displays an inclination to draw closer to Germany. The correspondent concludes that the delay in the departure of Baron Mumm for Tokyo may be attributed to the foregoing circumstances.

The Chinese Finance Department has ordered the Taotai of Shanghai not to purchase any more copper from foreign countries, as a hundred thousand piculs of the ore are still in stock at Soochow.

Tuesday, March 20.

A report comes from Shanghai that on March 17th, a number of natives attacked a Christian (Protestant) Church at Hsiao-chang in the neighbourhood of Shanghai in Chekiang province (the Viceroy of which is Wei Kuang-tuo), and destroyed the building. The causes of the disturbance, according to telegrams to the *Asahi* and *Hochi*, were the refusal of the church to contribute money towards funds needed for a Buddhist festival, and a consequent collision between the villagers and the native Christians.

According to a Chinese paper in Peking, the Russian representative has submitted two demands to the Peking Government: (1) that Russia and China should engage jointly in timber-felling on the Sungari; and (2) compensation to be paid by China for damage sustained by Russia in the capture of the destroyer *Ryesitelni* by Japan and the sinking of another destroyer in a harbour of Pechili. The *Hochi's* Peking telegram, under date of March 17th, conveyed information of the same kind with regard to the *Ryesitelni* and says that as counter-claim, the Chinese commissioners insist on repayment of the customs duty which the Russians collected at Yinkow. The parties hold to their demands so that the negotiations are delayed. The correspondent adds, however, that according to later reports, the parties have withdrawn their claims.

The *North-China Daily News* says that news was received in Shanghai on March 13th of the mysterious disappearance of three well-known journalists. Colonel Artemieff, Mr. Veroshikin, and Mr. Tchernikofsky, from Harbin, and the stoppage of their newspaper, the *Novi Krai* formerly of Port Arthur. It is supposed that they have been arrested and put out of the way.

A Dairen (formerly Dalny) telegram dated March 17th says that the withdrawal

of the Armies from Manchuria has been completed. In celebration of the fact Admiral Nakajima, commander of the Dairen naval station, has given a garden party.

During the period from Oct. 20th last to Feb. 13th, the Russian armies withdrawn from Manchuria number 5,216 officers and 426,866 men. Of these, 660 officers and 49,746 soldiers were transferred to Vladivostok and Ussuri.

Wednesday, March 21.

The shareholders of the Ye-Han Railway, which has been organized in opposition to the views of Viceroy Tsen Chun-Hsuen, of the Liang-Kwang, held a meeting on March 15th. They decided (1) to pay *taels* 1,320,000 as a first installment and to deposit the amount in a Chinese bank; (2) to have the directors elected by the shareholders and to admit no official interference in the elections; (3) to appoint Mr. Leong Hsiao-san, a merchant, as Vice-President; (4) the President of the company to decide any difference in views that may arise between the corporation and the Viceroy and (5) the directors to ask the Department of Commercial Affairs for a permit to commence the work of construction.

The construction of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is in progress. A section between Narin and Fantsz will shortly be opened for traffic. The work between Shanghai and Soochow will be completed within four months.

The Governor-General of Mukden has asked the central government to provide a bank in his city for the purpose of controlling financial affairs in Manchuria and also for the redeeming of war-notes now in circulation there. He added that the measures being taken by the Yokohama Specie Bank for redeeming the notes are futile.

Thursday, March 22.

The magistrates and governors of the Amur province have informed the Waiwupu that the Russians are occupying the districts along the East-China Railway in the Kirin and Amur provinces which are not included in the Japan-Russian Treaty and that the natives are consequently in difficult circumstances. These Chinese officials advise the authorities of the Foreign Office to regulate the limits of districts in a convention to be concluded during the present negotiations. The occupation, however, seems to be merely temporary. The Russian armies are being withdrawn from the front and naturally they were stationed at various places along the railway with the view of taking the trains in their proper order. According to latest telegrams from Manchuria, two-thirds of the Russian troops are still in the country.

The French Minister in Peking complains that the Chinese soldiers, who were stationed near the Catholic Church in Nanchang destroyed by the natives in the recent disturbance, did not attempt to quell the mob. The Governor of Kiangsi, however, has wired to the central government that the people of the city were at the moment in a most violent state, creating fears of further trouble arising on the slightest pretext. If the soldiers had been sent to the scene at that critical time, the people would have been more than ever excited and would probably have destroyed churches. For this reason the soldiers were kept where they were.

The Waiwupu intends to erect a special building in Peking in which to receive distinguished foreigners. With this purpose in view the authorities have employed an American architect.

Owing to the illness of M. Pokotiloff,

Russian representative, the Russo-Chinese negotiations are temporarily at a standstill.

Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai has been advising prominent traders in Tientsin to establish a timber association with a capital of half a million taels to work jointly with the Japanese in timber-felling on the Yalu. A Shanghai telegram to the *Asahi* corroborates the foregoing message to the extent that some Chinese merchants of Tientsin have agreed to start timber-felling in Manchuria with a capital of five hundred thousand taels. The promoters have asked the Department of Commercial Affairs for a charter.

The Dalai Lama, who was reported last year to have left Kulon for home, is now said to be still in the Mongolian city. The *Asahi* has a Peking telegram saying that he will shortly leave for San-in-woen on his way to Tibet.

On March 18th, Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Minister, paid a visit to the Chinese Foreign Office and pointing out that there were appearances of an outbreak of disturbance in Szechuan and Fukien against foreign churches, advised the Waiwupu to take the necessary steps to prevent such occurrences. Otherwise the Powers will be furnished with a pretext for intrigues, and Germany will cancel her proposal to withdraw foreign troops from North China.

Governor Chang of Chekiang has intimated to the British Consul in Shanghai, according to an *Asahi* Peking telegram, that the construction of the proposed Soochow-Ningpo Railway will be dealt with by the natives of the districts through which it is to pass and that consequently the agreement made between the local government office and a British syndicate in regard to the enterprise should be cancelled. Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister, has protested to the Peking Government against the proposed cancelling of the agreement and contends that the contract cannot be made null and void.

The Peking Government has decided to publish an official Gazette.

Friday, March 23.

The telegraph line between Kirin and Amur is reported to be under the control of the Russians. The Chinese Foreign Office has asked M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister, to restore it to the competent Chinese authorities in the provinces, and with this view to immediately instruct the Russian military officials.

The American Minister in Peking has complained to the Waiwupu that the hostile measures adopted towards American merchandise are still being carried out at Hankow and other places. He requests that instructions be given to the Governor-General of the Hu-kwan provinces to take steps for at once stopping these demonstrations.

The Governor-General of Mukden, according to the *Fiji's* Peking correspondent, has intimated to the central government that the Japanese at Yei-yuen-pao are levying a tax on the natives under the pretext of using the proceeds to repair the public roads. He regards their conduct as an encroachment upon Chinese financial and administrative rights. The Viceroy asked that instructions be sent to Mr. Yang, Minister in Tokyo, to bring this matter before the Japanese Government with a view to the stopping of this practice.

A curious instance of the excess of zeal which is apt to characterise Chinese reformers is recorded in a letter of March and from the Swatow correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*.

"Foreigners," he writes, "are not the only people guilty of indiscretion in this happy land. Recently a pupil from one of the government schools was on his way home. Passing a wayside shrine an excess of iconoclastic zeal seized him, and he proceeded to demolish the idols. As he was dressed in semi-foreign clothes the natives at first took him for a cross-sea missionary with new methods, and did not dare to molest him. Encouraged by his immunity from harm, he repeated his performance at every temple and shrine he passed; until at last the cumulative transgression overcame the fears of the people, and they sallied forth to treat the imagebreaker with some of his own sauce. He has escaped, but leaves a heavy bill to be paid by the man who comes after him!"

#### RECENT EARTHQUAKE SCARE IN TOKYO.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a very sensible article on this subject. If any nation in the world can get accustomed to the instability of all things mundane, the Japanese people should have reached this happy state by this time, says our contemporary. Think of the centuries of experience of earth tremors that we have had. An earthquake, to most of us, might be no more than a passing breeze. We may say, by the way, that this indifference to earthquakes has become part of the moral code of the majority of Japanese gentlemen. We once asked an eminent school teacher what he did when a very severe earthquake occurred during his lecture. "Keep my seat and go on quietly with the lecture," he replied. "But," I said, "supposing you thought the building might come down on your head, would you remain in the room and be killed?" "Most certainly," he replied. "One can only die once and we Japanese like to die in a dignified manner. If a teacher were to go rushing out of a class room in front of the students, in order to escape from an earthquake, he would lose the respect of the whole school and become a butt of ridicule. Equanimity and self-control under all circumstances in this country are expected of everybody and especially from men who set themselves up as instructors of others. For a school-teacher to act as you suggest would mean the loss of his reputation for level-headedness." To return to the *Fiji's* comments. The scare which took place in Tokyo when Prince Arthur was attending a concert at the Uyeno Musical Academy was an incident much to be regretted from our point of view. It showed how superstitious and ignorant most of our people are despite the continual boast that education has made wonderful progress among us. Accustomed to read day after day forecasts of the weather, many silly people evidently thought that the prediction that an earthquake was to take place on a certain day at a certain hour was not at all incredible. It was to them only another proof of the great progress made by modern science. Of course had such persons taken the trouble to read what has been written on earthquakes they would have known that seismologists have as yet obtained no information that enables them to fix the day or the hour when mother earth will grow frivolous and dance her children up and down. It is somewhat disappointing, continues the *Fiji*, to find that, though so favourably situated for making observations, our Japanese seismologists have not yet reached the point of being able to predict accurately the occurrence of an earthquake. There are in the Imperial University in Tokyo three places devoted to the special study of seismology. (1) There is connected with the Science College a Chair of Seismology. (2) There is a Seis-

mological laboratory attached to the same college where various instructive experiments are witnessed by the students from time to time. (3) A Society meets periodically at the University to discuss and devise precautionary measures against earthquakes. The seismological laboratory, or experimenting room, was opened in 1880. It now possesses a very fine set of instruments for recording earth tremors. There are seismometers at various places throughout the country where records are collected and compared. The Society mentioned above was formed in 1892, in accordance with an Imperial Order bearing on earthquake precautionary measures. The earthquake recording stations at Hitotsubashi, Fukagawa, the Tokyo Meteorological Observatory and the Imperial University are in telegraphic communication with each other, so that the velocity and other peculiarities of each earthquake can be transmitted from one station to the other instantaneously. At the Imperial University the lectures on Seismology are attended by the Geology, Civil Engineering, and Architecture students. It is said that considerable interest is taken in the subject and that investigation is carried on by the Seismological Department of the Science College in a very earnest manner. This is all very satisfactory, says the *Fiji*, but what we complain of is that no attempt is made by our school teachers to enlighten their pupils' minds on the subject of earthquakes, despite the fact that, owing to the volcanic nature of the islands on which we live, these phenomena so frequently invite attention. Of general knowledge on earthquakes there is next to none in this country. Hence the possibility of a panic such as took place in Tokyo a few weeks ago. What is wanted is the diffusion of such knowledge as is possessed by specialists throughout the country. The faint interest taken in a subject which so nearly concerns us by the majority of our educated men even is not very creditable to their general intelligence. The science of seismology is capable of being popularized and brought down to the comprehension of ordinary people. This will never be done by the handful of specialists engaged in scientific investigation. It must be effected by enterprising and up-to-date school teachers.

#### THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We acknowledge receipt from the Argentine Consulate-General of an outline statement with regard to the foreign immigrants and to foreign trade in 1905.

Emigrants landed in the Republic:—Italian, 69,640; Brazilian, 12,802; Spanish, 37,407; French, 12,822; German, 10,235; British, 4,787; Belgian, 805; Portuguese, 311; Japanese, 5; etc.

The figures show an increase of 55,000 over the number in the previous year.

Trade.—A comparison of the foreign trade in 1904 and 1905 is as follows:

	1904. yen.	1905. yen.
Imports .....	370,000,000	410,000,000
Exports .....	530,000,000	650,000,000

Other statistics are as follows:—

Agriculture.—The area of land devoted to wheat, flax and maize was ten million hectares in 1905 and seven million hectares in the previous year.

Wool.—The export of wool from January to September, 1905 was ninety million yen.

Railways.—The railways were twenty thousand kilometres in length and cost three million yen. In 1870, the railways were 732 kilometres.

Japanese Merchandise.—From January to September 1905, the Japanese goods imported into Buenos Aires amounted to yen 140,000.



## COUNT ITAGAKI.

This venerable statesman has reached the age of 70, and great preparations were made by his many friends for celebrating the occasion in what they considered a suitable manner. The newspapers utilized the occasion for reviewing the long career of the retired politician. Here is the gist of what the *Kokumin Shinbun* has to say about him. The very existence of this early champion of liberty is almost forgotten by the present generation of politicians. In all lines of life special honour is attached to pioneer work. The difficulties that pioneers have to overcome are so numerous and so formidable that as a rule only very earnest-minded and strong-willed men undertake this kind of work. Count Itagaki's political life may be said to have closed 16 years ago. In preparing the nation for the promulgation of the Constitution he filled a most useful function. His political views at that time were far in advance of those of most of his contemporaries. On the subject of liberty and popular rights his notions were those of the promoters of the French revolution. But while a powerful advocate of democracy, he was at the same time one of the staunchest loyalists the country possessed in the early days of the Meiji era. His extreme respect for the throne was so widely known that men listened to his speeches in favour of popular Government without taking offence. He managed to convince most of those who came into contact with him that strong attachment to the monarchy and a desire to see the nation governing itself as far as is possible are by no means incompatible sentiments. Had his partizanship been of an excessively violent type he would probably have died at the hands of an assassin. His moderation, his gentleness of manner and his quiet persuasiveness bore him safely through a turbulent period in Japan's history, through all the conflict of opinion that preceded the birth of the Constitution. Looking back to those days, the two most prominent men in the political world were Ito and Itagaki, Ito as a leader in Government ranks and Itagaki as the head of a strong, independent political party. The function filled by each statesman was different. Itagaki supplied incentives to people's minds. He instructed the unenlightened. He held up a new ideal to the nation. Ito's work was of a more practical type. He figured as the great constructor of the new form of Government. He carried into practice such of Itagaki's theories as were capable of being safely applied at that time. The work of Marquis Ito was undoubtedly in many ways far more brilliant than that of Count Itagaki and demanded for its execution greater genius than the latter statesman possesses; but at the same time Count Itagaki's labours contributed largely to the success of Marquis Ito's many political schemes. As the leader of a party Itagaki can not be said to have excelled. His natural somewhat retiring disposition unfits him for a post where strong self-assertiveness in the head alone can keep unruly members in order. The Jiyu-to was presided over by Count Itagaki in his active days, but it was led by other men. There are those who think that when Count Itagaki took to politics he mistook his calling. In 1895, just after the fall of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, on a certain occasion, General Kawakami, the Chief of the Headquarters Staff, addressed Count Itagaki as follows:—"You are by nature cut out for a soldier. Had you when young followed the

military profession, you would have been a Field-Marshal by this time. What a pity it was you entered the political world!" It is said that with a faint smile the Count nodded assent. It is true that his attack on Oshu at the time of the Revolution was a brilliantly successful affair. The grey-headed statesman is one of the few links with the past we have left. He must be conscious of a feeling of loneliness when he thinks of the many gaps that have been made in the circle of his friends. Goto, Mutsu, Nakajima, and many others are all at rest beneath the sod. Is it the remembrance of his lost friends or is it some other bitter experience in life that has saddened the aged Count's face so much that one of his friends, Mr. Nakae Chomin, refers to him as *Hisan no Gonge*, the Incarnation of Sorrow? Yet for his age the Count is still hale and active. His habits have always been simple and he is now reaping the benefits of the temperance and self-control of his earlier days. To him the evening of life seems to have many charms. Inactivity does not trouble him as it would trouble a man of a less retiring disposition. He can look out on the world's passing show with the feeling that many years ago he played a part in it, the effects of which are felt everywhere to-day. That he has ceased to exercise any influence over the political world is, it is stated, a matter of no concern to him whatever. He is neither disappointed nor restless, and still has the use of all his faculties, and being a man of great kindness of disposition and with strong personal attachments, life still yields to him many of those pleasures which alone make it bearable to any of us.

The banquet in honour of Count Itagaki's 70th birthday took place on Sunday in the Koyokan, Tokyo. Some six hundred persons, comprising eminent members of the Imperial Diet and business men, participated in the affair. Mr. Ebara Soroku delivered a congratulatory address, followed by Mr. Sugita and Mr. Matsuda. The latter gentleman in the course of his speech proposed the erection of a statue of the statesman, an idea which was warmly supported by Mr. Okura, representing the business men present. Count Itagaki rose amidst loud plaudits to respond to the congratulatory addresses. In the course of his remarks the veteran declared that he would devote his remaining years to the propagation of a social policy, for the sake of which he would return to a life of activity.

Mr. Kono finally proposed three cheers for the Count, which were enthusiastically given.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The *Jiji Shimpō*, in a recent issue, says that throughout the whole of the country great umbrage has been taken at the action of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce during the past few months. Three Bills sent up to the Diet by this Department, one relating to the sale of matches, one concerning the control of *habutaye* bleaching places, and the other having to do with the inspection of raw silk, represent a deliberate attempt to interfere with trade and industry in what the *Jiji* considers to be a most unwarrantable manner. It deprecates the way in which ill-informed and inexperienced under-officials in Departments are allowed to project and draw up Bills which are calculated to excite the ridicule of the nation. As the *Jiji* points out, these three Bills

have been handled pretty roughly by the Special Committees appointed to consider them. They have been sat on in two senses. The Raw Silk Bill in the Lower House was literally pulled to pieces. The term the *Jiji* used to describe the treatment it received is *nigiri-tsubushi* (grasped and crushed to pieces). The Habutaye Bleaching Bill was so revised in the Upper House as to lose these parts which constituted its essential framework (*Kotsu-shi tomo iubeki kajo wa kogotoku sakujo serasetari*). The third Bill, whose object it is to give certain match-making companies in Hyogo-ken a monopoly of the match trade, will certainly not pass this session, the *Jiji* says. This journal contends that by bringing forward these various measures the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is not only going the way to forfeit the confidence of the public, but it is involving a number of struggling industries in loss and disappointment of a serious kind. As an instance of the result of presenting ill-considered Bills to the Diet, the *Jiji* cites the match industry. Apparently deceived by the plausible promises of certain under officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, a number of houses engaged in match-manufacture in Hyogoken have already made somewhat costly preparations for amalgamation. The Bill regulating the sale of matches would, if it had passed, have enabled them to do a big business with a sure prospect of substantial profits. Its rejection by the Diet, as might have been expected, has caused quite a panic in the Hyogo-ken match industry. Thus the ill-advised interference of a State Department with the progress of an important industry has only created confusion and caused waste of time and money. The public may well ask, whence come the notions that lead to the drafting of such bills as those now under consideration? Evidently from the minds of some theory-spinning ill-informed officials who fail to see the infinite harm that is done by constant meddling with trades and industries which are carried on subject to long established economic laws. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce cannot afford to pass over the recent fiascos in silence. The officials who are responsible for the presentation of these Bills ought to be severely dealt with. If this is not done, concludes the *Jiji*, the action of the Department will go far to bring the Saionji Cabinet into discredit and endanger its very existence. The day is past for allowing a Department to utterly ignore public opinion.

## SIXTH EXCHEQUER BONDS.

Subscriptions for the Sixth Exchequer Bonds—two hundred million yen—closed on March 20th. The business done by the Bank of Japan only is as follows:—

	Subscriptions over issue price.	Subscriptions at issue price.
	yen.	yen.
Cash Subscriptions	4,113,859	198,356,850
Subscription by means of Government Bonds	1,900,750	15,737,200
	6,014,609	214,094,050

The figures make a grand total of yen 220,108,650 showing an over-subscription of twenty million yen in round numbers. The amounts offered to other banks in Tokyo and other places had not been ascertained on the closing day. Tokyo papers are of opinion that the total subscription throughout the Empire must have aggregated four hundred million yen at least.

## TOKYO TRAM FARES AGITATION.

On the afternoon of March 15th, a number of socialists held a meeting—apparently a rather riotous demonstration—at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo. About fifteen hundred, including students, workmen, coolies and employees of business houses, were present. The meeting was understood to be directed against the electric railway companies which intend to raise the 3 *sen* uniform fare to 5 *sen*. Mr. T. Kato, one of the promoters, presided and said briefly that the tramway companies were assailing the public interest by trying to raise their fares and that the meeting had been called to induce them to withdraw their proposal. The declaration was received with cheers, after which the chairman displayed a placard stating that (1) the decision adopted by the Tokyo Municipal assembly in favour of the companies must be regarded as absurd; (2) the meeting should oppose the proposal of the companies to the very end; and (3) if the Government authorities give consent to the proposal of the companies, the meeting should regard the officials concerned so far from caring for the public interests as being in favour of a few private companies. The proposals of the chairman were all passed amid enthusiastic cheers. He further proposed that they should hold a demonstration in the form of a procession at 1 p.m., on March 18th between the Park and Uyeno. This was also approved unanimously. At this stage another of the promoters proposed to convey the foregoing resolutions to the Tokyo Municipal Assembly. A procession was immediately organized with a flag bearing the characters "Delegation of socialists." On the way to the Municipal Assembly, the crowd attacked the office of the Tokyo Street Tramway Co. causing serious damage to the building, and also attacked the carriage warehouse belonging to the same company. When they reached the Tokyo City Office they were dispersed by the police. Afterwards the crowd, numbering at that time over three thousand, re-assembled in the Hibiya Park. Through the efforts of the police, gendarmes, and a number of soldiers they were again dispersed without accident. Some of the leaders have been summoned to the central police office.

By way of protest against the proposal of the electric railway companies of Tokyo to raise the 3 *sen* uniform fare to 5 *sen*, about three thousand people held another meeting at Uyeno on March 18th. They displayed a banner bearing the characters "Imperial Socialism—Young Men's Party of Great Japan." They were dispersed by the police while violent speeches were made against the railway companies and the Government authorities concerned. Seven of the speakers were arrested. Two men who had been in the crowd at the park, afterwards attacked a car of the Tokyo Electric Railway at Hirokoji, near Uyeno, inflicting injuries on the conductor and causing damage to the vehicle.

The *Nippon Shimbun* observes in a recent issue, that the difficulty experienced by the authorities in convicting the instigators of the violent acts that were committed last September serves as an encouragement to other law-breakers to create disturbances in the metropolis. The *Nippon* rightly points out that the treatment of agitators who appeal to physical force and damage property requires great nicety of judgment on the part of the administrators of the law. Great severity and great laxity are both to be avoided. If all offenders of this class

be punished alike and if the penalties imposed be unduly heavy, the sympathy of the public generally will be with the sufferers and thus the judicial authorities by lack of tact will in a measure be indirectly responsible for subsequent outbreaks. The management of an excited crowd by the police is not an art that can be learnt in a day. Japan is beginning to go in for the same kind of noisy demonstrations that have been resorted to principally by the lower orders in Europe and America. Big meetings of the kind that took place in Tokyo last week are constantly held in London and elsewhere. But they usually pass off without any violence at all. The London police is instructed to be very patient with the citizens on those occasions, to forbear from an appeal to physical force whenever possible. The long suffering of the police goes a great way towards appeasing the feelings of the agitators, and the police authorities hold the view that it is far better that a few constables should be stoned or beaten rather than a big disturbance should be created by active retaliation on the part of the police. It has been pointed out by some of our Japanese contemporaries that this attitude of the London police to excited citizens needs to be imitated here. It is quite certain that it would do much to remove the strong antipathy to police interference which was displayed in Tokyo last September and which still exists among certain sections of the community. The London constable is on the whole a very popular representative of the law. Many a time when in a very tight place he has been helped by private citizens quite voluntarily on their part. The general feeling among Britishers is that the English policeman is never too severe, though he may sometimes be too lenient. So the populace in England is on the side of the police when any big disturbance occurs. The *Nippon Shimbun* in Monday's issue, preaches in one leading article two sermons. One is to the authorities, urging them not to be over lenient or over severe in dealing with offenders and reminding them that there is a great difference between the perpetration of acts of violence, at meetings such as that held in Tokyo last week; some offenders acting on the spur of the moment, impelled by youthful love of excitement and adventure, others being guilty of wanton, deliberate cruelty and hateful malice. To the Japanese public generally the *Nippon* has much to say. It does not condemn demonstrations even of the kind that took place in Tokyo last week, the alleged object of which was to protest against the proposed action of the Tramway Companies in raising the fares. The socialists used the demonstration for their own purposes. According to several newspapers the original promoters of the holding of the meeting were not socialists. The original object of the calling of the meeting was a lawful one, says the *Nippon*, and it is a mistake to condemn such meetings. They furnish a means of giving vent to a great deal of pent up feeling in a perfectly harmless manner, as long as acts of violence are discouraged. Among the agitators on these occasions there are a large number of ordering citizens who are opposed to anything like rowdiness. It is to the interest of such people that big meetings should pass off quietly; and the *Nippon* urges such people to show a strong front to the promoters of violence and law-breaking. The *Nippon* reminds its readers that the champion of the English working man John Burns, first figured prominently before the world as the

instigator of violent attacks on the London Police at a public meeting held in Trafalgar Square many years ago, for which offence he suffered close imprisonment for five months. This same John Burns has since adopted constitutional and legal methods of making his views known to the world, and has played his cards so cleverly that he now occupies a seat in the English Cabinet. The greatest triumphs of principles and opinions that the world has ever known have been obtained by peaceful methods. The teaching of Socrates, the doctrines of Christ are prized to-day the world over, while those who tried to suppress those doctrines by violence are universally condemned. Our young people must remember that peaceful methods answer best, says the *Nippon*, but on the other hand the authorities should be reminded that to bring a charge of taking part in an insurrection against persons who have been arrested in the act of throwing stones at a tramcar will certainly strike thoughtful people as uncalled for severity. There are many ways of explaining violent acts without resorting to the implication that their perpetrators were guilty of treason against the powers that be. Offences of the kind must be minutely inquired into. The offenders must not all be treated alike: some should be let off with a small fine; some discharged as innocent of any serious offence, and the very grave accusation of "holding an insurrectionary meeting" should not be brought against any person or persons without stronger evidence than is at present before the public, concludes the *Nippon*.

## HABUTAYE BLEACHING BILL.

The fate of the revised bill which has been sent to the Lower House by the House of Peers is still uncertain. The *Fiji Shimpō* strongly advises its unequivocal rejection. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* credits the Department of Agriculture and Commerce with good motives in drafting and presenting the Bill, but is strongly of opinion that the abuses which the Bill was framed to suppress might be put down in a far better way than by seeking to pass a law that will seriously affect the further development of one of Japan's most promising industries. The notion that to get rid of dishonesty in the manufacture or preparation of goods the chief industries of a country must all be placed under direct State control is too ridiculous to need serious discussion. The *Nichi Nichi* thinks that the principle which underlies the new policy adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is unquestionably a mistaken one, and it holds that it is the duty of the Diet to make this plain by the treatment it gives the *Habutaye* Bleaching Bill. The Japanese are so fond of compromises in all matters that at the present moment it looks as though the Lower House would pass the Bill in a greatly altered form. The *Fiji Shimpō* thinks that the Bill is incapable of being revised so as to eliminate all elements of danger. The Bill's main aim is to put enormous power into the hands of a Minister of State. He is to be allowed to control the preparation of *Habutaye* to any extent he thinks fit. We all know what this means, says the *Fiji*, it means an infinite amount of red-tapeism, the multiplication of rules and restrictions, a hundred and one obstacles to the development of the *Habutaye* industry. The Bill, says this journal, cannot safely be passed in any form.

# THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION BILL PASSED.

As already reported, the Government Bill regarding the nationalization of thirty-two private railways was brought up for debate in the Lower House of the Diet on March 16th. After lengthy arguments by both supporters and opponents the first reading was concluded. On the motion of Mr. Haseba, voting took place by ballot, the result being:—

For ..... 243  
Against ..... 109

The announcement was applauded by the Government's supporters. Again on the motion of Mr. Haseba, the bill was voted upon without referring to the second and third readings. The bill was thus passed.

The following shows the details of the voting.

	Supporting.	Opposing.	Absent.	Total.
Seiyukai.....	141	—	7	148
Daido Club ...	72	—	4	76
Seiko Club.....	8	21	7	36
Progressists ...	8	84	6	98
Unaffiliated ...	14	4	2	20
	243	109	26	378

It is remarked that Mr. S. Morimoto, of the *Seiyu-kai*, and Mr. Y. Ozaki (Mayor of Tokyo), of the Seiko Club, were present but did not participate in the voting. Consequently they were regarded as absent. The bill for the purchase of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, was next brought in. It was unanimously passed without going through the second and third readings.

The Railway Bill created much more excitement in the House of Peers than it did in the House of Representatives. No sooner was Marquis Saionji's address finished than he and other Ministers present were accosted with a whole shower of questions. Marquis Saionji is said to display considerable tact in dealing with inquiries that are intended to be embarrassing. In the small tilt that he had with Mr. Nishimura in the House of Peers last Monday he seemed to turn aside every thrust of his opponent with consummate skill. Count Yanagizawa brought forward a motion for postponing the First Reading of the Bill, which was voted on subsequently. There were 109 votes for the postponement and only 131 against it. The Bill was then handed to a Special Committee consisting of 27 members, some of which are said to be opposed to its passing. It looks at present as though the Bill might be somewhat roughly handled by the Peers, who have shown a good deal of spirit this session in dealing with important Government Bills. Some years ago Marquis Ito was greatly embarrassed by the opposition his measures met with in the House of Peers. He had taken pains to conciliate the members of the Lower House, but seemed to think that the members of the House of Peers were a negligible quantity. But Marquis Saionji is not likely to have neglected to take precautions against formidable opposition in the Upper House.

In February, 1900, the Yamagata Cabinet made an attempt to induce the Diet to consent to the State purchase of the then existing railways. Ten years were to be allowed for effecting the purchase. The railways then indicated were the Nippon, the Nishinari, the Hokkaido-Tanko, the Hoku-yetsu, the Kobu, the Kwansei, the Sanyo the Kyushu and the Kyoto lines. Their total purchase price was not to exceed 200 million yen. The Government Bill for the purchase of the railways was outvoted in the

Lower House. But, as the *Nichi Nichi* points out, considerable interest is attached to the debate which took place on that occasion, because it happened that the very point which led to the resignation of Mr. Kato, the compulsory sale of the lines by their owners, was brought up for discussion in the House of Representatives, and the Cabinet of that day took an entirely different view as to the rights of private owners to that adopted by the present Saionji Cabinet. On this subject the *Nichi Nichi* of Monday last publishes an extract from the official record of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives on February 16th, 1900. We furnish a literal and accurate translation of the dialogue that took place in the Lower House between Dr. Hatoyama and Mr. Sakatani, the present Minister of Finance, who was then a Government Delegate attached to the Department of Finance.

Dr. Hatoyama—The replies which the Government Delegate has given to my questions have in various respects made things clear to me, but in order to be quite sure that I understand the position which the Government takes in the intended purchase of the railways, I wish to trouble the Government delegate with another question. Hitherto I have been of opinion that in introducing this Bill the Government took the ground that it is absolutely necessary that the lines now owned by private companies should become State property, that the State must have them at all costs, that they cannot be left in the hands of their present owners under any consideration, but now Mr. Sakatani has told us that the Government is ready to purchase if the owners of the lines are prepared to sell, but if the owners object to sell, then the Government can not go any further. This is what I understood you to say, Sir; am I right?

Mr. Sakatani—As this Bill contains no stipulation compelling owners of railways to sell their property, if they object to sell we are powerless to do anything. If they say that at no price we can offer will they sell us the lines, then as far as such lines are concerned this Bill gives us no right to do anything. The only alternative in that case would be for us to construct parallel lines to compete with these private railways.

Dr. Hatoyama—How would it be to alter the Bill somewhat? If the Government is of opinion that the State should own all the country's railways, then they should introduce a Bill which will insure their getting possession of them all. For the Government to say that if the owners object there is nothing to be done seems to me very unsatisfactory. The Government will purchase if it can, if it can not then never mind. This is a very half hearted kind of policy. To be told this makes one doubt whether the Government thinks the purchase to be absolutely necessary. The Government seems to say simply: "It would be nice to get the lines if we can, but if we can not, then they can remain in the hands of their present owners." Has the Government no strong convictions on the point? Do they think it absolutely essential that they should have the railways?

Mr. Sakatani—This was brought up at a meeting of the Special Committee—

Dr. Hatoyama—I do not want to know what any members of that committee think on the subject, I am asking you as a Government Delegate to tell me what were the convictions of the Government when they presented this Bill to the Diet.

Mr. Sakatani—*Seifu no kakushin desu ka. Sore wa kyohaku (脅迫) baishu to iu koto*

*wa hanahada Kaisha no kitokuken wo gai shite yoroshikunai to iu ron ga dandan ate Seifu ni oite mo sono giron wo ze nari to mitomete, kyohaku baishu wa Senu koto ni kesshinmashita.* Is it the convictions of the members of the Cabinet you inquire about? Well, as for the compulsory sale of the railways, it was contended by a good many people that the adoption of such a course, in that it would involve a violation of rights already granted to private companies, would be wrong. The Government recognized the validity of this argument and decided that there should be no compulsory sales.

## GENERAL STOESSEL.

A Washington telegram which we reproduced on March 20th from the *Hochi Shimbun* said:

The trial of General Stoessel by court-martial has begun. The General asked that the Court should obtain the attendance of a staff officer of General Nogi, Commander of the investing Army at Port Arthur, in order to ascertain how gallantly the Russians fought during the siege.

In connexion with this report, an officer—apparently a member of the staff of the army under the command of General Baron Nogi—is alleged by the same Tokyo paper to have said that no request had been made to Japan by Russia for any expression of opinion as to the extent of the gallantry displayed by the Russian army during the siege, and that no instance existed in history of a nation obtaining the attendance of an officer of a former enemy to tender such testimony. The Japanese officer went on to say that as an individual, he was earnestly desirous of giving either by telegram or letter an opinion as to the fighting at Port Arthur, but there was no clause in International Law with regard to attending personally at a court-martial in another country. General Stoessel was the commander of the Kwantung fortifications and General Smirnof, commander of the Port Arthur fortress. At the outset, General Stoessel proposed surrender, but General Smirnof insisted on carrying on the conflict to the bitter end. On the day of surrender, food-stuffs in store were sufficient to support the garrison for several months longer and ammunition was being smuggled from Tientsin. When the Russians surrendered, the first line only was occupied by the Japanese. If the Russians had held stubbornly to their second and third lines, they would have postponed the fate of the stronghold for two or three months. The most important question was why the Russians did not hold out for two or three months longer—a question not referable to humane considerations but solely to reasons of strategy. Suppose that the Russians had not surrendered when they did and maintained the struggle longer, the investing army under General Baron Nogi would not have been able to participate in the battle of Mukden or to make its effective attack upon the Russian right wing. Consequently final success in this battle could not have been confidently anticipated. Even if the battle had still been favourable to Japan in the absence of the Port Arthur army, greater difficulties would have been experienced than those actually met. On this view of the stake at issue General Stoessel must be tried by his judges. The speaker, in conclusion, however, said that he had no hesitation in eulogizing the gallantry of the Russians at Port Arthur.



## WESTERN POWERS AND CHINA.

A correspondent writes:—China, for certain manifest reasons, is not implicitly trusted by any of the Western Powers. But the amount of distrust felt in the different countries, on the supposition that the action of Governments embody national feeling—a somewhat risky assumption—is by no means the same. The American Government expects an outbreak some time this Summer and makes no secret of the despatch of troops to the Philippines to be ready for an emergency. Germany, on the other hand, is busily engaged in withdrawing her troops, leaving only about 700 at Peking and Tientsin. France and England have made no special preparations for suppressing a big disturbance, probably relying on their fleets to supply good strong contingents for land warfare. Seamen are usually good fighters on shore, and when it comes to scaling walls and hand-to-hand combats out-do landmen. In an article on the outlook in China and the attitude of Western Powers, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the feeling in Washington is that America is going to save the situation. Russia cannot be relied on, as a big burst-up in China would be all to her advantage, enabling her to push more than one of her pet schemes. England, France and Germany are represented by certain American publicists to be too jealous of each other to co-operate against China. As for Japan, for the present she is said to have had enough of war. She is absorbed in the elaboration of extensive *post-bellum* measures, and fresh outlays on behalf of the maintenance of order in China would not be willingly made by her. There is much anti-American feeling in China, but if America stepped in with her troops at the right moment and suppressed a formidable insurrection, her friendship for China would be proved beyond all doubt and the way would be opened, it is said, for that big commercial development in the Far East which American business men so desire. But it is only fair to state that whatever meaning may be attached to America's action by other Powers and by some of her own politicians, the Washington Government has asserted that the despatch of troops to the Philippines has no other object in view than the protection of American citizens residing in China in the event of a general anti-foreign outbreak in that country. As to the probability of a rising, America alone is very confident that the situation is fraught with danger. England, judging only from the recent consular reports sent to her Foreign Office, is uncertain what to think. Germany would hardly act as she is doing did she believe her subjects were in imminent peril. France is quietly watching the situation, with a good deal of anxiety on account of the unpopularity of French missionaries in certain provinces. The notion that were there a call for intervention, Japan would be backward in co-operating with Occidental Powers cannot be entertained for a moment. Situated as things in China are to-day the loss of any of the prestige Japan has won would be fatal to her. She dare not allow any Western Power to step in ahead of her. Our opinion is that if America should have occasion to send a few regiments to China, they will not be there many weeks before they are joined by a big contingent from Japan. It must always be remembered, too, that Japan has to-day

in Manchuria and Korea sufficient men to deal with any sudden emergency prior to the arrival of reinforcements from this country. Japan of all Powers can afford to view the situation calmly. The Japanese are to-day far more popular throughout China than Occidentals. If an anti-foreign rising does take place the populace will not treat the Japanese as they treat Europeans and Americans, and so Japan's intervention would certainly be the pouring of oil on troubled waters. Many of the Japanese soldiers seem to have come back with the notion that their services will be required in China again before many years are past. This may be a mere idle conjecture or, on the other hand, it may be based on minute knowledge of the real situation in China, of which the Japanese are far better judges than any Western nation.

## OBITUARY.

Shanghai papers announce the death on March 12th of Mr. Peter Sys, who for many years had a large medical practise in tropical diseases, particularly sprue, for which he was supposed to possess an infallible specific. Many times he was offered large sums for his secret but he steadily refused to disclose it. Several foreign residents of Japan undoubtedly benefited by his course of treatment.

The death took place on Saturday night or Sunday morning of Mr. T. B. Glover, Jun., who has been staying at the Club Hotel. Mr. Glover, who was a relative of the Glover family so well-known in Japan, was on his way home to England. He expired suddenly from heart failure. The remains will be cremated and sent to Nagasaki.

Mr. K. Misaki, formerly Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, died on March 15th at his villa in Kamakura. He had been ill for some time with cancer of the stomach. In recognition of his services during the late war, the Emperor, previous to his death, conferred on him the Fourth Class of the Rising Sun. His loss is greatly deplored by the foreign business community.

It is with great regret (remarks the *Seoul Press Weekly*) that we record the death of the Rev. R. A. Sharp, a Canadian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission (North) in Korea. Mr. Sharp, who was 33 years of age, died at Kong-Ju, on Monday last, the 5th inst, from typhus fever which is now prevalent throughout the province. It appears that Mr. Sharp was out on his circuit when taken ill. He succeeded in reaching his home on the fourth day, but in so weak a condition that it was necessary to tie him to the saddle of the pony he rode. Mrs. Sharp was at this time also itinerating in an opposite direction, and owing to some delay on the part of the messenger sent to re-call her, she did not reach her husband's side for three days. The Rev. Dr. Scranton arrived the next day—that being the eighth day of the fever—and on the next day a nurse (Miss Edmonds) was sent from Seoul, but in spite of all their skill and attention Mr. Sharp succumbed to the attack, passing away at 6.45 on the 5th inst. He was temporarily interred at Kong-Ju. The deceased gentleman has only been in Korea about three years, marrying shortly after his arrival in this country, Miss Alice M. Hammond of the W.F.M.S. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp were indefatigable missionaries, and devoted to their work among the Koreans. Much sympathy is felt for the latter in her sad bereavement, and the mission has lost an earnest and devoted worker. We understand that a disease resembling typhus fever in some of its features, but which the natives call cholera, has of late been raging in the neighbourhood in which Mr. Sharp worked.

## DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

On March 17th, two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Kagi, Formosa, and the surrounding districts. Several hundred houses collapsed and about eight hundred persons were killed or injured.

A Taipeh telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that owing to the earthquake, the railway was entirely destroyed and telegraph poles have fallen. Consequently there are no detailed reports from the devastated districts. It is added that the whole of the buildings in Baishiko and Shiniko totally collapsed.

Information with regard to the disastrous earthquake which occurred in Formosa on March 17th are now given from official sources.

All the buildings in Dabyo, Kagi, collapsed, 516 persons were killed and 396 injured.

In the districts of Baishiko, Shinko, etc., many houses were destroyed, and a great number of people were killed or injured.

At Toroku, 94 houses collapsed and 140 were damaged. Eleven persons were killed and 25 injured.

At Yensuiko, one person was killed and another injured. Further damage was still being investigated.

The severe shocks were continuous from 6.40 a.m. on March 17th to the following evening.

It is added that in Toroku 30 houses collapsed; 50 including the local government offices were partially damaged; three persons were killed and three severely injured.

In Kagi about a hundred buildings were destroyed and fifty persons including two convicts were killed or injured.

The same day, an earthquake was felt in Japan.

In Karatsu, it was felt at 9 p.m. on the 17th; in Nagano, at 9.15 p.m. the same day, and in Kumamoto there were five shocks between the evening of the 17th and the following morning.

A Taipeh telegram to the *Asahi* gives further details of the casualties arising from the earthquake in Formosa, by which it appears that in the Kagi jurisdiction 1,400 buildings were destroyed and 650 partially damaged; 1,014 persons were killed and 695 more or less injured.

Official investigations made on March 19th as to the casualties in connection with the earthquake in Formosa give the following results:—

	Persons Jurisdiction. killed.	Persons injured.	Houses collapsed.	Houses damaged.
Kagi .....	142	184	823	996
Dabyo .....	647	483	605	36
Shinko .....	107	166	618	414
Baishiko .....	176	5,272	432	80
Chuho .....	2	15	84	62
Bokushikyoku.	1	6	52	7
Tenshiko .....	1	3	63	39
Total .....	1,076	6,129	2,677	1,634

The railway between Kagi and Toroku was greatly affected but repairs have been completed, and traffic has been re-opened.

A Taipeh telegram to the *Jiji* says that the results of the disaster, with the exception of those in Toroku and Yensuiko was: 1,058 persons killed; 5,000 injured; 2,629 houses destroyed; and 27,430 damaged.

In sympathy with the distress of the people the Emperor has decided to send an official of the Imperial Court to South Formosa.

A caving-in of the earth has occurred in the neighbourhood of Baishiko near Kagi. The depth is about four feet and the length about two miles.

## KOREA.

A Seoul telegram under date of March 17th says that the Korean Government has concluded a contract with the Nippon Industrial Bank for a loan of ten million yen bearing interest of 6½ per cent. The loan realised to Korean Government 90 per 100. Of the total, five million yen will be handed over by the Japanese bank before the end of March and the remainder subsequently whenever required by the Korean Finance Department. The loan will be redeemed within ten years. The security is the Customs. The Korean Government intends to employ the money for the purpose of encouraging industries.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General, received on March 16th the British, American, German, French, Chinese and Belgian Consuls at his office. He will entertain them on the evening of March 24th at his official residence.

Mr. Li Hwan-yong, Minister for Education, intends to employ Japanese teachers in four out of the nine schools in Seoul as a first step for the encouragement of primary education. The Minister is consulting Mr. Shidehara, Japanese educational adviser to the Department.

An Imperial Edict has been proclaimed prohibiting any wedding until the selection of a Consort for the Crown Prince.

On March 15th, about sixty rioters created a disturbance at Hong-Ju, in South Chhung-Chhong, in which the guards of the rural division joined. Subsequently they made an attack on the local branch office of the Il Ching-hoi. On the 17th, a number of Japanese police and gendarmes proceeded to the place from Koang-Ju, and Swiwon. Later, a scheme to foment a riot at Koang-Ju was detected and three of the ringleaders were arrested by the Japanese gendarmes. The others fled.

The military telegraph, over eighteen hundred miles in length, is to be handed over to the Department of Communications on March 20th.

General Li Keung-thaik, Minister for War, who is undergoing treatment in the Seoul Hospital (Japanese) on account of injuries recently inflicted on him by two men, is reported to have recovered. He will leave the hospital about March 22nd.

The trouble at Hon-ju in South Chhung-chhong has been settled by Japanese gendarmes and police. Twenty-three of the ringleaders were arrested.

As the result of the abolition of the Foreign Office, Mr. D. W. Stevens, American adviser to the Department, was released from service. Since then he has been attending the Bureau of the Foreign Affairs in the Imperial Court. It is said that he will act as adviser to the Residency-general in addition to his present post.

General Baron Hasegawa, Commander of the guards in Korea, will leave for Tokyo in order to be present at the military review to be held on April 30th.

During February, the income of the Seoul-Wiju Railway was an average of six yen per mile per day, the maximum being yen 7.69 and the minimum yen 4.39.

In connexion with the disturbance in South Chhung-Chhong, the commander of the garrison at Swiwon gives further details. It appears that on March 13th, Mr. Ming Chonghyok, formerly a Councillor of the Cabinet, started an anti-Japanese agitation at Telhin in Koan-ju district for the alleged purpose of recovering from the Japanese the

control of foreign affairs. He and his supporters sent letters to foreign diplomatic officials asking for assistance in their efforts. A number of Japanese gendarmes were sent to the place where the agitators had collected, and dispersed them. Thirty-six uniforms and three hundred packages of ammunition were seized, and the dwelling of the ringleader, Mr. Ming Chonghyok, was searched, eight rifles being found.

Some native agitators have been guilty of outrages in the districts of Chongsan and Tienchong. A force of police was despatched thither and the rioters were at once dispersed, many of them escaping in the direction of Hon-ju.

Lieut.-General Haraguchi, Commander of the Thirteenth Division, and Lieut.-General Okihara, Commander of the Fifteenth Division, will arrive on March 24th in Seoul to be present at the meeting of officers commanding in the peninsula.

The following notes are from the *Seoul Press Weekly* of March 17th:—

The formal opening of the new Residency-General will take place on March 28th.

The personal friends of Bishop Corfe will be interested to learn that he is now on a return journey to the Far East. He will probably proceed to Peking and, for some time, assist Bishop Scott in the work of his Diocese.

It is stated that from the recent loan obtained from the Japanese Government, (of yen 1,500,000) the Korean Financial Office have advanced up to the present time the sum of yen 600,000 to the Note Association, the Seoul Warehouse Company, and the District Warehouse Company. Now, however, the Finance Office, being in need of ready money, withdrew yen 200,000 from the deposits in the Dai Ichi Ginko on March 14th.

It is rumoured that some Japanese capitalists in Seoul, in conjunction with a company in Tokyo, intend to establish a Motor Car Company in this city, for the purpose chiefly, we understand, of transporting goods.

It is reported that Mr. Pak-Ki-Yang, an ex-Cabinet Minister, was arrested on March 12th by the Korean Police on suspicion of being concerned in the Sim-Sang-Houn question and in the attack upon the late Minister of War. Mr. Pak-Ki-Yang was committed to the Supreme Court.

It is said that the sum of yen 30,000 has been bestowed upon Prince Eiu-Wha, who is now in Japan, by the Korean Emperor, in order to defray the expenses of education and travelling incurred whilst the prince was residing in America, which have been outstanding for some considerable period.

His Majesty the Korean Emperor, who has the welfare of his people at heart is said to have issued an Imperial Edict on Mar. 11th expressing his sympathy with them in their need. The Cabinet Ministers were to issue instructions to the local Governors and district officials, prohibiting any acts of coercion towards the people. Miscellaneous taxes in various districts which were actually being collected without recognition by the Government should be strictly forbidden.

At the recent audience with the Korean Emperor, the Resident-General is said to have stated to his Majesty his views relating to the administration and the advancement and improvement of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Education, which after consultation with the Cabinet Ministers he proposes to put into execution, and requested the sanction of the Emperor. His Majesty approved of the intended reforms and acceded to the Marquis' demands. After the audience the Emperor summoned the Premier, Mr. Pak and the other Cabinet Ministers and informed them of the purpose of the audience with the Resident-General and exhorted them to follow and accept his advice in all matters of administration.

On March 13th at 6 p.m. the Ministers of Finance and for Home Affairs were received in audience by the Emperor, and they then stated to His Majesty the principal points discussed at the recent banquet given by Marquis Ito to the Cabinet Ministers, the summary of which is as follows:—"That the present Cabinet Ministers being entirely in the confidence of the Emperor, and being men of ability, shall endeavour to preserve unity in the Council and forward all measures conducive to their country's welfare. That with regard to reforms in administration, all stringent measures to be avoided. Reforms to be gradually introduced. That the Government's policy shall be, to advance in every way the development of agriculture, industry and commerce, and in order to meet the necessary expense which will be

incurred in carrying out these measures, a certain sum of money shall be borrowed from the Japanese Government or from banking companies. To all of these propositions the Korean Emperor gave a cordial assent.

During some special services held recently in one of the largest cities in Korea a highwayman confessed to having made that his profession. "Now I have decided to believe in Christ what must I do?" he asked of the missionary. He was told that the only thing that he ought to do was to go to the Magistrate and make confession. This he did and the Magistrate, remarking that this was a wonderful thing, ordered him to be detained in a warm room. He told the man that though he would have been beheaded if caught, now that he had made confession he would not execute capital punishment without first referring the matter to the Governor of the Province. The Governor wrote back that never before in the history of Korea had there been such an experience as a criminal making voluntary confession of crime and therefore in this special case the man should be pardoned. When the Magistrate called the man up before him, he gave him some fatherly advice and told him that he was very gratified to find that there was a religion that would so change the hearts of men as to cause them to do what he had done. In addition to mere words the Magistrate gave him a present of four dollars to pay for the rice he had eaten during the few days of his detention. In the face of such an incident as the above can it be said that there are no true converts?

## THE FUTURE OF SAGHALIN.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that there are about five hundred Russians in South Saghalien. Many of these are convicts and are engaged in agricultural work. They are desirous of leaving for home as they believe their term of banishment expired when the territory was transferred to Japan. Their departure will consequently take place in the not distant future, after which all the industries in this part of the island will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

A writer in the Russian press draws attention to the change in the aspect of affairs in the northern half of the island of Saghalin, owing to the fact that the southern half is occupied by the Japanese. He is afraid that the Japanese, with their well-known energy, will develop the mineral wealth of their possession (coal, naphtha, iron, &c.), and will supply all the Amur region, thus accomplishing the economic conquest of Eastern Siberia. As a remedy for this the writer suggests inviting foreign, chiefly American capital, for working the alleged enormous mineral wealth of the northern part, and urges that it would be easily attracted if the island were properly colonised, and a proper steamship service arranged. In his opinion, all concessions ought to be coupled with the condition that all labour employed should be Russian. *Commercial Intelligence* points out that the writer forgets that one of the chief reasons why it is difficult to get foreign capital for Russian business is the want of certainty, while numerous administrative restrictions and abuses (the condition as to the employment of Russians being one of them) make it most difficult for a foreigner to carry on business at a profit in Russia. There is no doubt that, as soon as Russia is in a more settled condition, and the arbitrary power of the administration is broken, foreign capital will flow into Russia, which will be a rich and extensive field for all kinds of business.

The Imperial Body Guards will take part in a funeral service on April 14th at Aoyama Cemetery in honour of officers and men who died in the war. These number a little over six thousand. This official rite which was fixed to take place on March 17th, was postponed owing to the appearance of contagious disease in a regiment belonging to the Division.

## FRENCH MERCHANT MARINE.

Some interesting statistics were quoted in the course of a debate in the French Chamber on a new Merchant Shipping Bill. During the last twenty-five years the French Merchant Marine has increased by sixty-one ships; and notwithstanding the hundreds of millions paid as bounties, the tonnage, which was 1,037,000 tons in 1875, was but 1,000 tons more in 1900. So much for the ships. The bankruptcy of the system is apparent; and no wonder, in face of such results, the French Chamber was a little shy about continuing the present arrangements. Not only have the construction bounties failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were intended, but the navigation bounties have proved equally fruitless. The figures given in the Chamber are instructive. In that part of the French carrying trade open to competition, French ships carried in 1875 29 per cent. of the merchandise entering and leaving the country; in 1900 the proportion was but 20 per cent. If the whole of the carrying trade of France be considered, the results are: In 1875, 37 per cent.; in 1900, 28 per cent. But there is another point of importance. If the composition of the French commercial fleet be analysed, it is seen that 55 per cent. of the imports and exports carried under the French flag is transported by sailing vessels. So that the only result of the bounties during the last thirty years has been not only to maintain the French merchant marine in a stationary condition, but to encourage the construction of sailing ships, while all the maritime nations of the world have been abandoning sail for steam.

Referring in his consular report on Indo-China to the new scheme of mail shipping service which the French Government have been considering, Mr. G. W. Pearson, the British Consul, states that it is proposed to do away with the Marseilles-Australian line and that to Bombay, and to reduce gradually the subsidy on the Saigon-Shanghai line. By way of substitutes there will be a new line from Saigon to Sydney via Singapore, Batavia, Noumea, and Brisbane, and another monthly service, in addition to those now established, between Marseilles and Saigon. The latter service will be extended to Tonkin until railway facilities have been provided, when the subsidy for this extension will be unnecessary. Then a weekly line may be run between Marseilles and Saigon. It is, however, very probable, Mr. Pearson thinks, that the scheme detailed above will be found impracticable. It will probably be necessary to supplement the line of mail boats by a service of large steamers running between Lyons and Marseilles to Shanghai and Canton, in view of the expected increase of trade between China and France. A project for a subsidised line between Tourane and Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai, Manila, Osaka and Yokohama is on foot. The success of such a line must depend upon the improvement made in the ports of Tourane and Saigon, which need new docks and godowns, coal yards and rice depots.

## THE FAMINE.

Mr. Huntington Wilson, the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, has just handed over to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, an additional sum of 100,500 yen for the relief of the famine sufferers in the north.

This generous contribution from the

American public has been collected by the *Christian Herald* of New York, which has been most active in its efforts in support of President Roosevelt's appeal to the people of the United States for this philanthropic object. This sum, like those previously sent, in the collection of which the *Christian Herald* has so largely aided, is transmitted through the Red Cross Association to be expended for food exclusively.

This contribution is the eighth remittance for famine relief that has been transmitted through the American Legation, the total sum up to the present date amounting to yen 200,900.00.

Reports from Fukushima say that in connexion with the famine distress, some two hundred people held a meeting in the compound of the *Shinto* shrine Kajima Jinsha in the village of Shintono, Adachi district. One of the crowd, made a speech in which he dwelt upon the negligence of the head man of the village in respect of measures for relieving the starving people. As there were signs of disorder the police from the Nihonmatsu station quelled them and dispersed the demonstration.

In the village of Nagaoka, Date district, several tens of villagers armed with hatchets, sickles, etc., attempted to attack the village office, being dissatisfied with the steps taken by the office for relieving distress. They also were dispersed by the police.

A dispute has occurred between land-owners and poor people in the village of Sakuro, Shinobu district. On March 17th the latter complained to the Fukushima Police Office against the land-owners. Matters are now quiet.

The happy suggestion of Mrs. Winfield, on hearing that three yen was the average sum given monthly to assist a destitute family in the famine section, that as many ladies as desired to do so should each undertake the relief of one family for six months, has proved a most helpful one.

Twenty ladies are contributing sixty-six yen monthly, and intend to do so until harvest time, to the relief of twenty-two families. The money is sent to the foreign treasurer, and by him disbursed. This is besides the twenty families whose relief is undertaken by the "King's Daughters," and the lunch provided for ten children by the Union Church Sunday School.

About a month ago, oppressed by the sufferings of the children, the Sendai Committee expressed a strong desire that a Home be started for them in Sendai. Miss Phelps, formerly a missionary in Sendai, and but recently returned from America, went by request to see if the scheme could be carried out.

She had hardly arrived when the children came flocking in to the number, at last accounts, of fifty-one. Some of them were neatly clad, but most were in rags that could only be thrown away or burned as soon as replaced.

Ten of the subscribers to distressed families preferred to have their money go to the children, if the Sendai Committee thought best, and it is so arranged.

They have been provided with *funon* through the kind gift of the Yokohama-Tokyo Foreign Residents Committee and the clothing now there or on the way from Yokohama, of which the orphanage has first choice, will nearly, if not quite, provide clothing for those now in. What the next applicants are to do, we do not know, but there are many kind hearts and none will be turned away, of that we are sure.

C. V. P.

Baron Erckert, German *Chargé d'Affaires*, and Mr. Homann manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, were received by Marquis Saionji on Wednesday. Mr. Homann informed the Premier that he had been ordered by his head office in Berlin and connected German banks, to contribute yen 25,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the famine

districts in North Japan. Marquis Saionji expressed the thanks of the Japanese nation and said that he would report the contribution to His Majesty the Emperor.

Fifty thousand dollars was remitted on March 16th by the *Christian Herald* as donations by the public on behalf of the famine sufferers in Japan. The successive remittances now aggregate eighty thousand dollars.

Princes Fushimi, Arisugawa, Kan-in, Higashi-Fushimi, Kwacho, Yamashina, Kayo, Kuni, Nashimoto, and Kita-Shirakawa have contributed one thousand yen each for the relief of people suffering from the famine.

Previous to the departure, Lord Redesdale donated fifty pounds sterling towards the fund for relieving the distressed people.

The following cablegram from the Lord Mayor of Melbourne to Sir Malcolm McEacharn, who is now in Tokyo, has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

Please communicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the citizens of Victoria deeply sympathise with the sufferers by the famine. We have remitted £800, half the amount being from Government balance, as first instalment of contributions from citizens. Weedon.

Colonel Wood, late Military Attaché to the American Legation, has sent to the Sendai Famine Relief Committee the sum of 6,030 yen collected in the Pacific Coast States. He is endeavouring to raise more for the relief fund.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged ...	8,734.10
General Kelly-Kenny .....	200.00
Admiral Sir Edward Seymour .....	200.00

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—During the last voyage of the *Mongolia* from San Francisco, a collection was taken for the famine sufferers in Northern Japan and the money was entrusted to me to hand to those having relief work in charge. I promised that I would state in the columns of your paper just the use to which the money was put. In accordance with that promise I now report that the money (yen 104.28) was sent to "The Foreign Committee of Relief" at Sendai, and I have their receipt for the same.

Thanking you in advance for inserting this statement,

I am, Yours sincerely, T. C. WINN.  
Osaka, March 19th, 1906.

## OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

A public library known as the Teikoku Zushokwan was opened in Tokyo on Tuesday. This library was first designed to serve as a memorial of Japan's victories in the war with China, but its construction has proceeded so slowly that it is only to-day that it can be opened and even now it is by no means complete. The main building is 4 stories high and the building set apart for the storing of books 9 stories high. The cost of the structure is stated to be 320,000 yen. The *Nippon* says the Library will now serve as a Memorial of two great wars. Compared with the magnificent libraries of the West, it seems to the *Nippon* very insignificant, but Japan is only just beginning to feel the value of such institutions as public libraries.

The wife of a barber named J. Narita, residing at Negishi, Yokohama, committed suicide on March 12th by shooting herself in the forehead with a revolver which is said to have been purchased the previous day at the Kanamara shop. Jealousy is reported to have been the cause.



## VLADIVOSTOCK.

About three hundred Japanese, including sixty women, are now in Vladivostock. Many of them deal in vegetables and others in curios. The Russian military authorities are said to have set aside some ten cars on the Siberian Railway for the carriage of merchandise to the interior for business purposes. For the use of the cars, says the *Asahi's* correspondent, large bribes are needed, as is usual in Russian official methods. The delivery of post and telegraph matter is always delayed for five to seven days, which causes merchants much loss. Some Japanese made a complaint to the Russian Telegraph Office as to the delay but they could not obtain any definite explanation from the director.

The number of soldiers at Vladivostock is reported to be thirty thousand. At night soldiers and police are on guard in the streets and when they find a new comer, they follow him watching him closely. Chinamen are often found dead in the streets, killed by these guards. Besides the Japanese and Chinese in the city there are six or seven Germans and about ten Greeks.

Owing to the freedom of the harbour from ice many foreign merchantmen are arriving at Vladivostock and the prosperity of the city is being restored. It is reported that General Mischenko, Military Commander, is using harsh measures towards the revolutionaries.

According to the *Dalini Vostock*, of Vladivostock, Generals Kuropatkin and Linevitch have returned home from the front. General Gradevoff, formerly Commander of the Army in the Amur district, has been appointed to command the armies still in Manchuria. It is rumoured, says the *Jiji's* Vladivostock correspondent, that General Kuropatkin will be appointed Viceroy in the Far East.

## SUGAR DUTY BILL.

Prominent sugar traders of Yokohama have jointly published views opposing the Government's bill regarding the revision of the sugar duty, which is now under the consideration of a Special Committee of the Lower House.

In this context, it may be stated that the amended duty and the consumption tax are as follows:—

Series.	Duty, per 100 <i>kin.</i> <i>yen.</i>	Consumption Tax. <i>yen.</i>	Total. <i>yen.</i>
1 .....	1.65	2.00	3.65
2 .....	3.00	4.40	7.40
3 .....	0.74.6	6.50	7.24.6
4 .....	0.82.7	7.50	8.32.7

The duty in the 3rd and 4th series is conventional.

## THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

The *Jiji* says that Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., British Ambassador, will start for home in June on leave.

Mr. George H. Barclay, C.M.G., Counsellor of the British Embassy, has been appointed to a similar post in Constantinople. He will leave Japan by *(Japan Mail)* believe on March 30.

His many friends will learn with great pleasure that Mr. Pet. Peacock, of the British Embassy, has been appointed M.V.O. (Member of the Victorian Order), an honour which is well deserved and which will no doubt be appreciated by its recipient.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In connexion with the proposed mutually favourable commercial convention between Japan and America, the Tokyo Economical Society, which has been investigating the matter, issued recently the opinions arrived at by its special committee. The Committee advises the drawing up without delay of a special treaty; to exempt from duty flour and wheat arriving from America, and to endeavour to obtain a decrease in the American duties on Japanese *habutaye*, *kaiki* silk, silk handkerchiefs and fancy matting of 30 per cent. on an average. The *Hochi*, commenting on such a scheme, warmly endorses the opinions expressed by the Committee.

The following figures shows the per centage of business done by three leading Japanese raw silk exporters:—

	Raw Silk Co. Bales.	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Bales.	Doshin Kaisha. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Per centage.
1900 ...	9,113	4,214	1,793	66,597	22½
1901 ...	10,107	4,318	2,170	71,456	23
1902 ...	12,514	6,254	2,162	76,327	27
1903 ...	11,756	6,543	2,022	74,567	26
1904 ...	17,619	11,550	2,029	92,782	30
1905 ...	12,054	7,594	1,452	57,308	37

Investigation for the 1905 fiscal year—from April 1st, 1905, to March 31st, 1906—are not yet completed but on the supposition that as last year showed an increase of 37 per cent. then last year's trade should show a further increase of 13 per cent., this would leave but 50 per cent. of the raw silk export trade in the hands of foreign merchants.

There is a suggestion that, with a view to promote the welfare of the Japanese colony in London, a club should be formed, together with a Chamber of Commerce. It has been recognised for some time, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that such an institution is desirable, as there is no place in the city where the Japanese might meet to discuss their affairs, while it is evident that the creation of a Chamber of Commerce would facilitate the development of business relations between the two peoples and their respective countries. The necessity is the greater, writes a correspondent, because of the fact that "London is being employed more and more by the Japanese as a 'clearing centre' for their commerce with the Continent and the United States, and what might profit the subjects of the Mikado living and working in our midst should also profit our own merchants and bankers."

Prince Ferdinando of Italy, nephew of the Queen-Dowager, who is now in Manila, will arrive in Japan at the end of March or the beginning of April in a warship of the Italian squadron. The Japanese Imperial Court will receive him as a national guest. His Highness is twenty-two years old. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that the father of the Prince paid visits to Japan in 1875, 1879, and 1881.

Lieut.-General Matsunaga, Commander of the Third Division who is still undergoing treatment in a field hospital at Mukden, and whose condition was recently reported as serious, appears to have improved considerably, for it is now stated that he will leave for home on March 21st.

Last year a new Regulation was issued by the Department of Justice to the effect that from this year onwards, for at least 3 years, at the first examinations held for Public Procurators, Judges and Advocates the

candidates would have to pass in one foreign language. This naturally caused a great commotion in the Law Schools of Tokyo, and gave a great impetus to the study of European tongues in those institutions. But as the new regulation was sprung on them very suddenly, the heads of the Law Schools agitated for its repeal on the ground that in Japanese Law Courts all the proceedings are conducted in Japanese and that therefore it is not absolutely necessary that Law officers should know a foreign language. They also pointed out that among the Regulations respecting the conduct of judicial business in the Courts there is one which expressly says that "all legal business shall be carried on through the medium of the Japanese language only." While the above Regulation remains unrescinded it is inconsistent, said the Heads of the Law Schools, to require candidates for office under the Crown to pass examinations in foreign tongues. The Minister of Justice, impressed by the cogency of this argument, rescinded the former order of the Department, which required the holding of examinations in Foreign Languages during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. The above particulars are taken from the *Official Gazette* of March 16th.

It is officially reported that Dr. Figueroa Alcora, Vice-President of the Argentine Republic, has been elected President in succession to Dr. Manuel Quintana who died the other day.

Official funeral services took place on March 18th at Yokosuka in honour of officers and men belonging to the station who died during the war. General Prince Kan-in, Commander of the First Division, read the *Saimun*. Admiral Kamimura, Commander of the station, and other officers were present.

On March 19th, the Tokyo Electric Light Co. held a general meeting. A proposal to raise a foreign loan of five hundred thousand sterling was introduced. The essential terms of the loan were stated as follows: price of issue 92 ½%; interest 5 per cent. per annum; the loan to be redeemed within fifteen years; and the whole property of the company to be offered as security. The proposal was approved by the shareholders.

To commemorate the Japan-Russia war, the Naval authorities have fixed upon May 27th on which to celebrate the naval battles. The reason for preferring this day is of course that the battle of the Japan Sea began on May 27th.

A report from Kanazawa in the *Asahi* says that during the examination of the Japanese prisoners from Russia, it appeared that Assistant Paymaster M. Aoyama belonging to the Ninth Artillery Regiment, had deserted from the army and stolen money belonging to his regiment and that he surrendered to the Russians. Since then he had been detained by the enemy as a prisoner. He is to be tried by court martial.

A Government Bill regarding national loan bonds was submitted on March 20th to the House of Representatives. According to Article 1, the Minister for Finance will regulate matters with regard to the issuing of national loan bonds, the redemption of loans, payment of interest, and registration of the bonds. Article 3 provides that persons who receive bonds as security cannot be regarded as holders as against the Government or any other third party unless the documents are registered as

for the purpose of being pledged. As to registration of the bonds, a special provision is made in article 4 that it will cease one month before the due date of payment of interest with the exception of cases of conveyance of rights by succession, gift or legal seizure. The extinction of prescription, according to article 9, is ten years for the principal and five years for the interest. The bill does not mention any date when the law will come into operation. A very brief explanation was attached to the bill to the effect that in consequence of the increase of national bonds and the development of financial affairs, necessity has arisen for regulating their management in case of loss of security or any other contingencies.

As already reported, the Russian revolutionaries at Nagasaki intend to publish a weekly paper under the appellation of *Liberty*. They are said to be in co-operation with colleagues at Vladivostok, and recently drafted a statement to be presented to the national assembly to be held on April 5th. In this were included two petitions, one asking for the pardon of the mutineers in the Black Sea affair, and the other for universal suffrage. They added the interesting requirements (1) that a prince of the blood should be sent to Japan in order to make draw closer the friendly relations between the two countries; and to sell north Saghalien to America with the view of pacifying the Japanese and averting future trouble between Russia and Japan.

Some eighty leading bankers of Tokyo, dined together on the evening of March 20th, at the Bankers' Club in honour of Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, and President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Mr. Soyeda, President of the Nippon Industrial Bank. Baron Shibusawa in a speech eulogized the success of Mr. Takahashi in raising several loans in London and other foreign cities and also the achievement of Mr. Soyeda in lending a large amount of money to the Korean Finance Department during his recent visit to Seoul. Mr. Takahashi duly replied and spoke on the conditions of the money market in London. Mr. Soyeda also delivered a speech on financial and social affairs in Korea.

The prospects of the tea crop seem to be promising. The weather so far has been favourable, and the yield is expected to be better than in average years should there be no serious climatic change—such as frost—in the future. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the failure of the tea industry last year was attributed to two causes, namely, the untoward weather experienced and the overhasty picking of young leaf in the attempt to get the new crop on the market. This year it has been agreed by growers not to gather the young leaf, which will reduce the yield.

M. Bakhmeteff, Russian Minister to Tokyo, will leave San Francisco to-day, March 22nd, by the steamer *Korea*. He is expected to arrive at Yokohama on April 9th.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha held a meeting of shareholders on March 20th at the Nihonbashi Club, Tokyo. Mr. S. Asano presided and submitted the accounts for the last half year. The net income was yen 167,724.83 to which the balance yen 24,587.51, brought over from the previous account, and twenty thousand yen from the reserve for equalization of dividends were added, making a total

of yen 212,312.34. Of this ten thousand yen were set apart as legal reserve, yen 195,000 to be paid as dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and the remainder carried forward to the next account.

The Nippon Red Cross Society has decided to hold a general meeting on April 10th at Ueno and Her Majesty the Empress with grace the occasion with her presence. On the following day, there will be a funeral service in honour of the officers and men who died during the war.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce on March 20th presented addresses to the Premier, and the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture and Commerce, pointing out the necessity for dredging the harbour inside the breakwater.

The Kanagawa Kencho has issued regulations with regard to the construction or reconstruction of warehouses. According to Articles 2 and 3, when it is proposed to build a godown, the site, the plan of construction, etc., and the kind of goods to be stored in it must be reported to the police office concerned; and the owners of already existing warehouses are required to report to the same office, within sixty days after the coming into force of the regulations, the same conditions. Art. 3 provides the materials to be employed in construction: (1) the basement floor to be of stone, brick, asphalt (not less than 1 sun in thickness), concrete (not less than 3 sun in thickness) and the joints of bricks are to be filled with cement or mortar; if planking is to be used in the floor it must be laid so as to be taken up easily. (2) metal plates to be attached as lining to the inside of the walls and the inside of the roof of plaster or wooden godowns. (3) the doors and windows to be sheathed with metal plates. (4) all openings or crevices to be covered with metal plates. (5) If a godown is situated by the side of the sea, special attention must be given in construction to prevent invasion by rats. (6) Drains must be built of stone, brick, concrete or earthenware. It is provided by Art. 5 that if an existing warehouse does not comply with the requirements of Art. 3, it must be re-constructed within a year from April 1st. Infringement of the regulations involves punishment of detention for not over ten days or of a fine of not over ten yen. The regulations will come into operation on April 1st in the present year.

Pleasant news to the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Walter will be the information just received in Yokohama of the conferring upon their son, Maurice W. Walter, what we cannot but think is a very rare honour in connection with International football. Mr. Walter, who is now at Merchiston, the famous Scottish school, has taken a keen interest in the sport, and it seems that his form in some recent games attracted the notice of both the English and Scottish Rugby Unions. At any rate a letter was written to him by the former offering him a place as one of the three-quarters in the English International team but as his address was not known it was sent to a friend of his with the London Scottish. Meantime the offer had been made public and young Walter was deluged with letters and telegrams of congratulation, and also enquiries as to why he should desert Scotland where he had learned his "footer." Matters reached their climax when the London Scottish friend appeared on the scene and produced from one pocket the English letter and

from another an offer from the Scottish Union of a Scottish "cap." There can not be much doubt as the recipient's decision, but that a lad of 18 should be offered places in two international teams in one and the same game, must be unique. Congratulations are in order.

The *Jiji Shimpō* in Sunday's issue writes that a visit of Admiral Togo and Field Marshal Oyama to Europe and America at the present time would tend to deepen the impression made on Western countries by Japan's great feats of arms. There is no doubt that they would be welcomed and honoured everywhere and exceptional opportunities would be given to them to inspect the armies and navies of other nations. Certain changes and improvements are in contemplation here in both the Army and the Navy, says the *Jiji*. Before these are finally decided on a thorough investigation of the methods and weapons relied on by the most forward Western countries could not but prove of great service to our military and naval experts. The cost of the proposed trip the *Jiji* puts at 100,000 yen. So great is the enthusiasm of the nation over recent victories that it would willingly provide the money were it appealed to in an earnest way by the two Houses of the Diet. The *Jiji* suggests that Marquis Oyama should be accompanied by Generals Nogi and Kuroki and that Admiral Togo should take a small fleet with him. As the session of the Diet is now nearly at an end the *Jiji* urges the members to take this proposal into immediate consideration.

At 9.50 a.m. on March 17th, a train on the Tokaido Railway was derailed at a point near Fujieda causing damage to the permanent way. In about an hour, however, traffic was resumed.

At Gifu station, two freight trains collided about 6.30 a.m. on March 19th. The locomotives of both were greatly damaged and with some cars were derailed. The line was also injured. Repairs were completed in about three hours.

The *Pioneer* prints with justifiable pride the following special India Army Order which has been issued by Lord Kitchener the Commander-in-chief in India:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has much gratification in conveying to the troops the following gracious communication which he has received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

"My Dear Lord Kitchener,—After having spent three days in the camp of manoeuvres of a large portion of the Army of India, and witnessed the parade and march past of this morning, I am anxious to express my appreciation of the physical fitness and high standard of training evinced by the troops in the field, and of their smart and soldier-like bearing on parade. I much regret that time would not permit of my staying longer with them, but I have seen enough to enable me to form a high estimate of the efficiency of the Army, and of its readiness to take the field whenever called upon to do so. While congratulating you on your splendid command, I beg that you will convey to all ranks the assurance of my great pleasure in having been thus personally associated for the first time with the King-Emperor's Army in India under these practical conditions. I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to His Majesty these very favourable impressions which I have been able to form. Believe me, yours very sincerely, George P."

According to a Bill which has already passed the House of Peers, entitled "A Bill Revising Certain Conscription Regulations," Japanese residing in China for business purposes, as teachers or as students, are not to be exempted from military service in this country. The To-a Dobunkai (Eastern Asia One-Script Society) have taken the matter up very earnestly. They point out that there is in China a very large number of

Japanese who are employed by the Chinese Central Government or by provincial or municipal authorities. There are also many Japanese students in China who have gone over to study the language, and a good number of respectable business men are settled here and there on the great continent. Among them not a few, under the new regulations, will be liable to be recalled for military service. The Japanese students under training in the Shanghai School known as the To-a Dobun Shoin, when they have finished their course there are despatched to Chinese provincial schools as teachers where they do excellent work, infusing new ideas into the Chinese mind. But these new regulations if carried out will put a stop to the labours of the Dobunkai on behalf of Chinese enlightenment. The Bill seems not to have received the consideration it deserves in the Upper House, say the To-a Dobunkai.

In the fifteen years between January 1st, 1891, and February 1st, 1906, the holdings of gold bullion by six of the largest banks of Europe have more than doubled, showing an increase of 125.4 per cent. The gold holdings of the Bank of France increased £68,890,824, or 152.95 per cent.; this was the largest total increase in quantity of gold, but not in percentage. The greatest increase in the latter was made by the Bank of Austria-Hungary, being 740.09 per cent.; the quantity of its holdings increased £40,054,000. These two banks showed a far greater advance in holdings than any of the other banks. The Bank of England's increase was 39.61 per cent., while the Bank of Germany's was 37.36 per cent.; but the increase in quantity of the latter bank was somewhat greater than the former's. At the beginning of 1891 the amount of gold bullion held by the first three banks was somewhat below the average, hence the very large increase shown. The following table shows the holdings of gold of the enumerated banks upon January 1, 1891, and February 1, 1906:—

Bank of	Jan. 1, 1891.	Feb. 1, 1906.
England.....	£23,466,127	£32,761,730
France.....	45,040,000	113,930,824
Germany.....	26,050,000	35,784,000
Austria-Hungary.....	5,412,000	45,466,000
Netherlands.....	3,245,000	6,606,500
Belgium.....	2,354,000	3,405,333
Total.....	105,567,127	237,954,387
Bank of	Increase.	per cent.
England.....	£ 9,294,603	39.61
France.....	68,890,824	152.95
Germany.....	9,734,000	37.36
Austria-Hungary.....	40,054,000	740.09
Netherlands.....	3,361,500	103.59
Belgium.....	1,051,333	44.66
Total.....	132,387,260	125.40

On February 9th, the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain conferred its Gold Medal upon Professor W. W. Campbell, of the famous Lick Observatory. This is an international award, the highest the Society is able to bestow, and it is significant in the elucidation of celestial problems that in three successive years the honour has gone to American astronomers, Professors Hale and Boss having been the recipients in the past two years. Professor Campbell has initiated invaluable work with his big telescope at Mount Hamilton, California, and is, perhaps, most widely known for his discoveries concerning the Pole star, the most familiar point in all the heavens. Since the dawn of history it has been believed to be a single star. Professor Campbell took many

photographs of Polaris—or, rather, of its spectrum—with the interesting result that the star was found to be approaching the earth with a velocity of about five miles a second. But after intervals of two days the speed of the star had increased to more than eight miles a second, and the cycle of change was reported every four days. This indicated that the bright star was accompanied by a dark, unseen star, in an orbit comparable in size to that of the moon round the earth. Four years earlier the observations had shown a speed of approach of twelve miles a second. The greater part of this discrepancy Professor Campbell attributes to the attraction of a dark third star on the double system, lying at a greater distance apart, and revolving with the other around a common centre, probably in a period extending over several years. The Pole Star is thus a triple system.

A sum of £870,996 has been left by Mr. John Feeney, the proprietor of the *Birmingham Daily Post* and the *Birmingham Daily Mail*. The fact awakens interest as to the fortunes which English newspaper proprietors have built up during the past fifty years, and the following list of recent wills illustrates this:

Sir J. Jaffray, <i>Birmingham Daily Post</i> .....	£ 627,990
John Edward Taylor, <i>Manchester Guardian</i> .....	367,484
Edward Hulton, <i>Manchester Daily Dispatch</i> .....	558,436
Peter Allen, <i>Manchester Evening News</i> .....	147,800
Sir T. Sowler, <i>Manchester Courier</i> .....	107,000
John Heywood (Manchester), various publications .....	165,488
Sir J. A. Willox, <i>Liverpool Courier</i> .....	164,792
Sir E. Baines, <i>Leeds Mercury</i> .....	165,818
Sir W. C. Leng, <i>Sheffield Daily Telegraph</i> .....	162,642
Frederick Clifford, <i>Sheffield Daily Telegraph</i> .....	191,373
Joseph Cowen, <i>Newcastle Chronicle</i> .....	491,826
F. B. Grotian, <i>Hull Daily Mail</i> .....	168,771
Miss M. Gibson, <i>Cumberland Pacquet</i> .....	120,543
F. A. Beer, <i>The Observer</i> .....	459,478
D. G. McRae, <i>Financial Times</i> .....	394,295
T. Smith, <i>Great Thoughts</i> .....	104,445
W. Stevens, <i>Family Herald</i> .....	269,381

The estate of Mr. John Walter of *The Times* was valued at £277,575; that of Mr. Joseph Moses Levy of the *Daily Telegraph* at £475,000, and that of Edward Lloyd of the *Daily Chronicle* £563,743. But the wills of the three last named were proved before it was the practice in the Probate Registry to enter the value of real estate in the calendars, and it is probable, therefore, that the value of the estates was in each case more than stated. The estate of W. H. Smith & Son, news agents, was valued for probate at £1,764,460.

Summarizing the new information brought to light by the last expedition sent out to explore the peninsula of Sinai, under the leadership of Professor Fiinders Petrie, Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen says, in the course of a very interesting article contributed to the *Globe*:—

In the oldest Semitic temple arrangements and ceremonial which we find in Babylonia we see an exactly similar arrangement to that of the temple on the Sinai peninsula explored by Professor Petrie. In the lowest strata of the mound at Nippur—below the pavements of the temple of Sargon and Naram Sin, B.C. 3700—within a low brick wall forming the enclosure of the temenos, was a massive altar of brickwork, the upper portion of which was still covered with the ashes of animal remains burned for sacrifice. In front of the altar and near to the entrance to the sacred enclosure stood two large terra cotta vases, evidently intended for ceremonial purification. The arrangement of the Sinaitic temple and that of Nippur are exactly the same, the latter being perhaps more primitive. Here, then, we have proof of the presence in the Sinaitic peninsula, at about thirty-eight centuries before our era, of a people whose religious ceremonial presented an almost complete agreement with that of the Semites of the Tigro-Euphrates valley. These discoveries, taken in conjunction with the numerous other traces of Semitic life in the wilds of Sinai—the holy wells,

the sacred heaps of stones, and the Bethels which abound in the region—throw a new light upon the question of the Hebrew sojourn in this region. The arrangements of the Tabernacle—if stripped of the many fantastic additions of a later time—are exactly the same as those described above. The brazen sea, the laver, the huge altar of burnt-offering; are but a Hebrew form of the old Babylonian ceremonial. The Sinaitic peninsula maintained its Semitic character until long after the Christian era, and many of the ancient spots retained their sanctity, as proved by the Sinaitic inscriptions on the rocks, mostly the graffiti of Nabathean, Aramean, Jewish, and later Christian pilgrims. One other result of this expedition needs to be mentioned. The remains of Egyptian offerings, vases of glazed ware, figures, &c., found, show that the Egyptians were in full possession of the mines until very late, and especially during the reign of Rameses II. and his son, the Pharaohs of the Oppression and Exodus, which renders it very doubtful if the Israelites passed through this region. Notwithstanding the labours of many explorers and archaeologists, Sir Charles Warren, Professors Palmer, Hull, Dawson, and others, and the recent expedition, the settlement of the true site of Sinai is as far off as ever. This failure of the discovery of really historical evidence of Babylonian occupation may, we hope, lead to further explorations on the east side of Sinai, and especially in the old Midianite kingdom, bordering on the Gulf of Akabad. This practically unexplored region should yield material to solve several problems still before the archaeologist regarding the early Semites, and the extent of Babylonian influence in Arabia and adjacent lands.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Only a small attendance of members of the Yokohama Literary Society listened on Friday evening to a very entertaining lecture by the Rev. Geo. Wallace, of Tokyo, who had for subject "An Open Question."

Mr. Wallace explained that the "Open Question" was, "Do the people of the United States or the people of England—the better speak their common language?" He himself was born an Englishman, but early in life was translated to American soil. His father was a Scotsman, although he happened to be born in England, and his mother was an English woman. The theme he had chosen therefore was one he could treat with malice towards none and charity towards all. Mr. Wallace gave a most interesting and entertaining lecture and in closing expressed the opinion that the American influence on the English language had been good. The increased means of travel, and the bringing of many people together, the multiplication of public libraries and the extended use of reading had the result that there was more uniformity in speaking the tongue of William Shakespeare in the United States of North America than elsewhere in the world, and every American could be easily understood when he spoke the English language by the people in any village in the country districts from Maine to California or from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Taking the American people as a whole they spoke the English language better than the inhabitants of Great Britain. If those present did not all agree with him they need not argue the matter: it was "an open question."

At the conclusion the president, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, expressed the thanks of the members to Mr. Wallace.

The musical programme included selections from "The Geisha" in which "Jack's the Boy," by Mr. S. H. Somerton, and "Chin Chin Chinaman," by Mr. A. H. Windett, were, perhaps, the favourites. Mr. Somerton in response to an encore resang the last verse of his song, while Mr. Windett's encore song was "The Inquisitive Kiddy." The other vocalists were Miss Lloyd Thomas, who sang "The Amorous Goldfish," Mr. A. E. Cooper, "Star of My Soul," and Mr. B. C. Foster, "Chivalry."

The military authorities will have finished compiling the accounts of expenses incurred by the Russian prisoners in Japan before the end of March. The statement will be forwarded to Mr. I. Motono, Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, who will pass it on to the Russian Government.



## PRINCE ARTHUR DEPARIS.

## PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT

left Japan on March 16th by the Royal Mail steamship *Empress of Japan*, of the Canadian Pacific Railway trans-Pacific line, amid a chorus of hearty good-wishes. His Royal Highness has left behind him the impression of a most engaging personality. Several old residents who met the DUKE of CONNAUGHT during his trip to Japan some sixteen years ago saw many of his pleasant qualities of heart and mind reproduced in his son. The same engaging frankness, the same readiness to discharge to the full all the onerous obligations which devolve upon a Prince of the Blood Royal by virtue of exalted rank, were seen to be predominant traits. Throughout his life these have been the distinguishing virtues of the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Of him it can be truly said that he has borne unsullied the white flower of a blameless life, and now as Grandmaster of English Freemasons and the Inspector-General of the British Army King EDWARD's only surviving brother occupies a unique position in the affections of all the subjects of the British Crown as a clear-thinking, clean-living gentleman of whom the whole nation may be justly proud. Such is the reputation of the father and his son, who said farewell to these shores last week, gives high promise of following in his footsteps. Though young in years, Prince ARTHUR has done service for his country both in the camp and in the court, and he has demonstrated to the full that the high trust confided in him has not been misplaced. His Mission to Japan has been crowned with success. On every hand he has won encomiums from a nation which must take rank as the most chivalrous, observant, and uniquely courteous of any on the face of the earth. He came to a Court which represents traditions running back to a time before history came to be written and as a representative of the Royal House of CERDIC—the oldest reigning family in Christendom—he has not been found wanting in all those qualities which we attribute to one of such high birth. As the *London Times* remarked recently, the Garter Mission was an act of high national policy and came opportunely to remind the English and Japanese people of the enduring forces which mould the destinies of the world irrespective of the fluctuations of domestic politics. Such is the light in which it is also viewed in Japan, and the best of good-wishes now accompany the Bearer of the Garter on his voyage to the home land. He arrived in bright sunshine, typical of his sunny presence, and he departed in the full glory of a mid-March sun. During his stay he experienced many varieties of weather, snow, sleet, frost, rain, and bluster winds, not to mention two of the most alarming earthquakes which Japan has felt for a long time, but if Dame Nature was wry-faced the Japanese nation received him

with open arms. Hospitalities have been showered upon him, and on every hand the people delighted to show him honour. He must have garnered a rare store of happy reminiscences and we can assure him that every one with whom he came in contact in Japan will watch his future career with absorbing interest.

## A BRILLIANT MAN OF LETTERS.

JOWETT, the immortal Master of Balliol, once declared: "FROUDE is a man of genius and has been abominably treated." Such is also the impression conveyed to the reader after a perusal of Mr. HERBERT PAUL's biography of the brilliant essayist and historian. Few men have had more abuse heaped upon them than FROUDE, few have had finer opportunities than his long life allowed of so completely turning the tables upon his critics. The son of a dignitary of the Church of England, JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE's precocious childhood was spent at Dartington, one of the most beautiful spots in England, and beside one of the loveliest of English rivers. But that childhood must have been one of the saddest on record. Losing his mother when only a tiny child, FROUDE's life was not again influenced by women till he entered the University. His father the Archdeacon was a man of the high-and-dry type of clergyman, with a few of the Stoic virtues and all of their rigidity; a very hard man, indeed, for a child. His elder brother, HURRELL FROUDE, was an ascetic Newmanite, who considered a younger brother a proper subject for religious discipline. HURRELL had other qualities, but as an elder brother he was a dour man. The whole family meanwhile was devastated with consumption, and young ANTHONY grew up as one appointed to death. His home life was a martyrdom, his school life at Westminster a torture. And though his gifts could not be gainsaid, he appeared to have earned the disapproval of all his relations and preceptors. In these years, says Mr. PAUL, he learned that contempt for self-indulgence and indifference to pain which led him in after years to his rather ruthless application of the strong-man and physical-force theory of life and history. School days done he went to Oriel College, Oxford. There he enjoyed himself, fell in love, first with HOMER and PINDAR's odes, and then with a young lady, whom, however, he was not allowed to marry. Then he came deeply under the influence, already potent, of NEWMAN. A tutorship next took him into the family of a devout Irish Evangelical, a Mr. CLEAVER. The Evangelical character impressed him very favourably, but he could not subscribe to their tenets. Returning to Oxford FROUDE was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, and as a condition of the Fellowship took Holy Orders. It was at this time that NEWMAN induced him to assist in the writing of the "Lives of the Saints." Mr. PAUL tells the story in his second chapter:—

Newman had a definite polemical purpose. Just as he felt the force of Hume's argument against the probability of miracles, so he realised the difficulty of answering Gibbon's inquiry when miracles ceased. Had they ever ceased at all? Many Roman Catholics, if not the most enlightened and instructed, thought not. Newman conceived that the lives of English and Irish saints held much matter for edification, including marvels and portents of various kinds. He desired that these things should be believed, as he doubtless believed them. They proved, he thought, if they could be proved themselves, that supernatural power resided in the Church, and when the Church was concerned he laid his reason aside. He was extraordinarily sanguine. "Rationalise," he said to Froude, "when the evidence is weak, and this will give credibility for others when you can show the evidence is strong." Froude chose St. Neot, a contemporary of Alfred, in whose life the supernatural played a comparatively small part. He told his story as legend, not quite as Newman wanted it. "This is all," he said at the end, "and perhaps rather more than all, that is known of the life of Blessed St. Neot."

Mr. PAUL drily records that "FROUDE's connexion with the series ceased." FROUDE at the same time discovered that he had made a mistake in his vocation; that he was suited neither for a Romanist snor for an Anglican priest. While in this frame of mind he wrote "The Nemesis of Faith" and at once had an angry pack snarling at his heels. WILLIAM SEWELL, founder of Radley, as senior tutor, publicly burnt the offending treatise on the hearthstone of Exeter College. It was a theatrical display of puerile vindictiveness which fifty years later the University was publicly ashamed of. FROUDE was called on to resign his fellowship: his father withdrew his allowance, but CHARLES KINGSLEY, most generous of men, took him in when his family and other friends forsook him. He fell in love with Mrs. KINGSLEY's sister, Miss CHARLOTTE GRENFELL, married, and gave himself to literature. But despite all this FROUDE remained to the end of his days a religious man in the deepest sense of the word, and there is nothing more interesting than the account of his religious position which he wrote to a member of his family from South Africa at "the age of seventy-four."

"It is to me certain," he writes, "that the world and we who live in it, with all these mysterious conditions of our being, are no creation of accident or blind force. We were created for purposes unknown to us by Almighty God, who is using us and training us for His own objects—objects wholly unconceivable by us, but nevertheless which we know to exist, for Intelligence never works but for an end."

At times he was subject to eclipses of faith and Sir GEORGE COLLEY, who travelled back with him from South Africa, paints a sombre picture of the man in one of these despairing moods:—

"He seemed to have gone through every phase of thought, and come to the end 'All is Vanity.' He himself used to say the interest of life to a thinking man was exhausted at thirty-five. After that there remained but disappointment of earlier visions and hopes. Sometimes there was something almost fearful in the gloom and utter disbelief and defiance of his mind."

Fortunately these moods were transient. FROUDE's historical work began in the *Westminster Review* with an essay on "England's Forgotten Worthies," which had undoubtedly been suggested to him by a perusal of HAKLUYT's fascinating Voyages. Then he plunged into other historical fields and the lists were soon drawn up in battle array. By a strange coincidence FROUDE unluckily

managed to concentrate upon himself the hatred of two very opposite sets of people; the High Anglicans, of whose bugbear HENRY VIII. he had dared to make a hero, and the Radicals, whose creed he had set himself to expose and whose prophets he invariably derided. And the still stranger thing was that these very dissimilar factions were able to unite in employing the same man as the executioner of their vengeance. For the purpose of crushing FROUDE, FREEMAN could pass very well as a Defender of the Faith; for the same laudable object he could be accepted as an apostle of liberalism. Hence arose the long series of attacks launched against FROUDE by FREEMAN in the *Saturday Review* and elsewhere, till, at last, as Mr. PAUL tells us, FROUDE turned to bay, delivered one blow, and never had to touch his enemy again, till he made a generous reference to him on succeeding him—strange irony of fate—in the Chair of History at Oxford. As a reviewer in *The Times* points out, the really interesting question is not that of FROUDE's honesty, or even of the general truthfulness of his picture, which, except as regards HENRY VIII., is not now seriously disputed, though Major HUME's recent book gives a somewhat different aspect to the story of the KING; it is that of his conception of the historian's task. "History is a science, no less and no more," said the Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge two years ago, on which Mr. PAUL very justly comments:

"If this view is correct and exhaustive, Froude was no historian. He must remain outside the pale in the company of Thucydides, Tacitus, Gibbon, Macaulay, and Mommsen."

There is the issue. Is history a science or an art? It is the business of science to know the facts and let them alone, as untouched as may be by humanity or personality. It is equally the business of art to know the facts, but by no means to let them alone. Art is nature seen through humanity, history is the story of life seen through personality, and everywhere the facts of life are seen through a temperament, the temperament of RAPHAEL or RUBENS or TURNER, of TACITUS, of SAINT SIMON, of MACAULAY. It is obvious to which school FROUDE belonged. Could a great historian possibly belong to any other? If a really scientific historian arose, one who had no creed or temperament, or at least never let us discover it, would anybody read him? Very likely PYM and CROMWELL would not have thought CLARENDON an impartial historian; very likely TIBERIUS would not have liked reading the "Annals" of TACITUS, or the DUC DE MAINE admire the "Memoirs" of SAINT SIMON. But the pages of CLARENDON and TACITUS and SAINT SIMON are eternally alive, and they owe their life to the fact that their writers cared intensely, eagerly, even bitterly, about the things they were describing. There was alloy, no doubt, in FROUDE's gold; but in spite of it, or because of it, his work is

imperishable. No one will ever again tell the tale of the breaking of the bonds of Rome as he told it; no one will ever dream of rivalling his story of the momentous struggle that left England the free and Protestant nation, with eyes always looking across the seas, that she has been ever since. And those immortal pages could not have been written if FROUDE had not been, carelessly, openly, and exultantly, what Mr. PAUL calls him, a "Protestant, Puritan, <sup>sea</sup> loving, priest-hating Englishman." Mr. ANDREW LANG, a critic as just as he is graceful in expression, sums up the matter in some admirable sentences which Mr. PAUL quotes, ending thus:—"No historian was more honest than Mr. FROUDE, though few or none of his merit have been so fallible." That he was a real student, and made genuine original research of a kind that FREEMAN, who depended entirely on printed texts, never attempted, his labours in the archives of Simancas were sufficient to prove. Of his style all the educated world could judge and has judged. In the short time left him in the evening of his life, he made a real mark on the intellectual temper of the Oxford under-graduates and set up a standard of style in lecturing and writing of which the University is still proud. As the *Spectator* says, in closing its review of his biography:—

Froude was, in truth, a fine specimen of that English race which he has in many a shining page depicted so finely,—a scholar, a student, yet no recluse, but with a keen eye and a warm heart for all the varied drama of life as well as for the beauty of that element which suited so well his fearless and frank disposition, the English element,—the sea.

#### FOR THE SAKE OF POSTERITY.

PUBLIC opinion has changed very radically in England since the days when a member of Parliament, speaking from his seat in the House of Commons, declined to vote for a certain bill because it would benefit posterity. As he triumphantly pointed out, "What had posterity done for him?" Nowadays men of science are doing their best to impress upon the nations of the earth the deep obligations they are under to pass on to posterity a better and a happier world than that into which they were born. Others again, taking up a different phase of the question, point out with grim-faced pessimism that it is time we all learnt to be a little more economical in our uses of the gifts which Dame Nature provides. Sir WILLIAM CROOKES remarked a few years ago that with the population of the world increasing at its present ratio and the corn-producing area remaining stationary we were in measureable reach of starving to death owing to an inevitable falling-off in food supplies. Other men of science have warned us that over large areas of the earth's surface there has been within the past fifty years an appreciable shrinkage in the water-supply. So we are, it would seem, if we escape starvation, in danger of dying by thirst. Altogether a gloomy prospect for poor posterity. Mean-

while practical men are taking steps to circumvent the future by helping Nature to increase her gifts to mankind. Professor SILVANUS THOMPSON is one of these. Speaking before the Royal Institution in London recently, he described how it is now possible to produce nitrates from the atmosphere by the aid of electrical processes. He began his address by emphasizing the enormous practical importance of the question in connexion with the wheat supply of the world. The demand for wheat by the white races, he pointed out, increased every year with the increase of population. But the acreage of land devoted to wheat growing did not increase at an equal rate, and in any case, being limited by climatic conditions, would all be taken up in a comparatively small number of years, perhaps less than 30. When that condition of affairs was reached there must be a wheat famine, unless, as Sir WILLIAM CROOKES informed the British Association in 1898, the world's yield per acre (at present about 1.27 bushels) could be increased by the use of fertilizers. Wheat required some fertilizer containing fixed nitrogen, and the chief substance of the kind now available was nitrate of soda, obtained from the nitre beds of Chile. The demand for this had practically doubled since 1890, and in 1905 was over a million and a half tons; at the present rate of consumption the supply would be exhausted in less than 30 years. Then the only chance of averting starvation from the races for which wheat was the staple food would be, as CROOKES pointed out, through the laboratory, through chemists discovering some method by which at a sufficiently cheap rate the free nitrogen of the atmosphere could be fixed in a form that could be utilized by the wheat plant. CAVENDISH, 120 years ago, had shown that the nitrogen and oxygen of the air could be made to enter into combination with each other by the action of the electric spark; but, although this early laboratory experiment undoubtedly indicated a way which might lead to a method of securing an artificial supply of fixed nitrogen, many investigators had attempted the practical solution of the problem in vain. One difficulty was that the yield of oxidized nitrogen obtained from air by the electric discharge was very small; the reaction was reversible and the nitrogen oxides formed were in turn split up by the spark into free oxygen and nitrogen as soon as they were present in any quantity. But if the operation were conducted at a high temperature a considerably larger percentage of oxides had to be present before this reversed action took place, and, further, the formation of those oxides was rendered more rapid. These facts were utilized in the process of BIRKELAND and EYDE, of Christiania, who made use of a special electric furnace. In this an alternating electric arc was produced at between 3,000 and 4,000 volts, and was formed between the poles of an electromagnet which forced it to take the shape

of a disc of roaring flame, four or five feet in diameter. Ordinary air was blown through the furnace, and emerged charged with nitrous fumes, the rapidity with which the product was removed from the sphere of operations being an important element. The nitrous fumes were collected, allowed time to oxidize still further, and then absorbed in water-towers or in quicklime. Experiment showed that the nitrate of lime produced was as good a fertilizer as Chile saltpetre. The conditions in Norway were exceptionally good for furnishing cheap electric power, the cost at the factory now in operation at Notodden was less than one-tenth of a penny per unit, and when further extensions had been carried out it was expected it would be reduced to about one-fortieth of a penny. Hence the new "Norwegian saltpetre" could compete with the saltpetre from Chile, and would every year become more valuable as the demand for nitrates increased and the natural supplies become exhausted.

Posterity being thus provided for satisfactorily in regard to its future wheat supplies, the next question to be attacked must be the conservation of water. This will perhaps be achieved by the aid of reforestation of vast areas now entirely denuded of trees; by the bringing to the surface through artesian borings of the large subterranean accumulations of water known to lie under certain of the stratified rocks, while many a dashing, careless torrent and eke a noble stream which now flow heedlessly to the sea will be so harnessed that every drop of water passing along their channels will have to do some harder work in the service of humanity than merely sparkling in the sunshine or shimmering in the moonlight. Pessimists notwithstanding, the welfare of posterity seems at present in remarkably good guardianship.

#### "TIS DOGGED AS DOES IT."

THE death of Lord MASHAM in his 92nd year has drawn forth some interesting biographical notices in the English papers. Born near Bradford in 1815, the son of a manufacturer and gentleman of means, SAMUEL CUNLIFFE LISTER gave no indication in his youth of what his after life was to be. He began his working career by entering a mercantile house in Liverpool and it was not till he was 23, when he had visited America once or twice, that he came in contact with work or machinery of any kind. In 1838 he became a partner with his elder brother JOHN in a worsted spinning factory, beginning work in a mill which their father had built on an ancestral property at Manningham. This mill was burnt down in 1871 and has been replaced by the largest and handsomest textile mill in the world covering 28 acres of ground and costing a million sterling. It was the invention of the wool-combing machine which first brought name and fame to young LISTER. The problem had long occupied many minds. The process of combing wool almost explains itself; it is literally combing

out the fibres as hair is combed. Its object is to straighten them out and separate the shorter from the longer ones. The object of separation is to utilize them for different purposes. The longer hairs can be spun into a better yarn than the shorter ones and will make better cloth. Such yarn is called worsted and is used for all kinds of superior dress materials. The short hairs make woollen yarn, which is used for blankets and other rough and cheap materials. Down to about 60 years ago wool was still combed by hand, a slow process which strictly limited the supply of worsted yarn and consequently of cloth. CARTWRIGHT, the inventor of the power loom, had invented a combing machine toward the end of the eighteenth century; and attempts had been made to bring it into use, but without any permanent success. A Frenchman named JOSUE HEILMANN is said to have anticipated LISTER's great invention, and in 1863 there was exhibited in the Royal Academy in London a picture having for subject the genesis of the French wool-combing invention. Sitting by his hearth one night, meditating on the hard fate of inventors, HEILMANN unconsciously watched his daughters combing their long hair and drawing it out at full length between their fingers. The thought suddenly struck him that, if he could successfully imitate in a machine the process of combing out the longest hair and forcing back the short, by reversing the action of the comb, it might extricate him from his difficulty. Upon this idea he proceeded, and produced his combing machine. But it was left to LISTER, in conjunction with a Mr. DONISTHORPE, to make the Nip machine a practical success. Other inventions quickly followed, and in 1853 LISTER took out nine patents, among them one for treating soap-suds, which proved very profitable. The future Lord MASHAM was now, though unconsciously, approaching the crisis of his life. As *The Times* tells us, he was trying experiments on various fibres, and in 1855 he took out 12 patents for different textile processes. Among them were the earliest attempts at treating silk waste, which were to lead to so much tribulation and such triumphant success. The story, though old, is well worth retelling:—

In 1855 a dealer in London sent him a small quantity of silk waste. This stuff is produced in reeling the silk fibre from the cocoons. It consists of a tangled mass of silk threads mixed with twigs, bits of earth, fragments of dead chrysalis and other foreign bodies, and is just a nasty, dirty, sticky, unsavoury bundle of rubbish. There were hundreds of bales of it lying in the London Docks, but no one would buy it; and they could not even use it for manure, as it would not rot. The problem of mastering this stuff and turning it to account fascinated the inventor, and he was lost, or very nearly lost. He gave himself up to it, spent his fortune on it, his time, his brains, and his energy. He knew nothing about the manufacture of silk, or he would never have attempted the task, just as Cartwright knew nothing about weaving when he conceived the idea of inventing the power loom. Ignorance led him into it, and dogged tenacity kept him at it. He had given up the combing business, and in 1857 he had lost £150,000 and was in difficulties. But he would not give in, and when the directors of the Bank of England, very considerably sent for him and asked if he thought he could pay his way his Yorkshire pride and independence made

him answer that he thought he could. And he did. It is a long story, and years passed before he succeeded in combing silk. In 1865 he had lost £250,000, and his partner left him, thinking he would become bankrupt. "I was then," he says, "at the mature age of 50, and had to begin the battle of life again under depressing and trying circumstances." But he faced it like a man, and lo! the tide turned. The silk comb began to pay, and when it paid there was no mistake about it. One year he had orders for all the yarn he could make at 23s. a lb., and the material cost him from 6d. to 1s. a lb. In nine years the silk comb made enough money to build and equip two new mills, and in addition paid £20,000 towards the cost of the velvet loom. This was the second of Lord Masham's great silk inventions. The successful idea, after much failure and expense, came to him one day in a flash of inspiration as his eye fell upon a grinder in the road. Then he saw how to sharpen the knife that cut the pile in the machine. The velvet-loom paid as well as the silk-comb. For years they brought in £200,000 a year; and Lord Masham became a millionaire several times over.

Personally Lord MASHAM was a man of great vigour. Of short stature, he was very strongly built and exceedingly active. When long past 80 he could walk men 20 or 30 years his junior off their legs. He was a very early riser, never in bed after 5 or 6 for many years; and amusing stories are told of his habits. On one occasion a workman sent from the mills to do some work at his country house, knowing his habits, thought he would be up in good time in the morning so as to make a good impression. Instead of 6.30, the usual hour, he got up at 6 and went to the conservatory where he was to work. There he saw the gardener. "Oh," said the gardener, "here you are. Mr. LISTER was asking for you about an hour ago." He was a moderate drinker and a great smoker. He smoked incessantly even in the mill, though it was strictly forbidden. A man of such strong character is, of course, the subject of many anecdotes, revealing his remarkable tenacity of purpose, his straightforwardness, his humour, and his inexhaustible energy. With all his multitudinous interests and concerns he never employed a secretary; and even on his deathbed his mind was busy with his last invention, which is a machine for compressing wheat into blocks for storage as an insurance against famine in war time. Such was the man who was throughout his long drawn-out day one of the greatest captains of industry the world has ever seen; to such as him Great Britain owes her commercial supremacy. But what a startling contrast in the condition of the working classes of England the long life of LORD MASHAM discloses. As a young man he was an eyewitness of the terrible conditions which prevailed in the great manufacturing districts all through the "starving forties." His inventions revolutionized the Yorkshire spinning industry and at the close of his life he saw Yorkshire and Lancashire in a more flourishing condition than has ever been known before. May we not use as his requiem the closing words of that wonderful address of TIRESIAS to the heroic ODYSSEUS:—

But for yourself . . .  
Shall death come very gently, and shall slay  
In green old age outworn, and round your throne  
A prosperous people.



## THE CRY OF THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

THE cult of the child is a modern outgrowth upon the surface of the body politic. Time was, and not so very long ago, either, when a policy of stern repression concerning the denizens of the nursery and the school-room was the *fetish* of all middle-class homes in Great Britain and America. Among the aristocracy the children were banished from the parents' ken entirely, handed over to the care of tutors and governesses till they reached what might be considered ages of discretion: while in the lower strata of humanity the children were entirely neglected by their progenitors. The depressing children's books which sprang up under the inspiring influence of "Sandford and Merton," to be continued by Mrs. BARBAULD and MARIA EDGEWORTH until long past mid-Victorian times, reflect fairly accurately the state of affairs then prevailing. But gradually the children of the upper and middle classes broke through the icy barriers of a worn-out tradition and came into the rightful kingdom of their own. The result has been a deepening of the affections as between parents and children, the strengthening of those bonds of feeling which bind family life together; a widening of the whole domestic horizon for every boy and girl. Fathers at the present day, indeed, make companions of their sons almost before they have left school in a manner undreamt of when EDWARD VII. was a young man: mothers are in closer and more harmonious accord with the bright young lives which gather around them in their daughters than they were even a generation ago. The change in the conditions of family life are wonderful to a middle-aged man harking back in memory to the days of his childhood. But while this happy condition of things prevails in one section of the social community, matters continue unchanged for the children of the very poor. The enormous industrial development of the last half century, which has led to the herding together of vast aggregations of humanity in all the cities of the world, has brought unutterable horrors in its train, but none are more terrible to behold than the enormous increase in the sorrowful burdens borne by the helpless offspring of the toiling millions. For them life is a grey, hard thing in very sooth. What can be more sad than the tales told in a recent issue of *The Times* concerning the play-hours of the London poor. "As a rule," writes the headmaster of a Somers-town school, "the children of this district are turned out after tea into the streets with the babies, and told not to come home till bed-time." They wander about, sometimes playing at games, like "father and mother," where a drunken father comes home and turns the mother and children into the streets; or "funerals"; or "cherry-ocks," where the stones of rotten cherries, wetted in the mouth, are thrown in clouds at the passers-by; or jumping aimlessly for an hour together "off the step" by

way of physical exercise. The boys go about in groups or gangs, in preparation for those later gangs of idle youths which have added a new and melancholy word to current European speech. A Hoxton schoolmaster, writing to Mrs. HUMPHREY WARD, the well known novelist, says that for a large number of the children in his school the word "home" has absolutely no meaning. His letter proceeds:—

I will only write of that which I have seen and come in contact with during my 22 years as a teacher in Hoxton. Many of the families live in one room, and often during the whole of the evening the children are huddled together here, in this one ill-lit and badly ventilated room. Father very soon goes out, and probably mother; result—the children wait until they return before going to bed. A hard case is that where the mother goes to work and returns perhaps at 8 p.m. or later. Children cannot be trusted indoors, they therefore play in the streets. If they are allowed indoors they must not have a light—it would be dangerous and also expensive—they naturally therefore seek the streets, where they play or huddle together "until mother comes home." Many a plan is here laid for petty theft. The smaller ones are encouraged to beg from the shopkeepers and are often compelled by the older ones to steal from the shops whilst they, the older ones, wait round the corner. I have seen 20 children of all ages, playing outside a publichouse for hours, amid sights which render them callous. If it rains they seek a sheltered side street, and play there to the accompaniment of virulent abuse from the occupiers of the houses. My experience of London children is that they do not know how to play. It would be good work merely to teach them how to play. But, again speaking from 22 years' experience of boys in London, no game is enjoyed by them which does not give opportunity for gambling. They gamble with buttons, screws, cherry stones, and picture cards from packets of cigarettes. I have seen boys playing a real game of "Banker" with these picture cards, sitting silently for two hours at a stretch absorbed in the game.

The Warden of the Browning Settlement reports of Walworth:

In this crowded district, the only playgrounds for the children after dark are the streets; and the damp and cold stairs and corridors of the tenement blocks, where they sit and play on the hard stones. The homes are as a rule much too small and crowded to allow any room for child sports there. Not infrequently the one room is filled all night with washing, which must be punctually delivered next morning. Anything more dispiriting and heart-sickening than the Walworth streets on winter nights, in fog or drizzling rain with pavements and roads covered with fine adhesive and permeating mud, can scarcely be imagined; and the moral effect of what the child sees in the darkness need not be mentioned. And when it is remembered that most of the children are poorly shod, the dismal discomfort of what ought to be the brightest years in life is only too obvious. Not long ago I was following a poor little chap, his clothes seemingly a fortuitous combination of rags, flopping along in boots many sizes too large for him and with more holes than soles, along a muddy street on a rainy night; he seemed the very embodiment and type of the child misery of Walworth.

Mrs. HUMPHREY WARD is using her influence to provide a proper organization in London whereby the children of the working classes can obtain playgrounds where healthy amusements can be indulged in: where a little sunshine can be let into their dreary lives. London is not the only place, however, where child life is weighted down with a surplussage of misery. The cry of the little ones goes up unceasingly from every nation and even Japan, which has often been described as the Paradise of children, contributes no inconsiderable quota to the sad, heart-searching chorus of suffering childhood. It will be a happy day when this disgraceful stain upon modern civilization can be wiped away, when childhood becomes for its members in every rank of society a time of unclouded happiness and untrammelled joy, a thing to look back upon in after years as the veritable "golden age."

## THE BOOKSHELF.

The scene of the story told by Lise Boehm in No. 10 of the "China Coast Tales" is laid in Formosa at a place called Kantow and the time is that of the French blockade in 1884-1885, the chief characters being the British Consul, the Commissioner of Customs and their respective wives. The Commissioner and the Consul's wife fall in love with each other and are killed together by a French shell. That shortly is the substance of the plot which is worked out with the success that usually attends this author's work. The book, which is published by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., will be found very readable.

One of the best, because most useful, advertising publications that we have seen for a long time is the atlas issued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in conjunction with the passenger departments of the Burlington Route, the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway. It is at once an atlas, a huge directory of general information and a beautifully illustrated guide book. The Western, Northwestern and Middle Western states, the American island possessions, Japan, China, the United States and the World are all mapped.

This old established directory—now the only one in Yokohama and by far the best in Japan—comes out this year in a greatly improved form. Among the new features are revised maps of Yokohama and Kobe, the former being sectioned off in squares with reference letters and figures at top and in margin. Letters and figures also follow each name in the Alphabetical, Bluff and Ladies' Lists so that if one desires to know in what locality a person lives it is only necessary to note the letter and figure that follow the name in any of these lists and then, turning to the relative map, find him in the compass of a small square. For people not very well acquainted with the locality this is an excellent scheme—especially in view of the irregular way in which numbers are scattered all over the place. A quantity of matter has been expunged this year; the general information seems well up to date and the work will be found a valuable companion to all who usually have occasion to consult a book of this kind. The Japan Directory is issued from the office of the *Japan Gazette Co.*

## S. ANDREW'S CHURCH, SHIBA TOKYO.

We reproduce the following report issued in connection with the accounts of S. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo, for the year 1905:—

A comparison with last year's statement of accounts shows an increase this year of Yen 192.71 in the amount offered through the collections in Church. Besides this a sum of Yen 366 was raised by special subscriptions towards defraying the expenses connected with the services and general upkeep of the building. These expenses show a tendency to increase, and in spite of a fairly strict economy came this year to Yen 534.54 as against Yen 481.65 last year; which means that out of the offerings made at the time of Divine Service we still had to spend Yen 168.64 on ordinary Church expenses. Our hope is that this year we shall meet the whole of those expenses by special subscriptions. It is a matter for thankfulness that largely owing to such special subscriptions we have been able during the past year to give away for various good objects Yen 1100 as compared with Yen 659 in the year preceding.

Those who wish to join in the effort to meet the whole of the Church expenses, and so to set free all the offerings made in Church for somewhat nobler uses, are asked to send their subscriptions to one of the members of our Church Committee—Lt.-Col. C. V. Hume, E. L. James, Esq. and F. P. Purvis, Esq.—or to the Rev. A. E. Webb (S. Andrew's House, Shiba) who acts as Honorary Treasurer.

## IMPERIAL DIET.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.10 a.m. on March 16th. The request for *post-facto* consent to payments from the Reserve during the war was handed to a special committee without discussion. The Government bills regarding the supplementary budget for 1906 and the payments in advance to the Railway Department in Formosa both of which were sent up from the House of Representatives, were unanimously passed. Two private bills regarding revision of the Silk-worm Disease Prevention Law and the Revision of the Law of Diet were submitted to Special Committees.

The House rose at 10.30 a.m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m., on March 16th. The Order of the Day was as follows:—

Government Bill regarding Nationalization of private railways; revision of City Organization; re-payment of taxes on alcohol used for industrial purposes and spirituous beverages; the *Habutaye* Bleaching Law; abolition of the Rural Division Organization; revision of the Press Regulations; Bills passed and sent down from the House of Peers.

Among various projects the Government bills regarding the law of Shrines, revision of the Coinage Law, and revision of the Conscription Law, were handed to special Committees after brief explanations by Government delegates. Thereupon the Railway Nationalization Bill was introduced. Previous to entering on the discussion, the following members signified their intention of taking part in the debate.

On the Railway Nationalization Bill the following obtained permission to speak before the House assembled:—

## OPPOSERS.

T. Taketomi.  
Y. Asano.  
S. Shimada.  
M. Kato.  
M. Oishi.  
S. Miwa.  
K. Ishida.  
S. Ogino.  
T. Nishimura.  
M. Kanaoka.  
Y. Nishimura.  
I. Okuno.

## SUPPORTERS.

T. Sasa.  
I. Ooka.  
K. Mochizuki.  
Y. Takekoshi.  
H. Motoda.  
K. Nanjo.  
K. Miyako.  
F. Oto.  
H. Cho.  
T. Okada.  
T. Hinata.  
A. Itakura.

Mr. Haseba, Chairman of the committee, said that in the discussion of the committee, the bill was passed by 30 against 14 and that the committee decided to discuss the Bill regarding the purchase of the Seoul-Fusan Railway together with the Railway Nationalization Bill. Mr. Taketomi was the first to appear on the platform and in a very lengthy speech he urged the rejection of the bill. Mr. T. Sasa supported the bill after which Mr. Asano delivered a speech in opposition. The bill was eventually passed through all its readings by a very large majority.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 1.10 p.m. on March 17th, the House met. Mr. Y. Takekoshi, Chairman of the Petitions Committee, spoke on several petitions presented by traders of Yokohama and other cities asking for the rejection of the Government bill regarding the inspection of raw silk. He said that the petitions had been rejected by the committee on the ground that the nature of their request was not in accordance with the provisions of the law concerned. Mr. S. Fukui, one of the committee, opposed rejection and some debate followed. On the motion of Messrs H. Motoda and J. Haseba, the petitions were handed to a special committee consisting of twenty-seven members. The Government bill regarding the abolition of Gun-sei, or rural divisions, and five others were passed. Some private bills and petitions were rejected or passed, and others were submitted to special committees. At 3.45 p.m. the House rose.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10 a.m., on March 19th. The bill for the Nationalization of Railways was introduced by the Premier and after several questions had been asked and answered was handed to a special Committee of 27. The

Savings Bank bill was passed, as was also the bill amending the Salt Monopoly law.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The principal business disposed of by the House on Monday was the passing of the proposal providing for rebates on alcohol and alcoholic liquors used for industrial purposes.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.10 a.m. on March 22nd. Several Bills were referred to special committees; but the Bill regarding Savings Banks and the Bill to amend the Salt Monopoly Law were passed as modified by the Committees.

The House adopted 17 petitions, and rose at 11.45 a.m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was such a meagre attendance of members of the Lower House on Thursday that the Order of the Day was not taken. Mr. Ema made a long speech upon a question regarding the arrest of persons suspected of sedition.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

All earnest students of the Japanese language must have often longed for the appearance of a Dr. Brewer in Japan. Who is there that is not familiar with Brewer's "Phrase and Fable" and his excellent "Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, Plots and Stories." A work has just been published in Tokyo which in its humble way aims at doing for the Japanese language what the late venerable lexicographer did for English. One cannot take up a standard work in this country or even read a long well-written magazine article without coming across scores of classical allusions whose meaning it is unsafe to endeavour to guess. To consult a Japanese scholar in every case is for obvious reasons quite impossible. With a fairly good dictionary of phrases and allusions on the desk, one can get along alone and be increasing one's knowledge of the language every day. We are highly pleased with a work of this kind which lies before us. It is called *Kokugo Kambun Tokushojiten* (A Lexicon for Readers of Japanese and Chinese books). The compiler is Mr. Miyawaki Iku. Mr. Hatakeyama Ken, a very well-known scholar, has superintended the compilation. We have examined the work pretty closely and can confidently recommend it to students. It is published by the Sambunsha and Sekibunsha and sells at a very low price (1 yen 20 sen). It is 1,006 pages in length and, roughly speaking, we may say it contains at least 15,000 explanations of terms and allusions. There are two uses to which one wishes to put such a dictionary. (1) One often hears in conversation or at a public meeting expressions that one does not quite understand. If such a phrase be jotted down, it can be looked up in the Reader's Handbook at once. The phrases are all arranged after the a, i, u, e, o system, which is very convenient in a dictionary of the kind we are reviewing. Suppose one hears *Ichinin-tosen* one finds the expression written first in *hiragana*—all the headings are in *hiragana*. Then come the ideographs, 一人當千, and the following explanation; *Ichinin no chikara sennin ni ataru to no i* (意); *ichinin nite sennin ni teki subeki wo iu. Ikki tosen* (一騎當千). (2) But there is a quicker way of finding references and allusions in the Lexicon if one meets with them in reading. They can then be found instantly by a reference to the full index of subjects treated published at the beginning of the work. To take an instance, if one comes across 天上の五衰 *Tenjo no gosui*, the expression will be found in the index under the ideograph 天 and one is told to turn to p. 607, where a full account of the origin and the meaning of the allusion is given.\* We are told

\* It will be remembered by some readers that in a very beautiful part of the *Hagoromo* the words *Tennin no gosui mo me no maye ni miyete asamashi ya* occur—the fairy is overtaken by the 5 woes. (1) The pollution by dust of her heavenly raiment; (2) the withering of the crown of flowers; (3) a feeling of dizzy blindness; (4) a deadly sweat, (5) and the

that the expression refers to the death-throes of fairies—to the changes that precede the death of Heavenly beings (天人).

The following information as to the scope of the book we cull from the compiler's introduction. The aim has been to explain every difficult phrase, term, idiom and allusion found in the school text-books now in use in Middle Schools. Ordinary expressions that almost every Japanese understands have been omitted. The classes of terms and phrases included are all little known archaisms, Japanese and Chinese, words referring to the Imperial House, to shrines and temples, to clothing, weapons, utensils, &c., names of places and men, Japanese and foreign, names of books, technical and scientific terms found in school-textbooks, Buddhist terms, proverbs, maxims, &c., terms referring to old Japanese customs or usages. The compiler tells us he has aimed at conciseness, clearness and relevance, and we think it may be said that he has succeeded in attaining these objects. The book will be found to contain a very rich collection of idioms, classical allusions of a high order, poetic symbols and figures of speech, such as, for instance, the beautiful *fushimachi no tsuki*, "the moon that waits in a reclining posture" (referring to its shape on the 19th day of the old lunar month) on p. 760. The difficulty of many of the expressions one casually comes across is felt by everybody. Who, unaided or untaught, could guess that *Azuma no kame no kagami* "the mirror of the Eastern tortoise" refers to the Kamakura Government? The expression takes its rise from a passage in the *Isayoi Nikki* (十六夜日記), as is pointed out on p. 18 of the Handbook. The names of all noted Japanese and Chinese as well as those of a great many Europeans and Americans have been included in the Dictionary. The type, though in the explanatory part small (No. 7), is clear. The book deserves a wide circulation and we hope that it will be followed by a still more exhaustive work printed in larger type. If any European or American is conceited enough to think he knows the Japanese language, we recommend him to spend an hour in examining this volume. With such a book before us the best of us can but feel that we have only been playing with pebbles on the edge of a vast unexplored expanse of language ocean. To us the title of a popular dictionary (*Genkai*) Word-Ocean is no hyperbole, but a true description of the appalling comprehensiveness of this unique tongue.

The Sambunsha announces the publication of two new dictionaries, one on Physics called *Butsurigaku Jiten*, compiled by the Rikwa Kenkyukai (Science Investigation Society), selling at 90 sen a copy; and one on Chinese and Japanese idioms called *Jukugo Chukai Kanwa-Chijiten*, compiled by Mr. Mori Totsu and selling at 1 yen a copy. This book is only 150 pages in length. The handsome binding accounts for the high price.

The Hakubunkan is about to add two more bulky magazines to its long list of monthly periodicals. One of these is the *Nogyo Sekai* (World of Agriculture) the first number of which will appear on April 1st. A Mr. Ishizaka, a graduate of the College of Agriculture at the Imperial University, is the editor of this new serial. In the Hakubunkan's announcement attention is drawn to the backward state of agriculture in this country. Agriculture has been affected very slightly by all the changes of the Meiji era. Japan cannot afford to allow farming to jog along its antiquated way much longer. We fail to see, however, how the discussion of theories and processes in a learned magazine is going to help the Japanese farmer, who above all things needs capital to purchase superior farming implements. The other magazine advertised by the Hakubunkan is to appear on March 15th and to be called the *Bunsho Sekai* (Literary World). One of its aims will be to publish well-written articles on practical subjects. It is rightly pointed out that literary students in Japan are usually profoundly ignorant of

loss of all joy. The order of the woes is variously given by different authorities.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

terms referring to the common things of life and are unable to write minutely about such things. The *Bunshō Sekai* will endeavour to do something towards raising the standard of literature by pointing out the faults and the slovenly literary habits of many modern Japanese scribblers. It promises to furnish lists of idioms, phrases, botanical terms, &c., with full explanations. There is plenty of room for an organ of this kind. There is quite a dearth of good literary magazines at present. The *Teikoku Bungaku* is almost exclusively run by undergraduates at the University and hence carries little weight. The *Taiyō* is principally a political and business organ, though it manages to publish a good number of well written articles on literature during the year. The price of the *Bunshō Sekai* will be 20 *sen* a copy. It will appear on the 15th of each month.

We are glad to be able to state that the *Waseda Bungaku* came to life again in January last. For years it was unrivalled as a first-class literary organ. Judging from the articles that have appeared in the new series, it bids fair to maintain its old standard of excellence.

\* \* \*

Baron Kaneko, as we observed in a former Summary, has been stating his views on "Measures for Developing National Strength" in the *Taiheiyo*. The February number of that magazine contains an article on this subject, the substance of which we now proceed to give. Our future prosperity must depend largely on the development of shipbuilding and the carrying trade; as our commerce with other countries can only advance rapidly under one condition, and that is, that we ourselves do the transport work, at any rate throughout the Far East. What I wish to say on this and cognate subjects can be best said under the following headings: I.—Encouragement of Transport business and the attaining of Pre-eminence in the Oriental Coasting Trade; II.—Development and Encouragement of Commerce and Industry. III.—Military Organization in Commerce.

I.—Encouragement of Transport business and the attaining of pre-eminence in the Oriental Coasting Trade.—There are doubtless many ways of developing the carrying trade of a country, but to me it seems that the granting of subsidies to shipping companies is by far the most important. An industry like the sea transport service in its initiatory stages has so many difficulties to contend with that there is a call for the protection of the Government in a special manner. Our Government has accomplished a good deal in this line in the past, but much more needs to be done at once if we are going to utilize to the full the opportunities which our new position in the East has furnished to us. The policy of our Government has always been to encourage shipbuilding equally with navigation. It cannot do better than give more substantial support to both industries. While in America I discussed this subject with numerous business men and they said that throughout the United States there is deep regret that the Government there, while protecting other industries, has allowed shipbuilding and transport business to remain unprotected. Had protection commenced 30 years ago, the carrying trade, which is now in the hands of European countries, would have been secured by the Americans. It will now be next to impossible for them to recover lost ground as regards the trade between Europe and the States, but they have hopes of being able in time to cut out other countries in the Pacific Ocean and of thus commanding a dominant position in the trade of the Far East. As to our ability to compete with America in the carrying trade between China and the States we may have our doubts, but as to our qualifications for taking the lead in the coasting trade of the eastern world, it is not open to question. All that is wanted is energy and push on the part of our shipping companies and financial help from the Government. The former I am happy to say are at present much in evidence. There never has been so much activity in the shipping trade as has been witnessed in the past few months. If sufficient Government protection

can be obtained, our pre-eminence in the carrying trade of the Far East is absolutely sure.\*

II.—The Protection of Navigation and the Development and Encouragement of Commerce and Industry.—In granting subsidies to shipping companies the Government should certainly stipulate that the subsidized companies should as far as possible make use of Japanese products and manufactured goods on their ships. Coal, food, the ships' fittings, etc., should all be Japanese. Hitherto this has not been the case. We are told that as regards the various articles required on board ship, those turned out in Japan do not last and that it is hence more economical to use things made in Europe or the States. But this alleged fragility of home-made things is not irremediable by any means. The Government should take steps to bring our various industries up to a standard that will enable them to supply ships with everything they require. Thus would navigation help trade and industry in a very substantial manner. Shipping companies in receipt of subsidies should patriotically put up with somewhat inferior articles at first in order to encourage home industries.† But were the demand for the goods, appliances and articles used on ships regular and large, the supply of things of good quality by Japanese workshops and factories would certainly gradually get to be adequate.

III.—Military Organization in Commerce.—The success of our arms in the late war was largely owing to the efficiency of our military organization. There was no confusion because every part of a big machine was doing its allotted work. Had the organization been defective we should have soon found it out when it was put to the severe test of actual warfare. Our commerce and industry are carried on in a purposeless and disjointed way. There is no chief of staff and no staff officers whose duty it is to organize movements. There is no intelligence department to supply information respecting the advance of commercial foes. Our commercial warfare is a haphazard business that cannot succeed as now carried on.

Mr. K. Horiguchi, a gentleman who has just returned from Brazil, where he filled the post of secretary to the Japanese Legation for 7 years, writes in the *Taiheiyo* very hopefully of Japan's trade with Brazil. He invites his fellow-countrymen to go in large numbers to that country. Hitherto there have been no Japanese merchants there. The demand for Japanese goods to-day is very great, and keen German merchants are making money there hand over fist. The prices charged for articles from Japan are exorbitant. Things which sell for one *yen* here are going at 10 *yen* and 15 *yen* in Brazil by the hundred. Mr. Horiguchi gives an account of the Japanese goods most in request. Among them are *habutaye* and all kinds of porcelain. The Japanese, Mr. Horiguchi tells us, are tremendously popular in Brazil. Ever since the China-Japan war the feeling of cordiality towards the Japanese has been growing in that country, and it reached its height last year when the news of Japan's victories reached Brazil. There are many causes for the sympathy with Japan. One of the chief is the feeling that *vis-à-vis* Europe and America Brazil and Japan for a long time occupied the same position, being treated as inferior states. What Japan has effected Brazil hopes to accomplish. Mr. Horiguchi recommends Japanese Chambers of Commerce to send a Commissioner to Brazil to investigate the commercial situation there and then to open up regular trade with that State.

Mr. Sasaki Shinshi, one of the overseers of the

\* *Tōyō-shōshi* (Shipping Companies) no *sumpatsu wa saiwai ni sono jitsu ōi ni mirubeki mono ari. Kore ni kuwauru ni Seifu no jūbun naru hogo to shōrai wa motte seba, Tōyō engan no kaiken wo nigiri, Tōyō bōeki no jikken* (實權) *wo kwakuho* (確保) *sen koto, ani hi wo kishite matsi bekarasu to sen ya!*

† That surely would be going too far. Steamers would lose foreign passengers by adopting this policy. It is not only the inferiority of many things made in Japan that causes shipping companies to get their supplies from abroad, but the high prices charged in Japan and the great uncertainty as to the adequacy of the supply when goods are wanted in a hurry.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Tōkyō Denki Tetsudō Kaisha, writes in the *Taiheiyo* on the continuation of the traffic tax. He thinks that if continued it should be assessed according to the length of the journey made. The electric car one *sen* tax is very unjust. The passenger who rides 4 miles pays the same tax as the passenger who only rides a quarter of a mile; and so on the railway. Mr. Sasaki tells us incidentally that the average takings of the Electric Tram Company to which he belongs between January 1st and 10th was over 1,300 *yen* per day, and the average number of passengers was over 44,300.

An interesting history of the business of the Yokohama Specie Bank and of the careers of the leading men connected with it appears in the March number of the *Taiheiyo*. The Bank now has branches at Tōkyō, Kōbe, Ōsaka, Nagasaki, Honolulu, San Francisco, New York, London, Lyons, Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Chefoo, Port Arthur, Dairen, Mukden and Tieling.

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In the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* of March 5th, appears an article entitled *Japanese Antonyms*, by Dr. Ueda Mannen. He says, perhaps correctly, that far more attention has been given to synonyms and homonyms in the West than to antonyms. Dr. Ueda gives 3 current renderings of the term antonym: *Taigo*, (對語), *tai-go*, and *taigo*. As regards the study of Japanese antonyms, he does not think it has received much attention from Japanese scholars. He has of late been investigating the subject by the aid of Mr. Gubbins' Dictionary of Sino-Japanese and a Chinese work called *Renbun Shakugi* (連文釋義). This latter work shows that the Chinese have gone into the subject pretty thoroughly. It is perhaps true to say that in no country in the world have antonyms been brought to such a state of perfection as they have been in China and in Japan. We are not surprised to hear that Dr. Ueda has found the study a very fascinating one. He says that a history of the origin of Japanese antonyms is much to be desired.

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As a rule one does not expect to find much solid reading matter in the columns of an illustrated paper, but the *Kinji Gwahō*, known as "The Japanese Graphic," a fortnightly paper which has now reached its 83rd number, is an exception to the rule. The March 1st number contains an excellent article on Marquis Itō from the pen of a very charming well-known writer, Mr. Yano Fumio. Marquis Itō's departure for Korea has been the signal for the appearance of several reviews of his career as a statesman. Mr. Toyabe, as will be shown later on in this Summary, holds the view that Marquis Itō's influence on Japanese politics ended with his embarkation for Seoul. But Mr. Yano, who claims to know the Marquis very thoroughly, holds that Japan can not at present dispense with the various services rendered by him. Here is the pith of Mr. Yano's article. The value of great men is not fully known until they are suddenly removed from the world or from their sphere of activity, when the immense difficulty of filling their places is realized. Marquis Itō only left this country a little while ago, but already there are not a few politicians who feel that it will never do for him to be absent from the Councils of State for any great length of time. His temporary absence impresses upon us the fact that ever since the revolution he has been one of the great pillars of state in this country. Of the very early years of the Meiji era I cannot speak confidently, but the course of events during the past quarter of a century has been watched very closely by me and I have no hesitation in saying that had there been nobody to fill the function Itō has filled so well, the development of our political institutions could never have gone on as smoothly and as satisfactorily as it has done. He has ever aimed at reconciling the old and the new, at making the passage from feudalism to constitutional government as smooth as possible. At times of great public excitement, when popular feeling has seemed to be running dangerously high, he has again and again succeeded in pouring oil on the troubled waters. His own habitual



calmness is the result of a most thorough knowledge of the various situations in which this country has found itself and of the best way of dealing with each new political phase when it makes its appearance on the political stage. He has never been an opportunist. It is the opportunist who gets flurried. He has always had in his mind a settled policy, which he has sought to carry out gradually as circumstances have permitted. He has always been the enemy of sudden radical reforms. His motto has been "to make haste slowly." He has ever fulfilled the double function of the bit and the spur, the bit to restrain the rash, go-ahead reformers and the spur to move up political lag-behinds. To me it seems that the influence of Marquis Itô has saved this country from the terrible strife and bloodshed that marked the inauguration of a popular form of government in England and France. The Marquis has acted as a mediator between the despots—the great clan leaders, and the nation, and thus a transition such as the world had never before witnessed was effected in these islands in the quietest manner possible. The country has always felt that the Marquis has been a safe statesman; that he would never run the ship of state on to dangerous rocks. The Marquis has merited this confidence. His outlook has always been a wide one. A man who knows the affairs of a prefecture thoroughly is likely to blunder in the management of a single village and a man who knows the affairs of a big country is competent to assume the control of a prefecture. In these days no statesman who is ignorant of the course of events and the general tendency in the great outside world can be trusted implicitly to govern his own country. The eyes of the Marquis have ever been on the outside world and no serious step has been taken by him without considering its connection with other countries (*Hitori Kô (Marquis) ni itate wa sono chakugan tsune ni sekai zentai ni wataru oru ga yuge ni, waga kokuji wo sho (説) suru tsune ni kono sumpô yori wari-dasazaru koto nashi*). He has ever striven to so adjust our State affairs that they might be in keeping with movements in other States. The Marquis is a unique personality in our political world. In character there may be others that resemble him, but they do not possess his minute knowledge of home and foreign affairs. There may be men who have as much knowledge as he has, but they have not his character. Though a Japanese statesman, it has been for many years past his ambition to govern like a western statesman. The model statesman that he has in his mind is a man of a distinctly occidental type. And yet the peculiar thing is that the Marquis has never been a wide reader of European or American books. His reading is chiefly confined to books in his own language. On this point I can speak with confidence, having been privileged to examine his library. . . . The Marquis is essentially a man of simple habits. In the matter of the acquisition of property he has little or no ambition. In his relations with other men he is guided by special circumstances. He neither backs any one man through thick and thin because he happens to be a friend nor does he refuse to employ men who have been hostile to him in times past when situations have altered. From the administration of public affairs it is ever his practice to banish pettiness and personal preferences or hostility. With every turn of the tangled path through which our Meiji politics have passed the Marquis is so familiar that the nation has grown accustomed to look to him for advice on all occasions. I must confess to a slight feeling of insecurity now that he is absent from us, and I for one pray for his speedy return to the country whose destinies he has guided so long.

"Two Planets of the Itô Solar System" is the title of a very discerning article from the pen of Mr. Toyabe Shuntai, which appears in the March *Tatô*. The political situation in Japan to-day

\* *Kô (Marquis) ga sono kyô-chu ni oite yegaki-dasu tokoro no Seiji wa sunawachi seiyôyû no seiji nari. Kô no ganchû yezuru seijika wa sunawachi tsune ni Seiyô rekkoku no daiseijika nari.*

is full of complications, and it is not always easy to see to what harbour the ship of State is drifting. To Mr. Toyabe it appears that party government in this country is further off than ever. In view of the proposed arbitrary action of the Saionji Cabinet connected with the State purchase of the railways not a few writers are saying that genuine constitutional government, while accepted in theory, is ignored in administration in this country. The two planets on which Mr. Toyabe writes are Barons Kaneko and Suyematsu. The following is what he has to say on the careers of these two prominent politicians. They have both been engaged in a somewhat peculiar and delicate mission in England and America. They were sent to those countries to answer such anti-Japanese articles as would be likely to appear in newspapers and magazines during the late war. They did their work well and the public here seems to have expected that they would be rewarded by the occupation of seats in the new Cabinet. Their positions as statesmen seem to have warranted this expectation. But Baron Kaneko has been appointed Privy-Councillor and Baron Suyematsu, if report be true, will be sent abroad as a Minister or Ambassador. Not only have they been excluded from the Cabinet, but younger men have been elevated to the charge of portfolios over their heads. How is this striking political phenomenon to be explained? In the first place, most people seem to overlook the fact that Marquis Saionji's attitude to Marquis Itô's various planets has recently been marked by extreme coldness. There are reasons for this. Marquis Itô's influence on Japanese politics has long since been on the wane. As for strong attachment between Marquis Itô and the men who are regarded as his planets or his satellites, it has never existed. Marquis Itô appreciates talent wherever he finds it, but he has never shown any tendency to contract strong political friendships. . . . While using various agents, he has never felt solely dependent on any of them. So what is known as the Itô party among politicians is lacking in cohesion. The bonds that bind Itô's followers to the Marquis are very weak and are growing weaker every day. This consideration, no doubt, guided Marquis Saionji when he selected the members of the present Cabinet. Hitherto it has been our custom to regard Marquis Itô's party as the great rival of the Yamagata Party, but with the transference of the Marquis to Korea his political career may be said to have ended. (*Itô kô no Rankoku Tokan (結案) taru wa kore wo hare ga seijiteki jigyo no shuketsu to mitomubeshi*). And, unless Count Okuma's Shimpotô should come to the front in a more decided manner than it is now doing, it is tolerably safe to predict that when the Saionji Cabinet falls we shall see either another Katsura Cabinet or a Yamagata Cabinet or a Kodama Cabinet. Which of the three leaders will come into power it is hard to predict now, but nothing is plainer than the fact that the Itô faction's days are numbered. Among the followers of Marquis Itô there are to-day no greater men than the two Barons who have lately returned from England and America. And what do we see? Both of them resemble planets that have lost their sun and which are wandering aimlessly in space. Neither one of them is sufficiently great to stand alone in the political world. (*Ryô danshaku wa motoyori Bunô (文王) naku shite okoru no goketsu ni arazu*).† But it is quite plain that they can no longer be content to rely on the remaining force of the Itô momentum (*daryoku* (情力)) in our political world. They must strike out in some way or other on lines of their own. At one time they were both active workers in the ranks of the Seiyûkai. They figured largely in all the proceedings of the party. The change of presidency did not seem to affect their position in the councils of party. But what have they gained politically by their lengthy connection with the Seiyûkai? Nothing substantial. They find themselves politically no better off to-day than

\* This remains to be seen. Mr. Yano's opinion given above is in direct opposition to this theory.

† Highly figurative. Bunô was the name of a famous Chinese Emperor (Wan-wang) who patronized promising men. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Itô Miyoji who has always kept aloof from the party. The two barons having thoroughly imbibed English and American notions as to party politics, they are, one would think, eminently fitted to play an important part in the development of party-government in this country. But the fact is that we are still miles distant from the English and American stage of party politics. This country is not ready to make a proper use of such types of politicians as are represented by these two Occidentalized statesmen. The whole system of our Japanese politics is still in a terribly backward condition. The methods of selecting candidates for Diet membership, the methods of influencing and controlling the members after their election will not bear close scrutiny. Corruption abounds everywhere, and so it happens that the right kind of men are not chosen. The relation of municipal government to national government in this country is not what it ought to be. The influence of local officials is perpetually employed in the interests of the party in power in Tôkyô in an unfair manner. The members chosen are given to jobbery, egged on perpetually by their electors. Political parties in this country are gradually losing the respect of the enlightened and well-informed section of the nation. Taking the educated world to-day, it may be said, speaking roughly, that one half of the brightest young men seek office under the Government, and the other half turn to business of some kind or other. Those who possess votes place little value on them. To them the selection of a member of the Diet possesses no interest whatever. Much as we may regret this state of affairs as well-wishers of constitutional government, facts cannot be got rid of. Marquis Itô tried his best to clarify the political air, but that he failed nobody knows better than he. Baron Kaneko has now left the Seiyûkai, and he has probably left it in despair of ever effecting any great change in the rank and file of that party. He had a good opportunity of attempting this when he succeeded Hoshi Tôru as the leading member of the party in the Tôkyô Municipal Council. But he found that he could do no more than suppress a few of the wild excesses that had grown up under a rowdy-loving leader like Hoshi Tôru. Beyond this he could not go. He attempted to control the Seiyûkai much after the fashion of Marquis Itô. He decided on measures without consulting other members of the party, and so gradually he lost his popularity and even became the butt of ridicule. I say this to show that his leaving the party now is not in consequence of his acceptance of a seat in the Privy Council. . . . The two barons are very different in disposition. Baron Kaneko is naturally of a retiring disposition, while Baron Suyematsu is one of the go-ahead, pushing sort of men. The Itô influence in the political world being gone, Baron Suyematsu will either join the Yamagata faction or he will, within the pale of the Seiyûkai, make his power felt in the country, if, indeed, under the present leadership of that party such a course is possible.

Looking closely at our political world to-day one cannot but feel that the whole future of political parties and factions in this country is very uncertain. There is a growing feeling of contempt for political parties and not a few are beginning to feel that it is an honour not to belong to them. When men perceived a few months ago that notwithstanding the fact that Marquis Saionji is the President of the Seiyûkai he was obliged to concede to the wishes of the former Premier to such an extent as to choose men to fill Cabinet seats from the ranks of officialdom, leaving the Seiyûkai to a large extent out in the cold, they naturally at once jumped to the conclusion that in the political arena of Japan to-day political parties count for little. If the powerful Seiyûkai made such a poor show, what hope is there for smaller bodies? The country believes in officials, because among them there is knowledge and character. The only hope for political parties must come from their possessing a better set of men taken all round than officialdom can show. This Marquis Itô knew when he formed the Seiyûkai. But he failed to bring the party up to the required standard. Marquis Saionji cannot be said to have succeeded

any better than his predecessor. The party has gone on degenerating in every way. So Marquis Saionji knows he does not rely on it at this crisis. His position in the Cabinet to-day is dependent on the Yamagata faction, that is, upon the pro-official and anti-party politicians. Yamagata's followers have shaken themselves free from clannism. Their conviction is that permanent officials in Japan to-day supply the best material for the formation of future Cabinets. They are anti-party politicians to the heart's core. They dominate the political world and the only hope of effecting their overthrow lies in the possibility of a union being effected between Count Okuma and Marquis Itô. Count Okuma is known to desire this, but he naturally expects Marquis Itô to be the one to make the first move towards bringing it about. The two statesmen, working together could doubtless rehabilitate party politicians in an effective manner. The situation is critical as far as the parties are concerned. When Marquis Itô will return to this country nobody knows. In the meanwhile, Count Okuma may die and his party lose its coherency. Yamagata's party does not depend on him at all for its strength. It is a big official body that is not dependent on skillful leadership. Its coherency is assured by identity of interests in the members of the great organization and its popularity will last as long as it displays administrative ability of a higher order than that shown by its rivals the political party magnates. The compactness of the great official association to-day forms a striking contrast to the disjointed character of the organizations known as political parties, whose members are like a flock of crows that come and go as they please. Marquis Itô's name will always be held in esteem by high and low in this country on account of his personal worth, his many meritorious services and his great talents. But in party organization he has signally failed. The Itô faction is now utterly powerless in the State (*Itô yuru Itô kei naru mono wa, imaya Seijikai ni yite nanka no seiryoku mo yû suru mono ni arazu*); all those who have hitherto depended on the spell attached to the great statesman's name will have henceforth to shift for themselves. Among these the two barons who have lately returned to our shores naturally attract most attention. They will no doubt both make careers for themselves later on, but the position in which they find themselves to-day is so largely the result of the trend of political opinion and the general tendency of affairs in this country that we owe no apology to them for discussing their cases so minutely. We would not be understood as expressing concern for their future nor do we wish them to think that we advocate their entire renunciation of political parties. We do not attach any blame to Marquis Itô for what has happened. The wagging of our political world not even a Marquis Itô can control, and it has wagged in such a way that two promising statesmen are by the force of uncontrollable circumstances left out in the cold. That is all. But it is with the spirit of the age, rather than the destinies of individual statesmen that we are most concerned. Individuals, however strong swimmers they may be, are swept along by irresistible political currents.

#### DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Bright sunshine but blustery winds—typical of March in this portion of Japan—marked the departure of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught for home. The Prince left the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace at 11.30 a.m. on March 16th, being escorted to the railway station by the Imperial Reception Committee, Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, and his staff and a troop of cavalry. The cavalcade duly reached Shinbashi Railway Station and found there the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the Ministers of State, a number of Peers, and high officers of the Army and Navy, who were gathered on the platform to bid *bon voyage* to the distinguished visitor and his suite. The streets of the capital through which he passed were tastefully decorated with British and Japanese flags intertwined and

the citizens tendered His Royal Highness their most enthusiastic cheers. At 11.50 a.m., the Royal train left for Yokohama. At Yokohama Railway Station, a distinguished party were present, including Admiral Kamimura, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station; Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the First Squadron; the Commanders of the *Izumo*, *Yakumo*, *Iwate*, *Asahi*, *Chiyoda*, *Otowa*, *Adzuma*, *Yayeyama*, and six destroyers *Arare*, *Yayoi*, *Ariake*, *Fubuki*, *Oboro*, and *Akebono*, now in Yokohama harbour; Governor Sufu, Secretary Taniguchi, and Councillor Sakata, of Kanagawa-kencho; Mr K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Post Office; Mr. Ishida, Director of the Yokohama Harbour Office, Mayor Ichihara; the British Consul-General, Mr. J. Carey Hall, I.S.O., and his staff; the representatives of various public bodies, etc. Three companies of bluejackets from the *Iwate* were present as a guard of honour under command of Lieutenant Tsuchido. The Royal train arrived at 12.28 p.m. His Royal Highness entered the carriage awaiting him, and in company with Lord Redesdale and General Baron Kuroki drove to the Yokohama United Club through Honcho-dori, Nippon-odori, past the British Consulate and the Kencho, and along the Bund. As His Highness drove along the Bund the *Asahi* fired a salute of twenty-one guns in his honour. At the Y. U. Club the Prince was received by the President and Committee and was shown through the stately building. At 1.10 p.m., His Highness left the Club and drove to the Oriental Palace Hotel, where he was entertained to lunch by members of the British Community. In reply to the toast of his health the Prince said:

I thank you sincerely for your speech, for the kindly sentiments it conveys, and for the good wishes it expresses.

It has been a great privilege to me to have been entrusted by the King of England with the high Mission, now fulfilled, to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, as it has given me the opportunity of seeing a country, whose beauty is proverbial, and of meeting a chivalrous, highly educated and energetic people whose kindness, hospitality and courtesy is beyond expression.

Everywhere, and from everyone, in Japan I have received the warmest and most unaffected welcome, and I sincerely hope that this outburst of goodwill is the expression of sentiment towards our beloved Mother Country, with whom Japan is now so happily allied, and with you I trust it is a good augury for the future.

I shall not fail to convey the expressions of loyalty and goodwill from so many of the subjects of the King in this Empire to His Majesty, whose anxiety for their welfare and prosperity extends equally to those at home and abroad, and who is always glad to hear of the loyal sentiments of those over whom it is his happiness to reign.

It is needless to say that Japanese town and the foreign settlement were fully decorated in honour of the Prince, and that all the vernacular papers published lengthy farewell articles in which they expressed profound thanks for his visit and prayed for his safe and pleasant voyage. All these courtesies were worded in the most poetical terms. All the warships and merchantmen in harbour were fully dressed. At the pier, two companies of bluejackets under Sub-Lieut. Iida were drawn up, the whole of the naval guard being under Commander Yamazaki, of the cruiser *Adzuma*. At half past 2 o'clock, the pier was crowded by foreign residents, Japanese officials and citizens of Yokohama. The band from the Yokosuka naval station was present and played a stirring selection of airs pending the Prince's arrival. At 3 p.m. many beautiful day fire-works were sent up in the enclosure of the Customs. Meanwhile His Royal Highness drove to the pier from the Oriental Palace Hotel and proceeded to the *Empress of Japan*, being warmly cheered by the crowd. General Baron Kuroki, Admiral Togo, and others of the Imperial Reception Committee, Lady MacDonald, and the British Ambassador, and other notables went on board the steamer to bid final farewell. After the last warning bell was rung, the Reception Committee assembled on the pier, and His Royal Highness appeared on the starboard side in company with General Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour,

and Mr. Miles W. Lampson. Mr. Lampson took a snap-shot of the Imperial Reception Committee with his camera and then the Prince taking the camera from Mr. Lampson himself attempted to photograph the Japanese notables—Mr. Nagasaki, Master of the Board of the Ceremonies, Admiral Togo, General Baron Kuroki, and Governor Sufu were in the front line; Messrs. Watanabe and Asada, Masters of Ceremonies in the rear. The incident drew forth another round of cheering. As the ship began to move away from the pier, His Royal Highness appeared on the bridge and stood at salute as the crowd raised a final cheer and waved hats and handkerchiefs. Subsequently as the ship passed through the entrance of the breakwater, fire-works were again discharged liberating various fancy figures.

The warships of the First Squadron under Admiral Kataoka and destroyers escorted the Royal Mail steamer down the Bay, torpedo-boat No. 64 taking the lead.

Previous to his departure from Japan, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught handed to the British Ambassador the sum of five thousand yen for distribution amongst Japanese charities.

On March 15th Baron Ozawa, Vice-Director of the Japan Red Cross Society, waited upon the Prince at the Kasumigaseki Palace and presented him with the medal of the Society. H. R. H. accepted the honorary membership of the Society.

The same day, Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, presented the following address to Marquis Saionji, Premier, expressing the appreciation felt by Prince Arthur of Connaught:—

"Before leaving Japan His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught is anxious to find some means of expressing his deep pleasure and gratitude at the magnificent reception he has received on all sides during his stay in the country, and I therefore have the honour in obedience to the request of His Royal Highness, to transmit the following message to your Excellency:—

The exceptional honours shown by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught struck the keynote of welcome which has re-echoed everywhere throughout the visit.

The kindness and friendship shown by the Imperial Family, the splendid entertainments given by the Ministers of War and Marine, the Business Men of Tokyo, and by the Mayor and Citizens of Tokyo have all been accentuated by the manifestations of cordial welcome which accompanied them.

The warmth and extent of the demonstrations which attended Prince Arthur during the whole of his unofficial tour in Southern Japan touched him very greatly and have made an impression which can never be effaced.

His Royal Highness has duly reported these evidences of friendship and goodwill to His Majesty the King, who has expressed the greatest pleasure and satisfaction at hearing of the magnificent welcome offered to His Special Envoy on the important Mission with which he has been charged.

In leaving this country, where his stay has been rendered so undeniably happy, Prince Arthur cannot help regarding the marks of kindness and welcome shown to him as evidences of the wish to cement the Alliance which now so happily exists between the two countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration."

Prince Arthur decorated Messrs. K. Saigo and K. Uyemura, mayors of Kyoto and Kagoshima respectively, and Major-General H. Aoyama, Commander of the Kyoto Brigade, with the Victorian Order.

#### SNOW.

Morioka, March 16.

Last night snow was experienced here. The weather was very cold.

Gifu, March 16.

Snow commenced falling last night continuing till this morning, the depth being about five inches.

Yamagata, March 17.

Owing to a heavy fall of snow, traffic on the O-u Railway between Fukushima and Yonezawa has been interrupted. Communications were expected to be re-opened on Sunday.

## THE GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

We have received the following from the Brazilian Minister in Tokyo:—

Under the above title and with the apparent and commendable purpose of stimulating Japanese emigration to South America there appeared a few days ago in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* an article, a summary of which was reproduced in the *Japan Times* and the *Japan Mail*, in which mention is made of the progress of Germany in Brazil since the year 1897, not only as to emigration, but as to her commercial expansion in that part of the American Continent.

The writer, however, went too far and certainly exaggerated, not only the present preponderance of Germans in the Brazilian State of Santa Catharina, which he describes as already an *imperium in imperio*, but also the preponderance which he supposes will exist in the future.

Brazil, like all nations of America, is a country which receives immigrants. The extent of territory which all those nations have at their disposal, the smallness of their actual population and specially their reasonable desire to grow, lead to that. It is for this reason that those nations spend every year large sums in order to promote and stimulate foreign immigration.

In that way the northern republic of the United States of America has been put on the footing of a great world power, as she now is, whose example all her sisters on the American Continent try to follow. The present population of Brazil is about twenty millions and her area nine million square kilometers, that is to say, eighteen times as large as that of Japan, France or Spain. There is therefore room enough in Brazil for 400 millions of people to live easily. We receive immigrants mostly from Italy, Portugal, Spain and Germany, and by the constitution of the Republic all children of foreigners born on our soil are Brazilian citizens. If Brazil, which is above all a free and most liberal country, in which there is no State religion, although the great majority of Brazilians are Catholics, shows the greatest tolerance towards the habits and ways of living of the immigrants whom she receives, she does so with the plain purpose of not raising obstacles, but on the contrary of stimulating more and more the incoming of foreigners.

There are no race prejudices in Brazil. Even the negroes, of whom we have a great many, have never been despised by the white people. They enjoy all rights belonging to Brazilian citizenship, not only by law but in fact.

The impression likely to be left in the mind of the reader by the article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is that there exists in the south of the American Continent an extensive territory, which stands in relation to the covetousness of the great European powers as China stood until a short time ago.

The writer shows himself very ill-informed about things American, when he ventures upon such a suggestion. In America foreigners do not absorb anything; they are themselves absorbed by the great mass of their surroundings, when they land on our shores. No one of the sons of the immigrants from the countries above mentioned thinks for one moment of abjuring the country of his birth.

A striking example of what has been said above is found in the Argentine Republic, whose population of five millions includes one million foreigners and, of the remainder, two millions are the descendants of Italians. These do not absorb anything for the country of their ancestors, but on the contrary, have been assimilated by their surroundings. Nobody has ever had any idea of setting up an Italian empire in that prosperous republic, whose presidency has already once been held by an illustrious son of an Italian family, and, as is well known, the number of Germans in Brazil in proportion to the whole population is now, and always will be, much smaller. By the end of this century, as the writer predicts, we shall have received, and let us say *en passant*, with pleasure and profit to our nationality, twenty or thirty millions of Germans, but by that time the descendants of the other Brazilians of Portuguese, Italian and Spanish origin will have increased to a number three or four times as

large. Also the Germans born there will be as good Brazilians as the others.

We have already a prominent son of German parents as a member of the Government, and there is nothing to prevent our having to-morrow as the President of the Republic a descendant from the same stock, if he happens to have the indispensable requisites for such a high position and to be favoured with the vote of the Nation.

Let the writer go on encouraging the emigration of his countrymen to our country. They will be welcome. The Brazilians will receive with open arms to cooperate with them in their work of progress and civilisation the valiant sons of the land of the Rising Sun.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The trial of Mr. Kono and other politicians, who are charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbances, was resumed on March 16th in the Tokyo District Court. Several witnesses were examined.

Matsu Yoshizawa, wife of Fujio Yoshiwa, one of the accused, who was alleged at the first trial to be a spy employed by the Metropolitan Police Office, deposed that on Sept. 18th last, she was summoned to the detectives' section of the Police office. Detective Kano gave her five yen and promised to assist her household to the extent of fifteen yen every month until her husband should be acquitted. At the acquittal of her husband, the office would give him five hundred yen. After two or three days, when she paid a visit to the office with the view of seeing her husband in a detention ward, she received fifty yen from a man who was probably a detective. Messrs Kono and Miyazaki, detectives, told her not to spend money so extravagantly as to attract the attention of the public. Her husband was supplied with foreign food. She added that the policemen told her that her husband was to be sent abroad at official expense if he did not care to stay in Japan after his acquittal.

Mr. Miyazaki, of the Metropolitan Police Office, was examined. Many of his replies were, "I don't know," or "I do not remember." At this stage, Mr. Takagi and a few lawyers employed for the defence referred to previous replies of the detective and insisted that he was committing perjury. They asked the Court to arrest him on a charge of giving false statements.

Mr. Kano, another detective, was also examined. His evidence was almost similar to that of the previous witness.

Finally Mr. S. Miyauchi, a police inspector, and Mr. M. Watanabe, Director of the First Section of the Metropolitan Police Office, were examined. The principal points of their statements were that they could not give details as the enquiries were all connected with secret police affairs. The lawyers for the defence again insisted that the statements of the witnesses were perjured and asked the Court to arrest them at once and to remove them for examination. Public Procurators Anju and Sugimoto contended that their statements could not be dealt with under the Penal Code. The Court rejected the request of the lawyers.

Mr. Takagi, one of the Counsel, said that he could not attend longer as Counsel and at once retired from the Court.

Other Counsel asked the Court to examine Mr. Ikemoto of the *Niroku Shimbun* and five others as witnesses. The Court rejected the request, after which the trial was adjourned till March 23rd.

## CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

On March 16th, in the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case filed by Messrs. Siber Wolf and Co. against the China Mutual S.S. Co. and the Ocean S.S. Co. (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) claiming yen 1,541.80 for short delivery of cargo, was resumed.

The parties' Counsel repeated their statements submitted at the previous proceedings, after which defendants' Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. C. Helm, of Messrs. Helm Bros., and Mr. Hattori, manager of the Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha, as expert witnesses on

the landing of cargo, and plaintiffs' Counsel, called for the presence of Kobayashi, an employee of Capt. Weston. The Court decided to summon the witnesses required by the plaintiffs' Counsel. The case was adjourned till March 27th.

## A COLLISION CASE.

The Osaka Court of First Instance gave judgment on Tuesday in the action brought by the family of the late Rev. H. G. Appenzeller against the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for compensation for that gentleman's death in a steamer collision. The Court ordered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to pay yen 8,000 each to Mrs. Appenzeller and her four children.

Mr. Appenzeller was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission at Seoul, and in voyaging from Chemulpo to Mokpo, in 1902, on board the O.S.K. steamer *Kumagata Maru*, a collision occurred with the same Company's *Kusumoto Maru* on or about June 13, when he was drowned. Various litigation took place, but last year the present suit was filed, asking damages of yen 110,000 for the widow and children, the amount being fixed on the basis of the lost emolument of the missionary and consolation damages of yen 6,000 apiece to each of the five members of deceased's family. Mr. Masujima appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Sanagawa of Osaka for defendants and the case was ably argued on both sides with the result stated.—*Kobe Herald*.

## CLAIM FOR INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

The hearing of a case filed by Mr. George R. Davis, President of the Manchester Assurance Co., Manchester, Great Britain, against Mr. H. C. Litchfield, Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon, of Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., claiming yen 17,026.35, was resumed on March 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Mr. Arthur Kingdon, son of the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon, was summoned as a witness at the request of the plaintiffs' Counsel.

Defendant's Counsel presented an objection to the witness on the ground that he had a close connection with the estate and consequently should not be examined as a witness in the case.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that during his father's life time, Mr. Arthur Kingdon attended to the business books of the insurance transactions of the plaintiff. According to Clause 4 of Art. 299 of Civil Code Procedure Mr. Kingdon might be examined as a witness.

Defendant's Counsel insisted on his objection in accordance with Clause 4 of Art. 298 of the Code and contended that Mr. Kingdon was directly interested in the estate.

The Court decided not to examine Mr. Kingdon, after which plaintiffs' Counsel asked the Court to summon a competent accountant to examine the business books used by the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon while acting as agent of the Manchester Assurance Co. The Court consented to the request.

The hearing was adjourned *sine die*.

## THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A POET.

The first trial of Takebayashi Osaburo (formerly Noguchi Osaburo; he was recently divorced from the Noguchi family and as a result, his register was returned to his original house) took place on March 19th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Imanura and Public Procurator Shimidzu. Messrs. Hanai, Ogawa, Saito, Harada, Sasaki, Ohara and Indo, lawyers, were employed for the defence.

The Public Procurator made a statement in which he referred to the various charges: (1) the murder of a youth named Kawai Sosuke; (2) the forgery of official and private letters; (3) the murder of the well-known poet, Noguchi Neisai, elder brother of the accused's former wife; (4) the murder of Tsudzuki, a drug merchant.

After the conclusion of the speech by the Public Procurator, a lengthy examination took place. The accused said that after becoming acquainted with Soye, the younger sister of Mr. Noguchi Neisai, he found that the poet was suffering from leprosy. He immediately endeavoured to find a remedy for the disease, and read several books



with reference to medicine in the Uyeno Library with a view to treating the patient. His efforts, however, were futile. Referring to the allegation that the accused murdered the youth, Kawai Sosuke, and cut off a portion of his flesh and made soup from it to give to his patient, the Court asked the accused whether he found an old story on these lines while reading the books in the library. The accused replied that he did not find any story that human flesh was a good remedy for leprosy. He contended that he did not know of the murder of the youth. As to the suspicion that he forged a certificate of the Foreign Language School, he refused to admit the charge. The examination was extended to the murder of the poet. The accused said that what he had stated at the preliminary examination was all baseless. Finally he confessed that he murdered the drug merchant by strangling him.

At this stage, the trial was adjourned till April 6th.

#### APPEAL OF A POLICEMAN.

The appeal of Y. Imuda, a police officer of the Honjo Station, Tokyo, has been dismissed in the Tokyo Appeal Court. This officer, it may be remembered, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having assaulted a man and inflicted severe injuries on him with his sword during the disturbances with reference to the peace treaty.

#### CLAIM FOR CHIP-BRAID.

The hearing of a case in which R. Tanaka, a chip-braid merchant, claims yen 696.83 from Messrs Carlowitz and Co., was resumed on March 22nd in the Yokohama District Court.

Y. Sudzuki, a farmer residing in the village of Chofu, near Shinagawa, was examined as a witness. He deposed that he was employed by the plaintiff from the middle of October, 1904, to the end of November, 1905. While in that employment, he had to carry chip-braid or other similar goods to the office of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. and other foreign firms. Referring to Exhibit A 2-3, witness stated that the plaintiff gave him a memorandum whenever he was ordered to carry merchandise to a foreign firm. The note was in counterfoil. One half was an invoice and the other was a receipt to be signed by the receiver of the goods. As he did not understand English, he could not say exactly which were the receipts returned by Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. duly signed. In October last, he carried five cars of chip-braid to the defendant firm.

Cross-examined by the defendants' Counsel, witness said that the plaintiff ordered from K. Ishiwatari, a chip-braid manufacturer in the village of Rokugo, Kawasaki, whenever the former received orders from foreign firms. He did not know anything about the agreement between the manufacturer and the plaintiff.

At this stage, the Court decided to summon K. Ishiwatari, for whose presence the defendants' Counsel had asked the Court at the previous hearing.

The case was adjourned till March 31st.

#### CLAIM FOR SALARY.

In the Yokohama Local Court a case filed by a Chinaman named Ching Supao, No. 3,178, Negishi, Yokohama, against Mr. John W. Cain, the representative of the Yangtze Insurance Association, No. 70, came up on March 22nd.

Plaintiff was absent and unrepresented and defendant was represented by Mr. H. Nakamura.

The purport of the plaintiff's petition was that the Chinaman was employed by Mr. Cain from August, 1903, to July 31st, 1905. When he left, the defendant did not pay his salary, forty yen for the last month.

Plaintiff's claim was dismissed on the ground that he was absent and unrepresented.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Colonels R. Hasegawa and S. Ofu have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Mr. Yamada, Japanese Consul in Lyons, wired on March 17th to the Foreign Office that a good

business in raw silk was being done and prices were steady.

Fire broke out on March 15th in Matsue destroying two hundred and fifty houses.

The training squadron under Rear-Admiral Shimamura left Shanghai on March 16th.

The first section of the Peking-Kalgan railway, from Fengtai to Nankao, is now open to traffic.

It is officially announced that the *Ikoma*, a sister ship to the cruiser *Tsukuba*, will be launched on April 9th at Kure.

The *Kumano Maru* and seven other transports have been released at Ujina. Before the end of March, seven other transports will be discharged.

Mrs. Luke, author of the well known hymn, "I think when I read that sweet story of old," died at her home, Newport, Isle of Wight, on the 2nd ult, aged 97.

An official telegram says that the withdrawal of the soldiers through Liushutung was completed on March 14th. Some ten detachments now remain in Manchuria.

The death is announced, at Buenos Aires, of President Quintana of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Quintana was the Delegate from Argentine at the International Congress held in Washington.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, new commander of the British Squadron in China seas, in succession to Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, arrived at Hongkong on March 14th, by the cruiser *King Alfred*.

A youth named T. Konishi, from Kyoto, attempted to commit suicide on March 19th at a small hotel called Shimura in Takashima-cho, Yokohama, severely injuring himself in the breast with a revolver. Monetary difficulties are reported to have been the cause.

In reporting the launch of the new N.Y.K. steamer *Ishikari Maru* (1,100) at the Kawasaki Dockyard on Wednesday, the *Kobe Herald* takes occasion to remark that the Kawasaki Company is building at present nine gunboats of the *Kiang Yuen* type, of 700 tons each, and four 2nd class torpedo boats, for the Imperial Chinese Government; three 3,500 ton passenger boats for the N.Y.K., and two 2,500 ton vessels of similar class for the O.S.K. The Company also has in hand one despatch boat and four more torpedo-boat destroyers for the Japanese Government.

No man in the Church better deserves the honour of a Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral than the Rev. W. Carlile, who has been offered the position from which Canon Paget is about to retire on becoming Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich. Mr. Carlile's work as honorary organising secretary of the Church Army has been of a character to evoke the admiration of everyone interested in the problem of the unemployed, and their Majesties have been foremost in encouraging his magnificent efforts among the "submerged tenth." To Mr. Carlile can be applied in full measure the description of "muscular Christianity." There is nothing pauperising about the methods of the Church Army; its chief has no sympathy with the loafer and the professional tramp. A readiness to work is the "open sesame" to the benefits of this most practical organisation.

The *Anglo-Russian* tells the following awful story of how Russian sanitary officers, collecting the wounded, put aside for burial those of them who in their opinion were not likely to recover. One of these "should be buried" now speaks as follows:—

After each battle the sanitaries would mark with red paint those wounded who were to be taken away for treatment, and with black paint those apparently hopelessly wounded who were to be left on the field and buried with the dead. I myself was lying on the ground when a hand touched me, and then proceeded to fetch the black paint. I fully realised my fate, and said: "I may recover. How can you act like this?" "Have you money?" the man asked. "Yes," I replied. "How much?" "Ten roubles." "Give them to

me." He just managed to put the money in his pocket and was stretching out his hand for the red paint, when tra-a-akh—the enemy's shrapnell struck him dead! I lay and listened, but not a sound came from him. Then I thought why should I lose my money, and gathering strength I crept up to him, and began to search his pockets, when, to my astonishment, I found not only my ten roubles, but more than 300! The soldier's statement about burying alive the hopelessly wounded is corroborated by many more eye-witnesses, who tell of it as of quite an ordinary occurrence.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE UYENO CONCERT AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In this morning's issue you quote an article from the *Jiji Shimpō* dealing with the Uyeno Concert scare. In his article the writer still keeps up the farce of pretending that the feeling of nervousness started with the audience and led to the breaking up of the performance. Your own report at the time, which also supported this view, was written either with a desire to modify the facts, or by a reporter who received his information second-hand. Why this concealment and repeated perversion of what really took place? The only explanation seems to be a desire to prevent the Japanese officials from appearing ridiculous, but if so it is unjust to the audience that they should be saddled with the charge of having caused such an abrupt termination of what promised to be an exceptionally good concert. Is it for a moment likely that residents in the Far East, accustomed to earthquakes and harped almost to indifference, would have shown the white feather in the presence of a Royal visitor owing to a feeling of "nervousness"? Has a meeting ever before been abandoned for such an absurd reason? There is only one answer to such a question. Reuter's "version," as you term it, is the truth, and everyone present would endorse what was stated. I stand open to correction, but I believe the facts are these:—

A messenger from the Imperial Household Department came in during the performance and walking up to a Japanese in some way connected with the British Embassy held a whispered conversation with him. This gentleman, an interpreter, I believe, then spoke to Sir Claude MacDonald, who thereupon addressed the Prince. Shortly after this His Highness accompanied by the Princesses and attended by his suite left the hall—not "slipped out," as asserted. It was assumed by most that he had retired for refreshments, and the audience kept their seats in expectation of his return. To the general regret a request was made by persons moving amongst the audience that we should leave as quietly as possible, since word had just been received from the meteorological office that the seismograph was acting in a peculiar way and that an exceptionally severe shock was expected at any moment. Although many were dubious as to the "foretelling" powers of the office yet it was thought wise to follow the advice given, especially when it was stated that the performance would be discontinued. To maintain that the audience was the first to show anxiety or desire to leave is a deliberate misstatement of facts. The simplest way is to ask the favour of an interview with Sir Claude MacDonald and give his "version" without any journalistic distortion or suppression.

Did a messenger arrive from the Imperial Household Department or was it merely a badger in the Imperial livery? Did the Prince "slip away" unnoticed? Who made the first move, the audience or the Prince? Is it true that Prince Arthur wished to remain but was urged to leave? Did the meteorological office want to "save face" over its unfulfilled prediction, or was it a hoax, pure and simple? Now, the Japanese do not indulge in practical jokes of this description, and, further, they would not be so wanting in courtesy as to play jokes upon a royal guest. The messenger from the Imperial Household should inform the public how he came to be hoaxed, or how his superiors were. Later on we should like to know how the *Mail* and *Jiji Shimpō* were "hoaxed" into giving reports so utterly at variance with facts.

Yours truly,

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

##### "THE PEARL BUDDHA."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Here is the end of a letter which has come from an American friend of mine. "If you have any knowledge of a 'Pearl Buddha,' I shall be grateful for information concerning it; a friend wishes to know about it." I have enquired here and there about a Pearl Buddha, but in vain. If you, or any of your readers know anything about it I shall be very grateful for the information.

I would also take advantage of this opportunity to

apprise the Rev. W. H. Smart that he is not the only foreign missionary in Fukushima Ken. Some thirty years ago, one or two Catholic missionaries took up their residence in Wakamatsu, Aizu. Though Aizu is part of Fukushima Ken, it has not this year, comparatively speaking, suffered so severely from the famine as have other districts. Nevertheless apart from some villages in Yamaguchi, distress is deep everywhere. Some children cannot go to school because they have no clothes, and many others are simply clad in tatters, the cast off remnants of their elders' clothing. One cannot help calling to mind as we see these poor little children the words of the great Cardinal Manning:

Children's tears not wiped away,  
Call upon God as loud as blood shed on the ground.

Yours very faithfully, F. F. CORGIER,  
Miss. Ap.  
Wakamatsu, Aizu, Fukushima-Ken.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### BRITISH REVENUE SURPLUS.

London, March 15.  
The British revenue returns indicate the probability of the current year ending with a surplus of about £900,000 above the estimates. *The Times* anticipates that according to present appearances there will be a surplus of £1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1906-1907.

#### CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, answering a question in the House of Commons, explained that the abrogation of the Chinese convention dealing with coolie labour would require the assent of China, as it would affect emigration to the Straits Settlements and Burmah, which were included in the Convention. So far as the Transvaal was concerned the Convention could be rendered a dead-letter by the Consuls resuming the powers delegated to the emigration agents.

#### THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the conference at Algeciras have been suspended and a rupture of negotiations is imminent. It is expected that the various Governments will now negotiate directly.

#### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution in favour of old age pensions. Mr. Asquith accepted the principle of the resolution but said the reform depended upon a reduction in expenditure.

#### AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Washington Senate has passed a resolution asking for full details as to the killing of women and children in the Philippines.

#### CHINESE LICENSES.

It has been stated that the intention with regard to the importation of Chinese to the Transvaal is that as soon as the outstanding licenses are completed British Consuls in China shall be instructed to cease co-operation. Mr. Chamberlain has uttered a warning to the Government against their entering upon the dangerous policy of interfering with the vital interests of self-governing colonies.

#### BRITISH POLITICS AND CHINESE LABOUR.

London, March 16.  
Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, demonstrated the Government's intention to put an end to the exportation of Chinese to the Transvaal as soon as the out-standing licences have all been used up. First, British Consuls in China would

be instructed to cease their co-operation in the business; secondly, the Government would veto any proposals that might be submitted by the Transvaal (when it obtained responsible self-government) if the proposals were considered by the Imperial Government derogatory to the fundamental principles of liberty and decency. He urged that the mine-owners should "cease wringing their hands," and turn their energy to discover some "less unnatural" substitute for Chinese labour.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain concurred with each other in warning the Government against entering on a dangerous policy of interfering with the vital affairs of a self-governing colony.

#### THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, March 17.  
Major Seeley's motion to reduce the British Army by ten thousand men was rejected in the House of Commons by a vote of 296 to 56.

(Note—Major Seeley's motion was introduced by way of protest, because the Army estimates showed no substantial reduction. The estimates for 1906-7 are set at £29,976,000, this being a decrease of £17,000 on the last Estimates, despite the fact that an additional £220,000 has been put apart for reserves. It is expected that the reservists will reach a total of £122,000. For stores and clothing the amount to be laid out is £290,000.)

#### THE PHILIPPINES.

General Woods' report concerning the fighting in the Philippines has been submitted to the Senate in Washington and led to a heated debate in which accusations of massacre were reiterated.

#### RUSSIAN GRAND DUCAL ENVOY.

The Tsar is sending a Grand Duke on a mission to Japan. Japan will send an Imperial Prince to Russia.

#### THE SOKOTO RISING.

Later.  
The Mahdi of Sokoto has been crushed after heavy fighting. The Mahdi is reported to have been killed.

#### CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The attitude of the peasants in many parts of France with regard to the inventorying of Church property is causing much uneasiness to the new Government.

#### A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

A collision has occurred between the north-bound and the south-bound expresses on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, near Portland. One hundred and fifty perished, being mostly roasted to death in the burning cars.

#### HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

London, March 18.  
At Buda-pest the Government has dissolved the executive committee of the Coalition parties on the ground that they are exciting sedition.

#### THE RAILWAY HORROR.

Only 40 people were killed in the last American railway disaster, including 15 burned to death.

#### SOUTH AFRICA AND THE CHINESE.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, especially his threat of imposing the veto, has aroused indignation throughout South Africa.

#### A PREMATURE REPORT.

In St. Petersburg it is said that the Tsar has denied that he intends sending a Grand Duke to Japan.

#### THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

London, March 19.  
The census of the German empire, taken

on December 1, 1905, shows the population to be 60,605,183.

[NOTE.—The Census for 1900 showed the population of the German empire to be 56,367,178.—ED. J. M.]

#### ALGECIRAS.

The Algeciras conference continues at a complete standstill.

The Swiss authorities are gravely annoyed at the Austro-German proposal to appoint a Swiss Inspector-General of Police without first consulting the Federal authorities.

#### JAPAN FAMINE FUND IN MELBOURNE.

London, March 20.  
The Lord Mayor of Melbourne has opened a Japanese Famine Fund. The subscriptions so far amount to £1,300.

#### JAPANESE SAILORS IN ENGLAND.

The Corporation of the City of London will entertain at the Guildhall the Japanese sailors who are coming to man the new battleships *Kashima* and *Katori*. The Lord Mayor will give a luncheon to the officers at the Mansion House.

#### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Count Lamsdorff (Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs), gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Motono (the new Japanese Minister to Russia). The British *Chargé d'Affaires* and other diplomats were present. The Tsar receives Mr. Motono in audience without waiting for the arrival of his credentials.

#### RUSSIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that surveys are to begin this Spring for a railway from Tashkent to Toms.

#### THE FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

London, March 20.  
Four thousand six hundred strikers at Courrières reject the concessions offered and are becoming disorderly.

#### MOB OUTRAGES IN POLAND.

Outrages and disorders are constantly taking place in Poland. An armed mob attacked a prison in the centre of Warsaw and released the political prisoners. A warder was killed and two were wounded.

A passenger train was deliberately derailed and nine persons were injured. One hundred and twenty pounds of dynamite were discovered under a bridge.

#### THE ALGECIRAS DEADLOCK.

Later.  
The deadlock continues at Algeciras. The French and Germans are each waiting for the other to make the next move.

#### THE PHILIPPINES ALLEGED MASSACRE.

General Wood's report with regard to the fighting in the Philippines is considered in Washington to exculpate the troops from the charges of massacre.

#### PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have sailed from Karachi for Egypt.

#### KITE-FLYING FOR THE ARMY.

Benader, the kite-flying expert, has been appointed to instruct the British army at a salary of six hundred yearly.

#### VISCOUNT HAYASHI'S ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF.

London, March 21.  
Viscount Hayashi's departure from London was the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of good feeling. Enormous crowds thronged the station, and assembled on the platform were some of England's most prominent men, among them being

Sir E. Barrington, representing Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary of State, Lord Lansdowne, etc.

#### DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Twenty armed men entered a bank in Moscow during business hours, over-awed the employees and carried off 850,000 roubles unmolested.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### FRENCH POLICY.

London, March 15.

It is reported from Paris that the new Ministry adheres to the foreign policy of its predecessor, particularly with regard to Morocco.

#### THE CHURCH TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

In many places in France the peasants are resisting the carrying out of the provisions of the Separation Law.

#### END OF THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

London, March 19.

It is reported from Karachi that the Prince and Princess of Wales finished their tour on Monday. They are immensely impressed with all they saw. The Prince in a farewell speech spoke appreciatively of the officials and sympathized greatly with the people of the land.

#### RUSSIAN POLITICS.

London, March 20.

News from St. Petersburg is to the effect that terrorism is increasing in connection with the country elections to the *Douma*, owing to the attitude of the workmen.

The *Douma* elections in St. Petersburg proved a fiasco.

#### THE ALGERIRAS CONFERENCE.

London, March 22.

It is reported from Paris that the German diplomatic endeavour to represent the Powers as abandoning France regarding Morocco has proved futile. The instructions of the British representative show matters to be to the contrary, while Count Lamsdorf declares that Russia will support her ally, and that Germany's suggestions are false.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")  
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

London, March 20.

According to Prince von Radolin, German Ambassador in Paris, M. Bourgeois, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has in an interview with him said that France will not make any further concessions to Germany and that King Edward and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, had promised to afford sufficient assistance to France.

#### THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

Washington, March 21.

The general elections for the Russian National Assembly have taken place. Russian officials obstruct the voting of Radicals.

#### VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

London, March 21.

Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, left today for home.

#### MANCHURIAN TRADE.

In connexion with the alleged discouragement by the Japanese of British trade in Manchuria, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has stated in Parliament that Great Britain is unable to make any alteration in the Japanese treaty with regard to the Manchurian occupation, and that he had given instructions to Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, to ask the Japanese Foreign Office why the Japanese at Dairen imposed a tax on British and American cigarettes.

(FROM THE "OSAKA MAINICHI.")  
THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Paris, March 19.

The Berlin papers, inspired by the German Government, are expressing the belief that in consequence of the establishment of the new French

Cabinet the conclusion of a Franco-German rapprochement must be expected.

#### THE SOUDAN.

London, March 19.

The British expeditionary force to the Soudan is being concentrated at Kano to deal with the aborigines at Emil and Hadejiya, who are offering stubborn resistance.

#### THE FUTURE USE OF CAVALRY.

Talking of the arm of cavalry and shock tactics reminds the military correspondent of the *Globe* that there is an article in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by a French officer, General Negrier, on the lessons of the late war. It is interesting, but not convincing, he says, and it cannot help accentuating the difference of opinion which already exists as to the rôle of cavalry in modern war. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? "One cannot help sympathising—says the writer—with the British cavalry officer in his desire to take to heart and profit by the lessons of the war when his tutors are at cross purposes. I think I am right in saying that Sir Ian Hamilton, in his book, holds the view that neither the Russian nor Japanese cavalry did anything; but that if they had been trained to act as good solid infantry they might, when dismounted, have done good work on either the Russian or Japanese side. This is the view held by the French General Negrier in his article. Like Ian Hamilton, he holds the view that cavalry, as cavalry, are no longer of much value in modern war. The Russians, of course, endorsed that opinion in a general way, by arming their cavalry with the rifle and bayonet and teaching them to fight on foot. The advantages which ought to have accrued to them in consequence are explained away by saying that they were not taught to shoot straight. This may be true to some extent, because the Russian soldier is universally admitted to be the worst shot in any Army in Europe; he gets but few rounds for practice, and these are fired mostly in volleys, which are the negation of accuracy. After reading Ian Hamilton's book, and General Negrier's article, one ought to be persuaded to the view that cavalry as such are obsolete, and that their great use in modern war is as a sort of glorified species of mounted infantry only. But the able letter of the special correspondent of *The Times* in August last puts another complexion on the matter. He was well qualified to form a sound opinion, and held the view that the need for cavalry on both sides during the war was very great. The Russian cavalry, trained only to fight on foot, threw away their most valuable weapon, mobility; while on the other hand even the microscopic force of Japanese cavalry, indifferently mounted, was able to hold the Russians throughout the campaign. At Mukden well handled, hard riding cavalry, lancers or swordsmen, might have ridden over the Japanese infantry time after time, and the battle might have proved a drawn one. The Japanese, at all events, thoroughly believe that genuine cavalry, and plenty of them, are essential to an army. I am glad to notice the same spirit in our new cavalry journal. British cavalry officers attach full importance to the rifle and to fighting on foot, but they believe that the need for cavalry armed and trained in orthodox cavalry fashion, and handled in a manner consistent with cavalry tradition, has not diminished. This is in quite a contrary spirit to the French General Negrier, who demands the complete reorganisation of the French cavalry. He urges that tradition, the pride

of the horse soldier, his smartness and dash, must all give way, and be replaced by men taught to ride merely for purposes of more rapid movement from one place to another."

#### LIFE IN MOROCCO.

The Babel-al-Maghreb, or Land of the Setting Sun, has ever possessed great fascination for the more adventurous of artists. Writing in the *English Illustrated Magazine* on this subject, Mr. Frank Scudamore says the light, the glowing colour, the infinite varieties of type and costume, and the kaleidoscopic conditions that would seem to govern daily existence have in themselves an irresistible charm to which the spice of very real danger, inseparable from travel in the land of the Sheriffs, adds a captivating flavour.

It is a runner who carries your mails in Morocco, a humble creature whose sole earthly possessions are a loin-cloth and a length of dry rope, part of which latter he ties every night to his great toe when fatigue compels him to snatch a few hours' sleep, and sets fire to the other end of it so that he may be awakened when the burning yarn reaches his foot. These carriers cover hundreds of miles of country in an incredibly brief space of time; they swim rivers, they cross almost impassable mountain passes to gain a few hours by a short cut, they battle often with choking dust-storms or not less choking swarms of locusts, which they may meet on their way, enduring every hardship of cold and thirst and fatigue, and all to gain a wage at which the most destitute of unemployed in this country would snort a contemptuous refusal.

In truth, Morocco is a strange land in every aspect of the life of its people; a country of vast potentialities from an agricultural point of view, whose rolling plains might, in given conditions, easily be converted in a granary for Europe. Yet so long as it remains under the pretended government of its native rulers it can never be other than a hot-bed of inter-tribal strife, of recurrent rebellions against the so-called chief authority, and the happy home of every form of brigandage, pillage, and rapine. It is not too much to say that every Moorish village, is at war with its neighbours on either side, the most pregnant cause of strife being the abduction by one or the other of the reigning local beauties. Nor is any more of peace to be found under the black goat skin tents of the nomad Kabyles.

The Sultan himself is in supreme authority just where he happens to be, and to the extent of his reaching power of his armed fist. He is, perforce, his own tax collector, and ranges the country surrounded by a ragged army of some 2,500 to 3,000 men.

The stay of the Sultan and his army in any given place is determined by the amount of unjust to be extorted from the district, and by the powers of resistance of the district to that extortion. And during that sojourn many are the horrors that are perpetrated. The flogging, the hacking off hands or feet, and the tossings—to fall head downwards—by the Sultan's skilled executioners of those unfortunates who fail to satisfy His Majesty's demands. At length, however, the district being sufficiently bled, the order is given for departure, and some day at dawn the great horde of robbers, laden and fattened with loot, streams out again over the plain to fresh pastures. The Sultan has passed, the Lord has gone, and has left behind him villages impoverished, many subjects without hands, or feet, or eyes, and not a few widows and orphans, and above everything all hearts aching with agonised sense of injustice, and burning with fierce, but impotent lust of revenge.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Iwate*, (38), Japanese Cruiser, 9,906, 15th March.—Inland Sea.  
*Yakumo*, (36), Japanese Cruiser, 9,800, 15th March, Inland Sea.  
*Adzuma*, (36), Japanese Cruiser, 9,456, 15th March.—Inland Sea.  
*Otowa*, (14), Japanese Cruiser, 2,900, 15th March.—Inland Sea.  
*Den of Mains*, British steamer, 2,971, P. Singer, 16th March.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 16th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 17th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Jawa*, British steamer, 2,632, S. Barcham, 17th Mar.—London via ports, and Kobe, 16th March, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.



*Australian*, British steamer, 1,774, W. G. McArthur, 17th March,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Corney & Co.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Yanai-uchi, 17th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Skrumstad*, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 17th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 18th March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th March, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 19th March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 27th Feb., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Prinz Waldemar*, German steamer, 1,737, C. Woltemas, 19th March,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 13th March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Suzuki, 19th March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Honick Hall*, British steamer, 2,378, Harry, 19th March,—Rangoon, Rice.—C. Illies & Co.

*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Imura, 19th March,—Formosa, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Tjima*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 20th March,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Monarch*, British steamer, 4,776, J. Williams, 20th March,—Meiji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 20th March,—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Taiwan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 20th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 21st March,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 21st March,—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Agamemnon*, British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 21st March,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, Kobe, 20th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kawachi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Petersen, 21st March,—Ujina, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Colombo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,914, S. Soyeda, 21st March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dacia*, German steamer, 2,226, Brock, 22nd March,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 17th March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Sembole*, British tank steamer, 3,797, Whyte, 22nd March,—Kobe, General.—Corney & Co.

*Kuwamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 22nd March,—Otaru via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Diamond*, (16), British Flagship, 1,100, Capt. Herbert W. Savory, 22nd May,—Hongkong.

## DEPARTURES.

*Changsha*, British steamer, 1,463, Thos. Moore, 16th March,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Shimano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curran, 16th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 16th March,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Choko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,216, M. Nishigori, 16th March,—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Iwara*, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 16th March,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Pera*, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentine, 16th March,—Marseilles and London via Philippines, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Pravkhan*, British steamer, 1,640, W. F. Turner, 16th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manchu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,284, D. Mori, 16th March,—Rangoon, Ballast.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Falk*, Norwegian steamer, 448, L. Wetlesen, 16th March,—Mojji, Ballast.—Helm Bros., Ltd.

*Zoroaster*, British steamer, 2,384, John Evan, 16th March,—Mojji, Ballast.—Corney & Co.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,226, W. N. James, 17th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 17th March,—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Bayern*, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 17th March,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Asahi* (50), Japanese battleship, 15,445, 17th March,—Yokosuka.

*Vienna*, British steamer, 2,653, L. White, 17th Mar.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Australian*, British steamer, 1,784, W. G. McArthur, 17th March,—Sydney via ports, General.—Corney & Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 18th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Denbighshire*, British steamer, 2,489, W. A. Evans, 18th March,—Vladivostok via Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Oscar II.*, Norwegian steamer, 1,999, R. Wilhelmssen, 18th March,—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Adsuma*, (36), Japanese cruiser, 9,456, 19th March,—Yokosuka.

*Chihaya* (6), Japanese Despatch vessel, 1,250, 19th March,—Yokosuka.

*Iwate* (38), Japanese cruiser, 9,906, 19th March,—Yokosuka.

*Otowa* (14), Japanese cruiser, 2,900, 19th March,—Yokosuka.

*Yakumo* (36), Japanese cruiser, 9,800, 19th March,—Yokosuka.

*Skrumstad*, Norwegian steamer, 860, O. Hansen, 19th March,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shimosa*, British steamer, 2,620, A. E. Chaplin, 19th March,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 19th March,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kisakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,470, K. Yoshida, 19th March,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Knight Errant*, British steamer, 4,779, John Kendall, 20th March,—Vladivostok via Murooran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 20th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamai-uchi, 20th March,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Prinz Waldemar*, German steamer, 1,737, C. Woltemas, 20th March,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Loch Tay*, British steamer, 3,416, J. Stephen, 21st March,—Rangoon via Singapore, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Suzuki, 21st March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 21st March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Shikoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,006, T. Koyama, 21st March,—Vladivostok, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Imura, 21st March,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 22nd March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 881, N. Nielsen, 22nd March,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tjima*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 22nd March,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. E. Cuenin, Miss Helen Goerin, Mr. L. S. Uchigaki, Mr. G. Brockmann, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mr. W. A. Coddell, Mrs. Coddell, Mr. S. Fulcher, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. Allie Irick, Mr. A. Hilles, and Mr. H. Wagner, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. Geo. S. Andres, Mr. Walter A. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Rev. W. B. Godbey, Mr. T. C. Longstaff, Mr. C. Smith, Miss H. Limby, Mr. A. S. Lambert, Mr. Chan Ka Leung, Surg. Bergher, I.R.N., Surg. Lehmjuel, I.R.N., Mr. E. Nakano, Mr. W. Abe, and Mr. H. Itabara, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. Freeman, Mr. David Kiscock, Mr. R. B. Weeding, Mrs. A. M. Richardson and 3 children, Mr. B. Wrapp, Miss M. Richardson and amah, Mr. H. M. Wheeler, Mr. H. Tanaka, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss A. L. Howe, and Miss F. H. Gordon, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Claire R. Bowle, Mrs. J. H. Pike, Mr. A. E. Tilston, Mrs. A. E. Tilston, and Miss E. Witherby, in cabin. For Manila:—Admiral J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, U.S.N., Mr. G. W. Morton, Mr. A. J. Cottrell, Mr. Vincent Surr, Mr. Vincent Glerio, Mr. Hector Lugiara, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. Dykeman, Mr. E. L. Barthel, Mr. W. J. D. Young, and Mrs. W. J. D. Young, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. C. E. Russell, Mr. J. E. Russell, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Cahill, Dr. W. B. Armstrong, Mrs. H. D. Ellis, Dr. K. Shiga, Mr. A. Newham, Mr. Lo Hok Kop, Mr. Lau Chuck Shek, Mr. Lau Pang Shi, Mr. Hu Yu Kai, Mr. Fung Yu Nam, Mr. Leung, and Mr. She Wing Ki, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Lord Redesdale, K.C.V.O., C.B., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., C.G.V.O., General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., Col. Arthur Davidson, C.V.O., C.B., Captain W. Wyndham, Mr. Miles Lampson, Capt. C. Aubert, Mr. J. D. Auld, Mr. Calkeon, Lieut. Dresser, Mr. Drew, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Reginald Dyson; Mrs. Reginald Dyson, Miss M. H. Fee, Mr. C. F. Fonday, Mr. Gool, Mr. W. Heinemann, Mr. Hellier, Mr. C. W. Hodgson, Mr. O. Hoerler, Mr. Laffin, Mr. E. Lekebusch, Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. A. L. Malins, Mr. J. E. Norton, Bishop W. F. Oldham, Mr. Potter, Mr. J. J. Rafferty, Mrs. J. J. Rafferty and child, Mr. R. J. Smardon, Capt. R. M. G. Tolloch, Capt. Vaughan, Rev. C. Gordon Vaudin, R.N., Mr. C. R. de la Vergue, Mrs. C. R. de la Vergue, Mr. Weissmuller, Mr. H. W. Wickins, Mrs. E. A. Wood, Mr. R. W. N. Wood, and Mr. Woollard, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. Helm, Miss Neville, Mr. Kulh, Mr. A. ex. Roux, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Gysin, Mr. J. Tornoe, Capt. Olsen, Mr. Alex. Lukacs, Mr. J. L. Jensen, Mrs. E. Kuhn, Miss Carol Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Orth, Mr. Parks, Mr. Shaw, Mr. F. G. Morse, Mr. A. Serno, Mr. Winkins, Mrs. A. Waldan Rettig, Mrs. Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Vant and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kennan, Count Miniscalchi, Mrs. T. E. Hurst-Hodgson and daughters, Mrs. R. H. Palmer, Mrs. Blundell, Master Blundell, Mr. C. E. Manton, Mr. S. Herzberg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Haynes, Mr. H. Nakao, Mr. M. Naruse, Mr. Pohl, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Micksch and child, Mr. Georges Tchairides, Mr. Albert Haim, Mr. Hue Chi Man, Mr. F. Cserry, Mr. A. C. Newcomer and son, Mr. Th. Jansen, Mr. Anton Olsen, and 3 Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Pera*, for London via ports:—Mr. W. H. Percival, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. L. Barthel, Miss Claire R. Bowle, Mr. A. J. Cottrell, Admiral J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., Mr. G. Dykeman, Miss F. M. Gordon, Miss A. L. Howe, Mr. Hector Luzuriaga, Mr. G. W. Morton, Mr. Vincent Oletario, Mrs. J. H. Pike, Mr. Vincent Surr, Mr. A. F. Tilton, Mrs. A. F. Tilton, Lieut. J. I. Tompkins, U.S.N., Miss E. Witherby, Mr. W. J. D. Young, Mrs. W. J. D. Young, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mr. James Charlesworth, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Mr. B. C. Howard, Rev. H. Pedley, Mr. C. B. Perkins, Mrs. C. B. Perkins, and Mr. R. J. Tobin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. Abe, Mr. Geo. S. Andres, Surg. Bergher, I.R.N., Mr. W. T. Briggs, Dr. J. P. De Bruler, U.S.N., Mr. F. Coduri, Mr. Edwin Grunow, Rev. W. B. Godbey, Mr. S. Horii and servant, Mr. H. Itabara, Mr. G. Kasimirovich, Mr. M. Kawabe, Mr. T. Kosugi, Mr. A. S. Lambert, Surg. Lehmkul, I.R.N., Mr. Chan Ki Lung, Miss H. Limby, Mr. T. G. Longstaff, Mr. Carlo Michet, Mrs. H. Murakami, Mr. F. Nakano, Mr. A. T. Nesmeloff, Mr. B. H. Paddock, Mr. A. Preston, Mr. Alfred Pazolt, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. W. A. Smith, Mr. T. Suzuki, Mr. Y. Tasaka, and Capt. W. E. B. Thorsen, in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Siberia*, for San Francisco, 14th March:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	209
Siber, Wolff & Co.	206
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.	58
Varenne & Co.	56
F. Strahler & Co.	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	491
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	177
Doshin Kaisha	18

Total ..... 1,225

Silk shippers per steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, 16th March:—

	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	216
Vivanti Bros.	178
Baviet & Co.	90
Siber, Wolff & Co.	81
Ulysse Pila & Co.	50
Herbert Dent & Co.	49
Jewett and Bent	46
F. Strahler & Co.	42
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	30
American Trading Co.	25
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.	20
Corney & Co.	10
Sieber & Co.	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	268
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	80
Doshin Kaisha	69

Total ..... 1,264

Silk shippers by steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma Wash., 14th March:—

Otto Streuli .....	Bales.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. ....	30
F. Strahler & Co. ....	25
Total.....	80

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Bayern*:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
	Opus. Lyon. Marseilles Milan.	Marseilles Milan. Shanghai. Trieste
Sulzer Rudolph & Co. ....	89	—
Kaitan Gomei Kai-sha.....	12	—
H. Bernardin & Co. ....	15	—
Longin & Co. ....	13	—
P. Dourille .....	17	—
Ulysse Pila & Co. ....	55	—
Siber, Wolf & Co. ....	—	94
Jardine, Matheson & Co. ....	—	8 3 7
Total.....	89 112	— 102 3 7

Per British steamer *Pera*, for London via ports:—  
Raw Silk for Europe, 65 bales.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada, & West.	TEA. Chicago New York Pacific & East. Const. Cities.	Other Cities.	Total. Pack-ages.
Hongkong. 3,142	—	711	—	3,853
Shanghai 14	1,753	—	—	1,767
Kobe 100	—	—	—	100
Yokohama 439	—	20	—	459
Total...	3,686	1,753	731	6,170

## SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	Phila. delphia.	South Man'ter.	Mon'treal.	Total.
H'kong & Canton 175	—	—	—	—	—	175
Shanghai 576	—	—	—	—	—	576
Yokohama 1,212	27	—	25	—	—	1,244
Total .....	1,963	27	25	—	—	2,015

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe .....	N. L. D.	P. R. Luitpold 1	Sa. Mar. 24
America .....	P. M.	Manchuria 2	Su. Mar. 25
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Mongolia 3	M. Mar. 26
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Minnesota 4	Tu. Mar. 27
Seattle .....	G. N.	Dakota 5	Tu. Mar. 27
Europe .....	M. M.	Armand Behic	W. Mar. 28
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Shawmut 6	Th. Mar. 29
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	En. of India	M. April 2
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	En. of China	Th. April 5
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M. 7	F. April 6
America .....	P. M.	Korea	Su. April 8
Hongkong .....	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. April 12
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Lyra	Su. April 15
America .....	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. April 17
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Doric	Th. April 19
America .....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. April 21

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 21st inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 20th ult.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
- 4 Left Shanghai on the 19th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 12th inst.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 20th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe .....	M. M.	Tonkin	Sa. Mar. 24
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 24
Portland .....	P. & A.	Aragonia	Su. Mar. 25
Europe .....	P. & O.	Java	Tu. Mar. 27
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. Mar. 27
America .....	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Mar. 28
Shanghai .....	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	W. Mar. 28
Seattle .....	G. N.	Minnesota	F. Mar. 30
Europe .....	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Mar. 31
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Shawmut	Sa. Mar. 31
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	En. of India	M. April 2
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Dakota	M. April 2
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. April 3
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	En. of China	F. April 6
Australia .....	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. April 7
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Korea	Tu. April 10
Hongkong .....	P. & A.	Arabia	W. April 11
America .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. April 14
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Lyra	M. April 16
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. April 19
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Th. April 19
America .....	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. April 21

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 23.

The market is dull though there is perhaps a slightly better feeling in Fancy Goods.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V. ...	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ...	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... ..	2.85 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens... ..	PER YARD.
...	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... ..	PER YARD.
...	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... ..	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... ..	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... ..	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... ..	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... ..	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... ..	0.60 to 0.80
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... ..	PER PICE.
...	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... ..	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... ..	1.90 to 2.35
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... ..	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... ..	PER BALE.
...	V. 300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... ..	375.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... ..	465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... ..	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach... ..	28.50 to 29.00
Chinese ... ..	25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

The market is still quiet.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... ..	PER PICE.
...	4.20 to 4.40
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... ..	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet... ..	4.70 to 6.95
do Hoop (1/2" to 1 1/2") ... ..	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... ..	12.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ..	6.60 to 7.20
Tin Plates, golhs. I.C.W... ..	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... ..	2.30

## KEROSENE.

The market is still firm.

American ... ..	\$3.42
Russian ... ..	3.00
Langkat ... ..	3.04

## SUGAR.

The market still presents no special features.

Brown Takao ... ..	PER PICE.
...	7.50 to 7.90
Brown Manila... ..	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China ... ..	7.40 to 12.00
White Java and Penang... ..	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined... ..	14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

Some forward business has been done. Prices are all nominal.

Java, Medium to best... ..	PER PICE.
...	250.00 to 300.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ... ..	180.00 to 250.00
Madras (Kupiah), Medium to best ... ..	100.00 to 130.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... ..	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

There has been a small business at quotations, increasing towards the end of the week, and the market closes firm. Considerable orders are said to be in town at a slight reduction on present quotations, but holders are strong and will probably succeed in getting what they require.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... ..	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... ..	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... ..	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... ..	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... ..	1,020 to 1,030
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... ..	1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... ..	1,000 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... ..	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... ..	990 to 995
Common—Coarse ... ..	—
Re-reels—Extra ... ..	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1 ... ..	—
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... ..	1,000 to 1,020
Re-reels—No. 2 ... ..	980 to 990
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ..	Nom. 1,025 to 1,030
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ... ..	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 ... ..	985 to 990
Kakedas—No. 2 ... ..	960 to 970
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ... ..	95 to 955

## WASTE SILK.

The market is unchanged. Still a fair demand for good fibre, which is scarce and prices show no change on the week.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ..	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... ..	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... ..	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... ..	90 to 95
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... ..	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good... ..	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... ..	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... ..	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... ..	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... ..	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... ..	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... ..	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... ..	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... ..	40 to 45

## HABUTAYE AT YOKOHAMA.

Enquiries from America continued throughout the week and a good business was done. Owing to continued increase of stocks, however, prices showed a downward tendency, though generally speaking, there has been no considerable change since last week.

Telegrams from Kanazawa say that prices have gone down and that there was enquiry for inferior qualities.

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	6 me.	6 1/2 me.	7 me.	7 1/2 me.	8 me.
22 1/2" ... ..	9.15	9.00	8.90	8.95	9.00
27" ... ..	9.70	9.00	9.10	8.90	9.00
36" ... ..	8.80	8.80	9.00	8.95	8.90

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
19 1/2" ... ..	10.15	10.00	9.75	9.60
22 1/2" ... ..	9.00	9.45	9.35	9.00
27" ... ..	9.70	9.80	8.90	9.00
36" ... ..	9.50	9.45	8.35	8.80

## RICE.

Tokyo.—Speculative purchasing set in through the well-known broker, Matsutani, upon which extraordinary fluctuations followed. At one time, the maximum price went up to yen 16, though the standard price had on an average remained at yen 14.31 for some weeks. Naturally the market was thrown into an agitated state. Apprehensions as to a sudden fall caused great anxiety as to margin-money deposited by purchasers and the possibility of the directors of the Exchange calling for additional and extraordinary margin-money in accordance with the bye-laws.

Osaka and Kobe.—In sympathy with the rise in Tokyo, the price went up remarkably but the rise was regarded as merely temporary.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa.....	koku.
Foreign rice in Fukagawa .....	1,057,198
	182,231

Delivery.	Closing Price.
March .....	Yen.
April .....	14.84
May .....	14.06
	15.82

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.)	per koku.
Superior .....	Yen	14.71
Medium .....	—	14.09
Common .....	—	13.51
Average .....	—	14.10
	koku, 4.9629 bushels.	—

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
March... ..	13.9025	March .....	13.73
April .....	13.1475	April .....	13.95
May .....	14.50	May .....	14.18

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

This market was not specially active this week. Some changes, however, were experienced. Railway Shares, which had been dull for two weeks past, recovered and became brisk; Bonds—Some sales were recorded; Electric Railways were generally speaking stationary, although there were slight fluctuations; Shipping Companies—The Yusen Kaisha and other shipping companies shares were steady and show a rising tendency. Cotton Spinning Companies—The shares of these companies were very brisk, going up by yen 3 all round.

## COTTON YARN (Osaka).

	Yen.
March delivery .....	139.85
April delivery .....	139.50
May delivery .....	137.00

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, March 22

London silver  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher and China sterling quotations  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher have caused a corresponding decline in local rates on China but otherwise no alterations have been made.

London—Bank T.T. ....	100	36
— — Bills on demand .....	100	36
— — 4 months' sight .....	100	36
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	100	36
— — 6 months' sight .....	100	36
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight .....	100	36
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	100	36
— — 6 months' sight .....	100	36
Hongkong—Bank sight .....	100	36
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	100	36
Shanghai—Bank sight .....	100	36
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	100	36
India—Bank sight .....	100	36
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	100	36
America—Bank sight .....	100	36
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	100	36
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	100	36
Germany—Bank sight .....	100	36
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	100	36
Bar Silver (London) .....	100	36

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, March 23, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	95.40
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	100	5	93.20
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5	93.20
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...	100	6	100.40
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue ...	100	6	99.50
Consolidated Bonds (Seiti) ...	100	5	96.00
War Bonds (Gunji) .....	100	5	96.00
5 % Imperial Bonds (Gobun) ...	100	5	94.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) .....	100	5	90.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ...	100	6	99.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100	6	96.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ...	100	6	95.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds .....	100	6	97.20
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ...	100	6	98.00
Sanyo Railway .....	50	10	88.00
Kansei Railway .....	50	5.2	49.50
Kyushu Railway .....	50	8.5	76.70
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	12.5	102.60
Sobu Railway .....	50	10	83.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50	10	91.70
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ...	50	8	78.30
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	25	8	46.50
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50	2.5	57.30
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	40	2.5	43.50
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	50	3.5	69.50
Odawara Electric Car .....	50	3	30.00
Keihin Electric Railway .....	50	8	96.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	25	8	64.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance .....	12.50	15	66.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance .....	12.50	10	23.20
Tokyo Fire Insurance .....	12.50	12	28.20
Kanagafuchi Spinning .....	50	16	120.50
Fuji Cotton Spinning .....	50	20	102.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50	20	121.50
Yokohama Dock .....	33	12	57.50
Yokohama Electric Light .....	50	15	97.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new ...	12.50	15	39.00
Tokyo Electric Light .....	50	12	92.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	20	12	55.00
Osaka Electric Light .....	50	20	114.00
Kobe Electric Light .....	50	10	87.50
Tokyo Gas .....	50	15	103.50
Tokyo Gas, new .....	17.50	15	54.50
Osaka Gas new .....	25	—	44.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20	100.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery ...	50	20	110.00
Nippon Sugar Refined new ...	12.50	20	70.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refinery ...	50	20	100.00
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu) ...	50	30	168.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	25	30	115.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin) ...	50	20	127.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery ...	50	34	86.00
Marusan Beer Brewery .....	50	8	50.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown .....	50	15	80.50
Yokohama Hoeki Godown ...	20	16	33.50

\* Ex div. † Ex new.

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## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, March 23, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has exhibited considerable activity during the past week, and the feeling all round is distinctly better. Helms, a few shares can be had at yen 87  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Grand Hotels again changed hands at yen 225. Kirin Breweries, sales at yen 120, sellers now ask yen 130. Engine and Iron Works may be placed at yen 120. Club Hotels are quoted yen 60 nominal. Langfeldts have sellers at yen 45. Nickels are obtainable at yen 34, offers for shares are wanted. For Quotations see below.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A't or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	Y. 28,000	2800	Y. 10	10			30.6.03	6%	Year for 1	7 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	60 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 6,179.25	30.6.05	10%	" 1	225 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	" 1	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05		" 1	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	500,000	20000	25	25		5,106.41	31.10.05	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	" 1	34 S.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	" 1	120 Sa.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25				1st yr.	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H. L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	" 1	75 N.
" " new		1510	50	25						
" " old pref.	251,000	750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %					Y. 37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G. 5,000,000	500,000	G. 10	10		G. 5,672.093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. 318 S.
Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 150,000	150,000	£ 1	1	None	Dr. £ 8,745	31.3.05	40 cents.	" 1901	£ 3 B.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 200,000	50,000	£ 1	1	£ 4,873					

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

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18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKO MARU."  
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For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 15th  
every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For TAKU (Tientsin), and Newchwang, via Yokka-  
ichi, Kobe, Moji, Chemulpo and Chefoo, March  
23rd, at 2 p.m., the "KANJU MARU."—Nippon  
Yusen Kai ha.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore  
and Colombo, Mar 24th, at 2 p.m., the "COLOMBO  
MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Mar,  
24th, at 7 a.m., the "TONKIN."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, Mar. 24th, at Daylight, the "DEN  
OF MAINS."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Mar. 24th, the "ATHENIAN."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., April 25th, the "ARAGONIA,"  
—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
March 26th, the "DEN OF KELLY."—Dodwell &  
Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Mar. 27th, at Daylight, the "JAVA."—P. &  
O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Mar. 27th, at  
Daylight, the "DIOMED."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about March 27th, the "MAN-  
CHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Mar. 28th, at  
3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Mar.  
28th, at 2 p.m., the "KOSAI MARU."—Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mar.  
29th, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies  
& Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., Mar. 30th, the "MINNESOTA."  
—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about  
Mar. 30th, the "SHAMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Mar. 31st, at  
9 a.m., the "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD."—H.  
Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

(毎土曜日に發行)

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明治廿五年三月三十一日  
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1906.

## BIRTHS.

On the 18th March, at Seoul, Korea, the wife of E. HAMILTON HOLMES, of the British Consulate-General, Seoul, and H.B.M. Consular Service, Japan, a Son. China papers please copy.

On the 26th March, 1906, to the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. BASIL WOODB, a Son.

On March 20th, 1906, at No. 7 c Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of A. BELLAMY BROWN, of a Son.

## DEATH.

At New York, on the 24th of March, FERRUCCIO ANSKLMQ VIVANTI, late of Yokohama.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MAJOR General Takai has been promoted Lieutenant-General.

A CASE of bubonic plague appeared in Kobe on March 25th.

ADMIRAL Yamada has shifted his flag from the *Tokios* to the *Asama*.

PRINCE Arisugawa has visited the Imperial Palace in a motor car.

ON March 22nd snow fell in Aomori and the surrounding districts. The thermometer was very low.

THE Diet has closed, after passing the new Customs Tariff and the Nationalization of Railways Bill.

THE equipment of the destroyer *Shiratsuyu* being completed at Nagasaki, she underwent her trials on March 27th.

AN explosion of gas occurred early on the morning of March 24th in the Yubari coal mine,

Hokkaido, the result being that four men were killed and three injured.

AT 1.48 p.m. on March 26th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being two minutes and twenty-three seconds.

THE International Banking Corporation (American) at Shanghai, says the *Jiji*, has issued 5-dollar, 10-dollar and 100-dollar silver notes.

THE military transportation bases at Chinnampo and Yongampo, Korea, have been closed. The staffs will return to Ujina before the end of March.

THE death is announced from Singapore of Sergt. J. R. Williams, S.V.A., a grandson of the well-known South Sea Missionary, Rev. John Williams.

THE drydock *Dewey*, which is being towed to Manila, has arrived safely at the Canary Islands, where some slight repairs are being made before proceeding.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha has purchased the Norwegian steamer *Sista* and renamed her *Hawasaki Maru*. She will be employed in the coasting trade.

THE Japanese training squadron under Admiral Shimamura arrived on March 22nd at Hongkong. Officials and merchants on entertained the officers to-day, March 24th.

ON March 24th, Mr. Kurino, Ambassador to Paris, was received by the Emperor in farewell audience. The Ambassador will leave Yokohama about April 4th for his post.

IT is officially reported that the delivery of the battleships *Kashima* and *Katori* will take place on May 27th, and that in the middle of August they will be brought to Japan.

THE University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Lloyd E. Griscom, U.S. Ambassador to Brazil; and the degree of D. Sc. on Baron Takagi.

THE Crown Prince returned to Tokyo from Hayama on March 25th, arriving at Shimbashi at 4.25 p.m. The Empress, who is now at Numadzu, will shortly return to the capital.

A SASEHO telegram says that the work of floating the battleship *Mikasa* is in progress. The authorities, however, are showing profound anxiety concerning the floating, says the *Asahi*.

THE estimated expenditure in connection with the proposed commercial and industrial exhibition at Mukden is 300,000 yen. The enterprise will open on August 1st and will last for three months.

MR. S. TAMAMIDZU, station-master at Yokohama, has been promoted to a post in the Railway Bureau. Mr. K. Morita, head of the goods department, was appointed to fill the vacancy at Yokohama.

ARTILLERY Colonel G. Shiba has been appointed an *attaché* to the Embassy in London. Major S. Sugano of the General Staff Office was ordered on March 22nd to proceed to Great Britain on a special mission.

MR. K. MURAI, the well-known tobacco trader of Kyoto, intends to start a cotton spinning business with a capital of thirty million yen in conjunction with some foreigners. The factory will probably be established in Kyoto.

SEUR Marie Colombe, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kumamoto, has been decorated with the Order of Merit of the Green Ribbon by the Emperor for her great service in the alleviation of leprosy diseases there since 1889.

A telegram from Fukushima says that the villagers of Yamatoda, Date district, who are suffering from famine, have retired to a hill near

by intending to create trouble with the district office. The police are endeavouring to pacify them.

AS the withdrawal of the Armies from Manchuria is almost completed, all the transports will be released on April 1st, with the exception of the *Tukasago Maru* and eighteen other ships, which are still employed on special service.

TWO Chinamen, Ah Ho (40) and Ah Lee (35), were arrested on the evening of March 25th by the Kaga-cho police on a charge of having been found smoking opium. They were removed to the District Court the following day.

AN issue of yen 7,500,000 worth of the Industrial Bank shares through Messrs. Panmure Gordon & Co., was successfully concluded in London on March 6th. The price went up by seven pounds sterling over the face value.

SMALL-POX is prevalent at Hodogaya, near Yokohama. On March 26th, twelve cases were reported. Governor Sufu has issued a notification with regard to the prevention of contagious diseases, warning the public to undergo vaccination.

T. MATSUZAKI, a merchant, residing at Kanagawa, on the evening of March 23rd attempted to murder his wife, Kiku, by inflicting severe injuries on her head and shoulder with a sword. He was at once arrested by the Kanagawa police. Temporary insanity is reported to have been the cause.

THE *Hochi* reports that a Russian official named Revitsky has arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostok. His purpose is reported to be the investigation of the *post bellum* undertakings of Japan and of the conduct of the Russian revolutionaries in Japan. The Russian official will leave shortly for Tokyo.

MAJORS Hashiguchi, Idogawa, and Hanada, who were sent on a certain mission during the war, have returned from Manchuria. Major Idogawa has been appointed chief of the Administrative office at Hsinmintun, and it is said that Major Hashiguchi will have a similar position at Tieling.

THE German steamer *Servia*, which some weeks ago sustained damage through the explosion of a mine at Vladivostok, arrived at Nagasaki on March 21st to undergo repairs. According to the crew, food-stuffs at the Siberian port were very scarce, so that the supplies to the soldiers were always insufficient.

THE Yokohama Higher Girls' School held a bazaar on March 25th and 26th at the former premises of the primary school, Moto-machi Gakko, Motomachi, Sancho-me, which was recently removed from Hinode-cho. The purpose of the bazaar was to obtain funds for maintaining the institution. The affair was very successful.

A German gentleman from Tientsin waiting at Okayama station for a train to Kobe was repeatedly hustled by two Japanese and at length, suspecting that one of them had taken his pocket book, which contained a large sum, seized and forced his arm upwards, when the pocket book was seen in his hand. He was given in charge. The other escaped.

MR. MAKINO, late Minister to Austria, arrived in Yokohama on the morning of March 25th by the German mail-steamer *P. R. Luitpold* in company with his wife and daughter. By the 11.58 a.m. train, they left for Tokyo. His appointment as Minister for Education was announced on March 26th. Continental papers report that Mr. and Mrs. Makino and their daughter had a magnificent send-off in Austria.

## GENERAL TERAUCHI'S SPEECH AND PRESS COMMENTS THEREON.

Great importance was naturally attached to the utterances of the Minister of War on what has been termed "the military necessity" for the purchase of private railways by the Government. The stenographic report of the speech was given fully in the Tokyo dailies a few days after its delivery. As an important part of the warm controversy that is still going on over the State purchase of the railways we reproduce the speech in an epitomised form, together with some of the press comments that it elicited. Japan, said the General, is a country that has an enormously extensive coast line. She must be prepared for the contingency of the landing of a hostile army at some place far removed from the ordinary lines of communication in these islands. Did such a landing take place, say on the coast of Echigo, for instance, prompt action on the part of the military alone could save the situation. The trouble in this country in connection with railways is that they are owned by a number of private companies who are trying to run them with insufficient capital. The consequence is that none of the lines are provided with sufficient carriages, trucks and engines to allow of the quick transport of a large number of troops and war material to a given spot. During the late war the Government was obliged to spend large sums of money in supplying the various deficiencies of the railways. Stations had to be enlarged, extra lines laid down, new rolling-stock purchased, and what not. In ordinary times these private lines manage to get along with a small supply of rolling-stock. The Government could not well force the Companies which own the lines to keep themselves in constant preparation for the transport of troops and war material. Then, nobody but those military men who have superintended transport business, has any conception of the delay caused by having to negotiate with a whole member of small Companies in order to get troops rapidly despatched to a certain spot. Where the fate of a country may depend on rapid mobilization, as is the case with Germany to-day and as may be the case with Japan in the future, no military experts would venture to rely on private railways. That our Japanese railways to-day are quite inadequate for employment in a great military emergency nobody who has had practical experience in forwarding troops and war material doubts. For the Government to have to lay out large sums of money to supply the defects of private railways every time these railways are called upon to do military service is bad economy. Rather than do this it is infinitely better that the Government should purchase the lines, put them in thorough repair and keep them supplied with sufficient rolling-stock to allow of big military operations being carried on at a few days' notice. In time of peace they will yield a revenue to the Government and in time of war they will go far to render the country safe from all attacks.

The *Jiji Shimpō* in commenting on the speech, says that were all the lines kept up to the standard of the Sanyo Tetsudō the Military would have no complaint to make even in time of war. This railway is far and away the best line in Japan. The *Jiji* thinks that the Government could meet the demands of the Military by the enforcement of stringent regulations bearing on the carrying efficiency of railways. But the reply to this is that where the

capital of a company is quite insufficient, large purchases of rolling-stock and improvements of the lines are impossible. It would come to this, the Government would have to finance the lines in time of peace, in order to be able to use them in time of war. For this they have no funds available, but even could they provide the money to carry it out, such a policy would be open to many objections.

The Japanese press was almost unanimous in condemning the line taken by the Minister of War. Certain writers express great surprise that a military man in Japan should to-day adopt an alarmist tone in speaking of the dangers of foreign invasion. What is the use of our Navy, it is asked, if troops can be landed on our shores at any spot an enemy may choose? But what country is there that can send troops against us? asks the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The notion that any great Western Power would ever venture on invading Japan after the object lesson she has given the world in her conflict with Russia is too absurd to be entertained by sober-minded men. Countries must provide against all probable contingencies, but certain contingencies are so wildly improbable that they are not worth a moment's consideration. To exist in an enemy's country an army must not only land, but it must put on shore a vast quantity of food and ammunition. All this cannot be done in a few hours. In these times of rapid communication the approach of a formidable enemy to our shores would be published far and wide long before he was near enough to strike a blow. We have no reason to fear either the Koreans or the Chinese, and who is there else to fear, asks one of our contemporaries. In the conception of the *Jiji Shimpō*, the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the reasons given by the Minister of War for the purchase of the railways are not only unconvincing, they imply a certain want of confidence in the all-sufficiency of Japan's armaments to protect her from foreign invasion. The *Nichi Nichi* says that even if the railways are purchased by the State they will be principally controlled by the Minister of Communications and be used primarily for commercial purposes. The theory that the principal object of building railways is to provide means for the transport of troops and war material may be dismissed as untenable, says our contemporary. The proposal to purchase the railways comes from the desire of the Government to find a new source of revenue. It is anticipated they can be turned into valuable State property. The strategic necessity plea will not stand investigation, say the Opposition journals. The unanimity of the Japanese press against the purchase of the railways is certainly very remarkable. On many other Government measures opinion is divided, but the great Dailies, with the exception of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, and all the chief magazines are opposed to the nationalization of the railways—for three main reasons. (1) It is said that there is no guarantee that the railways will be worked successfully by the Government, it having hitherto shown no great proficiency in this line. (2) The present is considered to be a very unsuitable time to try a doubtful experiment of the kind proposed. It will certainly derange Japan's finances to a considerable extent, whatever be the plans adopted for issuing loans. (3) It is apparent that the State purchase of private railways is part of the monopolizing policy to which the present Government has committed itself. To this policy the Japan-

ese press to-day is strenuously opposed. It regards it as a serious menace to both commerce and industry in this country for reasons which need not be set down in detail here, but which will certainly commend themselves to foreign business men in this settlement.

## CHINA.

Saturday, March 24.

Mr. Ching Kiapen, Vice-Minister for Justice, and Mr. Wu Tingfang, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, are engaged in drafting a law prohibiting too early marriages, which prevail among wealthy people in China, their aim being to prevent the production of constitutionally weak persons.

Chinese and French merchants have combined to start a banking concern, under the appellation of the Franco-Chinese Bank, with a capital of four million taels. They intend to provide branches at Shanghai and Peking, and have applied to the Peking Government for permission.

Prince Kalachin, of Mongolia, representing all the Mongolian Princes, has asked Viceroy Tung Chao-yi, one of the Chinese Commissioners in the Russo-Chinese negotiations, to confer with him on all affairs concerning Inner or Outer Mongolia whenever these may be referred to at the conference. Otherwise, the Mongolian Princes will not recognise a convention arbitrarily concluded.

The officers of the German army in North China were received on March 22nd by the Empress Dowager and the Emperor in audience. The German guards will withdraw at the beginning of April.

A Shanghai telegram says that negotiations between Chinese delegates and the Foreign Representatives as to the recent outrage at Nanchang were opened on March 21st.

On the night of March 20th, Nanchang was visited by a severe hail-storm. Some of the hail was as large as eggs (?) Many houses were damaged and cultivated fields were desolated.

According to Peking telegrams received by Tokyo papers, M. Pokotloff recently paid a visit to the Waiwupu and is reported to have said that Great Britain is engaged in a serious intrigue. She is instigating foreign countries to enter upon disputes, intending to secure her own interests while the Powers are so engaged. The Russian Minister further said that British officers in Kashgar had asked the local government for a concession of land, and that the British army had been guilty of arbitrary conduct in Tibet with the view of making that country a second India. In conclusion, he went so far as to say that China must be watchful of Great Britain's actions on the Asiatic stage, and that Russia, jointly with Germany, is attentive to the British attitude. There is no information as to what reply was given by the Chinese officials of the Foreign Department and Viceroys Ku-Kongwi and Na-tung to this statement.

The proposed reception of the wives and daughters of the foreign representatives by the Empress Dowager, fixed to take place on March 22nd, has been postponed owing to inclement weather.

Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai, of Tientsin, has ordered from Germany arms to the value of a million taels. These will be issued to the Seventh Division, the organization of which was recently completed. It is added that this official purchased last year from Germany arms to the amount in cost of 2,223,700 taels.

The Russian delegate at the Russo-Chinese



Conference has, it is said, consented to pay to the Chinese Government the duty which the Russians collected at Yingkow while they occupied that port. This was the subject of one of the demands by China during the negotiations.

Monday, March 26.

The Peking Government has now replied to the request of various provincial Governors that several stated places should be opened to foreign trade. The Government, it appears, is apprehensive of the recurrence of disturbances such as the Nanchang affair and has therefore given instructions to the provincial officials that places in the interior can not be opened for the transaction of foreign business unless the popular conditions of the locality are well investigated beforehand.

In connexion with the delay of the Russo-Chinese negotiations on account of the illness of M. Pokotiloff, a Peking telegram says that under the pretext of indisposition, the Russian envoy is really awaiting evidence from the Manchurian armies which is to be submitted to the conference, and for which officers who were in Manchuria before and after the outbreak of the war have been called upon.

A curious report comes from Manchuria via Peking to the effect that a large quantity of Japanese merchandise destined for Siberian districts is lying at various points along the railway in the vicinity of Changtu. The reason given is that the Russians have prohibited the transportation of Japanese-owned goods by railway north of Changchung. As a matter of fact, however, there is no Japanese merchandise and there are practically no passengers using the line north of Changtu or indeed north of Mukden. So at least we gather from recent telegrams. It is of course quite possible that alleged Japanese merchandise may have been offered by Chinese who disguised it for transportation in order to escape the squeezes of the local Chinese officials. The prohibition by the Russians of the passage of Japanese goods and passengers has been reported frequently from Japanese sources in Manchuria.

Certain princes of Outer Mongolia intend, it is said, to proceed to Japan for purposes of study, but M. Pokotiloff has lodged an objection with the Peking Government calling upon it to stop their departure. Prince Ching and Viceroy Lieu are also endeavouring to throw obstacles in the way of the princes and their proposed visit.

The *Tokyo Asahi's* Peking correspondent reports that Russia and China have agreed to make mutual concessions with regard to the question of forestry and mining rights in Kirin and Amur Provinces, and to conclude a special agreement based on a secret Convention which is believed to exist.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is reported to have sent in a representation to the Commercial Department at Peking, urging the authorities to open negotiations with Japan forthwith for the construction of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway. It is said that the Viceroy has had the route surveyed by engineers.

The statement of accounts for 1905 of the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose paid-up capital is Tls. 250,000, shows a divisible balance of Tls. 75,998. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 18 per cent; to write off the whole of preliminary charges, Tls. 12,800; to pass Tls. 12,500 to reserve increasing this fund to Tls. 30,000; and to carry forward the balance, Tls. 5,668.

The report for 1905 of the National Bank of China, whose paid-up capital is \$2,427,180, shows a divisible balance of \$186,920. It is pro-

posed to write \$10,000 off furniture, place \$12,731 to capital reserve and \$90,089 to reserve, and carry forward the balance, \$74,100.

The cooerage and sawmill of the Green Island Cement Works, Hunghom, were burnt down on the 11th. The damage done was estimated at \$36,000, which was insured.

Two of the ringleaders in the Changpu riot have been captured and executed; the value of the English mission property destroyed has been estimated at \$100,000.

The statement of accounts for 1905 of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., whose paid-up capital is Tls. 3,200,000, shows divisible balance after payment of an interim dividend of 6 per cent, of Tls. 413,065. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 8 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year, to place Tls. 100,000 to repairs account, and carry forward the balance, Tls. 57,065.

The report for 1905 of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., whose paid-up capital is \$2,000,000, shows a divisible balance of \$1,205,470, after payment of an interim dividend of 10 per cent. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year, put \$850,000 to reserve, pay a bonus of \$15,000 to the European staff, and carry forward the balance.

Sir Ernest Satow has requested the Waiwupu to instruct Viceroy Tsên to abolish the likin office which, at Swatow, has been levying dues on foreign imports which have already paid Customs duty; the Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Viceroy for a reply.

The *North-China Daily News*, among its Notes on Native Affairs, has the following:—

It is reported from Peking that H.I.M. Kuang Hsu has been lately suffering from a certain disease which is explained as follows:—His Majesty seems to hate the sound of men's voices, while he also dislikes light. He seems to prefer sitting in a darkened room, requiring the utmost silence from those about him. On the afternoon of the 3rd instant his Majesty was attacked with a sudden dizziness, from the effects of which he fell prone on the ground, remaining unconscious for quite half-an-hour. The Empress Dowager has naturally become quite alarmed at the state of his Majesty's health and at once telegraphed instructions to the Tartar-Generals, Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire to make enquiries after any physicians within their several jurisdictions whom they may consider capable of healing the Emperor and relieving his Majesty of his malady.

A later message says the Emperor has quite recovered and is again attending to business.

The *N.-C. Daily News* translates the two following notes relating to the Nanchang affair from the columns of the *Nanfengao*:—

The Waiwupu has wired to the Governor of Kiangsi, directing him at once to arrest the man Liu who, it is now ascertained, took a leading hand in the assault on Magistrate Chiang.

Acting on telegraphic information received from the Governor of Kiangsi, which stated that, after a post-mortem examination the British Consul and the English doctor certified that the wounds of magistrate Chiang were not self-inflicted, the Waiwupu has addressed a note to all the Foreign Ministers at Peking, stating that the cause of the recent tragedy was really due to the missionary Lacruche, and that on this account, China, besides inflicting proper punishment on the culprits, will entertain no other demands of France's of whatever character. On receipt of this note, all the different Ministers blamed France in the matter.

A Hongkong telegram to the *Asahi* says that on the night of March 22nd, a number of pirates attacked a small steamer belonging to the Standard Oil Co., of Canton, and stole rifles and ammunition from the ship. An American gun-boat left Hongkong at once to search for the pirates.

Tuesday, March 27.

It is reported from Peking (*Asahi*) that high officials of various departments have presented memorials to the Throne with regard to the Nanchang affair. One of these asserts that recent troubles in reference to

foreign religions are attributable to the negligence of the Home and Foreign Offices. The memorialist tells the Waiwupu that the authorities are too much in the habit of humiliating themselves before foreign protests whenever trouble is created between natives and foreigners, and says that as a result, the sovereign rights of China are always abused. In conclusion, he insists that strong steps should be taken in the Nanchang affair. A professor of the University declares that the conduct of the French priest was the origin of the Nanchang outrage and that China is in no sense responsible for the occurrence. France, therefore, must be held responsible for all that the native magistrate and the British missionary suffered. A secretary of the Imperial Court expresses a similar opinion, and adds that the Governor of Kiangsi should be punished for negligence, because of which the tumult took place. Under these circumstances, the attitude of the Waiwupu towards the Nanchang affair has become firmer than ever.

Wednesday, March 28.

The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg wired to the Waiwupu on March 23rd that the Russian Government intends to constructing branch lines of the Siberian Railway, one stretching over the Amur province, another to Kiakta, and a further one from West Siberia to the foot of the Altai Mountains. The Chinese representative further said that as regards the Amur line, the Russian delegate seems to have informed the Chinese Government during the Russo-Chinese negotiations now being conducted in Peking of his Government's intentions and the Chinese Minister now asks that the concessions be not granted. The Kiakta line would cause grave trouble in the future in the districts between Kulon and Changkiakow. Consequently a strong protest should be presented to the Russian Government. By establishing a branch line between West Siberia and the Altai range the Russians aim to extend their influence over Heinkian and Ili.

Thursday, March 29.

The demands which France has presented to the Peking Government with regard to the Nanchang disturbance are reported to be as follows:—

- 1.—China to record her recognition of the fact that the magistrate of Nanchang was not murdered by the French priest.
- 2.—Six of the natives who took part in the murder of the French priests to be punished with death.
- 3.—The Chinese Government to pay sixty thousand taels to the family of the French priest who was murdered and ninety thousand taels for the damage caused to the Catholic Church by the mob.

A Manchurian telegram, via Peking, says that since the withdrawal of the Japanese Armies mounted banditti are raiding the country. The Chinese soldiers are quite unable to deal with the banditti.

Friday, March 30.

A Peking telegram to the *Asahi* says M. Pokotiloff has paid a visit to Prince Ching. The Russian Minister said it was understood that the Chinese Government contemplated stationing a large army at Harbin with the view of interrupting communication between Russia and Vladivostok. Probably the project originated in the instigation of a certain third Power. Reminding the Prince of the friendly relations that had existed for three hundred years past between the two countries, he said China should not yield to any such treacherous temptation. The Russian representative added that even if the Chinese Government intended of its own

accord to carry out this measure, Russia could not consent to the enforcement of any decision inimical to her.

Leading native capitalists of the Amur and Kirin provinces have decided to send a representative to the Central Government to present a petition with regard to various enterprises in those territories. The principal purpose of the petition is to ask the authorities not to grant concessions for timber-felling, fishing, mining or railways to foreigners as the Chinese intend to carry out such works with their own capital.

On March 28th, the wives and daughters of the foreign representatives were entertained at the Palace by the Empress-Dowager.

The Governor of Mukden has wired to the Central Government to the effect that the Japanese military authorities have returned to the Chinese local Government all the official buildings, etc., which the former occupied during the war.

The Chinese Government intends to establish the office of Governor-General at Lhasa, Tibet, and will appoint Viceroy Wei Kwan-tao, Governor-General of Fukien and Chekiang, to the new post.

The Grand Council has been authorised by the Throne to authorise the Viceroy of Szechuan to coin at his mint imitation rupees for circulation in Tibet.

The Tartar-General at Heilungkiang recently wired to the Peking Government that on the 11th and 12th inst. over 40,000 Russian troops arrived at Tsitsihar and Ussuri, and he was in great fear of their creating disturbances. Representations were made to the Russian military officers and over 10,000 of the troops were taken to Vladivostok.

The Chinese Government having undertaken to pay the indemnity to Great Britain for the Tibet expedition, the entire Lamaist hierarchy, on receipt of the information, prostrated themselves toward the north in token of their gratitude. They have also presented two pieces of hata and two gold Buddhas as offerings to their Imperial Majesties.

There are no people, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, that can beat the Chinese in the practice when necessary of what is proverbially known as "whipping the devil round the stump." Our Kashing correspondent writes that the oil-shops there are prohibited by the boycott from buying American kerosene oil, but their customers refuse to burn substitutes on any pretence. The consequence is that the oil shops do not buy, but "borrow" American kerosene oil in Shanghai, and thus calm their consciences and placate their patrons.

The *Nanfangpao* says that in the settlement for the Nanchang massacres the Waiwupu will pursue separate policies in relation to Great Britain and France, "as the former have a perfectly just case on their side, while the latter have by no means a clear case."

It is stated in reliable quarters in Peking that instructions are to be soon sent to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to put into effect the scheme of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to put a stop to the opium-smoking habit amongst the official and literate classes. If, after the expiration of an ample limit of time to all to get rid of the noxious habit, there be found anyone still addicted to the use of the drug the culprit is to be severely denounced and punished. The age limit, *N.-C. Daily News* understands, is forty years. All under that age will be bound to get rid of the habit; those above are given the option to continue or stop as they please. Such men, are however, to be registered, and are granted certificates which, upon the death of the holders, must be returned to the yamen for cancellation. As this class of men die away there will naturally be no more opium-smokers in the country. When

promulgating these instructions to the masses they are to be told about the flourishing condition of the men and youths of Japan as compared with the effete and emaciated state of the great portion of the people of this Empire who are opium smokers, and an effort is made to inflame the patriotism and sense of shame of the people.

A Peking correspondent tells our senior Shanghai contemporary that there is some talk in high official circles in the capital to ask for some special recognition by the Throne of the work done by His Excellency Sir Chengtung Liang Ch'eng, K.C.M.G., Chinese Minister at Washington, during his three years' term of office abroad, which is about to expire very soon. His Excellency's official rank is that of Expectant Metropolitan Official of the Fourth grade—equal to that of a Sub-Director of the Minor Courts, such as that of the Court of Sacrificial Worship, the Imperial Stud, Banqueting Court, and the like. These posts are considered beneath the merit of a man like Sir Chengtung, who has done a good deal for his country in the diplomatic service, and, we understand, it is proposed to recommend to their Majesties that the returning Chinese Minister to the U. S., Spain, and Peru be promoted without delay to the post of Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat (a Metropolitan post of the 2nd grade, class B) with the additional distinction of the brevet rank of the Vice-President of the Board of Rites (which is a post of the 2nd grade, class A).

The report of the Shanghai Cricket Club for last year shows that after paying off debentures for £1s. 1,000, spending \$851 on the Pavilion, and remitting \$823 for gear, the Club has a credit balance of \$2,587, and a stock of gear valued at \$750. There are 400 playing members, of whom 84 are absent, and 266 non-playing, of whom 68 are absent.

#### THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION BILL.

The special committee which examined the Railway Nationalization Bill met on March 25th. Count Tokugawa, Viscount Tani and four other members delivered lengthy speeches opposing the bill, after which Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Home Affairs, and Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, duly replied. Count Ogimachi introduced an amendment to the Government's scheme, and to properly investigate this amendment the committee elected a sub-committee consisting of seven.

On the evening of March 24th, the members of the Upper House belonging to the Kenkyukai, Mokuyokai, Doyo-kai, Chawa-kai and unaffiliated sections held a meeting to express their views. The majority decided to introduce an amendment to the bill but the Doyo-kai declined to vote with them as it is opposed to the Government's proposal. The proposed amendment was as follows:—

- 1.—The time during which the Government proposes in Art. 2 to purchase private railways should be extended to ten years.
- 2.—The thirty-two private railways to be purchased by the Government should be reduced to seventeen, the other fifteen being abandoned.
- 3.—An addition, "appeal shall be filed," should be made to Art. 9, which provides that whenever there is a protest with regard to the transfer of any railway, an examining committee shall be appointed and their decision shall be regarded as final.
- 4.—The grace of time for payment—which is provided under Art. 12 to be by means of Government bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, within two years after the contract of purchase is settled—should be extended to five years.
- 5.—An addition, "this law has no connection with the Private Railway Construction Law" should be made to the bill.

The private railways which are marked for abandonment by the amendment are: Kawagoe, Jobu, Chuetsu, Omi, Kanan, Narita, Dzu-so, Toyokawa, Nankai, Chugoku, Tobu, Mito, Bisei, Koya, and Hakata. The House accepted the amendment and passed the Bill. On it being sent down to

the Lower House Marquis Saionji accepted the amendment of the Peers and after a very disorderly scene the Bill finally passed through all its stages and was declared duly carried.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes comparisons between Government and private railways, the figures being calculated on the average at the end of 1904.

In the matter of construction expenses, the total for Government railways was yen 104,075 per mile, while that of private railways—the thirty-two private railways to be nationalized—was yen 75,861. These figures show a difference of 27 per cent. For business expenditures the Government railways required yen 6,847 per mile; and the private railways yen 4,920. The ratio of the former per yen 100 of income was yen 44.20 and of the latter, yen 41.30. The rate for passengers on the Government railways was yen 1.44 per person per mile, and on private railways yen 1.34; freight on the former was yen 1.96 per ton per mile; and on the latter yen 1.75.

As to the number of persons employed and their wages, employees on the Government railways numbered 17.7 per mile; and on the private lines, 12.6. The average wage on the former was yen 15.50 per month per mile; and on the latter, yen 13.30. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that various taxes on the private railways are included in the business expenditure.

#### MR. JACOB SCHIFF.

Mr. Jacob Schiff arrived in Japan on Sunday and left Yokohama for Tokyo by the 11 a.m. train on March 27th. He paid a visit to Marquis Saionji, Premier, and to Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance. The same evening, he was entertained at the American Legation. On March 28th, Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, gave a dinner party, at his official residence in honour of the distinguished American banker. On this occasion all the Ministers of State, leading business men of Tokyo, and some American notables were present.

At 11.30 a.m. on March 28th, Mr. Jacob Schiff proceeded to the Imperial Palace in company with Mr. Huntington Wilson, American *Charge d'Affaires*, and was received by the Emperor. The two gentlemen were entertained by His Majesty at luncheon. Princes Fushimi and Yamashina, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of Finance, Barons Suyematsu and Kaneko, and Messrs. Matsuo and Takahashi, the well-known bankers, were present.

#### EXPENSES OF PRISONERS.

Recently the Russian Government presented to the Japanese Foreign Office a statement of expenses incurred in supporting the Japanese prisoners of war. The expenses paid by Japan for the keep of the Russian prisoners has been ascertained and the authorities intend to submit the account shortly to Russia. According to the *Nichi Nichi*, a balance of some eighty million yen is in favour of Japan.

#### ACCIDENT ON THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

At 10 a.m. on March 29th, a sad accident took place on the Yokohama Electric Railway at a point near No. 193, Yamashita-cho. An old woman named Taka Taguchi, while trying to cross the metals was run over by a car. She sustained severe injuries on the feet and head and was at once removed to the Jinzen Hospital, at Noge, where she died the same afternoon.

## KOREA.

A report was received on March 22nd in Seoul to the effect that some forty Japanese attacked the Korean Government office at Hong-ju and assaulted the officials. Five police constables were sent at once to the scene of the trouble. Details are wanting.

The Korean Ministers of State held a conference on March 21st at the Residency-General. Marquis Ito submitted to them his views that their first business was to improve domestic administrative affairs. The proposals of the Resident General were (1) to at once begin the reform of the local administrative organization; and (2) to employ the loan obtained from the Japan Industrial Bank on education and in industry encouragement enterprises. The Korean Ministers assented and submitted the proposal to the Emperor. His Majesty at once gave his sanction.

The *Chiyoda*, *Tatsuta* and a number of destroyers arrived at Chemulpo on March 22nd. The commanders of the warships proceeded to Seoul the following day.

A report from Wonsan says that on March 17th, about five hundred Korean fishermen armed with clubs and large sticks attacked the office of the Korean Sea Products Association there, causing serious damage to the building and severely injuring three Koreans. The outrage is believed to be due to the notion on the part of the fishermen that the association would deprive them of their livelihood. The directors of the company are negotiating with a Japanese fishing company with a view to the amalgamation of the two businesses.

A Seoul telegram says that some five hundred *kin* of powder has been stolen from the Korean military magazine.

On March 22nd, a Korean was arrested by a Japanese police-inspector on suspicion of having participated in the attempt to assassinate General Li Keun-thaik, Minister for War. According to the accused's statement, says the *Jiji's* Seoul correspondent, the two men who committed the assault at first fled to the interior but on their return to the Korean capital they were identified.

General Li Keun-thaik will leave for Tokyo in company with General Hasegawa, Commander of the garrison in Korea, to be present at the Grand Military Review which takes place on April 30th on the Aoyama Parade Ground.

The Korean Ministers of State held a meeting at the Residency-General on March 24th to discuss a proposal by Mr. Maruyama, Japanese adviser on Korean police affairs. The result does not appear to be definitely known but it is asserted that the proposal, whatever its nature, was adopted. The *Jiji's* Seoul correspondent says it is intended that Korean police administrative affairs shall be reformed and developed in accordance with the views of Marquis Ito, to which the Emperor of Korea has already given his sanction. In the sequel of the present meeting it is believed that many Japanese police will be added to the present Korean force.

There are some details of the recent riot at Nan-Pyong. A Seoul telegram says that a Korean employed by a Japanese merchant was arrested by the native police and removed to the District Office on some frivolous charge or other—drunkenness and disorderliness it is averred. Twenty-two Japanese proceeded to the Korean office, and asked the officials to release him. Some thirty-seven natives were present at this

time and these at length attacked the office and rescued the prisoner. A few Japanese police appeared at once and arrested five Koreans and eight Japanese.

On the evening of March 24th, Marquis Ito entertained the foreign Consuls and their wives at his official residence.

A high Korean official in the Palace was sent to prison on March 25th, the cause of his punishment, according to the *Jiji's* Seoul correspondent, being that under the instructions of Lady Om—the highest feminine influence in the Palace—he prevented the transmission of a telegraphic message from the Emperor to Prince Yeu-wo who is now in Japan, a political refugee. The message was an Imperial pardon granted on the advice of Marquis Ito.

At 4 p.m. on March 25th, about seventy mounted bandits raided the district of Mampo in North Korea. Three Japanese soldiers were despatched to deal with them, but in the fighting that ensued one of the Japanese was wounded and fell into the hands of the outlaws, his two comrades being compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers.

The Residency-General at Seoul was officially opened on Wednesday. Speeches were made by the Resident-General and the Premier. The Premier proposed Banzai for the Emperor of Japan and the Resident-General for the Emperor of Korea. The place was abundantly decorated; a band was in attendance and played the national anthems and a variety of selections.

In connexion with the official opening of the Residency-General on March 28th, the following details are given by a Seoul correspondent. The ceremonies were carried out in a splendid fashion. Marquis Ito, Resident-General (whose rank corresponds with Field-Marshal or Admiral of the Fleet), was present at noon in company with General Hasegawa; Mr. Tsuruhara, Director of the Board of General Affairs, and other officials of the Residency-General; the Korean Ministers of State; Lieut.-Generals Haraguchi and Okihara, Admiral Inouye, one of the Aides-de-camp to the Emperor; Rear-Admiral Nakao, Commander of the squadron in Korean waters; the foreign representatives; and other Japanese and Korean notables. Marquis Ito spoke briefly, announcing the official opening of his office. Mr. Pak Che-son, Korean Premier, and other Korean officials made short speeches of congratulation upon the occasion. Subsequently all the distinguished guests proceeded to the Ho-tai garden where various entertainments were provided. The guests, numbering over two thousand, partook of luncheon. Marquis Ito made a speech thanking all for their presence and then went on to say that his mission to Korea under the instructions of the Emperor of Japan was to achieve a more perfect development of the Korean Empire. The Resident-General asked the Koreans and foreign representatives for their assistance in accomplishing this mission. The party was then entertained with various theatrical performances, musical amusements, etc.

The Emperor of Korea has decorated with the Second class of the Tai-keuk, Surgeon-Colonel Wada, who attended General Li Keun-thaik, Korean Minister for War, while the latter was undergoing treatment at the Seoul Hospital on account of injuries inflicted by would-be assassins.

A curious telegram from Seoul is published by the *Nichi Nichi* to the effect that after the arrival of Mr. Li Yongyok (a pro-

Russian and former member of the Cabinet) in Shanghai, communications frequently took place between him and the Korean Palace through a German woman in the Korean capital. An Imperial messenger was twice sent to him. Further Mr. Ming Yongcho has left Seoul for Shanghai on a suspicious mission, and several mysterious rumours are afloat concerning him. It may be remembered that Mr. Li Yongyok left Seoul before the conclusion of the Japan-Korean convention.

## SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A Moji telegram dated March 25th says that the transports *Ryoto Maru* and *Benten Maru* have collided in the straits, both sustaining slight damage. The *Ryoto* was on her way from Dairen to Ujina and the *Benten* from Tokuyama to Saseho.

The *Jiji* has a telegram to the effect that at 3 a.m. on March 27th fire broke out on board the British sailing vessel *Daylight*, which has arrived at Yokkaichi with kerosene oil from New York for the Standard Oil Company.

A fishing junk having a crew of ten, struck a floating mine off the coast of Oshimamura, Fukui Prefecture, on Monday. The vessel was blown up and seven of the crew are missing, three being injured.

A telegram from Ujina says that at 2 a.m. on March 21st, the steamer *Wakasa Maru* went ashore off Nakanoma. The cruiser *Takasago* and the steamer *Kamakura Maru* proceeded the following evening to the scene to assist her. It is said that the crew of twenty-one, two horses, and 133 packages of postal matter were all safely landed.

A telegram from Wonsan, Korea, reports that fire broke out at 9 p.m. on March 23rd on board the steamer *Keijo Maru* belonging to the Hori Shokwai, Chemulpo, causing much damage to the hull. The cargo was landed before the accident and fortunately there was no injury to the crew.

The Japanese sailing vessel *Daifuku Maru* (456 *koku*), collided with a foreign sailing vessel at 2.30 p.m. on March 25th off Wakufari, the former being on her way from Wakamatsu, Chikuzen, to Osaka with a cargo of coal. The Japanese junk at once sank. The crew were all saved by the foreign ship.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* of March 23rd gives the following account of the collision which befel the Norwegian steamer *Brand* and the Japanese steamer *Daini Kotohira Maru* on March 20th. It appears that the collision occurred off Pedro Blanco, an island some 60 miles from Hongkong. Both vessels were bound for the colony, the *Kotohira Maru* from Karatsu and the *Brand* from Shanghai. A thick fog prevailed when the vessels collided. The Japanese steamer was struck on the starboard side of No. 5 hold, which soon filled with water, while the bow of the *Brand* is said to be considerably damaged. In a cabin above the No. 5 hold of the *Kotohira Maru* three men were asleep when the vessels struck. As a result of the collision one was killed and the other two injured. Apparently the two vessels were only a little distance apart exchanging signals in the fog, and the Japanese ship desiring to get near the shore changed her course with the result that the collision occurred. The *Kotohira Maru* arrived safely in the harbour, but had to be beached at Wanchai.

The German steamer *Decima*, 794 tons net, struck a rock near Cape Kami, in Hainan Strait, and will probably be a total loss.

The *Armand Behic*, with the incoming French mail, sustained some slight damage to her propeller while entering the port of Hongkong, and had to dock there.

The German steamer *Florida*, 2,237 tons net, is reported to have left Singapore on the 9th of November last for Vladivostok, and has not since been heard of.



## THE RECENT FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From the *Manila Cablenews* we gather some particulars of the recent fighting among the Moros of Jolo which has caused so much comment in America. It appears that some six hundred of the most desperate element of the Moro outlaws, who were apparently impregnably intrenched on the top of an almost impassable mountain, were slain before they would lay down their arms. The dash and grit which characterized the advance of the American troops under every adverse circumstance, is said to be unequalled in the history of the archipelago. A telegram which was received by Colonel George Andrews, military secretary, from General Wood, reads as follows:—

Zamboanga, Mindanao, March 9.

Severe action between troops, Naval Detachment, Constabulary and hostile Moros at Mount Dajo, near Jolo. Opening on the afternoon of March 6th and lasting until morning of March 8th. Action involved the capture of Mount Dajo, a lava cone 2,100 feet high with crater at summit. The cone extremely steep and rugged. Last five hundred feet lying at an angle of from fifty to sixty degrees. The last fifty feet practically perpendicular, approachable only by lava ridges covered with heavy growth of timber strongly fortified. Fortifications generally invisible from a distance.

Army casualties fifteen enlisted killed, commissioned wounded four, enlisted wounded thirty-two.

Navy casualties Ensign H. D. Cooke, commanding U. S. S. *Pumpanga*, left foot severe; one seaman, *Pumpanga*, slightly wounded, name unknown.

Constabulary casualties, Captain John R. White, right thigh severe; three enlisted killed, thirteen enlisted wounded.

Wounded, Captain Tyree Rivers, 4th Cavalry, flesh wound thigh slight; First Lieutenant Gordon Johnson, Signal Corps, right shoulder, severe; Lt. E. H. Agnew, 6th Infantry, right hand slight; Lt. W. T. Conway, 6th Infantry, left eye slight. Wounded generally doing well and promise to continue.

Names of nearest relatives and addresses will be sent as soon as company commanders are able to render detailed returns.

Action was incident to destruction of band of outlaws recognizing no chief who have been occupying the summit of Mount Dajo for the past eight months. The sultan and various dattos had made numerous unsuccessful efforts to get them out. Major Scott, Governor of Jolo, has worked unremittingly to this end. Since his departure especially they have been raiding friendly Moros and burning houses and buildings, including the target range buildings, at Jolo. Through their defiance of authority they were stirring up a dangerous condition of affairs.

The operations were under the direct charge of Colonel J. W. Duncan, 6th Infantry, who was placed in Jolo, and directed to take the place and capture and destroy the hostiles. He handled the situation well and is entitled to commendation.

The officers and men behaved splendidly, the position was naturally by far the most difficult we have ever had to take, and I believe the natural difficulties were as great as we have ever been called upon to overcome here or elsewhere. The defences were also very considerable and resistance was literally to the death.

All the defenders were killed, as near as could be counted from the dead about six hundred in number. Artillery had to be lifted by block and tackle some three hundred feet into position when a lodgment was made on the lip of the crater. It is impossible to conceive a naturally stronger position.

The Naval detachment rendered splendid services and is entitled to the highest commendation, as is the Constabulary, whose casualties were seventeen out of forty-four engaged.

I proceeded to Jolo accompanied by Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss on the night of the sixth, and was present through the action from morning of the seventh until the conclusion of the operations on the eighth.

The attacking columns were commanded by Major O. Bundy, 6th Infantry, Captain E. P. Lawton, 19th Infantry, Captain T. E. Rivers, 4th Cavalry, until wounded, and after Captain L. M. Koehler, 4th Cavalry. Artillery, Captain F. F. McGlathlin, Signal Corps, Lieutenant Gordon Johnson, The District Chief of Constabulary, Col. W. S. Scott, was present and rendered excellent service in the general charge of the Constabulary Detachment.

Officers and men engaged in this expedition cannot be too highly commended for the magnificent manner in which they took this position. Total casualties all sources, eighteen killed fifty-two wounded. Subject to possible corrections.

## THE RICE MARKET.

Speculative buying of rice by a syndicate of merchants has been going on steadily for the past week through Matsutani, the prominent broker. The purchases of the speculators are now reported to aggregate about three hundred and forty thousand *koku*. Naturally the price for future delivery has gone up by *yen* 1.50 to *yen* 1.60 which figures show a rise of *yen* 1.10 or *yen* 1.20 on those for March delivery. Apprehensions of a sudden fall in price are entertained in the market. In spite of the critical signs, however, say Tokyo papers, the directors of the Rice Exchange do not as yet take the necessary steps with a view to averting the expected crisis. The question of additional margin money is still left in abeyance. Meanwhile the speculators, who also seem to have read the indications correctly, are gradually unloading through small brokers. In case of a breakdown the small brokers are liable to bear any loss that may arise, but it is believed that they are secured by an understanding with the speculators. The alleged scheme is still in operation however. The margin money deposited by speculative buyers amounts to only *yen* 240,000 or *yen* 250,000 against nearly four hundred thousand *koku* purchased.

## MR. GEORGE BARCLAY.

Mr. George Barclay left Tokyo by the 11.50 a.m. train on Friday for his new post as Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. By this appointment His Britannic Majesty's Government pay a very marked tribute to Mr. Barclay's official reputation, for Constantinople is regarded in Downing street as the most important diplomatic position in Europe from an English point of view. But the regret felt in Tokyo and Yokohama for Mr. Barclay's departure is universal and profound. No British official has ever succeeded in endearing himself more thoroughly to all nationalities, or in combining with remarkable ability in the discharge of his duties all those qualities which most grace private life. We offer the heartiest wishes for Mr. Barclay's prosperity and happiness, and we express a most sincere hope that the promotion which he so fully merits may soon restore him to Tokyo in the post of Ambassador.

## EARTHQUAKES IN FORMOSA.

Further investigations made by the Formosan Government as to the casualties arising from the recent earthquake show the following:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Killed .....	493	613	1,106
Severely injured.....	313	402	715
Slightly injured .....	500	641	1,141
	1,306	1,656	1,962

Houses collapsed, 3,831; damaged, 2,121.

A Taipei telegram says that a severe shock of earthquake occurred at 11 a.m. on March 26th in Toroku district, Formosa. The motion continued till the evening when the telegram was despatched. Many houses collapsed and a number of persons were killed or injured.

The Emperor and Empress have jointly presented ten thousand *yen* for distribution among the poorer people at Kagi, Toroku and other places in Formosa who are suffering from the effects of the destructive earthquake of March 17th.

## SAGHALIEN.

According to a report brought by the *Hirosaki Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on March 28th from Vladivostock, the Russian authorities are making a map of Saghalien to demarcate the respective positions of Russia and Japan. Two Russian officials have already concluded investigations, going personally through North Saghalien. They will be appointed to the staff of the envoy when the negotiations are opened between the two countries. The *Hochi* adds that Russia intends to settle the question before the fishing season opens.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

As things now stand the Government has promised to make a thorough investigation of the special war taxes within two years, with a view to the discontinuance of certain imposts. A Bill was sent to the House of Peers by the Government some weeks ago providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to carry out the investigation. This Bill the Upper House rejected in a very determined manner, contending that it was one of the duties of the Department of Finance to examine into taxation of all sorts and report thereon and hence the House saw no reason for putting the country to the expense of paying a Special Committee to do this work. When we say they rejected the Bill we mean that they rejected the principal part of it, for it must be explained that the first clauses of the Bill simply stated that an investigation of the special war taxes with a view to their alteration in various respects should take place. Then came what to the Finance Department was the most important part of the Bill referring to the appointment of a Special Committee. This part was cut out by the House. On Saturday the Bill was presented to the Lower House in its mutilated state and the House was informed by Mr. Sakatani, the Minister of Finance, that since the Upper House refused to sanction the appointment of a Special Committee the necessary investigation would be done by his Department within the prescribed time. It is confidently asserted that the heavy income tax now collected will be one of the first taxes to be abolished two years hence.

The Tokyo electric railway companies, who had made application to the Tokyo Fucho for permission to raise the 3 *sen* fare to 5 *sen* each, withdrew the petition on March 23rd. The *Chuo* in an extra issued yesterday afternoon said that previous to the withdrawal, the chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office summoned the Presidents of the Tokyo Electric Railway Co., the Street Electric Railway Co., and the Tokyo Electric Tramway Co. and addressing them in the presence of Baron Senke, Governor of Tokyo-Fu, said that the reasons specified in the applications for permission to raise the fares could not be regarded as adequate and he advised the representatives of the railways to withdraw their petitions. This was accordingly done.

The Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. will hold a general meeting on April 2nd in order to submit to the shareholders a proposal to add *yen* 1,500,000 to the present capital, making a total of three million *yen*—each share of the face value of fifty *yen*. The company will present fifteen hundred shares to Mr. K. Kakumu, the manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches, and five hundred shares to the family of the late

Mr. Masuda, one of the directors, as rewards for their valuable services. Some years ago, according to the *Chugai Shogyo*, the company was in an embarrassed condition; the price of the fifty *yen* paid up shares went down to eighteen *yen* and the end of the concern seemed at hand. At this critical time, Mr. Kakumu, who was one of the junior employees, devoted himself to redeeming the company from its position and mainly through his efforts its present prosperity was attained. As a result, the price of the shares has risen from eighteen *yen* to seventy *yen*. Mr. Heisei co-operated with Mr. Kakumu while the latter was struggling to carry the company through its troubles.

The total subscription for the Sixth Exchequer Bonds—two hundred million *yen*—which closed on March 20th, aggregated *yen* 372,829,100 throughout the Empire.

The subscription is classified as follows:—

	Subscriptions over issue price. <i>yen</i> .	Subscriptions at issue price. <i>yen</i> .
Cash Subscriptions	8,268,400	325,198,700
Subscription by means of Government bonds	4,046,800	35,315,200
	12,315,200	360,513,900

Subscriptions by foreigners are reported to amount to about five million *yen*.

We reprinted from the columns of *The Times* the case brought in the Court of Arches against the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, the well-known Church of England clergyman, for disobeying the commands of the Bishop of St. Albans in that he ordained a Non-conformist minister—the Rev. A. C. White—at Emmanuel Church, Southend. The judgment of the Court, as pronounced by Sir Lewis Dibdin, Dean of Arches, was that the accused be deprived of his licence unless he express regret for his offence. The Dean, in giving judgment, remarked that the case was unprecedented in the Anglican Church.

Great interest was taken at Newcastle on Feb. 10th in the passage of the Japanese battleship *Kashima*, the largest warship built on the river, from Elswick Shipyard, above the bridges, to the graving dock. The chief difficulty lay in the great length of the vessel, which caused one portion to be under the high level bridge, while the other was under the swing bridge, giving the vessel a slant which reduced the clearance to a matter of inches. Elaborate precautions had been taken, and for weeks dredging had been going on in the narrow channel. Five tugs had the vessel in charge, and she passed successfully through the bridges on the flood tide.

The *Engineer* states in its "Dockyard Notes" that the new German battleships will be of 19,000 tons, or 200 tons larger than the newly launched British battleship *Dreadnought*, and will carry fourteen 12-in. guns, or four more than the British ship.

Mr. Theodore Wores, the well-known American painter, who visited Japan a number of years ago and exhibited the results of his work in Tokyo for the benefit of the Deaf and Blind School, has, since his return to California, produced a painting which is thus referred to in San Francisco papers:—

During his long stay in the Orient Wores was deeply impressed by the Dai Butsu at Kamakura, in Japan, and all it represented; and that "impression" he determined to paint when he could do himself and the subject justice. The picture, which was painted on through several years, seemed a very personal belonging to Wores, and he did not seek

the exhibition that resulted in the sale. . . . With the exception of the background of characteristic country, the artist has placed the Great Buddha in imaginary surroundings, intending the composition to be symbolic of the Buddhist faith rising superior to error. The lotus flowers which fill the foreground are significant of human hopes and possibilities, deep-rooted in the shrine of superstition, yet capable of rising in spotless beauty to higher things. The mist over the lotus, which Wores has painted with beautiful transparency, signifies the mist of ignorance which seems in the picture to be forever rising, only to dissipate before the enlightened face of the Great Buddha, as placid and unchanging and as everlasting as the hills that surround it.

The "Light of Asia" has been sold for gold \$5,000 to the Russells of Ocean Beach, where it will take its place among pictures of world-wide celebrity.

The launch of the cruiser *Ikoma* has been officially fixed to take place on April 9th at Kure. As on the occasion of the launch of her sister ship, the *Tsukuba*, the Crown Prince will be present at the ceremony.

The death is announced of M. Emile Boutmy, member of the Institute of France. With the exception of M. Taine and M. Jusserand, no Frenchman probably has ever made so profound a study of the Anglo-Saxon character and institutions as M. Boutmy. A translation of one of his most important works—"The English People: A Study of their Political Psychology"—was published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin a year or two ago. An introduction was contributed by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, in which he pointed out a fact which would probably come as a strange surprise to most readers of the work, namely, that M. Boutmy suffered from blindness. M. Boutmy's blindness was not quite total. He could walk abroad unattended, and his eye perceived the verdure of trees and the brightness of stars at night. He could even faintly distinguish the features of a person at close quarters. But this was all. And Mr. J. E. C. Bodley justly observes that it is doubtful if there has ever been another case of a writer thus afflicted making a successful study of a foreign land.

Mr. T. Hanai and two other members of the Lower House have presented an enquiry to the Government regarding the lease of land at Surugadal, Tokyo, upon which the Greek Church is built. On March 25th, the Government replied stating that the land was leased in 1872 to the Russian Legation, and no limit was set as to time. Thinking that the lease should not be continued any longer under present conditions, the Government intends to conduct negotiations with the Russian Government at a favourable opportunity. It is not opportune at the present moment to give details.

The Russian Government has transmitted eight *yen* to the Japanese Foreign Office with the information that the money was found in a house in Harbin, where refugees from Vladivostok immediately after the outbreak of the war spent some time. Therefore, says the Russian Government, it must have belonged to one of those persons. The Foreign Office transferred the money to the Home Department for the purpose of having that office search for the person who lost it. Surely punctilious courtesy could go no farther.

The Siamese Government are reported to have the intention of employing five Japanese naval officers as instructors in the Royal Siamese Naval College. To this end the authorities are now in negotiation with Mr. Tanabe, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*. It appears, according to the *Asahi's* Bangkok correspondent, that Siam, being apprehensive

of protests from the leading Powers of Europe, has hitherto employed Swedish officers at the naval college. As her present naval resources are practically useless to meet emergencies that may arise, the Siamese Naval Department has decided to expand the present Navy. When Mr. Inagaki, Japanese Minister at Bangkok, left for home about the end of last year on official business, the Siamese Admiralty asked him for the loan of a number of Japanese officers as teachers. Mr. Inagaki, however, refused, apprehending objections from some third Power, but took with him eleven Siamese students to Japan for the purposes of naval study. It appears that the *Chargé d'Affaires* (there being no anticipation of objection from any other Power) has now acceded to the request of the Siamese authorities after consultation with his Government.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and his daughter arrived at Shimbashi from Hakone at 3.33 p.m. on March 26th. Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, Rear-Admiral Kato, Vice-Minister, and other distinguished persons received him on the platform. He at once proceeded to the British Embassy, accompanied by Commander Funakoshi, of the Naval Staff Office. The same evening, Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, gave a dinner party in honour of the Admiral. Viscount Aoki and other Japanese and foreign guests were present.

The Imperial Salvage and Life Saving Society held a general meeting on the afternoon of March 25th, at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo. Some five thousand members from various provinces were present—the whole membership of the society is about sixteen thousand. A pavilion provided accommodation for the Ministers of State and the wearers of the medal of merit of the Society. Prince Arisugawa, the President, honoured the meeting with his presence. His Highness wore the uniform of an Admiral. The Prince arrived punctually and, after a short rest, gave an address in which he dwelt upon the necessity of giving voluntary assistance towards the saving of ships and their crews and cargoes when in peril, and in this connexion he cited the example of foreign countries. He urged the members of the Society to labour assiduously for the further development of the society's work. Count Yoshii, Superintending Secretary, in thanking His Imperial Highness for the address, said on behalf of all the members that they would use their best endeavours towards the accomplishment of the aims of the society. Medals of merit were presented to some twenty-five noblemen and gentlemen, including Baron Aiura and Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, and about twenty leading business men were elected honorary members. The usual day fire-works were displayed and a band enlivened the occasion.

One of the lessons of the war is dealt with in a lecture recently delivered at St. Petersburg by Captain Solovieff, who served with one of the Siberian regiments throughout the war with Japan. He notes that the effect of smokeless powder and long-range punishment from an unforeseen enemy upset all preconceived methods applied to the Russian troops. They had been told not to fire except at short range, and at some well-defined object, but when they found that every advance had to be made in the face of a perfect storm of projectiles human nature compelled them to hit back, and to sustain their morale their officers had to give them the order to open fire on almost

invisible targets, at impossible distances. As an instance of the waste of ammunition, Captain Solovieff mentions that one regiment alone used 1,200,000 cartridges at the battle of Liao-yang, an average of 640 per man, or about 50 per cent. more than the maximum allowance of a French infantry soldier. The attack had to be made in isolated rushes, ending with a bayonet charge, which could not be attempted until the assailants had established themselves under cover 20 or 30 yards from the enemy's position, instead of the formerly accepted distance of 200 yards. Out of every 100 men put out of action Captain Solovieff credits 85 to infantry, eight to artillery fire, and seven to the bayonet. Under such conditions the greatest need of the ordinary soldier is moral support from his leaders, and the lecturer added that a larger proportion of officers must be provided.

After noting that Mr. Charles A. Moore, the American manufacturer, at a meeting of the National Civic Federation, quoted with words of approval from a statement made by Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, in regard to the waste and lavish expenditures of the American people, the *Wall Street Journal* says: "If every person in the United States should affect a retrenchment in his living expenses amounting on an average to five cents a day, the aggregate saving to the whole country for 300 working days of the year would be \$1,200,000,000. Now put that sum by the side of the annual consumption of wines and liquors in the United States and see how the comparison looks:—

Aggregate saving (at 5 cents a day	Per annum.
per capita) .....	\$1,200,000,000
Consumption of wines and liquors ...	1,658,000,000

The consumption of wines and liquors is one of the items in which material reduction could be made in order to effect the moderate saving which has been indicated. There is, however, a woeful waste in the consumption of food. It has been said that a French family could live on the food which an American family throws away every day, and while this may, in a degree, be an exaggeration, yet it contains a large element of truth. The French people are notorious savers, and they are also the greatest small investors in the world. A saving of a billion dollars in the living expenses of the American people would add an enormous sum to the investing power of the nation. This is not the only economic feature of the matter. This extravagance of living soon becomes a settled habit, and the luxuries of to-day become the necessities of to-morrow. They weaken the fibre of a country and reduce its producing power in competition with other nations whose people practice economy."

The American press dearly likes a sensation, though some of the newspapers rise superior to the allurements of the "yellow" writers, and among them is the *New York Commercial*. We are therefore rather surprised to find in its staid columns the following telegram under a big "scare" head:—

London, February 26. ...  
Repeated break-downs of the District Underground road are vying with other factors to produce a crisis in the shares of that property. Its management under the late Charles T. Yerkes is accused of unjustifiable financial inflation, and of subordinating quality to cheapness when placing orders for rolling stock abroad. The outcry against the overcrowding of trains and the consequent danger of a terrible disaster, together with objections to the violent startings and stoppings, is driving throngs of people back to the omnibuses and surface railroads.  
Yerkes is accused of having shaken down Charing

Cross station, cracking the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, undermining the foundations of countless buildings, and jarring an arm off the Nelson statue in Trafalgar Square. Lines recently opened have created excitement among the guests of the hotels on the route. The passage of the trains is distinctly heard, and some persons have left their beds in the middle of the night for fear of a collapse.

Engineers assert that the subways are drawing the underground streams out of their accustomed channels, causing a shifting of geological conditions in parts of London where the borings are the most numerous. The motor omnibus, while multiplying rapidly, is unable to cope with the demand. It leaves the horse bus far behind in the race for business. The Yerkes lines are most affected by the prevailing anti-underground feeling, but the fact that the Yerkes properties are not alone subject to accidents was proved by the tie-up of the Central Underground road yesterday for half an hour, during which the tube was in total darkness and the passengers were with the greatest difficulty restrained from panic.

Two cases of small-pox were found among the Chinese passengers on board the steamer *Minnesota*, which arrived at Yokohama at 3 p.m. on March 27th from Hongkong via Kobe. The ship was ordered not to proceed inside the breakwater. The following morning she was removed to the Nagahama quarantine station for disinfection after which she arrived in harbour in the evening.

Lieut.-General Matsunaga, Commander of the Nagoya Division, who left Dairen on March 25th by the hospital ship *Kohina Maru*, arrived at Ujina on the 28th. His condition is reported to be still serious. Lieutenant Matsunaga, one of his sons, is with him.

The formal appointment of Mr. U. Makino, late Minister to Austria, as Minister of Education, was made on March 27th.

A disastrous explosion of gas took place at 10 a.m. on March 28th at the Shoko coal mine near Nagasaki. From telegrams in Tokyo papers, we gather that 234 persons lost their lives.

According to a telegram to the *Jiji*, the Russian revolutionaries at Nagasaki, who, as already reported, are arranging to publish a daily paper to be called *Liberty*, intend also to start a general printing and publishing office with a capital of ten thousand yen. It would perhaps be supererogatory to suggest to these gentlemen that the success of their projects will largely depend on their own circumspection.

Some of the useless artillery at Port Arthur is to be removed to Tokyo, and a number of the guns will be placed in the grounds of the Imperial Palace as memorials of the war. The following pieces will arrive shortly at Yokohama in the transport *Niigata Maru*: Seven 23-cent., and one 20-cent., breach-loading cannon; five 15-cent. quick-firers, and various other guns of 12 and 13 centimetres.

#### AOYAMA GAKUIN, TOKYO.

The Graduation Exercises of the School of Theology, the College, and the Academy of Aoyama Gakuin were held in the College chapel on Wednesday afternoon.

The programme was as follows: Devotional Exercises, led by Dr. S. Ogata, Nagoya; Instrumental Solo, Rev. E. S. Cobb; the Imperial Rescript and National Anthem; conferring diplomas; remarks by President Honda; replies by class representatives; Vocal Solo, Mrs. J. L. Cowen; Address by Bishop Bashford, of China; Vocal Solo, Rev. G. F. Smith, Nagoya; Address by His Excellency Manjiro Inagaki, Minister to Siam; quartette by students; the Benediction,

by Bishop Harris. Both music and addresses were greatly enjoyed, and the exercises, as a whole, were spoken of as the most successful the school had held.

Two graduates from Philander Smith Biblical Institute, sixteen from the College, and twenty-six from the Academy. The graduates of the Academy enjoy the same privileges, as regards entrance into government schools of higher grade, as the graduates of regular government middle schools, and the graduates of the college may receive from the Department of Education certificates qualifying them as licensed teachers in middle, girls' higher, middle, and normal schools.

The attendance of College and Academy students at the close of the school year was, Academy 240, College 111, an increase in two years of 50 per cent. in the Academy and 100 per cent. in the College. The total enrolment for the year just ended was, Academy 320, College 164.

A new brick building for classes and administration, built at a cost of over 60,000 yen, is now ready for use, and the added accommodation thus provided is likely to result in largely increased attendance.

The purchase by the Tokyo Electric Railway Co. of 48 feet frontage of the school grounds, will bring the compound, at an early day, into still closer connexion with the city's street-car system.

#### SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY CO.

On March 26th, the Seoul-Fusan Railway Co. held a general meeting. The accounts for the last half-year were submitted to the shareholders as follows:—

SEOUL-FUSAN LINE.	
Government subsidy .....	Yen. 433,261.43
From this amount the following allotments were made:—	
Loss sustained during last half year .....	Yen. 137,532.82
Dividend (sixty <i>sen</i> per share, or 4.2 per cent. per annum) .....	300,000.00
Reserve for dividend .....	1,728.61
SEOUL-CHEMULPO LINE.	
Net profit .....	45,257.63
Balance from previous account .....	53,059.62
Legal reserve .....	98,317.25
Tax to Korean Government .....	2,262.89
Interest on loan .....	45,000.00
Reserve for repairs .....	9,016.00
	42,038.36

The Chairman said that owing to frequent storms during last autumn, the Seoul-Fusan Railway sustained severe damage and consequently heavy loss was sustained. A dividend of 6 per cent. could not be declared despite the Government subsidy.

#### TWO MILES A MINUTE.

Twomilesaminute,  
Geehowweffy!  
Swiftasameteor  
Streakingthesky.  
Whatisthatblur?  
Onlythetrees.  
Lookatthemwave;  
Mywhatabreeze!  
Ahonkandarush,  
Aflashandasmell;—  
Whatdidwehit?  
Didsomebodyyell?  
Ajarandascream—  
Itlookedlikeahorse.  
Notellingnow;  
Keptotheecourse.  
Outtotheroad!  
Giveusashow!  
Twomilesaminute  
Geehowwego!

—Newark News.



## AMERICAN CONSULAR SALARIES.

THE resignation from the American Consular service of Mr. JAMES W. DAVIDSON, so well known throughout China and Japan, and for many years a valued contributor to the columns of the *Japan Mail*, has drawn forth several forcible expressions of opinion from the press of his native land regarding the necessity for putting the American diplomatic and consular services on a higher scale of pay. Mr. DAVIDSON has had to resign the post of United States Consul at Antung owing to the inadequacy of the salary attached to the position. His reasons for resignation, remarks the *Toledo Blade*, apply to many American Consulates. "By the time our representatives in London and Paris have paid rent for quarters suitable to the dignity of their office, they have used up most of their salaries. It has been Uncle Sam's custom to appoint wealthy men to these positions, men who were willing to pay the price of representing this country abroad. Such a system is radically wrong. It is in effect a mild species of bribery, and should not be tolerated. Congressman LONGWORTH is on the right track with his bill, which provides for the purchase of homes for our foreign consuls, homes commensurate with the importance of the office and comporting with the dignity of the nation." The latter part of this comment is echoed by the *Cleveland Leader* in its declaration that this "little incident ought to shame the members of Congress who are opposed to consular reform because it threatens to lessen the number of political jobs at their bestowal." Not only consuls but diplomatic representatives are underpaid, says the *Baltimore Sun*. Whatever the merits of the case in regard to ministers and ambassadors, consuls should receive better pay. "The consul is a business man. He is sent abroad to guard the commercial interests of Americans and to promote trade. He ought to be paid on a business basis when he is worthy and efficient. It is false economy to adopt any other policy. An inadequately paid consular service must become in time an inefficient service—and such a service is not worth maintaining at any cost." Mr. DAVIDSON's statement that America is made to appear at a disadvantage as compared with the consuls from other Governments is declared by the *Columbus Dispatch* to touch the national pride: "It is not pleasant to think that other nations are getting trade because they are more generous in their appropriations for the work of going after it. It would seem to be time to size up the business that is to be gained and put a proper valuation on the services that are necessary to get it. Perhaps Mr. DAVIDSON overestimates the advantages to be gained. If he does not—well, the United States can afford to pay as much for trade-getting as any other nation. Certainly it should not expect

its consuls to pay out of their private income for the privilege of representing it abroad."

In this connection it is interesting to note from a cablegram received by the *Japan Advertiser* that a bill has been introduced into the Senate at Washington by Senator GALLINGER fixing the salary of the President at \$75,000 a year, that of Vice-President and members of the Cabinet at \$15,000, the Speaker of the House of Representatives at \$12,000, and of Senators and Representatives at \$7,500 each. If the measure becomes law, it will be the first substantial increase in the salaries of high officials of the U. S. Government that has been made since the salary of the President was doubled in General GRANT's time. The salaries at present paid are: President, \$50,000; Vice-President, \$8,000; members of the Cabinet, \$8,000; Speaker of the House of Representatives, \$7,500; Senators and members of Congress, \$5,000. Having raised their own salaries to their liking members of Congress may feel more disposed to do the right thing by the Consular and Diplomatic Services. Economy has never been a strong point with American legislators when making appropriations from the national treasury, though fits of "cheese-paring" occasionally attack them. The country itself is always willing to do the generous thing by its representatives, and though in American politics it is the least expected that generally happens, both schemes may by happy chance obtain sanction.

## AUSTRALIA'S OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FAR EAST.

COLONEL GEORGE W. BELL, late United States Consul in Sydney, who spent nearly two years in China and Japan recently, has returned to the Antipodes with the firm intention of awakening Australians generally to the business possibilities lying before them in the Far East. Australian trade commissioners have been frequent visitors to China and Japan during late years, while the number of Australian merchants doing business in or with this quarter of the globe is steadily increasing. Still the great bulk of the denizens of the Australian Commonwealth are strangely indifferent to the opportunities which lie almost to their hands in the Far Eastern trade. Col. BELL's address before a Sydney audience the other day, though here and there open to criticism contains much solid truth. His text was "The Empire of Business," and in the course of his remarks he said:—

Away in the East there had just risen a new star, great and grand enough to engage the thoughts of the business brains of our race, and one which could not be overlooked by business people. Half a century ago Japan was only a name, now that country was a mighty factor in the world's commerce. In the last 50 years Hongkong had grown from a tiny village to the second or third port of the world, and it only got the fringe of China's trade. When China woke what would that port become? That was only one instance of what business could do, but the time was coming when Shanghai would soon be the greatest port in the world—when compared with it London and New York would sink into insignificance.

One could measure a nation by her ledgers.

Russia, with her 120,000,000 of inhabitants did not import as much as 4,000,000 Australians, and everyone knew that Australia was in advance of Russia—Australia was more civilised—why? Because her commerce proved it. A little more than 50 years ago China was only a geographical expression to educated men, and China had been, and ever would be, an enigma to the Occidental. But China had a great field of commerce, and that field could really only be reached through Japan, which would reach out and absorb the commercial instincts of the West, and apply them to China. Even America had been crawling along at a snail's pace compared to Japan, and Americans were the salt of the earth, as far as hustle went—at least, they thought they were.

China would shortly need 200,000 miles of railway, and she would want them quickly when she made up her mind. Australians occupy the happiest position of any people on this globe, but lack one thing—people. Commerce was knocking at their gates, and the future prosperity of Australia was hanging on the population question. America brought men by contract to populate her lands. She placed strong, sturdy men from Europe, on her lands and now those men were the finest asset of the States. Other men with a little money followed them. The States had proved to the rest of the world what a steadily increasing population could do for a country, and business—well, America was the land of business.

Australia certainly has great advantages beside those of contiguity in developing trade between herself and the countries of the Far East. But the question is can she take the opportunity by the hand and push it for all it is worth? COLONEL BELL lays his finger on the Commonwealth's weakest spot—the lack of population. The legislation favoured by KING DEMOS frightens away would-be wealth-producing emigrants, while the steady fall in the birth-rate prevents the population increasing at the rate normally prevailing among a young and prosperous people. The action of the Labour party, too, locks up capital, and capital is required for the successful prosecution of overseas trade. Glancing over a recent file of Australian papers we came across the programme which the Socialist-Labour conferences were to discuss in their midsummer sessions. One of the resolutions to be discussed read thus:—"That all privately-owned land held out of use, or not being used to the best advantage of the State, shall be subject to compulsory sale to the Government or lease to settlers, the price in case of purchase, or the rent in case of compulsory leasing and the period of all leases, to be fixed by a tribunal appointed by Parliament for purposes relating to land settlement; such tribunal also to administer all lands now held by the Crown. That the whole or a portion of the revenue obtained from Crown lands be devoted to the resumption of land near centres of population, of developing the country and promoting class settlement." In other words the Socialist-Labour Party still favour the old dog-in-the-manger policy of dividing the country among the comparatively few residents and excluding all others from participation. But as one leading journal points out, the land question is not the only issue before Australia. The miring population have also something to say respecting what they consider necessary in their own interest, a large number of miners asking that State assistance to prospectors shall take the form of half the regular rate of wages per man, also half the working

expenses. This would be an easier and more remunerative arrangement than regular mining work, and make the task of prospecting, however unsatisfactory the results as regards metal discoveries, a popular occupation, or rather recreation. The legislation of the Eight Hours' Holiday, with the compulsory suspension of all industrial operations on that day is demanded; also that nurses and others employed in hospitals and similar institutions be subjected to the eight hour principle, a proceeding which would inevitably largely increase the cost of maintaining such places. With their hands already bound so tightly by similar restrictions there is little wonder that the Australian merchants and the moneyed classes generally are somewhat chary about staking too much upon futurity. Still the logical outcome seems to be that if they cannot utilise their capital at reasonable risks within the borders of the Commonwealth then they must turn their attention to projects lying beyond the seas; and what brighter prospects are there than those offered by the rapid trade expansion of the countries of the Far East?

#### AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

"BRADSTREET'S" characterises the report presented to the New York Senate and Assembly by the Armstrong Committee appointed to examine into the real condition of the big life insurance companies doing duty within that State as "one of the most far-reaching and indeed sweeping reports ever submitted to any legislature." Our contemporary goes on to remark that the report embodies some propositions which will be regarded by the large insurance companies as radical in the extreme. It recommends, among other things, that new policies shall not be written by any company in excess of \$150,000,000 in a single year. That is, the three large companies, Mutual, Equitable, and New York Life, are to be limited to \$150,000,000, and the smaller companies are to be limited to a certain declared percentage of their total outstanding insurance. For the three large companies the limit for new business is calculated to just about keep their business stable under present conditions. The total terminations by death, maturity, expiry, surrender, lapse, and other decrease of these three companies in 1904 were as follows: Mutual, \$129,125,280; Equitable, \$139,513,210; New York Life, \$162,326,114. Other provisions contemplate the standardizing of life insurance policies; the prohibition of the control of subsidiary companies, and of the offering of rebates or bonuses; the distribution of the surplus above 10 per cent. among policy-holders, and the making misdemeanors of such conduct as the borrowing by an officer from his company and his participation in syndicates for the handling of securities. Arrangements are to be made for the nomination of independent tickets upon the petition of one

hundred policy-holders; the use of proxies at more than one meeting is prohibited, and publicity regarding accounts of profits and losses and lists of policy-holders is to be made mandatory. Life insurance companies doing business in the State after June 1st, 1906, are to be limited as to the nature of their investments, and to be prohibited from investing in the shares of stock of any corporation except the public stock of municipal corporations or bonds which are secured by the pledge or mortgage of shares or stock to the extent of more than one-third of the value of the entire security therefor. The report recommends the repeal of the provision of the insurance law requiring a policy-holder to obtain the consent of the attorney-general before beginning an action to compel the officers of an insurance company to render an accounting. In spite of the newspaper rumour a few weeks ago to the effect that a limit was to be placed on salaries, the only recommendation to that effect is that all salaries above \$5,000 a year should be fixed by the board of directors and not by any committee thereof. Neither is there any attempt to fix the compensation of agents except that commissions should be definitely agreed upon in advance, should be a fixed percentage of the premium for each \$1,000 of insurance, and that renewal commissions should be limited to four years and to a certain percentage, say, ten per cent, of the first year's commissions. Total expenses should be limited to the total loading on the premiums. It is expected that many of the propositions embodied in the report will meet with most energetic opposition from the larger life insurance companies. To carry out the purposes indicated in the report the Committee submitted eight bills providing for amendments to the insurance law. These measures cover a wide field, but there are others yet to come. The Committee has received permission from the legislature to submit a supplemental report, in which it is intended to embody standard forms of life insurance policies. With this report the Committee will offer two or three bills dealing with matters of minor importance. It was suggested in the Senate that a date should be set at once for a hearing so that all persons affected by the bills might have ample time in which to consider the measures and to frame possible objections to them. It was decided to hold a hearing before the Armstrong Committee in the Assembly chamber on March 9. There appears to be a disposition on the part of the leaders of the New York legislature to accelerate action on the bills, and it is likely that some of their principal provisions, at any rate, will be placed upon the statute book before the legislature adjourns.

The American press, on the whole, are eminently satisfied with the report. As the *Brooklyn Eagle* puts it:—

"To those who hoped for much, but feared the Committee would not have the courage to deal with plainly manifest evils, it will be a satisfaction. To some, mainly to be found in insurance circles and the financial world, it will be a bitter disappoint-

ment. By all others the report ought to be received with thankfulness that so much good has come out of the Committee's labours."

While most papers agree with the *Chicago Daily News* that the recommendations urging that insurance companies be made to dispose of investment stocks within five years is a good one, the *New York Times* thinks it "arguable." The *Times*, moreover, optimistically believes that the mere publication of the investigation and of the report has already created reforms. It adds: "The cure has been accomplished, too, without the necessity of a resort to the courts." But the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, for one, is not nearly so cheerful. "Many of these recommendations," it thinks, "will be bitterly opposed at Albany, especially that restricting the amount of new business and the one relating to suits against companies." And the *New York Press* remarks:

"We write of these reforms as if they were already accomplished, but this is for convenience of composition. We are far from assuming their hearty reception by the Legislature. Already the Grady and Raines are rushing to the defense of the System from this onslaught. The howl for a hearing on the report, and long delay on the first step toward enactment of the Armstrong bills, are signs of a stormy passage to the statutes, if ever that port is reached while the pirates of Ryanism are abroad."

#### AMERICAN FINANCE AND TRADE OUTLOOK.

UP till the end of January the United States Treasury had been reporting debit balances in the national accounts until faint-hearted people began to shake their heads and prophesy a big deficit for the end of the financial year. Incidentally President ROOSEVELT was accused of inciting the Administration to abandon the paths of old-fashioned prudence in favour of a policy of extravagance and wasteful expenditure. His critics spoke too soon. By the end of February the tide had turned, and on the 25th of that month, when the monthly balance was struck the excess of Government receipts over expenditures was found to be \$1,102,002. The deficits of eight months had been wiped out. This happy condition of affairs seems to have even exceeded the expectations of Mr. SECRETARY SHAW, and when he reported the result to some of the Republican Senators they expressed the opinion that the fiscal year, which ends on June 30th, will see a substantial surplus. The improved condition of American national finance is due entirely to increased receipts from several sources, for the total disbursements have been larger than they were last year. The state of the Treasury to-day, indeed, is in sharp contrast to the condition which existed a year ago, when there was a deficit of \$25,405,533. In the month which closed on February 25th there was a balance of receipts over disbursements amounting to \$4,475,727. The month's receipts were much larger than those of Feb., 1905, being \$48,194,727, as against \$44,608,007 in the corresponding 28 days of last year. The February customs receipts were \$23,832,524, as against \$21,582,645 in the same month of 1904 and the internal re-

venue receipts were \$18,229,031, as against \$16,714,470. The expenditures of the Government in the month just closed were \$43,719,000, as against \$41,416,000 in February, 1905. For eight months ended February 25th, the receipts of the Government were \$395,843,572, as against \$365,661,210 in the corresponding two-thirds of the fiscal year 1905. This increase of more than \$30,000,000 was not offset by any corresponding enlargement of expenditures, for the total disbursements were \$394,741,570, as against \$391,073,744.

Everything points to a year of prosperity in the United States. The bank clearings for February were far in advance of any previous year in the country's history. The aggregate for the month (ninety-four cities reporting) was \$12,379,793,089, a decrease of 23.7 per cent. from the high-record month of January, but a gain of 16.7 per cent. over February, 1905, and to this extent the heaviest February total ever reported. New York City's clearings for February aggregated \$8,324,423,523, a decrease of 26 per cent. from January this year, but a gain of 16.9 per cent. over February last year. Outside of New York the total at ninety-three cities was \$4,055,369,566, a decrease of 19 per cent. from January, but a gain of 16.3 per cent. over February a year ago. Canada is also sharing in the general sunshine engendered by successful business. Her bank clearings for February aggregated \$282,407,273, a gain over February last year of 26.4 per cent. For two months the Canadian aggregate was \$610,576,170, a gain over 1905 of 28.1 per cent.

Turning to the export business of the United States we find that January reported full tide in nearly every line which goes to make up the sum total of the country's trade. The total value of domestic products exported during the month was \$168,427,940, a gain of 38 per cent. over the largest January aggregate ever before recorded, that of the year 1904, and only 14.5 per cent. below the record December total. The aggregate value of five leading products exported showed a gain of 46.7 per cent. over January a year ago, but "other products," which really cover manufactured product to a large extent, showed an increase of 28.9 per cent. Very much the same showing is made for the seven months' period ending with January. All domestic exports gain 17.3 per cent. over a year ago, and while leading products increase 23.1 per cent., "other products" gain 11.3 per cent. The heaviest proportionate gain was in breadstuffs shipments, but the gains in cotton and provisions were also large.

A writer in the *Statist* attributes the present big trade development in America, the United Kingdom and elsewhere to the abundant supplies of gold now at the command of the various money markets of the world and the stoppage of the hoarding processes which have long prevailed in Russia, France, and the United States. As the paper points out, Russia will have to

part with much of her Treasury accumulations in order to straighten out her tangled finances, while France has nearly as much gold as she requires; and so has the United States. "It seems to follow," the *Statist* proceeds, "that the new gold being raised in such unprecedented quantities will be more available for banking and for trade than in any past period of the world's history. If that be so, it ought to be possible to increase very materially the banking reserves at home and abroad. The banks, consequently, will be in a position to give accommodation on a liberal scale to their customers. And the customers will be encouraged by the knowledge that they can depend upon assistance from their bankers to engage in new enterprises—always assuming, we would remind the reader, that political scares do not damp the courage of both bankers and their customers. It does not follow in the least that money will be very cheap because the production of gold is on such an unprecedented scale. Unless political scares check enterprise, the very fact that gold is being produced on so vast a scale, and that the banks are in a position, therefore, to give liberal accommodation to their customers, will encourage the commercial community to engage in new enterprise, and this, in all reasonable probability, will prevent money from becoming very cheap. But it is not the cheapness or dearness of money that matters so much. It is the certainty or uncertainty of being able to get it when it is required. Consequently, abundant supplies of gold adding daily and weekly to the bank reserves will put the banks in a position to give liberal accommodation to their customers, and thus there will be a strong inducement for the customers to engage in new ventures. In conclusion, then, we would say that all the economic conditions are highly favourable to a great expansion in trade; that the political conditions for the moment are adverse, and, looking a few months ahead, are too uncertain to permit any man to venture upon a forecast. All that is certain is that if politics allow them free play the economic conditions are such that they will unquestionably produce a very material increase both in the activity and in the volume of trade."

#### JAPAN FROM A CONSULAR STANDPOINT.

PERHAPS the outstanding features of Mr. CONSUL-GENERAL MILLER's most recently published communication to the U.S. State Department with reference to the conditions of this country are the emphasis with which he dwells upon Government control and encouragement of enterprises and industries and upon the formation of trade combinations, and his almost enthusiastic recognition of the progress which Japan is now making, as well as her unmistakable candidature for the commercial leadership of the Far East. Though Mr. MILLER has been but a short time at his

post he has collected a mass of information that should be highly valuable to American merchants and manufacturers—if they will only heedfully avail themselves of the facts laid before them by an acute observer. Mr. MILLER's despatch is practically a greatly condensed review of commercial (in which are of course included financial) conditions in this country. What strikes Mr. MILLER very strongly indeed is the Government ownership and control of public utilities and industries. It is no new thing in Japan. Under the feudal system of old Japan it was exercised in the broadest possible sense. This, he says, is exactly what the Government is doing to-day—but in an even broader way. It does not exact direct tribute, as in the olden times, and the producers receive better returns for their labours. But none the less the Government is exercising a supervision over all the industries it does not control, and fostering in every way the development of new ones. "This application of Government concern in an industrial sense is what is making Japan commercially strong, and what will develop her into a dangerous competitor in the business of the Far East." The Consul-General gives a list of the important monopolies controlled by the State and another of the factories conducted by it, and adds that the great development of the silk industry has been largely due to Government assistance and that the rice industry also depends largely on Government support. In fact throughout the Empire, he maintains, in every line of trade and industry the Government will be found close at hand to render assistance, either expert or financial, through one of its many channels. From this theme he is easily led to write of officially formed trusts. He takes, for example, the recent combination of the various match-making concerns: the Government, viewing the warring competitors, steps in and advises the formation of a trust. The combination takes place and the issuance of an Imperial license virtually shuts off competition and incidentally puts the industry directly under the control of the Government. Passing on, he shows how the Government guards the interests of the people engaged in agriculture by examining scientifically and from an economic standpoint the value of the different fertilizers imported. The Government connexion with the hypothermic banks and with the Industrial Bank of Japan (recent measures taken by the latter to increase the capital of the country for the purposes of commercial and industrial development are outlined) and the subsidized steamship lines are also mentioned. "Such paternalism exists that no one in business pressed by the exigencies of the times, hesitates to call upon banks indirectly controlled by the Government for assistance. In fact the commerce of Japan to-day is almost entirely supervised by the Government. What such an ownership or control forbodes in the struggle of nations for the commerce of their people only the future can determine. Con-



sidering for the nonce, the general subject of Government ownership and supervision, one would think such a transaction would engender bitterness among the people. This, however, is not the case. The old system under the Shogunate is of too recent date to stir up much opposition, and, then, the people feel an absolute security in the integrity of the Government and give to it all the support and assistance they can render. The change has been gradual and, more important than all, the people have prospered under it more than at any other time in their history. It is no wonder, then, that Government ownership and direction are invited in many lines." As exemplifying the increased prosperity of the nation Mr. MILLER alludes to, the rise in wages, the growth of the porcelain trade (into which, he remarks, the spirit of combination has also entered) the development of the cotton industry, and so forth; he notes the large amount of new loans floated abroad, the benefits derived from cheaper money, Japan's manufacturing development, and says: "The vast amount of cheaper labour and splendid industrial skill in the country, combined with the reduction of interest on borrowed capital, together with the broad field of exploitation and markets now assured to Japan throughout Korea, Manchuria and China, make an excellent foundation for commercial and industrial expansion, upon which Japan will proceed to build her new national structure." The last part of Mr. MILLER'S report contains various statistics,—in many sections up to and embracing the first half of 1905—but he will very soon be in a position to furnish much later information to his countrymen who, it is to be hoped, will realise the value of the facts so carefully compiled on their behalf.

#### YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

THE trade reports presented by the Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade to the annual meetings of members have ever been remarkable for lucidity and comprehensiveness, and that discussed on Thursday afternoon falls not one whit behind its predecessors. Every line of commercial activity in this port is dealt with either in summary or by tabulated statement and the result is a valuable document that can be studied with profit by all sections of the commercial community. Among the most striking tables is that setting forth the gradual increase in the volume of the import trade in the 14-year period extending from 1892 to 1905. At the beginning of this term total imports for all Japan reached yen 71,324,776 in value; at the close they amounted to the astonishing figure of yen 488,538,017. Looking back among the files of the *Japan Mail* for the last twenty-five years it is instructive to note how the pessimistic prophecies of the '80's have been falsified in nearly every particular. So far from Japan being "completely played out," as the current

phrase then went, the commerce of the country was but pacing at the starting-line of a vigorous and continuous expansion. The table shows this so very thoroughly that we take the liberty of reprinting it:—

Year.	Imports. Yen.
1892 .....	71,324,776
1893 .....	88,257,172
1894 .....	117,481,995
1895 .....	129,260,578
1896 .....	171,674,474
1897 .....	219,300,772
1898 .....	277,270,728
1899 .....	220,050,983
1900 .....	287,261,845
1901 .....	255,816,644
1902 .....	271,731,258
1903 .....	317,135,518
1904 .....	371,360,738
1905 .....	488,538,017

The Foreign Board of Trade points out that even with regard to the last two years the Customs returns "do not afford an accurate idea of the volume of Japanese purchases, because many articles destined for the seat of war were treated as 'transshipment cargo,' and were not entered at the Customs. On the other hand, it may be safely stated that a large percentage of the increased trade shown by the Customs statistics of the last two years can be attributed to the war under three headings:—

Materials imported for direct or indirect supply to the Military and Naval authorities.

Materials imported to replace the products of Japanese mills and factories engaged by the Government for the manufacture of war supplies.

Luxuries imported as a consequence of the general prosperity resulting from the free disbursement of Government monies in the purchase of war supplies."

The Board therefore utters a note of warning lest the business community be led to entertain too optimistic a view of the future. It says:—

"These causes will continue operative during the early months of 1906, so that the volume of trade is unlikely to return to normal figures until 1907. While the ordinary trade of the country has continued fairly prosperous, the development has not been very great, and it would seem that importers must be prepared for a falling off in their turn-over as compared with the years 1904 and 1905.

Turning to exports we note that the year closed with a falling-off in the export of raw and manufactured silk to the extent of nearly yen 25,000,000, while bamboo manufactures decreased yen 60,989, straw plait, yen 1,338,504; tea, yen 2,249,514; camphor, yen 601,964; and yet "in spite of this decrease in the principal item, the total exports for 1905 are greater by about yen 2,250,000 than for 1904, and, although this sum represents a very small percentage of increase, it is still a matter for congratulation that the total trade has been so well maintained during a period of war."

The Asiatic markets are still Japan's best customers, as the following figures, relating to the destinations of the country's exports last year, demonstrate:—

	Yen.
Asia .....	162,800,000
Europe .....	54,200,000
America .....	97,300,000

Exports to Europe and America have fallen off in both cases, the figures for the previous two years being:—

	1904.	1903.
Europe .....	72,400,000	70,300,000
America .....	104,600,000	85,700,000

China and Korea will undoubtedly be the

best fields for Japan's commercial exploitation and we expect her trade with those countries will expand as rapidly as these lands are opened up to commercial enterprise, and that her ratio of increase will be larger than the increases of other countries, the advantages of contiguity and racial sympathy being all on her side. Of course America and Europe will continue to be Japan's best customers for silk and tea, but for the productions of her mills and factories her best endeavours should be devoted towards pushing her Asiatic trade. We have but little space left for further comment on this interesting trade report, but one paragraph dealing with habutai deserves notice. We quote it in full:—

Further efforts have been made to place the question of weight upon a reliable basis, but, so far, with only partial success. The Government inspectors, both in Fukui and Kaga, now stamp the weight of the Silk upon the end of each piece of 50 yards, but unfortunately their method of weighing (on perchance the integrity of the inspectors), is not so trustworthy as it should be. Moreover, different bases have been established in those two centres, seeing that while the official inspector in Kaga stamps the actual weight of the artificially dried Silk upon the end of the piece, the inspector in Fukui adds to the net weight of the dry Silk approximately 3 per cent. (to allow for the normal absorption of moisture), and stamps this gross weight upon the *Habutai*. This dual standard naturally gives rise to some uncertainty, and also leaves room for question, instead of placing the matter upon an absolutely reliable basis. Taking advantage of this uncertainty, some houses (both native and foreign), continue to deal in material which contains excessive moisture. Perhaps in some instances the buyer is ignorant of the fact that he is paying for water as well as Silk, in other cases the adulteration is condoned or winked at (especially if the price is reduced), but in some quarters the "doctoring" is still too deliberately practised to bear a lenient construction, and against the continuance of these fraudulent methods too strong a protest cannot be made. The material shipped to the American market is practically free from any such adulteration, but many pieces still sold to the European consumer certainly contain more than the normal percentage of moisture. The suggestion raised last year should again be emphasized, namely, that all buyers either in America or Europe, should rigorously insist upon paying only for the net weight of the Silk, while the Japanese Government should, if possible, be persuaded to adopt a uniform basis both in Fukui and Kaga.

The remarks at the meeting by the President, Mr. E. C. DAVIS, with reference to the paucity of the attendance were exceedingly well-timed, though doubtless many of the absentees could afford more or less satisfactory business reasons for their failure to be present. It is disheartening for a Committee that has given time and care to the affairs of the Board of Trade during the year to find that only a baker's dozen of their fellow members are sufficiently interested to appear on the occasion when their report is presented. Mr. BEART was certainly justified in calling attention to the fact that the agents of the leading steamship lines made a point of attending. Readers will not fail to give due attention to the Chairman's short but suggestive address, to Mr. SALE'S outspoken remarks as to the future, and to the short dialogue that ensued with regard to free trade and protection in Japan. Whatever view may be taken of the subject there can be no manner of doubt that it calls for the serious attention of all foreigners who are in any way—and who is not?—connected with trade in this country.

## IMPERIAL DIET.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m. on March 23rd. At the outset, Mr. Ema made a lengthy speech on the Tokyo disturbances of Sept. 5th and 6th last. He strongly condemned the Katsura Cabinet for the interference of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, and referred to the policy of the Duke of Buckingham, the notorious minister in the reign of Charles I.

The Order of the day was then taken up. Mr. Kurihara, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Government bill regarding the revision of the Customs tariff, gave an explanation as to the proceedings of the committee. The bill was at once passed without discussion through the second and third readings.

The private bill regarding the revision of the Press Regulations aiming at the prohibition of the reproduction of telegrams from newspapers without permission of the original journals—was rejected after a brief discussion.

Several other private bills were then brought in, some being rejected and some passed, after which the House rose at 4.28 p.m.

The House met at 1 p.m. on March 24th. Mr. Fuji, Chairman of the Special Committee examining the Government bill regarding the examination of raw silk, delivered a speech. He said that the committee had rejected the bill on the grounds (1) that the forcible examination of silk by Government inspectors would interfere with foreign business in this important staple, the annual export of which now amounts to a hundred million yen; (2) the imposition of fees for examining silk would discourage the trade; and (3) such examination would cause delay in the export business. The bill was at once rejected. A private bill regarding the prevention of leprosy was handed to a special committee, after which some Government and private bills were discussed. At 3.30 p.m. the House rose.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.10 a.m., on March 24th. The House gave *post facto* consent to the Government disbursements from the Reserve funds, and in other connections, during the war. The House also passed Bills to establish Institutes for Invalids, to amend the Military Pension Law, to amend the Law of Subsidizing Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, and to amend the Law of the Houses.

The House rose at 11.40 a.m.

At 10.20 a.m. on March 25th, the House sat again in spite of its being Sunday. The discussion lasted for about an hour but no special business was transacted with the exception of Government bills regarding the expenditure on official shrines, etc. These bills were passed as approved in the Lower House.

At 11.40 a.m., the House rose.

The House sat at 10.10 a.m. on Monday. Viscount Karahashi, Chairman of the Committee to investigate the Bill for the amendment of the Soy Tax Law, reported that the Committee had approved of the Bill, which was then passed.

The House also passed the Bill relating to legislation in Formosa as amended by the Special Committee.

Mr. Taizo Namura, Chairman of the Settled Account Committee, reported to the House that the Committee found that six items of payment made by the Government in 1903 were illegal or ill-advised. The House adopted the report of the Committee.

The House adopted 21 various petitions and rose at 11.05 a.m.

The Diet will probably sit 3 days longer.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m. on March 26th. After various argumentative questions had been put to the Government delegates by Messrs Muto, Hanai and Motoda, with regard to the urgent Imperial Decree proclaimed at the time of the disturbances which occurred in Tokyo, and to other affairs, the Order of the Day was taken up.

The Government bills regarding the accounts of the Imperial Railways; the revision of the Law of Government Railway Materials and Accounts, accounts of the Japanese Railways in Korea, the appointment of financial officials for the railways to be purchased in accordance with the Railway Nationalization Law, and the Seoul-Fusan Railway Purchase Law were brought in jointly.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, spoke briefly on the bills. He said their object was to facilitate the financial management of railways. The bills were handed to a Special Committee without discussion.

After a short investigation, Mr. O-oka, Chairman of the Committee, returned and explained the proceedings of the Committee, and the bills were passed at once without being subjected to the second and third readings.

The Government bills regarding the re-assessment of building lands, etc., were also passed. Several private bills were then brought in and these were all passed, as the various committees reported favourably on them.

The House rose at 6.30 p.m.

On March 27th, the House met again. A short business session was held and the House then rose.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House sat at 10.08 a.m. on March 27th. The Government bills regarding national loans, revision of the Registration Law, etc., were passed, after which the bill with reference to the revision of the Customs Tariff was brought in. The Chairman of the Committee made an explanation as to amendments by the committee. Subsequently, after a brief discussion, the bill was passed. The amended bill was at once sent to the Lower House where it had been passed without amendment. The Lower House refused to confirm the amendments. A Special Committee consisting of ten, was elected by each House in order to bring about agreement. After consultation by the joint committee from both Houses, concessions were made, the result being that duty on printing paper was fixed at one yen per 100 *kin*; and on all other kinds of paper, yen 1.95 per 100 *kin*. The Railway Nationalization Bill was then introduced. Marquis Kuroda, Chairman of the committee, reported its proceedings, and said that the committee adopted the amendment of Count Ogimachi (*vide* last issue of the *Japan Mail*). A debate took place over the bill and the amendment.

The essential points made by the opponents of the bill were that the time appointed for the purchase of the private railways and the measures proposed to be adopted by the Government for the purpose are inadmissible. The supporters of the bill held that the Government had taken a favourable opportunity to purchase the railways and that there need not be any anxiety as to the increasing of loan bonds. The loan bonds to be issued for the purchase of the private railways would take the place of the railway shares which were in fact a loan to the railway companies. At this stage, the House rose for tiffin at 11.50 a.m.

The House met again at 2 p.m. A warm debate took place lasting about four hours. On the motion of Prince Nijo, the discussion was concluded and the bill passed the first reading. It also passed the second and then the third readings. The committee who had met the committee of the Lower House on the Tariff Bill, appeared and the Chairman reported what they had done. At 6 p.m., the House, sending the amended Railway Nationalization Bill to the lower House, rose for a short rest.

When we went to press, no information was to hand as to whether the lower House made concessions with regard to the amendments of the Upper House on the Railway Nationalization Bill. The general belief was that the lower House would consent to the amendments. It was also believed that the result of the negotiations by the Committees of both Houses on the Tariff Bill would be passed by the Peers.

## THE TARIFF BILL.

On the night of March 27th, the Tariff Bill was brought up in the Upper House after concessions had been made by the Lower House, and was at once passed.

## THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION BILL—A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

As already reported, the amended Railway Nationalization Bill was passed in the Upper House on Tuesday. Subsequently it was returned to the Lower House. At 7.50 p.m. on March 27th, the House sat again. When the amended Railway Nationalization Bill was introduced, Marquis Saionji, Premier, appeared in the rostrum and delivered a speech. He said that the Government, of course, was desirous of having the Government bill passed without amendment. In the Upper House, some amendments had been made and the Bill passed the House with those modifications. The Government saw no way but to accept the amendments. He asked the Lower House to give its consent to the amended Bill as passed by the Upper House.

Mr. Haseba presented a motion to give consent to the amendments made by the Upper House, without discussion. In spite of the remarks by some members belonging to the Progressists and the Seiko Club, previous to the present sitting, Mr. Sugita (*Seiyu-kai*), President of the House, declared that the motion had the approval of the House. This declaration was the signal for a great disturbance. Messrs. M. Kato, T. Nishimura, S. Shindo, and Asano, rushed furiously towards the seat of the President and declaimed against his declaration. Messrs. T. Moryori, K. Moto and other members belonging to the *Seiyu-kai* and Daido Club, proceeded to the President's assistance. After a violent altercation the members of Parliament began to fight among themselves. Some of them kicked others down from the rostrum and others sustained various injuries. The fighting lasted for about twenty minutes, when the trouble was settled by the interference of the police. During the fighting, many members retired from the House, excepting those attached to the *Seiyu-kai* and the Daido Club, numbering 214 in all. Finally the amended bill was declared to be unanimously carried.

## CLOSING THE DIET.

On Wednesday at 11.25 a.m. the closing ceremony of the 22nd session of the Diet was held in the House of Peers. Marquis Saionji, the Premier, read an Imperial rescript as follows:—

"We hereby notify the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives that We to-day order the closing of the Imperial Diet and at the same time appreciate the diligence of the members."

The Premier and other Ministers of State afterwards entertained the members of both Houses at tiffin in the Imperial Hotel.

## THE FAMINE.

We have received from the Rev. J. H. de Forest, of Sendai, a set of photographs giving a very vivid impression of the conditions prevailing in the famine-stricken districts of Northern Japan. Mr. de Forest will be glad to supply sets of these pictures at yen 2.50 per set. Any profits will be devoted to the relief of the poor in the famine region.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

Yen.	
Amount already acknowledged .....	9,134.10
Passengers on P.M. s.s. "Manchuria," per Mr. E. H. Schiff .....	802.50
A.D.C., H.M.S. "Diadem," proceeds of entertainment, 28th March .....	188.00

The donation received per Mr. E. H. Schiff, nephew of Mr. Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, was the result of several Famine Concerts and Entertainments organized on the P.M. steamer *Manchuria* on her last voyage across the Pacific.

Lady Piggott, wife of the Chief Justice of Hongkong, who is well-known in Japan, is raising funds in Hongkong towards the Famine Relief schemes in Japan.

## YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Board of Trade was held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday afternoon. Mr. E. C. Davis presided and there were also present Messrs. W. T. Payne, J. A. Harmssen, C. Griffin, L. Roux, M. Beart, B. Runge, D. H. Blake, F. J. Abbott, V. Heller, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, C. V. Sale, B. C. Howard, V. R. Bowden, J. E. Beale (Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and adopted on the proposition of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Heller.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was to consider the accounts. These did not call for any comment from him. They were very straightforward; the financial position of the Board was very satisfactory. Their fixed deposit was increasing and their income was quite sufficient to offset all expenditure.

On the motion of Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Howard the accounts were passed.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—

GENTLEMEN:—The trade report now comes up for discussion, and in presenting it your committee trust it will satisfy you that the high traditions of this Board have been fully maintained. The remarks which I had the honour of addressing to you this time last year can, up to a certain point, be applied to the trade of the year 1905. The influence of the extraordinary imports for war purposes made itself felt nearly to the same extent as in 1904, and the enormous increase in most branches of the import trade may be traced directly or indirectly to the war. To mention a few cases, I would especially cite machinery and locomotives, drugs, army woollen cloths and blankets, cotton drills, raw cotton, iron and steel of almost every description, leather, shirtings, oil cake and many others in a smaller degree; whilst there was a noticeable decrease in the import of such staple articles as sugar, rice, and kerosene oil. The import trade of 1905 was certainly abnormal, and it is quite likely that most of those articles above enumerated as showing an increase for 1905 will be quoted by your Chairman a year hence as representing a decrease for 1906. Turning to exports, trade has remained very much on the same level as in 1904, the difference on the total exports from all Japan being only two million yen in favour of 1905 on a turnover of about 320 millions. The only notable increases are cotton tissues, cotton yarns and copper, but their gains are nearly offset by decreases in silk, habutae tissues, raw silk, tea, etc., all of which have not shown as good results as the corresponding export figures of 1904. After the declaration of peace—an event which must always make the year 1905 memorable, and which reflects everlasting credit upon Japanese statesmanship—the effect of the stoppage of extraordinary imports was very soon noticeable, and the year closed with a dull tendency, and with the general feeling that stocks of most descriptions were ample to last some time. Although the country suffered from a prospective bad rice harvest, the imports of rice were more or less effectually checked by the heavy import duty, though this does not necessarily mean that the Japanese people have not paid dearly for their native rice. As was generally expected, the Government decided to keep on all the extraordinary war taxes until further notice, a policy which, though very necessary, will not tend to brighten the prospects of the import merchant. Reference was made a year ago to the direct trade of the Japanese with foreigners abroad, and I must again record the fact that the foreign merchant must look to his laurels and strain every nerve to retain his proportion of the country's trade. Before I close my remarks, I feel I must mention what is, I consider, a very serious menace to safe and prosperous trading. I refer to the pernicious credit system at present in vogue in Japan. The practice of taking a merchant's unguaranteed promissory note and delivering the goods against it is fraught with the utmost danger and risk, and doubly so in the present condition of trade. No one in Europe would ever dream of giving credit as it is allowed here, even to firms of wealth and reputation far above any in Japan. This credit system

is undoubtedly the outcome of competition, but I cannot help feeling that when bankers at home realise the perilous position of their security, and insist upon their just and proper rights being observed, they will be conferring a great benefit upon our business operations, and will be deserving of our gratitude and thanks. I consider that something should be done to check this evil, and I am sure that any concerted action on the part of foreign merchants will receive the support and sympathy of the incoming committee of this Board. Gentleman, I now invite discussion on the report. —(Applause)

There being no comments, the report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Runge.

The next business was the election of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to Mr. Hawkins, said he was leaving the country in May, but thought his successor, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, would serve if elected. Mr. Hutchison was also leaving the country. The retiring committee was composed of Messrs E. C. Davis, C. V. Sale, W. T. Payne, D. H. Blake, V. Caesar Hawkins, J. D. Hutchison, L. Mottet, J. A. Harmssen and M. Beart.

Mr. BEART called attention to the fact that the meeting was largely composed of representatives of steamship companies, all the leading lines being represented.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a very poor compliment to the Committee that there should be such a small attendance. The Board only met once a year, and when all was said and done the object of their being in this country was trade. He thought when the committee presented the results of their work during the year at the annual meeting the members ought at least to turn out and say something either in approval or disapproval of what they had done.

Messrs. V. Caesar Hawkins and J. A. Harmssen acted as scrutineers.

While the votes were being counted, Mr. C. V. Sale said:—

We have been considering the past; let us cast a glance at the future. Two facts emerge from the recent considerations of the Diet which must have an important influence upon the course of trade. One is the payment due for interest upon and redemption of Foreign Loans, for which a sum of probably yen 70,000,000 or yen 80,000,000 and possibly even yen 100,000,000 will be required annually for some years to come, and the other is the outspoken declaration in favour of a protective tariff.

How is Japan to find the yen 80,000,000 or yen 100,000,000? It cannot be paid in gold because there is no gold production worthy of mention; it cannot be paid by increased agricultural production because it is no longer possible for Japan to feed her rapidly increasing population. There only remains the possibility, unless there is to be great suffering and distress, of increasing the export of manufactured or partly manufactured goods.

The urgent need of the situation is *not*, however, the encouragement of manufactures to be consumed *within* the Empire, to be exchanged within the family; that is a policy which may be advantageous when based upon great natural resources or great national wealth but it is in the nature of a luxury. What we really need is the encouragement of manufactures which can be *exported*, sold to foreign countries in exchange for the cash of those foreign countries.

Judging from the tariff proposals approved by the Diet, there would seem to be an opinion that a similar result may be obtained by adopting a protective tariff, and so encouraging home manufacture, while discouraging imports.

Whatever may be the respective merits of free trade and of protection, there is no doubt that a large and early increase in exportable manufactures will depend upon reducing as much as possible the cost of production, while at the same time increasing the efficiency of the producer. The cost of production is influenced by the rate of wages, and the rate of wages by the price of food, clothing and housing: the cost of all these necessities must, so far as Japan is concerned, be increased by the imposition of a protective tariff, and the burden of these increased costs will fall

most heavily, proportionately speaking, upon the worker, and to that extent make him unable to produce exportable goods at a price to meet competition. The efficiency of the producer can be increased by the provision of the best machinery, by extending and perfecting the means of communication, and by organized methods of work.

Under a policy of comparative free trade, Japan's foreign trade has increased from £12,000,000 in 1885 to £80,000,000 in 1905—an increase of £68,000,000. During the same period Great Britain under her Free Trade conditions, and in spite of an unparalleled competition from the other great nations of the world, has increased her foreign trade from £642,000,000 to over £950,000,000—an increase of over £300,000,000. The positions of the two countries relative to their neighbours are much the same and many of the conditions are parallel.

The lesson seems plain, the developments which have taken place under a comparatively free trade policy are an indication of the means to be employed for still further industrial growth. Liberty to import freely whatever may be required, whether Capital, Machinery, Materials or Manufactures. Liberty to choose from what the world is willing to offer in these directions and to utilise it in those productions for which the people of the country are best suited both by nature and environment and for which a ready market can be found abroad.

The object of these remarks is to lead your attention to a subject worthy of serious consideration and study. Personally, I am of opinion that until our exports have been increased to a considerable extent, we must look forward to a period of difficult trade. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—I think you said in your remarks that Japan's trade had increased by 68 millions during the last ten years under free trade.

Mr. SALE—Comparatively free trade.

The CHAIRMAN—But during the last three years there has hardly been free trade.

Mr. SALE—That may be so, but during the last two years there has been practically free trade.

The CHAIRMAN—Do I understand from your remarks that you advocate free trade in this country.

Mr. SALE—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not think it can be successfully carried out, for two reasons,—there are two great obstacles in the way—first of all there is the absence of iron, and secondly, there is the absence of money. If you make free trade it would only tend to increase imports, which would rush in.

Mr. SALE—They will only rush in if they are required. If you look at the goods Japan imported during the last few years you will find that the majority of the articles are materials required for manufactures. And they are increasing all the time. There is very little in the imports of Japan that can be classed as articles of luxury.

The CHAIRMAN—To give an example of the result of a high protective tariff, take the case of kerosene oil, of which I have some knowledge. The fact of protecting Echigo oil has affected it to an enormous extent. It has helped the refiners. They have been able to improve their refineries, to make money by the sale of their oil, and the increase in their trade during the past few years has been phenomenal. And that has been entirely due to a protective duty.

Mr. SALE.—That may be so to a certain extent. The prosperity of Echigo oil may be due to a protective duty, but part may be due to the fact that they have increased their plant, machinery and appliances, and their means of transport have been increased. And if there were freedom to lay down imported machinery and take steps to improve the industry Japan would progress faster than she does.

The CHAIRMAN—I wish the Japanese would take your point of view. But I am afraid that, as you say 100 millions will be required to pay off interest on loans,—and where is that to come from?—they may tax imports for the purpose. But I am afraid their methods are not good enough for that. Of course they have taken America as an example.

Mr. SALE—America is not a parallel country,



for her resources are so great. She has free trade within her own borders. It is not a parallel case with that of Japan, because here things must be imported before they can be exported—at any rate any materials into which iron enters.

Mr. BLAKE—Japan has raised her tariff thrice within the last three years.

The CHAIRMAN—The Japanese should establish factories. That is what the country really wants—a stimulus to factories. It should also be noted that the Japanese Government are not giving that protection to private enterprise they should do, inasmuch as whenever a thing begins to pay well they make it into a monopoly.

The Chairman announced that the balloting for the Committee had resulted as follows: Messrs. M. Beart, V. Caesar Hawkins, C. V. Sale, D. H. Blake, W. T. Payne, J. A. Harmsen, W. F. Mitchell, A. G. Weale and V. C. Bowden.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Mitchell would be here in a fortnight, and congratulated the members on having such an excellent Committee. He then proposed a vote of thanks to those members of the Board who had contributed to the report. They deserved the best thanks of the Board for the way in which they had done their work.

Mr. BEART seconded and said he would also like to record the meeting's appreciation of the efforts of the Chairman, who was now retiring. Those that had been associated with him knew how hard he had worked and the great interest he had taken, and whoever succeeded him would have a difficult task if they endeavoured to improve on him (applause.)

Mr. PAYNE seconded and the motion was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN—Thank you very much. What I have done has been a great pleasure to me. I am afraid I have not done very well, but you are kind enough to appreciate what I have been able to do. I must say I have been ably seconded by our secretary, Mr. Beale, who is certainly an indefatigable worker and very thorough in all his ways and work (Applause).

[This concluded the proceedings.

(The Report and Accounts appear in a supplement.)

#### CHRISTIAN LABOURS IN MANCHURIA.

The work of the Y.M.C.A. in connexion with the army in the field has afforded a peculiarly favourable opportunity for the distribution of the Scriptures among the soldiers, because they were rendered serious by the constant dangers to which they were exposed; and also there was great need of something to divert their minds from the horrors of the battlefield. Through the favour of the War Department all such supplies were forwarded to any place desired, free of all expense.

The following are extracts from the letters to the Agent of the American Bible Society from Secretaries who went to the front for this special work, and also the Chairman of the Committee.

"The good which was accomplished by distributing among our soldiers in the field Gospels, tracts and picture cards, contributed by the American Bible Society, is simply wonderful. Gospels and tracts were the only reading matter many of the soldiers had while in camp. A number of officers especially asked for Gospels, as they thought it the best way to spend their leisure in such reading.

The demand for picture cards was enormous; and often I noticed that one picture served for several scores of soldiers. No doubt that the motive which aroused some soldiers to inquire about Christianity at the front came mostly from their reading Gospels and tracts. J. K. OCHIAI.

After each preaching service at the announcement that the Scriptures would be given to all who wished to have them there was always a rush for them, and some promised us that they would study the book on their return to Japan. We can safely say that many a seed of truth has been spread in Manchuria through the Scriptures; and we pray that by the watering of the Holy Spirit they may bring forth fruit a hundred times.

I am more and more convinced of the great good done by the distribution of the Scriptures. Some of those who were exposed to incessant danger on the fighting line, as well as some of those who were

dragging out weary days at the rear said, that they had been given comfort which nothing could surpass by making the Bible their friend. I have reason to believe that the fruit resulting from the Bible distribution was even greater than that resulting from all the speeches and sermons put together.

K. TAKEDA.

From the Secretary-General of the Soldiers' Comforting Department of the Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan (Translation)

Tokyo March 10th, 1906.

Rev. H. LOOMIS,

Dear Sir,—From the establishment of the Soldiers' Comforting Department by the Young Men's Christian Association, you have shown great sympathy in our work; and by the grant of an enormous number of Bibles, Testaments, and tracts have rendered a powerful assistance in giving to the soldiers at the front the spiritual comfort which was the most important object of our work. For this, I thank you on behalf of all the managing secretaries in Manchuria.

Since the opening of the Comforting Department at Chin-nampo, Sept. 15th 1904, till Dec. 31st 1905, 1693 Testaments, 25,596 Gospels and 101,437 tracts have been distributed to the soldiers at the front in compliance with their request. These books were all given with prayer.

The total number of the attendants at the Christian services at the front aggregated 350,000, and we believe great good was done to the Japanese soldiers by purifying their hearts and for the Japanese society in general in improving its morality.

I beg to express again my thanks for your assistance given us in our comforting work, lasting from the beginning to the end; and further pray for the prosperity of the American Bible Society in Japan of which you are Agent.

S. OTSUKA.

From One of the Foreign Secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., who spent some months at the front.

Kyoto March 1906 17.

My dear Mr. LOOMIS:—I take this opportunity to thank you for the help you have given, through the American Bible Society, in supplying Bibles, Testaments and Portions for use in our army work. We have put them to the best of use, giving them out carefully only to soldiers who wanted them; and we have been greatly gratified to observe the way they are appreciated. It has been a striking fact that of all the comforts and pleasures our secretaries had to offer to the men at the front, the religious services and Bibles were the most popular. Often soldiers asked for Gospel talks; and the religious meetings were the most largely attended of all. In three months over 180,000 soldiers attended the religious meetings of the Association. As these men were constantly on the move it is safe to say that a large proportion of that number attended the meetings only a few times; so that the number of different soldiers who heard the message must have been great. The good work has gone on for three months since the above figures were found.

I remember seeing a soldier, a fine young fellow, come into the secretary's office and ask to borrow a Bible. He thought he must go through the same form that was required to borrow other books from the library. The secretary let him sign for it as usual. In two days he returned and said that he had read three Gospels and that it was so wonderful he wished to know if he could not buy the book. When the secretary told him that kind American friends had given the Bibles to them, and that he could have it, the poor soldier went off with a radiant face. This is but one of hundreds of such incidents. May God bless your Society, and the good people who make its work possible.

Yours in His service,

C. S. PHELPS.

From Rev. Y. Honda, D. D., Chairman of the Army Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The army department of the Young Men's Christian Association Union of Japan desires to express their thanks for the cordial co-operation of the American Bible Society in behalf of the soldiers of the Japanese Army at the seat of war. Though the spoken word might be soon forgotten these portions of the Bible went into camp and field, carrying with them messages of hope and comfort into the hospital and into the trenches before the enemies' camp; and many of them are coming to Japan with the troops to be studied with new interest and respect.

A very large proportion of the lasting good accomplished by this organization is due to the generosity with which you have supplied this material; and to you and your supporters we extend the most cordial thanks.

#### THE "DIADEM'S" CONCERT.

On Wednesday evening the Amateur Dramatic Club of H.M.S. *Diadem* gave a very enjoyable variety entertainment at the Public Hall in aid of the Famine Fund. The attendance was not quite so large as might have been hoped for, but the hearty applause which greeted every number, and the frequent *encores*, showed that the audience were well pleased with the entertainment provided. The programme opened with a capital bass song, "Down among the dead men" by Mr. Norman, L.C.C., and was followed by a patter duet, "Micky Dunn's Party," by Messrs. Skrine, A.B., and Moore, R.M.L.I. Midshipman Burnett, made up as a young lady of fashion, contributed a capital song entitled "Yarns," and the next item, a sailor's hornpipe, particularly well executed by Messrs. Todd and Hubbard, A.S., brought down the house with a vengeance. Mr. Mitchell, L.S., gave an excellent rendering of the baritone song "Queen of the Earth," and was followed by Bandsman Parks in the comic song "The Upper Ten." As an *encore* Mr. Parks sang an ex-cruciatingly funny comic song, "Has anybody seen my brother Charlie," which entirely caught the fancy of the audience and was received with tremendous applause. Mr. Goodanew, S.B.A. showed himself quite at home on the violin in his selection of airs from that charming opera *The Bohemian Girl*. Lieut. Hardy, R.N., was down on the programme to sing "Father O'Flynn," but was unable to appear, and in his place Mr. Norman gave a couple of recitations. The Club swinging by Mr. Ibberson, O.S., proved one of the most popular and pleasing performances of the evening and the clever performer was vociferously recalled. The Rev. Mr. Lester, R.N. gave a very artistic rendering of the song "Sing me to Sleep"; Mr. Clarke showed himself a real musician in his piano solo by Bach, and also accompanied the songs throughout with sympathy and skill. Two comic songs by Mr. Jeffreys, A.B., which elicited choruses and great applause from the nautical contingent in the gallery, brought the first part of the programme to a close.

The second part consisted of a nautical sketch, "The Middy Ashore," which introduced some amusing incident and dialogue, in three scenes. The character which seemed to us to stand out the most clearly and amusingly was that of *Tom Cringle*, Bos'n of the *Billy Ruffin* (Mr. J. Leach, A.B.), though Mr. A. Middleton, P.D. as *Harry Halcyon*, the hero of the piece, put in some good work and sang a capital song at the finale. The other characters in the cast were *Lieut. Morton*, H. M. S. *Orion*, Mr. T. Ridgers, P.O.I.; *Mr. Limberback*, a Legal Adviser (Mr. J. Taylor, P.O.I.); *Mr. Tonnish* (Gunner Daly, R.M.A.); *Lady Starchington* (F. Archer P.O.I.); *Emily*, her niece (A. Hart, YEO. SIG.); *Annie* her maid; (G. Tedd, D.S.) etc.

The Band of the *Diadem*, under the able conductorship of Mr. H. T. Wright, rendered excellent service throughout, and added much to the success of the performance.

We learn that after deducting the expenses from the proceeds of the concert, the A.D.C. of the *Diadem*, through Lieut. Money, were able to make the substantial donation of *yen* 188 to the Famine Fund.

#### FIRES.

Fire broke out at 2 a.m. on March 22nd in Renjaku-cho, Takasaki. Owing to a strong northerly wind, the flames spread at once throughout the adjoining streets, Shin-machi, Tori-machi, Saga-cho, and Yashima-cho, and destroyed 227 buildings including the Kosei-za theatre. Nine telegraph poles were burned down.

An official telegram from Fukushima reports that an outbreak of fire occurred at 8 a.m. on March 22nd in Miharu-machi, Tamura district, burning down about a hundred houses.

Another fire took place early on the morning of March 22nd in Idzumi-cho, Mito. Thirty-five buildings, including the Buddhist temple Kami-sai-ji, were destroyed.

POLITICS IN MODERN JAPAN AND THE  
PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

I.

Is it because they are so difficult to understand that politics have such a fascination for some minds? There are people who love the excitement of the surprises which are sprung on them in the political world. They like to feel that nobody quite knows what is going to happen next. Look at the last General Election in England. Its results astonished all the political wiseacres. Hardly anybody seems to have known that in English politics to day the Labour Party had to be reckoned with. It was ignorance of this that rendered the forecasts and calculations of the most astute English political leaders a subject for ridicule. In the game of politics there is so much going on behind the scenes that affects the situation that not even the statesmen who devote their whole lives to the study of political movements and their consequences can tell you what will be the next move on the political chess-board. If the politics of one's own country are often enshrouded in obscurity that seems to be quite impenetrable, how much greater is the unintelligibility likely to be in the case of Japanese politics! We have spent over a quarter of a century in studying Japanese politics by the aid of Japanese contemporary literature. With what the Japanese have said and still say to-day about their political system we are familiar, but still we feel that there is much that is puzzling, much that nobody has explained. The main conclusion we have reached is that the Japanese don't quite know themselves what they want. They are like the rest of the political world: they are busy experimenting. In many of the methods and appliances which Japan has adopted from the West she has been fairly sure of her ground. In weapons of war, in ships, in industrial machinery, appliances, and the like, she has been able to supply herself with the best the world contains. But when she comes to politics, she finds the whole of the Western world engaged in experimenting with different forms of government, and discovers that even the most forward countries are expressing strong dissatisfaction with the manner in which their political institutions are working. "There is a mean in all things," says Horace. "There are, in fine, certain fixed limits on either side of which what is right and true cannot exist." The Western world is still engaged in trying to discover what is the "golden mean" between despotic monarchy and resort to the referendum on all occasions. Democracy has been supposed to be theoretically the best form of government. But democracy in America and democracy in France, and to a certain extent democracy in England, according to some very great authorities, has worked badly. Much valuable information on this subject will be found in Mr. Lecky's highly interesting and scholarly work entitled "Democracy and Liberty." As Japan's political problem, in many of its aspects, is the world's problem, and as in the work above referred to Mr. Lecky has summed up the opinions of the most reliable Western Statesmen on the vexed questions of politics we make a few quotations from his book. On p. 25, Vol. I. (New Edition, 1899) referring to England, Mr. Lecky says:—"The evil of evils in our present politics is that the constituencies can no longer be fully trusted, and that their power is so nearly absolute that they have an almost complete control over the well-being of the Empire. One of the great divisions of politics in our day is coming to be whether, at the last resort, the world should be governed by its ignorance or by its intelligence. According to the one party, the preponderating power should be with education and property. According to the other, the ultimate source of power, the supreme right of appeal and of control, belongs legitimately to the majority of the nation told by the head—or, in other words, to the poorest, the most ignorant, the most incapable, who are necessarily the most numerous. It is a theory which assuredly reverses all the past experiences of mankind. In every field of human enterprise, in all the competitions of life,

by the inexorable law of nature, superiority lies with the few and not with the many, and success can only be attained by placing the guiding and controlling power mainly in their hands. That the interests of all classes should be represented in the Legislature; that numbers as well as intelligence should have some voice in politics, is very true; but unless the government of mankind be essentially different from every other form of human enterprise, it must inevitably deteriorate if it is placed under the direct control of the most unintelligent classes. No one can doubt that England has of late years advanced with gigantic strides in this direction. Yet, surely nothing in ancient alchemy was more irrational than the notion that increased ignorance in the elective body will be converted into increased capacity for good government in the representative body; that the best way to improve the world and secure rational progress is to place government more and more under the control of the least enlightened classes." Mr. Lecky continues on p. 27 thus:—"It is curious and melancholy to observe how Rousseau's doctrine of the omnipotence of numbers and the supreme virtue of political equality is displacing in England all the old maxims on which English liberty once rested." The gist of Mr. Lecky's arguments in this part of his work is that English democracy is growing more and more to be the enemy of liberty, which is dearer to the heart of an Englishman than any special form of Government. Writing on this subject, Sir Henry Maine in his "Popular Government," pp. 35, 36, says "Let any competently instructed person turn over in his mind the great epochs of scientific invention and social change during the last two centuries, and consider what would have occurred if universal suffrage had been established at any one of them. Universal suffrage, which to-day excludes free-trade from the United States, would certainly have prohibited the spinning-jenny and the powerloom. It would certainly have forbidden the threshing machine."

Mr. Lecky discusses in his wonted lucid style French Republicanism and American democracy. On American democracy his views are most pessimistic, as may be seen from the following quotation:—"There is one thing which is worse than corruption. It is acquiescence in corruption. No feature of American life strikes a stranger so powerfully as the extraordinary indifference, partly cynicism and partly good nature, with which notorious frauds and notorious corruption in the sphere of politics are viewed by American public opinion. There is nothing, I think, altogether like this to be found in any other great country. It is something wholly different from the political torpor which is common in half-developed nations and corrupt despotisms, and it is curiously unlike the state of feeling which exists in the French Republic. Flagrant instances of corruption have been disclosed in France since 1870, but French public opinion never fails promptly to resent and to punish them. In America, notorious profligacy in public life and in the administration of public funds seems to excite little more than a disdainful smile. It is treated as very natural—as the normal result of the existing form of government."

Neither America nor Americans are to be judged by American politics. But we constantly hear ill-informed Japanese holding up America as Japan's political beacon light, as a country where democracy has been made a thorough success. Some readers of the foregoing observations may ask, what has all this to do with Japan? Japan will never become a democracy. In one sense this is true. Japan will always remain what she is to-day, a limited monarchy. But under this form of government democracy often makes as rapid headway as under pure democracies. In England, for instance, the people rule. And papers like the *Spectator* never weary of telling us that England is one of the greatest of democracies. The House of Commons is supreme. The question of questions for Japan to settle to-day is the extent to which it is advisable for her to adopt a democratic form of government. The cry in this country during the past 20 years has been *Minsei*, "Popular Govern-

ment," *Minken*, "Popular Rights," and *Ji-yu*, "Liberty." But Mr. Lecky, in a work covering no less than 1,127 pages, has conclusively shown that in most of the republics of modern times democracy, instead of aiding liberty, has proved its arch-enemy, that the despotism of numbers has proved the most terrible of all despotisms. The nineteenth century made marvellous progress in science, in art and in industry, but in politics it experimented with apparently the most disastrous results. It is surprising that a century which produced the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph and the etherograph, and which showed such amazing powers of adaptation and invention, should have discovered no more successful methods of governing mankind. Let not Japan suppose that in government there exists any model that she can safely follow. She has to solve her own special problem in her own way. The great Powers of the West like herself are mere political experimenters. Some of the apparently grandest of theories have proved delusions when put into practice. Constitutions that have been drawn up with consummate skill have been so debased in practice as to be no longer recognizable. It remains to be seen how the Japanese Constitution is going to work. That it is working badly now is the opinion of the majority of Japanese publicists. On this we shall have something to say later on. Our principal object in this article has been to show that whereas in science, art, industry and general knowledge Japan has received from the West an enormous amount of thoroughly trustworthy information, when she comes to politics she enters a sea where it is easy to wreck the ship of state, where sunken rocks abound and beacon lights are few, where the most practised mariner finds it hard to know which way to turn the rudder. To go back on her history is to Japan impossible. The political system must in the main be evolved out of the past. This was the gist of Mr. Spencer's advice to Baron Kaneko, given at the time in the *Taiyō* and reproduced in one of the Monthly Literary Summaries which appear in these columns. "Your Constitution must be based on history and national customs," said Mr. Herbert Spencer. He was satisfied that the written Constitution was so based. But he had serious doubts as to how that Constitution would work in this country, doubts which, as the experience of the past ten years has shown, revealed no little insight into the real nature of Japan's political problem.

## ANIMAL TELEPATHY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Some time ago, a paper was read before the American Philosophic Society in Philadelphia, which had for its title "Thought Transference Among Animals by Touch and Scent." It is not a new subject, but it is perennial in interest, even if all of us do not go so far as to say that in exact proportion to a man's intimate familiarity with wild animals, is his firm belief in their ability to think. Those of our Japanese friends who do us the honour to read this paper, will doubtless agree entirely with that opinion, and yet it must seem strange to many others that the conception which relegates animals absolutely to the category of automata, calling them, with Descartes, the "betes machines," has its supporters in the latest animal psychology taught in Western schools. It is not improbable that the question of reason among animals will eventually and conclusively be proved to the satisfaction of the world. He who hits upon the solution to this interesting problem will be one possessing, as the indispensable requisite, a natural bent in that direction. We do not realize how many men there are now engaged in this search, because they are quiet scientists, and the most thoroughly scientific men are proverbially modest, while these particular ones doubtless understand that there is little sympathy with their work among people generally; but now and then we run across an item in some newspaper or journal of research which shows us that the study of animal intelligence is as absorbing as ever. The successful investigator must have, besides, a pre-

disposition amounting to genius, which shall give him the power of apprehending clearly the workings of the intelligence of animals in their wild state. Needless to say, the study must be supplemented by many years of familiarity with wild creatures, by observation and re-observation, and by mature reflection, and by submitting of conclusions to repeated scrutiny and meditation. All savage and barbarous peoples believe very firmly that animals have faculties corresponding to their own, differing only in degree. Hunters and trappers, who have lived long alone in the wild are here united and share the view of their ruder brethren, and many scientific students are of the same mind.

It will hardly be denied that evolutionists contend, not that we, human beings, are literally descended from any simian, that in zoology there will ever be found the "missing link" which is to connect us direct with any other known or prehistoric order of mammals, but that we with all other mammals, are descended from an identical ancestry. We are not descended from monkeys any more than they are our degenerate offsprings but if their ancestry and our own could be traced back far enough, the two would be found to coincide. If this be true, then our original endowment was the same, and we should expect any faculty that the animals possess to be shared by man, at least by some men, to a certain degree, and this is found to be exactly the case.

The two powers in which animals confessedly excel man, are the powers of scent and that of orientation. Man does possess the latter power in a very rudimentary form, for although most men are singularly without the instinctive sense of direction, yet many men possess it to a limited extent, and most have the rudiments of it. This fact was amusingly illustrated by a certain trapper in the western part of the United States, who declared that man shows something of the dog's ability to refrain from "running on a back trail," that is the possession of some instinct of orientation, although desperately few use it correctly: this "running on a back trail" must not be confused with the almost inevitable tendency we have of circling back to cross our own trail. The particular illustration of this rudimentary sense of orientation, was that of a person who is blindfolded in a room, turned around a few times, and then told to go to a door, or to some other designated point: he will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, make the attempt to do so. He thinks he knows where the door is, and his action seems to indicate the sense of direction in a rudimentary form. But carrier-pigeons and many other animals are so richly equipped with it that, to say the least, their gift is altogether superhuman. A similar power is possessed by cats: what amusing stories does the statement recall? As for the faculty of scent; no one questions that the so-called lower animals are our superiors here: yet men do possess the faculty in a greater or less degree, generally in a degree infinitesimally less, so pitifully small as to be ridiculous. In the matter of hearing even, we are not comparable to most animals: indeed, one observer has gone so far as to say that man's sense of hearing is so deficient that he is rarely able to determine the exact direction from which a sound, that he hears for the first time, comes unless he has some other knowledge to help him locate it. Wild animals rarely make this mistake, but domestic ones, approaching us as they do somewhat in their restrictions owing to lack of use, occasionally betray a deficiency in this respect. Since, then, we have the special endowments of the lower animals, even if we possess them in only crippled and atrophied form, it is certainly not illogical to assume that they must of necessity, being sprung from an identical ancestry, have ours, even if in vastly less degree.

Reason is claimed as man's special and distinctive attribute: but shall we say that this faculty is absolutely wanting in all animals? May it not well be that they possess it, only with a difference of degree? The intellectual difference between the lowest known human beings and the highest is as great, or nearly as great, as is that between the least favoured human being and the most highly endowed of the other creatures: for example, the beavers, the bees, the wolves. We

find a similar gregariousness in the communal life of some carnivorous animals and in most herbivorous animals, that we admit exists naturally among human animals, and it is difficult to reconcile this tendency with utter inability to communicate in some way. Just because we have not yet detected anything in the lower animals that exactly agrees with man's gift of speech, are we justified in denying to them some other means of doing just what we do with spoken words? It may be well for us carefully to examine this suggestion before contemptuously dismissing all hypotheses which might render solution possible. There are not wanting in human experience such remarkable examples as Laura Bridgeman and Helen Keller, of human beings without sight, hearing, speech, or scent, who have nevertheless attained to a degree of education which puts to the blush the success of some who are not deprived of any of their senses, ability to express themselves to others. Is not touch a more subtle means of inter-communication in any respects than even words? Take this in connection with their keenness of scent, and animals are not by any means devoid of something that stands them in good stead for speech. There is another something: faculty shall we call it? which animals seem to have in a far greater degree than man. It is often spoken of as the "aura," and in most simple terms is defined as a sensitive atmosphere or envelope which surrounds certain individuals, probably all but not all to a conscious degree, and which, although apparently very remarkable, is well authenticated. There are many people who, if they go into a dark room where there is another person that keeps perfectly still and is yet so far from the new-comer that the sound of breathing is unheard, are yet immediately conscious of the presence of someone. Evidence of some such faculty as this in animals are numerous; and the potentialities of this quality are not yet guessed at. We generalize too hastily when we speak confidently of the "bête machine."

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The sixth sitting in the trial of the politicians who are charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbances took place on March 23rd in the Tokyo District Court.

A lengthy discussion between Public Prosecutors Sugimoto and Anju, and counsel for the defence took place. The discussion referred to (1) the motive of the accused in reference to the alleged crime; (2) the fact of the crime; (3) the relation between the offenders in co-operation; (4) views on the law with regard to the closing of the Hibiya Park by the Metropolitan Police Office; and (5) the nature of the offence.

The case was adjourned till March 28th.

##### THE SMITHERS LEASE CASE.

In the Appeal Court on Saturday, says the *Kobe Herald*, Mr. Inouye Zenkichi applied through Mr. Kimura for the formal cancellation of the interlocutory judgment given by the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on June 8, quashing the judgment in default against Mrs. Smithers. It will be remembered that the action was subsequently retried with the result that judgment was given in favour of the Plaintiff, Mr. Inouye.

##### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The case in which Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. claim *yen* 1,541.80 from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Yokohama agents of the China Mutual S.S. Co., and the Ocean S.S. Co., for short delivery of cargo, came up again on March 27th in the Yokohama District Court.

I. Hattori, manager of the Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha, was examined as an expert witness as to the practice of landing agents. Witness deposed that, as specified by the bill of lading, consignees were liable to take delivery of their goods alongside a steamer immediately after the ship arrived in harbour. The work of taking delivery of cargo from vessels into lighters is difficult and, further, heavy expenses have to be incurred in doing so by several consignees separately. To

avert these troubles, the ship's agents appointed a landing agent. Consignees consequently received their goods at the hatoba. Valuable goods stored in a special hold of the ship, however, were received by the consignees on the ship. In the case of such valuable goods, bills of lading are given to one of the mates on the ship who then delivers the articles. In the case of hatoba delivery, the documents were handed to the landing agent after the delivery of the cargo was completed. Application to the Customs for permit to pass the goods was sent in to the office although the goods might not have been delivered. The invoice attached to the application would identify the marks and counter numbers specified in the manifest presented by the ship's agents or the owners. In the case of delivery of cargo alongside the ship, the consignee would apply to the Customs for an examination of the goods on board the ship or lighter.

Examined by the plaintiffs' Counsel, witness said that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire formerly employed Capt. Weston as their landing agent. Last year the firm opened a landing department in its own office and since then had been engaged in landing cargoes itself. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., and the O. and O. S.S. Co., attended to the landing of cargo themselves. Consequently landing charges were paid to these firms by the consignees.

Cross-examined by the defendant's counsel, witness said that to economize time and expenses and also to avert difficulty on board the ship in the taking delivery of cargo, the ship's agent appointed a landing agent. The landing agent was naturally regarded as the representative of the ship's agent, or owner, and attended to the business as a favour to the consignees. In the case of damage arising to landed cargo, the ship's agent personally examined the damage after receiving notice from the consignee concerned.

Plaintiffs' counsel produced a letter copying book and chit-book as evidence and referred to a letter which the plaintiffs sent on May 4th last to the defendants. Counsel said that the memorandum was received by Mr. C. W. Cooper, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and he placed his initial "C." in the chit-book. Defendants' Counsel recognized the letter and the initial.

Plaintiffs' Counsel repeated his statement as to the goods undelivered and said that fifteen pieces of flannelette were contained in one case, each piece being 70-80 yards in length, and fifty pieces of white shirting were packed in one case, each piece being fifty yards in length. Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon an expert to confirm the market price of the articles at the time when they were imported. The Court gave consent to the request. The hearing was adjourned till April 11th.

##### SUGIYAMA v. SIEMENS & HALSKE.

S. Sugiyama, a merchant residing in Minami-Nabecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, has filed a case in the Tokyo District Court against Mr. H. Kessler, the representative of Messrs. Siemens & Halske, Tsukiji, claiming *yen* 26,003.

According to plaintiffs' petition, the Japanese acted on behalf of the defendant firm when the latter received an order for search-light apparatus from the Department of Fortifications. For his services, the defendant promised to allow 7.5 per cent. commission on the amount the firm received for the apparatus. After August, 1899, the firm began to supply the electrical machines and duly received payment in several installments which aggregated over *yen* 350,000. The defendant firm has not paid his commission to the plaintiff.

The first hearing will take place on April 7th.

##### CLAIM FOR HOUSE RENT.

A case filed by Mr. H. V. Gielen, against Watanabe, a Japanese merchant, living at No. 156, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 250 for house rent was brought up on March 28th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. R. Ideura and the defendant by Mr. Y. Fujiwara.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that his client leased a building situated on lot No. 156 to the



Japanese defendant in November 1898 for a monthly rent of fifty yen payable in advance. The rent was paid up to the end of September, 1905, but since then no rent had been paid. The claim was calculated from November, 1905, to March this year.

Defendant's Counsel contended that the building, in which the defendant is living, does not belong to the plaintiff and that he hired the house from a Chinaman. Defendant, consequently, did not make any lease contract with the defendant. Counsel further went on to say that the dwelling in dispute was connected with another house over which the plaintiff and a Chinaman named Chong Fan-king are disputing in the Tokyo Appeal Court. Referring to Art. 121 of the Procedure of the Civil Code, defendant's Counsel asked the Court to temporarily estop the present case.

After a brief discussion the Court decided to temporarily suspend the hearing until the case in the Tokyo Appeal Court has been concluded.

#### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of the case instituted by Messrs Charles H. Lily and Co., Seattle, against the West Coast Commercial Co., Minneapolis, owners of the American sailing vessel *Agenor*, which is now in harbour at Yokohama, claiming yen 47,175, began on March 28th in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. Sato and the defendant by Dr. Masujima, whose power-of-attorney was given by Captain H. C. Killman, of the *Agenor*.

Plaintiffs' counsel asked that defendants be ordered to pay yen 47,175 and to bear costs.

Dr. Masujima, defendants' counsel, said that the petition of plaintiffs was made against Capt. H. C. Killman, master of the ship, as he was the representative of the West Coast Commercial Co. According to Art. 566 of the Commercial Code a ship's master is not authorized to attend to any juridical case with the exception of necessary actions for accomplishing the ship's voyage at a foreign port. Further, he said that the plaintiffs' claim was handed to Captain Killman. The Master authorized Counsel to give a reply in the Court and furnished a Power-of-Attorney. Finally, defendants' Counsel presented an objection saying that the ship's master had no authority to represent the ship's owners nor to act as their agent.

The Court made a few enquiries regarding defendants' objection, after which the Court ordered the plaintiffs' Counsel to give an explanation as to the cause of the claim, before delivering a decision on the objection raised by Dr. Masujima.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on Oct. 9th last, the sailing ship *Agenor* left Alaska with 1,120 tons of dried salted salmon for Japan. Previous to her departure, Capt. H. C. Killman, master of the ship, made out a bill of lading, attaching his own signature, which he sold to Messrs Jackson and Co., of Alaska. The document then passed through several hands by sale, being duly counter-signed by the sellers. Finally it was purchased by Messrs Charles H. Lily and Co., who consigned the cargo to Messrs Sale and Frazar, Ltd., Yokohama. After the vessel arrived at Yokohama, in Jan. 1906, only 491 tons were delivered by the ship against the bill of lading specifying 1,120 tons (a ton being 2,000 lbs. according to American calculation). The remainder, 629 tons, were undelivered. The c.i.f. cost of one ton was \$37.50 in American money and aggregated seventy-five yen. So long as the ship's master did not deliver the shortage, defendants must be held liable to pay the amount claimed.

Defendant's Counsel maintained his objection as to the juridical capacity of the ship's master, and refused to reply to plaintiffs' Counsel.

At this refusal of defendant's Counsel to give any reply to the statement of the plaintiffs' Counsel, a hot discussion took place.

Mr. Sato—Whom are you representing in this case since you refuse to consider the plaintiffs' claim?

Dr. Masujima—I am representing Capt. H. C.

Killman, of the *Agenor*, but not the West Coast Commercial Co.

Mr. Sato—I should like to know what your reason is, as my petition is brought against the firm?

Dr. Masujima—You regard Capt. Killman as the representative of the West Coast Commercial Co., in your petition. Therefore I made objection as to the capacity of the ship's master in accordance with Art. 566 of the Commercial Code and 4th Clause of Art. 206 of the Procedure of the Civil Code.

After further discussion, the Court decided to admit the objection of Dr. Masujima. Thereupon, the plaintiffs' Counsel said that the Power-of-Attorney given by Capt. Killman to his Counsel could not be regarded as a proper document and asked the Court for leave to examine Capt. Killman who was, at that time, sitting near the bench. Defendants' Counsel presented a protest against the request. The Court, however, gave consent.

Capt. Killman was summoned. Being shown by the Court the Power-of-Attorney given to his Counsel, Captain Killman said that he had made it out. Being asked by the Court whether he had given it to Mr. Masujima in order to defend the present case, Capt. Killman stated that he did not know anything about the claim at all. He merely gave the Power-of-Attorney to Dr. Masujima asking the lawyer to do his best to release the ship from the legal action as he must leave for home as early as possible. He did not ask Dr. Masujima to put forward any objection as to his legal capacity.

The Court decided that Counsel was not fully authorized by Capt. Killman and Dr. Masujima retired from the Court.

Plaintiffs' counsel stated that Capt. Killman must be summoned as the defendant. The Court then adjourned the case.

#### PETITION FOR DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

An action filed by Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co., asking for a decision in bankruptcy against R. Ogawa, came up again on March 29th in the Yokohama District Court.

A. Ota and K. Tayama, handwriting experts of Tokyo, were summoned to compare the autographs and seals of the defendant on the power-of-attorney given by him to his counsel and those on other documents.

The Court asked the expert witnesses to give their opinions in writing, after which the Court rose.

#### THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The seventh sitting in the trial of the politicians who are charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbances took place on March 28th in the Tokyo District Court.

A lengthy discussion conducted by the lawyers employed for the defence occupied the whole day, after which the trial was adjourned till April 2nd.

#### NEWS VIA SINGAPORE.

The following telegraphic items are taken from the *Singapore Free Press* :—

Count Bernstorff of the German Embassy in London has been appointed diplomatic agent in Egypt. He arrives in May.

An Englishman named Glanville has been killed at Maachil in the Shatt el Arab whilst engaged in defending the Euphrates-Tigris Steamship Company's depot from a band of Arabs, who were presumably robbers.

Earl Selborne, speaking at a Cambrian Society's dinner at Johannesburg, alluded to the Boers as partners with the British. The blending of the two races would produce one great South African people with one ideal, true patriotism to South Africa as a partner in the Empire.

The British Civil Service estimates total £21,500,000.

The Tsar has sanctioned an Ordinance forbidding troops to fire and (ordering the use of) blank cartridge on the occasion of disturbances.

The Spanish statesman Romero Robledo is dead. General Plumer has been appointed to the command of the seventh division in the Curragh.

A Royal Commission on canals has been appointed.

The Commander-in-Chief of the engineer section of the Aldershot Army corps, has issued, on behalf of General French, a memorandum explaining the Japanese method of combining short infantry rushes with entrenching.

Rear-Admiral F. C. Bridgeman replaces Admiral Grenfell in the Mediterranean fleet.

Brig.-Gen. E. J. E. Swayne of Somaliland has been appointed Governor of Honduras.

The Natal police and mounted infantry have captured the chief Cobigembe, who failed to surrender with his recalcitrant tribesmen. They shelled the kraal after clearing out the inhabitants. Forty of the headmen then came in and submitted.

The French Chamber of Deputies has been discussing the naval estimates. M. Lockroy raised cheers by his speech declaring that the naval programme was inadequate, and pointing out the importance of the navy in the event of war with Germany.

The British Army estimates total £29,796,000, a decrease of £17,000, despite an increase of £229,000 for the reserves which are expected to reach 122,000 men. £290,000 is put down for stores and clothing, owing to the exhaustion of the war surpluses. The estimates practically simply provide for the carrying on of the Army on its present footing. Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane not desiring any serious changes without having had full time for consideration. The establishment has been reduced by 5,300 men due to the disbandment of the Royal Garrison Regiment and the reduction of Colonial garrisons, in accordance with the Admiralty arrangements. The whole of the regulars will be armed with the short rifle by the end of 1906-7.

A congress of Armenians and Tartars has been opened at Tiflis under the Presidency of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, to consider means for stopping the inter-racial fighting.

The Dundee jute workers have decided to resume work, thus averting the general lock-out.

Great Britain has asked Persia her reason for rejecting Major Macmahon's award in the matter of the waters of the Helmund, pointing out that Persia is entitled to appeal to the Foreign Secretary, but there can be no question of referring the matter to The Hague. Speaking in the House of Commons Sir E. Grey said that the question of improving the communications in South Persia had been carefully considered, and the Government was prepared to give full measure of diplomatic support to private enterprises, but it did not feel justified in incurring public expenditure. Government will continue to press on Persia the desirability of adopting every measure to facilitate trade with India.

#### FIRE AT TAKARADZUKA.

A serious outbreak of fire occurred at Takaradzuka on Monday afternoon. At about 1 p.m., said the *Kobe Herald*, while a celebration of the return of soldiers from the front was in progress, sparks from some fireworks fell upon the thatched roof of a house in the neighbourhood of the baths, and the fire, fanned by the wind, rapidly spread to other buildings, including a small shrine, and gained the main road. The Senzan Hotel was caught by the flames and destroyed, as were also the well known biscuit shop and a greengrocer's store, and several houses in the Nishinomiya direction were likewise demolished. So fierce were the flames when the outbreak was at its height that several trees on the hill behind the Takaradzuka Hotel were burnt, and clouds of suffocating smoke much inconvenienced the Hotel guests. The Hotel itself had a very narrow escape. The fire raged all round it and the flames got so close that the straw coverings over plants in the garden were destroyed, while many sparks fell on the building. Fortunately the latter is well roofed, and thanks to this and the fact that the walls are painted with a non-combustible composition, the Hotel did not suffer any appreciable damage. The guests made preparations for a hasty departure and the servants moved a good deal of the furniture and other articles outside, but fortunately no loss was sustained. Several Japanese hotels were less fortunate and it is feared that the total damage by the fire will prove very considerable. Altogether, about nine houses were destroyed, while two were partly demolished. As far as our present information goes, no lives were lost, but at least one man was severely burned, and two small children owed their lives to the heroic conduct of a young foreign lady from Kobe, who rushed into the flames and rescued them, afterwards restoring them in safety to their mothers. We understand that the fire was the occasion of serious loss to General Ogawa, who stayed at Takaradzuka last year after being wounded at the front and had since kept there about yen 3,000 worth of valuables, all of which were destroyed.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The destroyer *Yudachi* was launched at Sasebo on March 26th.

Viscount Matsudaira has been elected a member of the Upper House.

The Japanese training squadron left Hongkong on March 27th for Manila.

A Russian mine was recently washed ashore at Narusawa, not far from Aomori.

The Minister for Home Affairs has called the local governors to a meeting in Tokyo not later than April 24th.

The Emperor will entertain the members of both Houses at noon on March 31st at the Hama Detached Palace.

A Sapporo telegram says that five Japanese on *Todojima*, one of the Kurile group, were frozen to death during the winter.

The death is announced of Mr. Esumi, a highest-tax payer in the Upper House. He was a native of Shimane prefecture.

T. Shimura and Y. Murata, formerly employees of the War Department, were arrested on March 27th in Tokyo on a charge of theft.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and his daughter left Tokyo on March 28th by the 10.30 a.m. train for Nikko. They will stay there for about three days.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange held a general meeting on March 28th and decided to add *yen* 1,750,000 to the present capital, making a total of four million *yen*.

According to the Tokyo papers, the cost of seventeen private railways to be nationalized amounts to *yen* 421,500,000. The cost of the coal department of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co. is not included in these figures.

Mr. Ma Tingliang, First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, who was recently appointed Consul-General in Seoul, left on March 29th for his new post. Previous to his departure the Emperor decorated him with the third class order of the Sacred Treasure.

It is reported by the *Asahi* that Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, Commander-in-chief of the British Squadron, who recently arrived at Hongkong by the *King Alfred*, will pay a visit to Japan in July or August, accompanying his squadron. The *Diadem* will shortly return home.

An old man early on the morning of March 23rd attempted to commit suicide by drinking sulphuric acid at a landing place on the canal Minato-cho, Nichome, Yokohama. He was at once removed to the office of Dr. T. Kagami near by. As his mouth was greatly burned by the poison, he was unable to give his name.

The Tokyo City Assembly held a meeting at 1 p.m. on March 28th to make arrangements for giving a banquet in honour of Prince Ferdinando of Italy, and at the same time the members also conferred with regard to a proposal to entertain Sir Malcolm McEacharn, Japanese honorary consul at Melbourne, who is now in Tokyo.

The U.S.S. *Baltimore* is expected to leave the China Station for Melbourne towards the end of the present month. It is now several years since an American ship has been sent to those waters from the China Station, and it is rumoured that she will not return to this station, but will proceed to the Atlantic after five or six months cruising in Australian waters.

The Yokohama agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China writes:—"We have to day received telegraphic advice from our London Office that at the approaching meeting of shareholders of this Bank the Directors will recommend a dividend for the half year ended the 31st December last at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of income tax, and propose placing £100,000 to the Reserve Fund,—which will

then stand at £975,000,—and carrying forward £86,000." The Bank has evidently had an exceedingly prosperous year.

Singapore, it seems, is to have two more daily newspapers, making five in all. The *Singapore Telegraph* is the name of one which will probably start publication in June. Most of the members of the *Telegraph* syndicate are said to be representative European business men, the only Chinaman having a share in the enterprise being the Hon. Tan Jiak Kim. Another paper is to be started to represent Chinese interests.

The choice of Messrs. Yarrow & Co., the Poplar shipbuilders and engineers, who have been engaged for some time in looking out for a new home for their works, has fallen upon Scotstoun, a place a few miles from Glasgow, on the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire Railway. The *Times* states that the site extends to about 12 acres, and has a river frontage of about 780 feet. It will provide room for a number of building berths, engine and boiler shops.

We learn that news has been received by telegram of the death of Mr. F. A. Vivanti, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Vivanti Bros. The occurrence is believed to have taken place in New York. Mr. Vivanti came out to Japan about thirty years ago and after being associated with various firms established, with his brother now deceased, the present firm that bears his name. He paid a visit to Yokohama about the end of last year and seemed then in his ordinary health. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, gave a dinner party at 7.30 p.m. on March 28th at his official residence in honour of Mr. Jacob Schiff. Various Ministers of State and their wives, Mrs. Huntington Wilson and the American *Charge d'Affaires*, and staff of the Legation, Baron Shibusa and other leading bankers were present. Mr. Sakatani, in the course of a speech, thanked Mr. Schiff for the valuable assistance he had given to Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, while in America during the war. The American banker duly replied.

Sir John Jordan had the honour of being received by the King on Feb. 13 upon his return from Seoul, and upon relinquishing his appointment as His Majesty's Minister-Resident and Consul-General in Korea. He has had 30 years' experience in the East. He went out to China in 1876 as a student interpreter, and a dozen years later he was appointed Assistant Chinese Secretary to the British Legation in Peking, becoming Secretary shortly afterwards. He went to Korea in 1896, and during the whole of the recent troubles he had charge of British interests in the country.

The Rev. J. Batchelor writes to the *Japan Quarterly*:—"Miss Hughes' puppy, which had been suffering from distemper for more than a week, died a short time ago. As I was coming down the road I met two of the Ainu dragging the poor animal off, rolled up in a mat, for burial. On looking into the bundle I discovered that the men had put the plate out of which the dog had fed together with its drinking tin into it. Upon asking what they were going to do with these things they informed me that they intended to bury them with the dog! I was somewhat surprised at this, especially as the men were Christians, for although it is well known now that the Ainu, in common with some other races, bury certain utensils with the corpses of human beings, both for use on the way to the other world and also for service when they get there, yet I have never before met with an instance where the like has been done for a dog. The fact is the Ainu believe just as strongly in the immortality of the spirits of the lower animals as they do in those of human beings. With them there is no such thing as a life, of whatsoever order it be, becoming extinct. The dog just buried is supposed, in so far as its spirit is concerned, to be still alive and on its way to the nether world. It is still a dog, and always will be: for, among this people there is no such thing as transmigration of souls in the Bhraministic and Buddhist sense of that term.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

Susan B. Anthony is dead. She was born in 1820 in Massachusetts and after being a teacher for 15 years entered upon temperance, anti-slavery and woman's suffrage agitations.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Justice Brown of the Supreme Court. Judge Brown had reached the age when he could retire with a pension. His successor is not known, but Secretary Taft's name has been mentioned.

United States exports of bacon to Great Britain, according to British returns for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31st last, decreased from £7,370,000 in 1903 and £6,209,000 in 1904 to £5,828,000 in 1905. During the same period the imports from Canada into Great Britain increased from £1,690,000 in 1903 and £1,865,000 in 1904 to £2,750,000 in 1905. These two countries and Denmark form Great Britain's chief sources of supply, but Denmark also shows a decrease from £4,532,000 in 1904 to £3,970,000 in 1905. These figures are added to bear out a recent official report of Canada's commercial agent at Leeds, England, that Canadian bacon is gaining in popularity every day as against American bacon.

Standard Oil begins the year 1906 as it began that of 1905, for the directors of the corporation on February 15th declared a quarterly 15 per cent. dividend, the payment of which calls for \$14,750,730. Although the capital stock of the company is \$100,000,000, not quite all of it is outstanding. The dividend for the preceding quarter was 10 per cent. From 1895 the Standard Oil Co. declared annual dividends of 12 per cent; 31 per cent in 1896; 32 per cent in 1897; 30 per cent in 1898; 33 in 1899; 48 in 1900 and 1901; 45 in 1901; 45 in 1902; 44 in 1903; 36 in 1904, and 40 per cent in 1905. No statement has been made by anyone in authority in regard to the story that the capital stock of the corporation may be increased from \$100,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Three hundred square miles of the richest oyster territory in the world are to be taken away from Mississippi and become the exclusive property of the State of Louisiana by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was handed down on March 5th. In this territory are a half dozen big oyster factories, and these will have to go out of business or pay a big tax to the State of Louisiana. The factories have offered to pay a license of \$250,000 a year to the State for the lease of the grounds awarded to Louisiana, but will have to pay much more. The cash value of the waters which have been in dispute is more than \$5,000,000. This is the most serious blow which the oyster industry of Mississippi has ever received, and it is probable that a number of the factories will at once move over into Louisiana territory. The waters in question have been in litigation for five years, but the decision finally settles the case.

"The new Security Building, in Bridgeport, Conn., which is nearing completion, is attracting much attention from engineers and insurance men for the reason that it will be devoid of wood absolutely," says *The Record and Guide*. "It will not contain a piece of wood as large as a match when completed, and therefore will be absolutely fireproof. In one other particular it is unique, for the reason that it will not possess one solitary piece of a stone in its natural form. The staircases are of the winding order and made of concrete. The building is constructed on the cantilever plan, and it is supported by foundations of unusual strength. The supports extend out under the sidewalk and street, and are solid masses of concrete and iron work. The walls are of concrete, and throughout the whole building no wall is thicker than eight inches. The floors are made of a composition which is fireproof, and the doors, window sills and frames are of metal."

One hundred years will probably see the exhaustion of the world's present iron-ore sources, according to Dr. C. Kenneth Leith, professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, who

lectured February 9 on the subject before the Geographical Society. Professor Leith says that the present known deposits of high-grade ore in the United States will be exhausted in a comparatively short period of time, and then the low-grade deposits will be drawn upon, with the result of changing the geographical location of the great steel and iron plants of the country. "It is probable that the entry of low-grade iron ores into the iron industry will have the effect of bringing the furnaces nearer the base of supply," said Dr. Leith, "and this means the removal of the iron centres from Pittsburgh and other eastern points to Chicago and points farther west. There are deposits of low-grade ore in Colorado and Wyoming, but it will be many years before they will become factors of commercial importance."

Says *Bradstreets*.—Though first in the production of coal, the United States ranks only third in the list of exporters, being surpassed in this latter respect by Great Britain and Germany. That we have improved in the latter direction is shown by the fact that we exported \$31,215,628 worth in 1905, as against \$11,000,000 worth in 1895. On examination, however, we find that of the \$17,867,964 of bituminous coal exported, \$11,500,000 worth went to Canada, and of the \$11,104,654 worth of anthracite coal shipped, nearly all went to British North America. Mexico took about \$3,000,000 worth of bituminous coal, and Cuba took \$1,487,776 worth. Thus our coal trade may be said to be limited almost entirely to our immediate neighbours. The United Kingdom sold about \$120,000,000 worth of coal in 1905, or four times as much as did this country. The United States in 1904 produced 314,563,000 tons of coal, Great Britain 232,428,000 tons, Germany 118,907,000 tons, and France 33,303,000 tons.

The aggregate trade of Canada for the seven months ending with January was \$44,261,143 greater than for the same time last year. An idea of the enormous growth of the trade of the Dominion during the past few years may be formed when it is pointed out that the seven months shows a greater volume of business by over \$66,000,000 than the whole year of 1897, when the British preference was adopted. The imports dutiable and free for the seven months were \$156,259,403 compared with \$140,484,425, an increase of \$15,774,978 over the previous year. The exports were \$150,834,433, compared with \$125,230,403, being an increase of \$25,603,940. The relative increase in exports is greater by over \$9,000,000 than the imports. There was an increase in every branch of trade. The output of the mines shows an increase of over \$500,000, the fisheries over \$3,500,000, the forests \$1,500,000; animals and their products, \$4,500,000, manufacture heads the list with a little short of \$14,000,000. This is one of the best statements of trade ever given out by the customs department. The total aggregate trade for the seven months was \$323,616,803, as against \$279,355,660. The duties collected increased by \$2,000,000. The January imports show an increase of \$5,000,000 and the exports for the month of over \$5,500,000.

For the first time since the United States came into possession of outlying territories the insular trade of the country footed up more than \$100,000,000 last year. It was a good deal more than that amount, for the grand total in both directions at the end of December was \$128,196,272 while the aggregate for 1904 was \$97,611,570. These figures do not include gold and silver. The people of Alaska declare that gold should be included as a part of the "domestic merchandise" shipments, for gold is one of the principal products of the territory. Hawaii stands at the head of all the outlying territories of the United States in trade with the mother country, but sugar forms 70 per cent of the whole business, and this does not enrich the United States to any great extent. As a market for American goods Hawaii is behind both Porto Rico and Alaska. Domestic merchandise shipped to Hawaii in 1905 was valued at \$12,122,261, as against \$13,989,619 to Alaska, and \$16,423,426 to Porto Rico. The Philippines have not become a valuable market, for the shipments of American goods last year were only

\$5,738,981. This was a trifle more than in 1904, when the shipments were \$5,038,701. The value of goods sent from the Philippines to the United States in 1905 was \$15,567,735, and in 1904 \$10,225,338.

Commenting on the rapid passage through Congress of the General Pension bill for the current year, *The Outlook* says:—

It appropriates a total sum of \$140,215,000. The cost of pensions to the taxpayers was brought out in a striking way by the report, which showed that while the actual cost of the Civil War was about \$6,000,000,000, it now seems probable that the expenditure for pensions will, before the last pensioner ceases to receive payment equal that sum, thus making the total cost of the Civil War to the United States \$12,000,000,000, which would amount to three-fourths of the entire wealth of the country when the war broke out. As usual, the report contains some picturesque facts relating to our old wars, such as that there were on the pension rolls last June five names of persons receiving pensions on account of the War of the Revolution, which closed 123 years ago, and that 776 persons are still drawing pensions on account of the War of 1812, the last participant in which very recently died, while for the Mexican War there are 4,540 soldiers and 7,653 soldiers' widows receiving pensions. Arguing from the rate of longevity and marriage statistics shown by these facts and by the known facts about our Civil War pension list, Mr. Gardner, the Chairman of the Pension Committee, draws the conclusion that in 1924 there will still be 346,662 Civil War pensioners. Adding to this number the 132,414 pensioners who, under the same ratio, will in 1924 be drawing pensions on account of the war with Spain, it is estimated that twenty years from now, assuming that we have no wars in that time, the United States will have nearly, if not quite, half a million pensioners on its roll. The generosity of the American people in this direction has been unexampled, and has been aided by a carelessness which is not as commendable as the generosity; there can be no doubt that public sentiment is in favor of a liberal policy in regard to pensions, but it is no less certain that with this liberality should be joined the closest inspection of all claims and careful restrictions to make fraud or error impossible in passing upon applications. The passing of 429 private pension bills by the House one day last week in seventy-two minutes does not seem on the face of it reassuring as to the care taken. One of the provisions of the new bill makes into statute law the Order No. 78 of the President, declaring age conclusive evidence of disability.

Probably the most important and far reaching decision ever rendered in relation to interstate commerce law was delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 19th, when, by an undivided bench, it laid down the new principle that railroads cannot deal in the commodities which they haul over their lines. This decision falls principally on the railroads which directly or indirectly own coal mines and sell their products, but if the courts sustain the claim of the Interstate Commerce Commission that private car lines are common carriers, the principle laid down may also include them, so that the owners of refrigerator cars would be prohibited from using their products. The decision as to coal alone, however, removes what is acknowledged to be one of the greatest evils in the matter of railroad rates. It also enlarges considerably the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, taking it further in that particular direction than was contemplated even by the pending Hepburn bill. The decision was entirely unexpected and the attorneys who argued it were surprised at its broadness. As pointed out by the court, there was no prohibition in the interstate commerce law of railway ownership in commodities, but notwithstanding its absence, it was plain, according to the court, that to hold otherwise would be contrary to the very spirit of the act. The case arose in a suit instituted in the United States circuit court of the district of West Virginia by the Interstate Commerce Commission to enjoin the carrying out of a contract under which the Chesapeake & Ohio agreed to deliver at New Haven 60,000 tons of New River coal for the New Haven Railroad at \$2.75 a ton. The price of coal at the mines plus the cost of transportation from Newport News to New Haven was \$2.47 per ton, while the published rate from the mine to Newport News was \$1.45 per ton, and the bill was based on the claim

that this was in effect a discrimination in that the company carried the coal for less than the usual rates. The company denied this, and alleged that it was a loss it sustained on the price of coal and that it took this means to reimburse the New Haven road for some \$100,000 which it had lost through the inability to fill a previous contract owing to a strike of miners.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

### THE CASE OF MR. FILLINGHAM.

SIR,—In this morning's paper you state that the Dean of Arches remarked that, "the case was unprecedented in the Anglican Church." Where in your opinion should the case of the Reverend John Wesley be tabulated? As we all know he laid hands on the Reverend Mr. Coke, a priest of the Church, and on Mr. Francis Asbury and made them Superintendents of the Methodists in America. This caused his brother Charles to write:—

"Thus easily are bishops made  
By man's or woman's whim,  
Wesley his hands on Coke hath laid  
But who laid hands on him?"

Yours,

HENRY SCOTT.

## NEWS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The Argentine training-ship *Sarmiento* has started on an educational cruise. She will visit Chinese and Japanese ports.

The highest price ever paid for a collection of stamps has just been given by the publishers of the *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, the amount being over £30,000. The collection belonged to Mr. W. W. Mann, who for more than 20 years has been collecting European stamps.

On Feb. 7th M. Loubet, the outgoing President of the Republic, received the members of the L.C.C. at the Elysée. In a touching speech M. Loubet referred to the fact that on the occasion of his election seven years ago one of the first visits he received was from King Edward, then Prince of Wales. The President made it clear that the Entente Cordiale was the principal object of it. Subsequently M. Loubet proposed the health of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Royal Family, wishing unbounded prosperity for the great, glorious, and noble British nation. A ball was given at the Hotel de Ville in the evening.

The largest steel ingot that has ever been made has just been cast at the Manchester Works, Openshaw, of Sir W. G. Armstrong, and Co., Limited. The ingot, weighing 120 tons, was cast on the well-known Whitworth system of fluid pressure—that is, the 120 tons of molten steel were poured out from the melting furnaces into a huge ingot mould box, this box itself weighing 180 tons. While in a molten condition the ingot was subjected to the enormous pressure of 12,000 tons, the action of this process being to make the ingot homogeneous and sound throughout, and free from cracks and fissures.

Lord Roberts addresses to the papers a letter in which he states that the appeal he issued in July last for funds toward the establishment of rifle clubs throughout the United Kingdom with a view to making rifle-shooting a national amusement, has thus far only elicited subscriptions to the amount of £1,860. He confesses his deep disappointment at this result and urges that, whatever help may be afforded by the State, rifle-shooting can never become a national pursuit unless it receives encouragement outside official limits.

The five new ocean-going destroyers recently ordered to be built by contract for the Royal Navy are to have displacements varying from 775 tons to 810 tons. The *Cossack*, and *Ghurka*, which are being built respectively at the works of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., Birkenhead, and Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., Newcastle, are each to have a displacement of 810 tons, which is exactly the same displacement as that of the torpedo-gunboats of the *Jason* type, and 220 tons in excess of the largest destroyer now afloat. The *Afridi*, being built by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., of Newcastle, will have a displacement of 795 tons, the *Mohawk* by Messrs. J. S. White, Cowes, 775 tons, and the *Tartar* by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., 785 tons. The destroyers will be fitted with turbine machinery, but the power of their engines and their speed are not yet announced. It is reported that they will be capable of steaming 33 knots.

Colonel Gaedke, the military critic, appeared before a Berlin Court of Justice on Feb. 7th on the charge of illegally bearing the title of colonel. When



he was in Manchuria Colonel Gaedke was condemned to the loss of his rank and title by a Court of Honour, an account of an article he had published with regard to the assassination of King Alexander of Serbia. The verdict of the Military Court was confirmed by the Emperor. Colonel Gaedke, however, on his return to Berlin, publicly defied the Minister of War to prevent him from using his title as colonel. The Court has now, however, adopted the view that Colonel Gaedke could not be deprived of his right to the title of colonel, and acquitted him.

Two members of the Aero Club, Messrs. C. F. Pollock and Martindale, successfully crossed the English Channel in a balloon on Feb. 3rd the noteworthy feature of the voyage, remarks a contemporary rather contradictorily, being the fact that much of it was accomplished in the face of a furious snowstorm. The start was made from the Wandsworth Gas Works at 12.15 p.m. and at 2 p.m. the voyagers passed directly over Eastbourne at a height of 3,700 ft. When about 30 miles across the Channel the balloon rose to a height of 7,000 ft., and entered a mass of dense cold cloud. Snow fell in large quantities. At 3.30 p.m. the coast of France was dimly seen through the cloud, and at 3.42 p.m. the aeronauts were again over land, the passage of the Channel—70 miles across—having been accomplished in one and three-quarter hours. When about 20 miles inland it was found that the ballast was running short, and it was decided to descend, which was safely accomplished.

Sir Edwin Cornwall, Chairman of the London County Council ought to have thoroughly enjoyed the trip recently made by that body to Paris. We read that "Sir Edwin Cornwall on Feb. 6th kissed the Market Queen, Mlle. Alvaret, at the Paris Central Market, and the Entente Municipale was finally cemented. Surrounded by a bevy of Maids of Honour, the Queen, as representative of the saleswomen of the market, stepped forward with a magnificent tricolour bouquet as the visitors from the London County Council drove up to the market from the Grand Hotel at eleven o'clock. The graceful act of courtesy was performed amid great enthusiasm. Sir Edwin stepped down from his carriage, accompanied by Dr. Brousse, president of the Paris Municipal Council, to receive the bouquet. Without hesitation, he walked briskly to the fresh-complexioned French girl and saluted her soundly on both cheeks, placing his hand paternally on her shoulders. Sir Edwin is not a man to leave a good deed half done, and the delight of the crowd culminated when he also kissed the buxom ladies of one of the market guilds, who also presented a bouquet. It was his duty and he did it, though subsequently Sir Edwin confessed that it was "a very pleasant duty." The London County Councillors visited various institutions in Paris yesterday, and the chairman aroused great enthusiasm by kissing a number of young girls.

### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### FRANCE'S FAITHFUL ALLY.

London, March 22.

The Paris *Temps* says Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to the Russian delegate at Algieras denying the reports of the German press that Russia is in sympathy with the German proposals, and declaring that Russia is always the faithful ally of France.

#### THE MOORISH PRETENDER.

The Moorish Pretender has sent letters to the delegates at Algieras avowing that he is the true Sultan.

#### PROPOSED CENSURE OF LORD MILNER.

There is growing indignation in South Africa. In the Labour section of the Ministerial Party there is a desire that a motion of censure on Lord Milner should be brought up in Parliament. It was announced, however, last evening that in such an event the Government would submit an amendment to the effect that the House, while condemning the flogging of Chinese, in the interests of peace and conciliation in South Africa, should refrain from any personal censure of individuals.

#### THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION.

In the course of the debate on the Appropria-

tion Bill Mr. Chamberlain moved for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the labour question in the Transvaal. Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said such a Commission was unnecessary and would be futile because whatever decision was reached, one side would remain unconvinced. The motion was rejected by 378 to 110.

Later.

The motion to censure Lord Milner was rejected, without a division.

The amendment moved by Mr. Winston Churchill was adopted by 355 to 135.

#### NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN.

The New Zealand Government has decided to defray the expenses of transmitting gifts for the relief of sufferers by famine in Japan.

#### THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Mr. MacRae, said that the Treasury possesses £350,000 after discharging claims against the Chinese indemnity.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS PROCEDURE.

London, March 23.

The House of Commons Committee on Procedure recommends that the House should meet at 2 p.m., instead of commencing its sittings at 3 o'clock; to abolish the dinner hour, and to rise at 11.30 p.m.

#### THE MINING QUESTION.

The Mining Companies are seriously considering the question of the importation of Indians, but it is feared that the climate would result in heavy mortality rendering the proposal impracticable.

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, March 24.

A Berlin Press Agency, referring to Count Lamsdorff's telegram to Algieras (instructing the Russian representative to continue friendly to France) accuses Russia of duplicity and ingratitude.

#### THE U.S. AND CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

President Roosevelt, replying to a deputation of labour organisations which demanded more stringent immigration laws, defended the measures which had been taken for relaxing the regulations regarding the entry of Chinese.

#### CHINESE COMMISSION REACHES LONDON.

H. E. Tsai Tsu and the Chinese Imperial Commissioners have arrived in London.

#### THE PENINSULA OF SINAI.

The Sublime Porte insists that Tabeh is an integral part of the Turkish empire, belonging to the district of Akaba. The Turkish military authorities are erecting posts to demarcate the boundary of the Sinai peninsula. Great Britain is unable to accept the Turkish view and hopes that the Porte will reconsider its position. Meanwhile the British cruiser *Diana* remains in the vicinity.

#### "RAGGING" IN THE GUARDS.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War in the British Cabinet, has ordered an enquiry into the "ragging" of Lieutenant Clark Kennedy, of the Guards, at Aldershot. Lieutenant Kennedy fled to London with his nerves shattered.

#### INSURANCE OFFICIALS GUILTY OF LARCENY.

In New York the insurance officials arraigned have been found guilty of larceny in contributing to political campaign funds.

#### GERMANY & COUNT LAMSDORFF'S LETTER.

London, March 25.

The dissatisfaction is growing in the Ger-

man press with the manner in which the German case is conducted at Algieras. Prince Buelow's position is seriously discussed. It is believed that the German Government will make Count Lamsdorff's letter the occasion for retiring from an untenable position.

#### RUSSIAN SLAUGHTER BILL.

Later.

Russia is introducing an income tax. Russian Government returns show 14,130 killed and 19,584 wounded in the internal disorders during the year 1905.

#### JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS WELCOMED.

The Japanese bluejackets for the new battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* have arrived at Albert Dock and were heartily welcomed by the spectators, with whom they at once were on fraternizing terms.

#### THE GERMAN BUDGET.

London, March 26.

The German Reichstag has adopted the budget on the Committee's recommendation, striking out 15¼ million marks on account of reinforcements for Damaraland. The Committee urged the necessity for the return of the troops as soon as possible.

#### THE BLUEJACKETS IN ENGLAND.

The Japanese bluejackets visited Greenwich Hospital yesterday.

#### THE JAPANESE BLUEJACKETS IN LONDON.

London, March 27.

The Japanese bluejackets proceeded to Greenwich in two County Council steamers flying the Japanese flag. The Mayor and Corporation, with Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris, President of the Royal Naval College, welcomed them and they were also received by a great and enthusiastic crowd despite the driving sleet. They showed the most intense interest in the Nelson relics. The Mayor afterwards entertained them to tea.

#### ALGERIRAS.

Later.

The first plenary sitting of the Conference for nearly a fortnight took place yesterday. The prospects are so improved that the delegates will now probably meet daily.

#### QUEEN WELCOMES BLUEJACKETS.

Her Majesty the Queen telegraphed from Sandringham to the British and Foreign Sailors Society, which participated in an entertainment to the Japanese crews, "Tell the gallant fellows I heartily welcome them to our shores." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman telegraphed, "Please convey to the Japanese officers and men a cordial welcome from myself and the Government, who are pleased to have the opportunity of greeting the representatives of a navy which has so highly distinguished itself."

The Lord Mayor entertained the Japanese officers, the Japanese Embassy staff and a number of prominent British naval officers at the Mansion House. Three hundred Japanese bluejackets visited St. Paul's and the tomb of Nelson. The officers visited Westminster Abbey. Both officers and men had a hearty reception everywhere.

#### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

The Anglo-Japanese Bank has been formed with a capital of two millions sterling, of which one million will be offered at par.

#### COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN.

London, March 28.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has introduced a bill in the House of Commons extending the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act so that it will apply practically to every person working for an employer,

including seamen but excluding clerks and domestic servants.

#### MOROCCO CONFERENCE PROGRESSING.

The Conference at Algieras has adopted several articles of the police project. A settlement is believed probable on the lines of Franco-Spanish superintendence of the policing, controlled by the diplomatic body at Tangier through an inspector appointed by a neutral (third) Power.

#### CANADIAN HELP FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.

The *Toronto Star* has collected \$4,250 in aid of the famine sufferers in Japan.

#### BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Later.  
The Merchant Shipping Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Commons.

#### WEI-HAI-WEI.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, stated that with the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment no troops would be left at Wei-hai-wei.

#### RUSSIA'S TAXES.

The Russian Minister of Finance proposes besides the income tax, indirect taxes including a duty on tobacco and taxes on electric cars and lighting, gas, candles and a duty on paper. He is opposed to any increase of the sugar tax.

#### KAISER ABANDONS TRIP.

London, March 29.

The Kaiser has abandoned his Mediterranean trip owing to the prolongation of the Algieras Conference.

#### A SETTLEMENT AT THE CONFERENCE.

At the conclusion of the sitting of the Conference at Algieras yesterday, the President, Senor Almodovar, expressed the opinion that an understanding had been reached.

#### THE CONSERVATION OF NIAGARA.

Later.

President Roosevelt recommends to Congress the enactment of a law for the preservation of Niagara without waiting for the conclusion of a treaty with Canada.

#### FORMER INSURANCE OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Perkins, ex-President of the New York Life, has been arrested on a charge of larceny based upon the company's contributions to the Republican campaign fund. It is believed that he intends carrying a technical appeal to the Supreme Court.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

London, March 23.

At Algieras it is reported that a spirit of conciliation reigns in Berlin. A telegram received, apparently having official authority, says that Germany yields the Casablanca question on the understanding that the police-inspectors will be officers belonging to a neutral country.

#### AMERICAN AID FOR JAPAN.

The New York *Christian Herald* has raised \$250,000 for the Japan Famine Fund. President Roosevelt has thanked the editor.

#### MOROCCO.

A party of the Pretender's cavalry have appeared near Fez. The country is weary of the present Government.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND LABOUR.

Washington, March 26.

President Roosevelt's refusal to yield to the demands of the labour leaders has resulted

in the latter issuing a manifesto urging a political union of workers in order to obtain new labour laws and an impartial judiciary.

#### THE JAPANESE CREWS IN LONDON.

London, March 27.

The Japanese crews received an enthusiastic welcome everywhere. Their splendid behaviour is much praised. Her Majesty the Queen and the Premier telegraphed hearty greetings to them. Nelson medals, with *Victory* charms, have been presented to them.

#### ILLNESS OF WITTE.

St. Petersburg, March 29.

M. de Witte is reported ill. His resignation is imminent.

#### PAYMENT OF GERMAN LEGISLATORS.

Berlin, March 29.

The Government will introduce shortly a bill for the payment of members.

#### MAIL STRAHERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. April 1
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. April 2
Hongkong.....	P. M.	China 1	M. April 2
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. April 5
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	2 F. April 6
Europe.....	N. L. D.	P. E. Friedrich 3	Sa. April 7
America.....	P. M.	Korea 4	Su. April 8
Europe.....	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Th. April 12
Hongkong.....	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. April 12
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Lyra	Su. April 15
America.....	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. April 17
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Doric	Th. April 19
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. April 20
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Hyades	F. April 20
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. April 21

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.
- 2 Left Seattle on the 20th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 22nd inst.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe.....	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Mar. 31
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Shawmut	Sa. Mar. 31
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. April 2
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Dakota	M. April 2
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. April 3
America.....	P. M.	China	W. April 4
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	W. April 4
Europe.....	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	W. April 4
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. April 6
Portland.....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	F. April 6
Europe.....	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. April 7
Australia.....	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. April 7
Europe.....	P. & O.	Socotra	Tu. April 10
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Korea	Tu. April 10
Hongkong.....	P. & A.	Arabia	W. April 11
America.....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. April 14
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Lyra	M. April 16
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. April 19
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Th. April 19
America.....	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. April 21
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. April 21
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. April 21

#### LAST SHIPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 23rd March,—Vancouver, B.C., 5th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Bengali*, British steamer, 3,619, Gibson, 23rd March,—Antwerp via ports, and Kobe, 23rd March, General.—Becker & Co.  
*Socotra*, British steamer, 3,896, W. K. F. Hickey, 23rd March,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Den of Kelly*, British steamer, 2,700, Jarvis, 23rd March,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 22nd March, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Greenwich*, British steamer, 1,836, B. Cobb, 23rd March,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homma, 23rd March,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Childar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,103, H. Nielsen, 24th March,—Takow, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tai Fu*, German steamer, 1,065, C. Uberfeldt, 24th March,—Anping, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Prima*, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 24th March,—Shanghai, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Indrawadi*, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 24th March,—New York via Hakodate, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Prinz Regent Luitpold*, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 25th March,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, 24th March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 25th March,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 25th March,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Iola*, British steamer, 3,362, F. Alton, 26th March,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 27th March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Trocas*, British tank steamer, 2,657, Wm. Kerr, 27th March,—Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Glenfarg*, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 27th March,—Callao, Peru, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Bencluch*, British steamer, 2,679, A. Reid, 27th March,—London via ports, and Kobe, 25th March, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 27th March,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th March, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,867, Feldtmann, 27th March,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 6th Mar., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 27th March,—Seattle, Wash., 12th March, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Maria Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,256, Pape, 27th March,—Rangoon, Rice.—C. Illies & Co.

*Neckar*, German steamer, 6,170, Harrassowitz, 28th March,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Shanghai, 23rd March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 28th March,—Nagahama Quarantine Station, 28th March, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 29th Mar.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th March, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Akashi*, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 29th March,—Yokosuka.

*Merionethshire*, British steamer, 1,950, D. Davies, 29th March,—London via ports, and Kobe, 28th March, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Oceano*, British steamer, 1,739, Lebrun, 23rd March,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Indra*, British steamer, 3,923, Taylor, 23rd March,—Vizagapatam via Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Tonkin*, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 24th March,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 24th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Agamemnon*, British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 24th March,—Macassar via ports, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Den of Mains*, British steamer, 2,971, P. Singer, 24th Feb.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seminole*, British tank steamer, 3,797, White, 24th March,—San Francisco, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 28th March,—Shanghai via Kobe and Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Colombo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,914, S. Soyeda, 24th March,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kanji Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 26th March,—Takow and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Childar*, Norwegian steamer, 1,102, H. Nielsen, 26th March,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dacia*, German steamer, 2,226, Brock, 26th March,—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Den of Kelly*, British steamer, 2,700, W. Jarvis, 26th March,—New York via ports, and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Java*, British steamer, 2,632, S. Barcham, 27th Mar.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Diomed*, British steamer, 3,005, J. Young, 27th March,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 27th March,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Tai Fu*, German steamer, 1,065, C. Uberfeldt, 26th March,—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Yayeyama*, Japanese despatch vessel, 1,909, Captain T. Fujita, 27th March,—Shinagawa.

**Prism**, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 27th March.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**Minnesota**, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 28th March.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—G. N. S. S. Co.

**Greenwich**, British steamer, 1,839, B. Cobb, 28th March.—Saigon via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Kosai Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homma, 28th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Glenfarg**, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 28th March.—Hongkong via Karatsu, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

**Howick Hall**, British steamer, 2,378, Harris, 28th March.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Mongolia**, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 29th March.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

**Neckar**, German steamer, 6,170, Harrassowitz, 29th March.—Kobe, General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

**Numantia**, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 29th March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

**Bencluch**, British steamer, 2,679, A. Reid, 29th March.—Rangoon, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer **Manichuria**, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. P. Adam, Miss M. Averill, Miss Emma F. Bates, Mr. Paul Brandt, Mr. N. D. Bill and wife, Miss B. W. Bill, Miss C. C. Burns, Miss C. J. Brown, Mr. J. L. Baldwin and wife, Mr. W. T. Bishop and wife, Mr. H. Budge, Mrs. H. Budge, Mr. W. L. Breyfogle and wife, Miss E. Boone, Mr. H. C. Breedon and wife, Mr. C. W. Chapin and wife, Mr. S. Garretson Connell, Miss M. L. Clark, Dr. H. S. Cummings and wife, Master Cummings, Miss Cummings, Mrs. F. Corbett, Master Frank Corbett, Mrs. J. C. Cress, Miss J. Doughty, Miss L. Freeman, Mr. F. A. Fairchild and wife, Mr. Henry Farnam, Mrs. Morton Grinnell, maid and valet, Mr. Wm. Gordon and wife, Miss C. A. Holbrook, Mr. Geo. Haley and wife, Mr. Geo. M. C. Hixon, Mr. A. Hayashi, Mrs. J. C. Havemeyer, Miss Alice L. Havemeyer, Mr. Chas. D. Hinman, Mr. R. J. Hunt, Miss Alice Jones, Mr. Geo. Junguis, Mrs. H. Kyle, Mr. S. Kistler and wife, Mr. J. B. Lyon and wife, Miss Lyon, Mr. W. J. Logan, Miss A. A. Logan, Mr. C. H. D. Lombard and wife, Mr. John Lewis, Mr. C. P. Low, Mrs. P. Van Horne Lansdale, Mrs. J. S. Moloney, Mr. K. Mochitsuka, Mr. Leon Mandel and wife, Miss Blanche Mandel, Miss Florence Mandel, Miss E. E. Mellen, Miss M. Mellen, Mr. Georges de Man, Mr. A. K. Matsusaki, Mr. W. B. Mervin, Mr. T. A. McElwell, Mr. J. B. Metcalf and wife, Mrs. Lucy S. Noble, Mr. S. Neustadt and wife, Mr. T. S. Nishimura and wife, Mr. Thos. R. Neil, Mr. A. H. Olmstead and wife, Miss T. H. Olmstead, Mr. K. Okazaki, Miss R. Osborne, Miss B. L. Pettigrew, Mr. A. W. Perry, Mrs. W. A. Perry and maid, Mrs. R. P. Palmenberg, Mr. F. P. Pemberton, Master J. C. Pemberton, Master F. R. Pemberton, Mr. W. Clumie Ross, Prof. W. E. Ritter and wife, Miss C. K. Robbins, Miss J. L. Russell, Mr. C. M. Russell, and wife, Mr. A. Rosenberg and wife, Mr. W. H. Rosentein, Mrs. L. M. Roe, Mr. S. F. Smith, Mrs. M. Simpson, Mr. Jacob Schiff and valet, Mrs. Jacob Schiff and three maids, Mr. Ernest Schiff, Mr. G. B. Smith and wife, Mr. C. B. Stedman and wife, Mrs. F. E. Stickney, Miss Stickney, Miss H. K. Strain, Mr. J. E. D. Schulz and wife, Miss E. Schulz, Miss Virginia Scripp, Miss Sydney Smith, Miss Bertha Sidney Smith, Miss A. V. Talbot, Mr. A. Van Dyke Van Veldt, Miss Clara E. Whitcomb, Mr. Geo. V. Wallace and wife, Mr. David Westwater, Mrs. H. K. Williamson, Mr. E. Windsor, Mr. F. W. Walsh and wife, Miss M. B. Walsh, and Miss H. Yaga, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss Carola Davis, Mr. G. Guggenheim, wife and son, and Mr. T. S. Min, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Geo. F. Bidwell, Mrs. Geo. F. Bidwell, and Mr. A. H. Blanchard, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. O. Ebersson, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. L. H. Smith, Rev. A. Goette, Miss E. H. Seymour, Mrs. L. H. Smith and three children, Miss E. Irvine, Mr. H. H. Solomon and Mr. Ludwig Soyka and wife. For Hongkong:—Mrs. Jennie Alexander, Mr. E. E. Gridley, Mr. Herbert H. Oakes, Mr. A. Aman and wife, Dr. S. C. Curney, Miss E. M. Palmer, Mr. C. E. Benson, Mr. T. H. Heyman, Mrs. Irene J. Peilley, Mr. B. B. Block and wife, Mr. E. P. Holmes, Dr. M. Samuels, Mr. J. N. Boyd and wife, Mr. W. A. Heen and wife, Mr. Rudolph Scherer, Mr. F. N. Bungey, Mrs. Mary S. Kirk, Mrs. B. A. Stevens, Mrs. J. Cummings, Mrs. Stella Lott, Dr. L. R. Thompson, Mr. G. C. Dennison, Dr. G. M. Malkin, Mr. S. T. Wilbur and wife, Mr. H. M. Crane, Dr. W. J. McDonough, Mr. C. J. French, Mr. H. F. Merrill and wife, Dr. A. Zanetti, Mr. R. H. Fyfe and wife, Miss Helen Merrill, Mr. Yee Chin and wife, Mr. F. G. Gillette, and Mr. M. H. Morgan, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 30.

No special feature in this market.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16  
 {50 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
 Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40  
 WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.50 to 0.65  
 Italian Cloth, 32 inches... 0.35 to 0.50  
 Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 21 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
 Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50  
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80  
 Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65  
 COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00  
 Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 375.00 to 385.00  
 Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 465.00 to 475.00

RAW COTTONS.  
 American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00  
 Indian Broach... 28.50 to 29.00  
 Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.50

METALS.  
 No change.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... 4.20 to 4.40  
 Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65  
 do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95  
 do Hoop (¾" to 1¼") 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 C... 12.00  
 Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.60 to 7.20  
 Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65  
 Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.30

KEKOSINE.  
 The market is stationary, a very moderate business during the week.

American ... 3.42  
 Russian ... 3.00  
 Langkat ... 3.04

SUGAR.  
 No remarkable feature to note.

Brown Takao ... 7.50 to 7.90  
 Brown Manila... 8.50 to 9.50  
 Brown China ... 7.40 to 12.00  
 White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60  
 White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

INDIGO.  
 Very little business passing.

Java, Medium to best... 250.00 to 300.00  
 Calcutta, Medium to best ... 180.00 to 250.00  
 Madras (Krupah), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 130.00  
 Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

EXPORTS.  
 RAW SILK.

Prices have again turned upwards, and although the volume of business is not very large yet buyers have to pay full rates for anything they require. Practically the only silk on the market is Filatures, of which spring reeling is coming to hand in fair quantities. In Re-reels there will be some supplies by the middle of next month, but Kakedas seem absolutely finished for the present campaign.

QUOTATIONS.  
 Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,120 to 1,130  
 Filatures—Extra, Fine ... 1,060 to 1,070  
 Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,060 to 1,070  
 Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 1,040 to 1,050  
 Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 1,100 to 1,120  
 Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 1,010 to 1,020  
 Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 1,020 to 1,040  
 Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 1,000 to 1,010  
 Common—Coarse ...

Re-reels—Extra ... Nom.  
 Re-reels—No. 1 ... 990 to 1,000  
 Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 990 to 1,000  
 Re-reels—No. 2 ... 990 to 1,000

Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...  
 Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...  
 Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ...  
 Kakedas—No. 2 ...  
 Kakedas—No. 2½ ...

WASTE SILK.  
 A good demand, but business restricted by the absence of suitable qualities. Prices are unchanged, but if a buyer can put up with inferior fibre he can

get some concession as to price. Quality up to standard would be worth good money.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 90 to 95  
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...  
 Noshi—Bushiui, Best ...  
 Noshi—Bushiui, Good ...  
 Noshi—Bushiui, Medium ...  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 90 to 95  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 120  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 100 to 105  
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...  
 Kibiso—Bushiui, Fair ... 40 to 45

## HABUTAYE.

Owing to the continued large supplies from the interior, stocks in Yokohama have considerably increased. Prices naturally show a downward tendency. Enquiries from abroad are all for lower prices than rule here, consequently the market is unsettled, without transactions. The following quotations are all nominal.

## KAWAMATA.

Inches. 3½ me. 4 me. 4½ me.  
 Yen. Yen. Yen.  
 19½ ..... 10.40 11.40 12.30  
 22½ ..... 11.50 12.40 13.50  
 27 ..... 13.20 14.60 15.70  
 36 ..... 17.30 19.00 20.80

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches. 6 me. 6½ me. 7 me. 7½ me. 8 me.  
 Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
 22½ ..... 9.20 8.95 9.00 9.00 9.00  
 27 ..... 9.00 8.85 8.80 8.90 8.90  
 36 ..... 8.80 8.80 9.00 8.95 8.90

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches. 4½ me. 5 me. 5½ me. 6 me.  
 Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
 19½ ..... 10.40 10.20 9.60 9.40  
 22½ ..... 10.00 9.60 9.50 9.00  
 27 ..... 9.80 9.50 9.40 8.90  
 36 ..... 9.60 9.50 9.40 8.80

## RICE.

Tokyo.—The embarrassment in the market seems to have reached a crisis on Friday, on which day the fall commenced. Mr. Matsutani, the leader of the speculators, who purchased nearly four hundred thousand *koku* during the past two weeks, was reported to be struggling to revive the market or to escape losses. With this view he began to sell in Yokohama. Meanwhile an agitation arose in the Exchange against the Directors as to the insufficient deposit of margin money by the speculative buyers and after warm disputes transactions were suspended.

Osaka and Kobe.—Being affected by the troubles and the fall in Tokyo, the markets of Osaka, Kobe and other western cities have begun to drop.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa ..... 1,123,372 *koku*  
 Foreign rice in Fukagawa ..... 178,939

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

The general condition of this market is increasing briskness. The shares of the seventeen railways which are to be nationalized went up by *yen* 2 to *yen* 3. The electric railways, Yusen Kaisha, and cotton spinning companies were also active. This state of affairs is expected to be maintained next week.

## COTTON YARN (Osaka). Yen.

March delivery .....  
 April delivery ..... 135.05  
 May delivery ..... 133.20

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, March 30  
 London silver ¼ lower and Hongkong sterling quotations ¼ lower has caused local rates on China to rule slightly higher without affecting other rates.  
 London—Bank T.T. .... 100 @ 1½  
 — Bills on demand ..... 100 @ 1½  
 — 4 months' sight ..... 100 @ 1½  
 — Private 4 months' sight ..... 100 @ 1½  
 — 6 months' sight ..... 100 @ 1½  
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ..... 256  
 — Private 4 months' sight ..... 260  
 — 6 months' sight ..... 261½ @ 1  
 Hongkong—Bank sight ..... per \$100 101½  
 — Private 10 days, sight do 99½  
 Shanghai—Bank sight ..... 70½  
 — Private 10 days' sight ..... 72½  
 India—Bank sight ..... 152  
 — Private 30 days' sight ..... 154  
 America—Bank sight ..... 49½  
 — Private 30 days' sight ..... 50  
 — Private 4 months' sight ..... 50½  
 Germany—Bank sight ..... 208½  
 — Private 4 months' sight ..... 212½  
 Bar Silver (London) ..... 30  
 \* Nominal.



## ITCHING HUMOURS

### SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

### CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

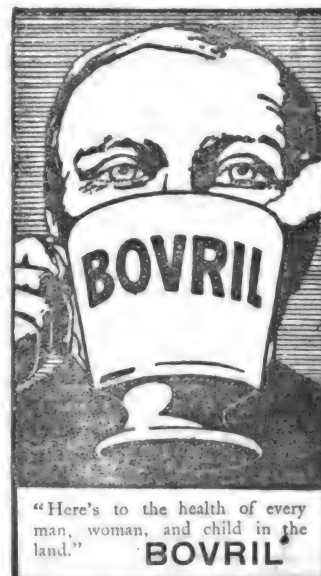
CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 57-59, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

### IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sclatica,  
Stiff Joints,  
Glandular Swellings,  
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,  
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 588, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKO MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU,"—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about Mar. 31st, the "SHAWMUT,"—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Mar. 31st, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD,"—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, April 2nd, the "DAKOTA,"—Great Northern S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about April 2nd, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA,"—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about April 3rd, the "HONGKONG MARU,"—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, April 4th, at Daylight, the "BINGO MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 4th, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA,"—P. M. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日に發行)

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	... Y.	3,396
1898	...	51,892
1899	...	111,390
1900	...	246,579
1901	...	997,070
1902	...	1,345,025
1903	...	1,620,977
1904	...	2,322,598

1892	...	...	...	¥ 71,324,776
1893	...	...	...	88,257,172
1894	...	...	...	117,481,995
1895	...	...	...	120,260,578
1896	...	...	...	171,674,474
1897	...	...	...	219,800,779

· recently been pressing the matter upon the attention of the  
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early date.

Original from  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY





# The Japan Weekly Mail

毎土曜 日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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YOKOHAMA, APRIL 7TH, 1906.

明治廿五年三月廿日  
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VOL. XLV.

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“FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.”

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the “JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL,” must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1906.

## DEATH.

In Hongkong on the 19th March last, EDELTRUDE MARIA ECA DA SILVA. American and Lisbon papers please copy.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE destroyer *Hibiki* was launched at Yokosuka on March 31st.

A CASE of small-pox was reported at Kokura, Kyushu, on April 3rd.

THE training squadron under Admiral Shimamura arrived at Manila on April 1st.

MR. T. Shimozaka was appointed on April 2nd Vice President of the Bank of Formosa.

THE Russian cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromboi* recently arrived at Kronstadt from Vladivostok.

A PORTION of the British squadron in the Far East will arrive at Yokohama at the end of April.

SAMPLES of new tea from Tosa province have been put on the market of Kobe. The quality is good.

ADMIRAL Yamamoto left Port Arthur on March 27th for Chin-hai Bay, where he intends to embark for home.

H. M. S. *Donegal*, which stranded in the Gulf of Suez and was sent back to Malta for repairs,

has had to return to England, and her place is to be taken by the *Monmouth*, a sister ship.

PRINCES Michi, Atsu, and Teru, sons of the Crown Prince, now at Numadzu, will return to Tokyo on April 9th.

THE Rev. J. W. Platt, the newly appointed Chaplain of All Saints' Church, Kobe, has arrived at the southern port.

MR. Pawsey is the winner of the Yokohama Chess Club's championship tournament, having won five games out of six.

DR. S. Hirose, President of the Yokohama Juven Hospital, has resigned and Dr. Yamane, of Tokyo, has succeeded him.

A KIAOCHOU telegram to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that German troops in North China were to be withdrawn by April 2nd.

SMALL FOX is still prevalent at Hodogaya, near Yokohama. At the present time, one or two new cases are reported daily.

THE Home Minister has issued naturalization papers to Mr. John Alexander Ritchie, a British subject, residing at Hakodate.

A MOJI telegram says that a sailing vessel has been sunk in the strait constituting a danger to shipping. There are no details.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 4.55 a.m., on April 3rd, the duration being one minute and forty-two seconds.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the *Jiji* says that under the instructions of the British War Department the garrison at Wei-hai-wei will be disbanded.

It is reported by a Nagano telegram that in the district of Ina, two houses were burned down on April 4th, being set on fire by a thunder-bolt.

A VERY impressive memorial service in memory of the late Mrs. J. C. Hepburn was held in the Shioh Church, Yokohama, on Sunday afternoon. It was very largely attended.

A quantity of new tea was put on the market at Shidzuoka on April 1st, the nominal price being yen 40 per *kwanme* (about 7.75 kilos). The quality appeared to be good.

OWING to high seas a ferry-boat was capsized at Marugame on March 31st. Ten soldiers who were passengers were drowned. The men had recently returned from Manchuria.

THE wedding ceremony of Viscount Midzuno (descendant of the feudal lord of Yamagata) and Miss Yone Iwakura, third daughter of Prince Iwakura, will shortly take place in Tokyo.

IN connexion with the enforcement of the revised import tariff, a meeting of the directors of Customs throughout the Empire will be held on April 9th at the Department of Finance.

PRINCE Fushimi, the younger, has been appointed Vice Commander of the *Okinoshima* (formerly the *Admiral Appaxin*). He formerly occupied a similar position on the *Nitaka*.

THE *Hochi* reports that Marquis Saionji, the Premier, intend to appoint, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Hayashi, Ambassador in London, who is now on his way home on leave.

HONGKONG'S financial statement for 1905 shows the receipts to have been \$6,918,403.85, of which \$500,000 was for land sales, and the expenditure to have been \$6,951,275.26. The revenue was only \$280,198 below the amount estimated, while the actual payments were also short of those an-

ticipated by \$223,926. The liabilities at the close of the year amounted to \$15,119,399.32 and the assets to \$15,560,894.98, leaving a balance of \$441,495.66.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the Emperor will proceed to Kyoto after the conclusion of the great military review. His Majesty is to worship at the tombs of the Imperial Ancestors and to spend some days in Kyoto.

IN order to insure that the coming Fusan Exhibition shall be a representative one the Governors of the various provinces have been requested to collect and forward to Fusan specimens of the products and manufactures of the districts under their control.

S. YAMAMOTO (29), an employee of Messrs. Oestmann and Co., Yokohama, has been arrested at Shimbashi on a charge of having stolen money belonging to the firm and absconded. Subsequently he was removed to the Yokohama District Court through the Kaga-cho police.

ADMIRAL Saito, Minister for the Navy, at noon on April 4th, entertained at his official residence, Admiral Breusing Commander-in-Chief of the German squadron in the Far East, and the officers of the cruiser *Fuerst Bismarck*, now at Yokohama. Admiral Togo and other naval officers were present.

THE ninth trial of Mr. Kono and other politicians who are charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbances, took place on April 4th in the Tokyo District Court. Mr. Kishi and other lawyers for the defence spent the day in discussion. At 7 p.m., the Court rose, adjourning the case till April 9th.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that Mr. Uchida, Minister in Peking, will be appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. G. Hayashi, formerly Minister in Seoul, will occupy the vacancy in China. Mr. Chinda, now Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be appointed Ambassador to Austria.

THE Star of the Garter presented to the Mikado by Prince Arthur of Connaught, is similar to the one worn by the four Marquises of Hertford in succession, which was afterwards presented to Lord Beaconsfield. It was valued at £14,000, and was presented to Lord Beaconsfield by Sir Richard Wallace in 1878. It was composed of brilliants of the first water.

THE *Kokumin* says that the steamer *Netherton* arrived at Kobe on April 4th from Australia carrying three hundred thousand pounds of gold bullion. Probably a mistake has been made by our contemporary as to the weight, 300,000 lbs makes about 134 tons. It may be doubted whether such a quantity of gold bullion was really sent from the British colonies to Japan.

IN order to be present at the ceremony of launching the *Ikoma* which takes place on April 9th at Kure, Admiral Togo left Tokyo on the 4th, and Admiral Kamimura, Commander of Yokosuka Naval Station; Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy; Rear-Admiral Kato of the Naval Staff office; and General Baron Kuroki, Supreme Military Councillor, will leave on the 5th and 6th.

ON April 1st, representatives of cocoon and raw silk factories throughout the Empire held a meeting under the auspices of Prince Fushimi. His Highness presented rewards to thirty-nine female workers, including Mrs. Nobu Yamamoto, only younger sister of Admiral Baron Yamamoto, ex-Minister for the Navy. This distinguished lady married a certain Yamamoto in the beginning of the *Meiji* era; during the Satsuma rebellion, her husband joined the insurgents and was killed in battle. Since then she has devoted herself to raw silk manufacture.

## CHINA.

Saturday, March 31.

The British Government has presented a Note to the Wai-wu-pu in connexion with the Nanchang trouble, calling for the opening of Wu Chin-tin for foreign trade and the payment of seven thousand taels for damage caused by the rioters. The Chinese Government is expected to concede these requests and at the same time to open another town in Kiangsi.

The armies under Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai and Chang Chi-tung will hold combined spring manoeuvres at Temu, in Hunan. About 105,000 soldiers will participate and the expenses are estimated at 2,400,000 taels.

Monday, April 2.

News from China is the effect that the Nanchang negotiations are not proceeding smoothly. The French demands are said to be these:—

- 1.—That the Chinese Authorities recognise that the Chihhsien was not killed by French priests.
- 2.—That an indemnity of 530,000 dollars be paid by China.
- 3.—That eight prominent Chinese who took part in the affair be executed.
- 4.—That a monument be set up to the murdered French padres.
- 5.—That the local officials who failed to protect the French shall be severely punished.

The Chinese Authorities are said to have shown themselves obdurate with respect to these proposals and the conference is represented as on the point of breaking up. But it is plain that such demands can not be called severe even by the most conservative Chinese politician, and indeed there is reason to think that Peking does not regard them as at all severe. The Chinese press, however, seems to be acting a very mischievous part. It is publishing articles of a most inflammatory nature, based mainly on the assumption that the death of the Chinese Magistrate is directly chargeable to a French priest, and that China's national dignity is concerned in resisting these demands. We have little doubt that the affair will end satisfactorily, but it is plain that a new factor has been introduced into all such negotiations by the existence of a vernacular press.

A telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpō* says that when receiving the Chinese Commissioners the Emperor of Germany laid much stress on the necessity of China providing herself speedily with a competent army. His Majesty is represented as adding, however, that the army must be trained in a truly national spirit and that everything like excessive respect for or slavish imitation of the institutions of a foreign country must be avoided. We suspect this to be a garbled version of His Majesty's words. The latter part of the declaration would be an obvious and quite unnecessary reference to the influence Japan's example is exercising upon China; and in nine cases out of every ten it turns out upon investigation that these tactless and unnecessary statements which the telegraph is so fond of attributing to the Kaiser have their origin in the imagination of a reporter.

The military arsenal authorities of Hupeh have engaged two Japanese civil engineers and fifteen assistants to occupy places hitherto filled by Germans. The monthly salary of the engineers is fixed at five hundred dollars each and the assistants at between a hundred and two hundred dollars each.

The Prince of Turuhato, Outer Mongolia, left Turuhato for Japan on the 30th instant,

for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Japan.

A Peking dispatch states that yellowish snow has fallen for several days (the yellowness being of course due to dust in the air), exciting superstition among the Chinese. They recall the tradition that yellow rain fell at the time of the downfall of the Ming Dynasty. Wild rumours are prevailing, one of which states that several would-be assassins have recently found their way into the Imperial Palace.

According to a Harbin telegram some 60 per cent. of the Russian army are still stationed in Harbin, Kirin, Holonbail and Holan. The Russians are causing considerable interruption to the administration of the Chinese authorities.

Tuesday, April 3.

The restoration of peace does not appear to have brought any respite from the ravages of the Hunghutsz. They are said to be worse than ever in the regions adjacent to Kirin and Mukden. Probably the ranks of these freebooters were largely increased during the war and their difficulty in maintaining themselves is now proportionately great. But whatever be the explanation it is evident that the problem of protecting the peaceful inhabitants of Manchuria against such outrages will have to be very seriously taken up before long. Probably many Japanese subjects will settle in Manchuria, and it will be a ridiculous anomaly that a region virtually open throughout its length and breadth to foreign trade, travel and residence should be infested by brigands.

Wednesday, April 4.

Peking sends a singular telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun*. It is to the effect that the "Russian Railway Company"—we have never heard of such a company but presumably the East-China Railway Company is meant—has actually commenced operations for the construction of a line from Changchun to Kirin. The Company is said to pretext a concession obtained from the former Governor-General of Manchuria. It is not at all improbable that some effort to obtain such a concession was made, and we can well believe that it met with some semblance of success during the confusion that reigned in Manchuria throughout the war. But no one who recalls the circumstances and the language of the Portsmouth Convention and its accompanying diplomatic notes will be disposed to place the slightest credence in the *Hochi* telegram. Russia may be said to be textually bound not to make any essay to build a line from Changchun to Kirin, and China is morally bound not to allow the building of such a line by any foreign concessionaries unless they be Japanese. The story may therefore be regarded with much incredulity. The public must be prepared for a great many sensational tales as the aftermath of the great war. For example, the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent wires that the Russians in the Amur region are still employing Chinese labourers to build defensive works, and inexplicable as such a procedure must seem, it is not dismissed by our contemporary as altogether chimerical. But one can easily understand how ill qualified rumour is to collect with any discrimination the materials for such a tale. The mere construction of a barrack enclosure might easily assume to unsophisticated eyes the aspect of a defensive work. It will be safe to assume that the Russians have at present no inclination whatever to invite fresh complications.

Thursday, April 5.

It will be fresh in the memories of our readers that Mr. Odagiri, who distinguished himself so much as Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, recently resigned his official position for the purpose of accepting a position in the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking states that the Governor-General of Mukden has reported to the Peking Government an essay on the part of Mr. Odagiri to establish a Japanese-Chinese bank in Mukden. Governor Chiao says that want of funds prevented the Chinese in Mukden from endorsing the proposal, but one finds some difficulty in crediting that explanation. The war did not impoverish Mukden and its neighbourhood. On the contrary, it brought large sums of money into the pockets of the Chinese, and it was doubtless in consideration of that fact that Mr. Odagiri made the proposal attributed to him.

Friday, April 6.

It is stated that wide divergence still exists between the views of the French Authorities and those of the Chinese with regard to the Nanchang affair. The Wai-wu-pu conceived the idea of asking England and America to mediate, but according to present appearances recourse will be had to the Hague Tribunal. The exact points of difference at this stage are not clearly stated, but it would seem that the Chinese are still disposed to attribute to the missionaries blame which the latter's representatives strenuously repudiate. Unquestionably a great deal of mischief has been done by intemperate writing in Chinese journals. These have caused so much excitement and probably disseminated such a false view of the situation that the Chinese Authorities, though only too anxious to effect a pacific settlement, find themselves hampered by an unwonted factor in the shape of public opinion. At the same time it appears beyond question that the case presents some features of a novel nature from the Chinese point of view.

## MR. SCHIFF.

Distinguished American tourists have certainly been very unfortunate of late in Japan. Mr. Harriman's experience is only seven months' old and now an occurrence somewhat similar in its general features has to be recorded of Mr. Schiff. It appears that the *Denkai Tetsudo Kaisha* of Odawara has hitherto contributed a sum of money yearly to the festival of Hachiman, which is the great annual event in the village of Sakawa near Odawara. This year, however, for some unexplained reason, no contribution was made, and the omission created much ill-feeling among the people, which exhibited itself in frequent obstructions to the electric cars' passage, the festival *dashi* being drawn purposely across the track. On the forenoon of the 3rd as Mr. Schiff was passing in company with Mr. Kitajima of the Bank of Japan, the youthful element in the crowd, not content with obstructing the passage of the car, threw stones at it, and the police, when they interfered, were so roughly handled that two of them are now in hospital. The car carrying Mr. Schiff made its way through the crowd without serious mishap, but for a time there seems to have been a scene of great confusion. This is another opportunity for the sensational telegraphists. American newspapers will probably publish some highly ornamental paragraphs.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The parliamentary members of the *Seiyun-kai* met on the 31st ultimo, partly for the sake of electing new officers and partly to take leave of each other preparatory to returning to their provinces. Marquis Saionji made a brief address in his usual happy vein. He complimented the party on the spirit of combination and discipline they had shown in passing important measures through the Diet although they laboured under the disadvantage of having had to approach these questions at very short notice. Perhaps the most interesting part of his speech was a warning to politicians who allowed themselves to speak of Japan's position in Manchuria and Korea as presenting opportunities which were beyond her strength to utilize. His Excellency condemned such want of self-reliance in very strong terms and said that nothing good was ever accomplished by men who did not trust themselves.

According to Tokyo journals there seems to be some friction in the ranks of the Progressists. They consider that they made a great failure in the last session of the Diet, and a section of the Party—variously estimated at from 20 to 50 strong (the *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes the names of 56)—are said to insist that Count Okuma is to blame and that only his retirement, followed by re-organization, can restore the fortunes of the Party. Among these malcontents, however, we do not find the names of any men who can be justly regarded as leaders, and since the Progressists can not possibly find an abler or more influential leader than Count Okuma, the probability is that this temporary discontent will prove evanescent. The idea of men like Mr. Hiraoka Kotaro and Mr. Koizuka Ryo seems to be that a union should be cemented with the *Seiko* club and that the Progressists should become a Satsuma Party.

The two members of the Daido Club who created the bear-garden scene in the Lower House on the occasion of the discussion of the Peers' amendments to the Railway Bill were named Inoyori and Buto. They seem to have possessed the confidence of the Party up to that time, but naturally their resort to *Sacki* methods impaired their popularity. Thus whereas they were then included among the four leaders of the Daido Club in the Lower House, a subsequent re-organization of the Party threw them out of office altogether. From having been among the first four they did not find a place even among the committee of twenty-five which was now appointed, still less among the three members selected to fill the post of managing directors. It might have been anticipated that the Daido Club would expel them altogether from its ranks but such extreme measures are not resorted to in Japan except in even more extreme cases. Moyori and Buto, however, so far from being abashed by their own doings in connexion with the Railway Bill, seem to have bitterly resented the indirect reproof addressed to them in the Party's voting for the committee of 25, and their anger was specially directed against Mr. Nojiri, a particularly quiet and inoffensive man of 64, who, being much trusted by his fellow-politicians, was elected one of the three managing directors. On the 1st instant when Mr. Nojiri happened to be at the offices of the Party, he was fiercely attacked with a big stick by the man Moyori, and when he had

effected his escape to the gate of the building he was seized by Buto and received a second beating. Rescued and carried home he instructed the police from his sick bed and Moyori and Buto were apprehended. Thereupon the Daido Club assembled and decided—not without opposition, strange as the fact may seem—that Nojiri should be asked to withdraw his prosecution of his assailants in consideration of the latter being invited to resign from the ranks of the Club, the alternative in the event of their refusal being expulsion. Messrs. Moyori and Buto are certainly the objects of very lenient treatment. A month at hard labour on prison fare would seem to be their more appropriate reward.

The trouble in the Daido Club has been amicably settled through the intervention of two committees appointed by the members, one having for function to urge upon Messrs. Moyori and Buto the expediency of resigning their membership of the Club; the other being commissioned to induce Mr. Nojiri to withdraw his prosecution of his two assailants. This withdrawal of a prosecution for criminal assault may perplex our readers, so it will be well to explain that in Japan there is always an interval between the arrest of a person criminally charged at private instance and the formulation of a complaint against him by the public procurator. During that interval the nature of the evidence against the accused is examined and further evidence, if there be any, is collected. If, before the prisoner is duly committed, his prosecutor withdraws the accusation, release follows. That is what has happened in the case of Messrs. Moyori and Buto. Mr. Nojiri, whom they so grievously maltreated, seems to be so loyal to his party that he at once accepted the latter's suggestion to let his ferocious assailants go scot-free. We wonder what will be the political future of Messrs. Moyori and Buto. Their career in that field would seem to be at an end, and a niche may still be found for them in the ranks of the Kono Hironaka coterie.

It is alleged by one of our Tokyo contemporaries that the Russian Government has lodged a protest through M. Korsakoff. In May, 1904, the Korean Government formally denounced its treaties and conventions with Russia. The latter raised no objection to this act at the time, but she is now said to have approached Japan with a declaration that such abolitions of international agreements can not be made by one of the contracting parties only but that both must give their consent. The protest would seem somewhat frivolous though if successful it would have the effect of conserving for Russia some of the concessions which contributed to precipitate the war. The reply attributed to the Korean Government is very simple. It is said to have been to the effect that a state of war existed at the time referred to in the protest, and Korea, having definitely allied herself with Japan, had become Russia's open enemy. Under these circumstances all treaties and conventions existing between the two countries naturally became dead letters, and so far from Korea's action in the matter being defective in routine, it may almost be said to have been superfluous.

Mr. Kono Hironaka and his three followers, representatives of the Tohoku district, have resigned from the Progressist ranks. Mr. Kono was originally a Liberal. He abandoned that party to join the Progressists, and now he abandons the

Progressists to go out into the wilderness. It is not probable that his defection will be followed by any very marked results. He and his friends appear to belong to the section who clamour for the retirement of Count Okuma, thinking that some other politician might find a breach in the *Seiyun-kai* fortress and lead them safely to the assault.

The trouble among the Progressists seems to have subsided, though we find ourselves perplexed to describe the nature of the settlement. According to current accounts representatives of the reform section have conferred with Mr. Inukai, Dr. Hatoyama and other leaders of the conservative section and have received assurances that every effort will be made to carry out their suggestions after due investigation, but that nothing is immediately possible since the reformers are not clear as to their own intentions or desires. The formula "due investigation" has in Japan as elsewhere the force of indefinite postponement, and it may possibly be intended to have that force in the present case. But the malcontents are pacified and that is the main thing. No one appears to be disappointed except the small body of agitators whose main object was to fish in troubled waters.

It seems that one subject of complaint had reference to heavy expenditures on the building of offices. The complainants contend that the money might have been devoted more profitably to the general purposes of the Party.

## KAMAKURA AND HOJO TOKIMUNE.

On April 4th a grand festival was held at the temple Engaku-ji in Kamakura for the purpose of celebrating the high honour paid last year to the memory of Hojo Tokimune, the Shikken of Kamakura. The policy of the Hojo family was not to hold the post of Shogun themselves: they always procured from Kyoto a prince to occupy that high title, but it is historical that if this prince's procedure displeased the Hojo rulers, he very quickly performed the return journey to the western capital. Tokimune, though he virtually ruled Japan, had no official rank higher than the second class of the fifth grade: in fact, were he alive now he would be reckoned among *sonin* officials. He it was that beat back the Mongol invasion: that is to say, he issued the orders and made the dispositions which ended in the complete discomfiture of the invaders, for he himself never left Kamakura, and a couplet current in military circles at the time said that the Mongol attack presented no feature so formidable as disobedience to the orders of Kamakura. Last year, during the height of the war with Russia, the Emperor conferred on Tokimune the posthumous title of second class of the first grade, thus raising him to the highest rank that a subject can attain. Yesterday's festival was, as the Japanese say, to convey information of this fact to the spirit of the deceased ruler, and it took place at Engaku-ji, because that temple was built by Tokimune, and because he, like all Japanese earnest followers of *bushido*, was a fervent believer in the doctrines of the *Zen* sect. Large numbers of military and naval officers and men attended the celebration. It had been Marquis Oyama's intention to be present but he was unavoidably prevented. A military band of 65 performers was despatched by the authorities, and the quiet glades of Engaku-ji echoed the notes of modern martial music for the first time.



## VISIT OF PRINCE FERDINANDO.

The Italian cruiser *Calabria*, with His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Udino, arrived at Yokohama at 6.50 p.m. on March 29th. Captain Murakami, I.J.N., and Mr. Fukuba, Master of Ceremonies, who were appointed by His Majesty the Emperor to welcome the Italian Prince, Count G. C. Vinci-Gigliucci, Italian Minister, and Staff, the Chev. Luigi Casati, of the Italian Consulate, Yokohama; Governor Sufu and other officials of Kanagawa Kencho, and Mayor Ichihara, at once proceeded to the *Calabria* to welcome His Royal Highness.

This warship left Italy in March last. After cruising off the coasts of Central and South America, she reached San Francisco and then proceeded to Australia via Honolulu, after which she came on to Manila. The Prince, having received an invitation from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the *Calabria* left Manila on March 21st for Japan. When she was off Honmoku, twenty-one fire-works were discharged from the compound of the Customs, and the cruiser *Akashi* fired a salute. An arch with the Japanese and Italian flags combined was erected at the entrance to the West Hatoba but owing to the rainy weather His Royal Highness did not land as expected. He will proceed to Tokyo on April 1st and put up at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace.

Count G. C. Vinci-Gigliucci, Italian Minister, will give a banquet at 7.30 p.m. on April 4th at his Legation in honour of the Prince, inviting Japanese princes and princesses of the Blood, and high officials, and all the foreign representatives and their wives and daughters. The dinner will be followed by a ball.

All the Japanese newspapers congratulate his Royal Highness on his safe arrival and give utterance to expressions of cordial welcome.

His Royal Highness landed from the cruiser *Calabria* at 2 p.m., on Sunday. At the West Hatoba he was received by the Imperial Reception Committee, a number of officials of the Imperial Household, and other Japanese and Italian notables. At 2.15 p.m., he left for Tokyo by special train.

At 3.12 p.m. His Highness arrived at Shimbashi where Japanese and foreign officials welcomed him on the platform. He at once proceeded to the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace.

A little before noon to-day, April 2nd, he will proceed to the Imperial Palace and will have audience of the Emperor and be entertained by His Majesty at luncheon.

Prince Ferdinand's visit to Tokyo is producing the usual routine of audiences, receptions, banquets and Orders. The Emperor has conferred on his Royal Highness the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum and decorations of lesser distinction have been bestowed on the members of his suite. Marquis Saionji has given a banquet in his honour and Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima are to hold a reception this evening. The Prince's visit assumes somewhat the nature of an anti-climax to the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, but it is evident that Japanese hospitality must share the expansion decreed for all things by the war.

At 7.30 p.m., on April 1st His Royal Highness was entertained by His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, at the latter's mansion.

A little before noon on April 2nd the Italian Prince was received by the Emperor

in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace and subsequently was entertained by His Majesty in the Homei Hall. At the luncheon, Prince Fushimi, Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Prince and Princess Nashimoto, Prince and Princess Fushimi, the younger; the Ministers of State; Count G. C. Vinci-Gigliucci, Italian Minister; and high officials of the Imperial Household were present. The same evening, Prince Arisugawa entertained the Italian Prince at the former's residence.

On the evening of the 3rd instant the Prince attended a meeting of the Italian Society which has Prince Arisugawa for President. Marquis Nabeshima presided. In a brief speech he welcomed the Prince, assuring him that the visits paid to Japan by his father, the Duke of Genoa, were well remembered, and expressing the honour the Society felt in His Highness's presence. He begged the Prince to accept the badge of the Society which had been struck in gold for the purpose. Prince Ferdinand, in replying, declared that he shared all his father's admiration for and sympathy with the Japanese, that he hoped for the fulfillment of their high aims and that he would regard the badge presented to him by the society as the most valuable memento of his visit to Japan.

On the morning of April 4th, the Prince will leave for Yokosuka and will be entertained by Admiral Namimura, Commander of the Naval Station. Returning to Tokyo the same evening, the Prince will be entertained by Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, at the latter's official residence.

On April 4th, Prince Ferdinand of Udino proceeded to the Yokosuka Naval Station, leaving Shimbashi at 8.20 a.m. After paying a visit to the forts, His Highness was entertained at luncheon by Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-chief. Subsequently he paid a visit to some captured warships which are undergoing repairs, after which he returned to Shimbashi.

The ball held on the evening of April 4th at the Italian Legation in honour of Prince Ferdinand was highly successful. About two hundred and fifty distinguished people were present, including Princes and Princesses of the Blood; the Ministers of State; the foreign Chefs de Mission and their staffs; Marquises Oyama and Yamagata; and several high officials of the Foreign Office and Imperial Household.

## DEATH OF MR. A. T. KNAPP.

We regret to announce the death, under the saddest circumstances, of Mr. A. T. Knapp, only son of Mr. A. M. Knapp, proprietor of the *Japan Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Knapp's body was found in the Creek about 7 a.m. on Wednesday near the Kamenohashi at the foot of Jizo-zaka. Letters and papers were taken by the police as evidences of identity and later the body was identified by a member of the *Advertiser's* staff. It is believed that the deceased gentleman stumbled into the Creek during an attack of vertigo. Death is supposed to have taken place at least 24 hours before the body was found. The deepest sympathy will be extended to his parents, for in him they have lost a wonderfully gifted son, a man who for intellectual brilliancy and musicianly ability had few equals among the men of his time. As to his personal charm those who knew him readily confess that it was unique.

## THE CRISIS IN NATAL.

When the last mail left England the authorities were not inclined to take a very serious view of the native troubles in Natal. Indeed, Col. Sir Albert Hime, the ex-Premier of the Colony, was disposed to consider the murder of the policemen sent to quell a hut-tax riot as merely a small local rising. In the course of an interview he remarked:—

There is no general discontent among the natives of Natal, nor has there been the slightest hostility to the hut tax, which during the 29 years I have known the colony has always been paid exceedingly well. Moreover, men who pay the hut tax do not have to pay the poll tax, which affects more particularly the young bloods who have not kraals of their own. The more sober heads of the kraals exercise a very wise checking influence on these young men. The natives in Natal are much too loyal to dream of rising against the Government. Even among the Europeans there was a certain amount of opposition to the imposition of the poll tax, which was objected to as a mere temporary tax for raising revenue. In fact the Government itself was not in favour of levying this poll tax till it was found that the other measures of taxation were thrown out.

Dealing with the military forces available in Natal, Sir Albert Hime said:—"Having regard to South Africa generally, there is no reason why Imperial troops should not be kept in Natal. It will not cost the Imperial Government any more to keep a regiment or two in Natal than in the Transvaal. In fact the cost in Natal would probably be less. As far as Natal is concerned, there are only about 200 Imperial troops in the colony, but the Militia, who number over 3,000, can be called out at a moment's notice, and there are also about 500 mounted police. I think there is sufficient force in the country, because there cannot be anything like an organized attempt at revolution. When there is a scare, as there seems to be at present, or even a prospect of native resistance, it would seem to be just as well that there should be regular Imperial soldiers in the colony as an emblem of the strength of the King's Government. I always thought it unwise to withdraw his Majesty's troops altogether from the colony, for the moral influence of even a handful would be very great."

In conclusion Sir Albert Hime referred to the Ethiopian movement as follows:—

Probably the connexion of the Ethiopian Church in the general question of a native rising is exaggerated, but at the same time this body is not one which will bring benefit to any Government in South Africa and ought to be most carefully watched. The attitude of the Natal Government with regard to them is that we would like to get them out of the colony altogether, but meanwhile we watch their movements with the greatest care. At any rate the Ethiopian Church has not secured any hold on the people of Natal worth mentioning. In the Cape Colony, however, it exercises the greatest influence, this being due to the fact that a section of the Ethiopian Church has been recognized by the Church of the Province of South Africa in the Cape Colony. That this is a dangerous movement is clear from the facts that have come to the knowledge of the Government.

Since these views were expressed the situation changed for the worse in the opinion of the Home Government, for Lord Elgin gave it as his opinion that he was justified in suspending the sentences of death passed upon the Zulu murderers in view of a possible native rising, and Imperial troops being required to deal with it. Within twenty-four hours of taking this stand the Government, frightened by the uproar it had caused in Natal, "backed down," acknowledged that it had no right to meddle with the domestic affairs of a self-governing Colony, and weakly apologised. Even the *Daily News*, its warmest supporter, had to acknowledge that a big blunder had been made by the new-fledged Ministry. The Cabinet has started badly.

## THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Our readers are aware that a council under the presidency of General Baron Kodama is sitting in Tokyo for the purpose of considering the undertakings that Japan has to take in hand in Manchuria. We learn from the *Asahi* that this Council has arrived at various interesting decisions. Thus the section of the East China Railway in Japanese hands is to be re-constructed, ~~not on the Russian gauge but on the same gauge as the other railways in China.~~ The line is to be put in a state of full repairs as a matter of course, but that entails something more than is suggested by the mere statement, for it appears that the Russians virtually destroyed the whole road from Changtu to Changchun at the time of their retreat, demolishing the bridges, removing the rails and tearing up the bed. This part of the road must therefore be re-constructed.

The next point refers to the Hsinmintun-Mukden line. It will be remembered that the Russians laid a military road between these two points, and that the Japanese captured it at the time of General Nogai's great flanking movement. A military line is a very rudimentary affair at best and the probability is that the Japanese did not reap much material benefit from this particular capture. At all events, the line being necessary to their strategic plans, they soon restored it to working order, and the Peace of Portsmouth found them running military trains between Mukden and Hsinmintun, which, as our readers know, are the two points—distant 17 miles—which remain to be linked up in order to bring the East China road into connexion with the Chinese railway system to Peking. It seemed a natural thing that the Japanese, being in actual possession of the section and daily running trains over it, would receive from China a concession to build a permanent line, but according to the published accounts of the Peking Conference, China objected on the ground that this road leads to the mausolea of the Tsing Emperors, and Japan, recognizing the plea, abandoned her pretensions. But the *Asahi* now tells a different story. It says that an agreement was made in the sense that China and Japan are to construct the line jointly, each paying one half of the expense, and are to run it in combination for a space of 18 years, after which China will have the option of repurchasing Japan's share. The experts employed for construction and operation are to be mainly Japanese. That is the *Asahi's* account, and it adds that the line is to be security to Japan during the interval of 18 years. Our contemporary tells also a story which puts a new complexion on the affair of the Changchun-Kirin line. This road was mentioned in the note appended to the Portsmouth Treaty in the sense that, so far as Russia was concerned, Japan should have the concession for the road. But when the Peking conference came to sit, the public learned that China denied having granted any concession to Russia for the line, and claiming an entirely free hand with regard to it, declared her intention of building it herself. As to this, however, we now learn from the *Asahi* that an arrangement has been effected similar to that described above in the case of the Hsinmintun-Mukden road. That is to say, each Power is to pay one-half of the cost of construction; the construction and operation are to be mainly by Japanese; the joint ownership is to last for a period of 25 years, and at the conclusion of that time China is to have the option of purchase, the line remaining as security

during the interval. It may be mentioned here that the telegram alluded to in our last issue as to the Russians having commenced to build this line, is regarded in well-informed quarters as quite untrustworthy, its probable basis—if it has any basis at all—being some operation of survey by the Russians.

Of course, if the above accounts be true they put a greatly altered complexion on Japan's position in Manchuria with regard to railways. It will be remembered that when the terms of the Peking Peace Treaty were published and when the then habitual mood of Japanese discontent had received a fresh access from the news, some vague whispers were heard that the arrangements with regard to the Mukden-Hsinmintun and the Changchun-Kirin lines would ultimately be found more favourable than these conventional versions indicated. Possibly the details now given by the *Asahi* represent the *quod restat* then obscurely alluded to.

As to funds for these various railway undertakings, it is roughly calculated that to convert into a permanent way the military line now running between Antung and Mukden will involve an outlay of something like 120,000 or 130,000 *yen* per mile, the total cost being 25 millions and that a similar total, approximately, will be needed for the sundry other works detailed above. Whence this aggregate of 50 million *yen* is to be obtained by the Government no hint has yet been given, but the *Asahi* undertakes, at all events, to deny the rumour that the money due by Russia on account of the maintenance of her prisoners is to be devoted in part or in whole to the purpose.

## KOREA.

Korea, through the Resident-General, has borrowed a sum of ten million *yen* from the Kogyo Ginko. One half of the amount is to be paid over at once and will be applied to four purposes, namely, education, public works, investigations and police. As to education, the plan, apparently, is to assist the Middle Schools and extend the subsidiary. As to public works, the establishment of an Agricultural and Commercial Bank is spoken of, with a capital of 800,000 *yen*, 500,000 of which will be supplied from the loan and 300,000 subscribed by the people. Then there are to be appropriations for road-building and also for water-works at Chemulpo. Further a large extension is to be made of the system of police stations and judicial tribunals, so that life and property may be rendered more secure and justice made more accessible. Finally a sum is to be set apart for taking a census. All these things are substantial steps of progress which will confer material benefit on the nation. Marquis Ito had one advantage when he took the reins of Korean affairs in hand: the country was without a foreign debt.

We read that the Korean Ladies' Society has elected Lady Om of the Imperial Palace as its president.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Seoul to the effect that some Buddhist priests (Japanese) belonging to the Jodo section and various Koreans, members of the Hoi Chin-hoi party in South Chyolla-do have strenuously endeavoured to convert the natives to their religion, and collected money from them. Trouble has arisen between the priests and the natives over the collection of the money.

Madame Li Ha-yang, wife of the Korean Minister for Justice, left Seoul on April 1st for Japan.

News comes from Korea that the Advisory Bureau of the Residency-General has moved

Marquis Ito to issue orders for dealing with a British Missionary—whose name is given as Mr. McCreagh. This gentleman is said to have behaved in a lawless manner, not only in affording undue protection to converts and in obstructing requisitions, but also in treating non-converts with lawless severity as well as in other matters. The story comes through the usual telegraphic channels and may prove largely exaggerated if not entirely groundless.

A body of regulations numbering 16 have been issued by the Residency-General in Seoul for the better control of Japanese subjects travelling or residing in Korea. We have only the vaguest information as yet concerning the nature of these regulations, but they are said to bear a close resemblance to the *Yokai-rei* of Japan; that is to say, the Premonition Regulations which entitle the Authorities to order, among other things, that any Japanese subjects whose presence in a particular region or whose procedure there seems likely to be injurious to peace or good order, shall withdraw forthwith. If this analogy be correct it will follow that the Japanese authorities will be vested with competence to deport from Korea, or, in circumstances of less moment, to remove from the interior, any of their nationals whose sojourn or travel is considered detrimental to Korean lawful interests. The *Yokai-rei* were bitterly denounced in Japan at the time of their promulgation. They were then regarded as a purely political weapon, nor can it be denied that they were directed mainly against political agitators. It will be interesting to learn what kind of criticism they evoke when applied to the case of Japanese subjects in Korea.

As a result of Marquis Ito's intervention Prince Wi-hwa, son of the Emperor of Korea, has ceased to be a fugitive and has at length been allowed to return to Seoul. The Prince resided some time in this country and also in America. If rumour be credible, his banishment from Korea did not at all interfere with his enjoyments abroad.

It will be remembered that ex-Prime Minister Chin Sang-heung has been for some time under arrest on suspicion of having instigated the attempt upon the life of Li Keung-thaik, Minister of War, who has just emerged from hospital, having barely recovered from the effects of the 17 wounds inflicted on him. A telegram from Seoul now says that the ex-Prime Minister has been sentenced to 3 years' transportation, which according to Korean procedure, means the payment of a fine. It must therefore be assumed that the charge against him was proved in part at all events.

Mr. D. W. Stevens, whose office as adviser in Foreign Affairs to the Korean Government was expected by some publicists to terminate naturally on the abolition of the Korean Foreign Office, has been re-appointed to a similar post in the Korean Affairs Bureau.

It is stated that a decision has been arrived at to establish the head-quarters of the Japanese troops in Korea at Yongsan and that a large factory will be built there—presumably an arsenal.

The captured ship *Quandam* (1431 gross tons) has been renamed *Kuannan Maru* and assigned to the Saseho Naval Station. This French vessel it may be remembered, was captured by the converted cruiser *Bingo Maru* in the neighbourhood of the Pescadores, Formosa, before the battle of the Japan Sea while reconnoitring the Japanese naval movements on behalf of the Russians.

## TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE DIET.

In a thoughtful article on the above subject the *Asahi Shimbun* says that on the whole the country may congratulate itself on the manner in which the business of legislation has been carried on in the two Houses during the session that has now closed. The session was to a certain extent lit up by the remaining rays of the orb of Japan's war-day, and much of the legislation carried on was connected with necessary post-bellum measures. To political parties the session will no doubt seem to have been disappointing, as it showed how far off they are from pre-eminence in the State. But we are pleased, continues the *Asahi*, to note the fact that there have been no signs of the practice of corruption among the parties during this session. This is a gratifying contrast to the state of affairs in the Lower House at the close of the China-Japan war. With one unfortunate exception the discussions in both Houses were carried on in a calm and rational manner. The outburst of feeling which marked the closing hour of the Session in the Lower House was a surprise to the general public. Though it is true that certain members are habitually given to the use of impolite language when attacking their opponents, an appeal to force such as took place on the last night of the session has happily been of rare occurrence in this country. What brought it about was the action of the President of the House in dealing with the amended Railway Bill. He felt obliged by the shortness of the time at the disposal of the House to dispense with discussion. This was interpreted by the opponents of the Bill to be an attempt on the part of the *Seiyu-kai* who had a majority to trample on the rights of the minority. It was most unfortunate, says the *Asahi*, that no opportunity could be given to the Opposition members to criticise the amended Bill. This was a result of the Government's practice of closing the Diet when the 3 months' period specified in the Constitution is up, despite the fact that it has the power to prolong the session for another week or two if it is so disposed. The *Asahi* thinks that the strictness with which the Government observes the 3 months' period is responsible for several abuses that now disfigure the legislature. It frequently happens that towards the end of the session Bills have to be rushed through the Houses without allowing proper time for discussion. And one device to which members have often resorted in the case of a Bill of which they disapprove is to postpone its consideration till the very end of the session so that there may not be time to deal with it. The business of the Houses has considerably increased in recent years and hence there is no reason why the Government should not exercise the right vested in it of extending the session for a few weeks.

The question which many people are asking now that the Diet has risen is, what will be the fate of the Saionji Cabinet? The Cabinet has not yet shown itself capable of standing unproped, says the *Asahi*. In the Houses it has been supported by the *Seiyu-kai* members. Outside the Diet it leans heavily on the Yamagata faction. Will the *Seiyu-kai* members of the Lower House still continue to follow the lead of the Marquis despite his inability, owing to circumstances which are beyond his control, to reward them with office? The opposition to the Cabinet in the Upper House is somewhat formidable to-day, as was shown by the trenchant manner in which that house dealt with the Railway Bill and by the unsparing

way in which it revised or threw out other Bills. Will its attitude change before the next session of the Diet in favour of the present Cabinet? This seems very doubtful, concludes the *Asahi*. The record of the Lower House for the session shows that 72 Bills were introduced by the Government, 70 of which passed, one being thrown out and one was postponed. Out of 40 Private Bills, 24 passed, 9 were outvoted, 2 were quashed and 5 were postponed.

The revision of the Railway Bill seems to have been welcomed by the Press generally. It is pointed out that the experiment of the Government involves fewer risks now that it can only purchase about half the lines. Competition between State Railways and Private Lines will go on as heretofore and the Government's outlay on behalf of the lines to be purchased will be sensibly diminished. The principle of the State Monopoly of the country's lines which formed a leading feature of the original Bill was rendered null and void by the revision the Bill underwent in the Upper House.

## A RECIPROCAL TARIFF BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA.

A very sensible article on this subject appeared in the editorial columns of the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* a few days ago, the substance of which we proceed to give:—It is anticipated by business men that during the next few years Japan's trade with China and America especially ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Our commercial relations with the latter country have for a long time past been in an unsatisfactory condition. Goods sent by us to America are unmercifully taxed there. We retaliate only to a limited extent. A readjustment of the tariff between the two countries in as far as it concerns the principal imports of each country, would, we should say, be welcomed by both countries. The Economic Society, which has been investigating this subject, is of opinion that the reduction in the import taxes of each country should for the present be limited to specified productions. We should be prepared to abolish the 25 per cent. *ad valorem* tax on American wheat and flour in return for a big reduction on the very heavy taxes levied on our manufactured silks (*habutae* principally) and figured matting—about 60 per cent on the former and 37 on the latter. There is not the slightest doubt in our minds as to the benefits to be derived by both countries from such a change in the tariff and we are hopeful that one of the results of Viscount Aoki's appointment to Washington will be the revision of a tariff which for a long time past has hindered our trade with America. The importation of American wheat and flour has been growing at a rapid rate in recent years, apart altogether from the abnormal demand for these commodities during the war. In 1898 the flour imported from America was valued at 1,332,675 yen; in 1903 it was 10,103,676 yen, and last year it was 9,633,549 yen. Wheat rose from 14,697 yen in 1898 to 2,825,699 yen in 1903; and to 13,062,369 yen in 1905. Now, since it was decided by the Diet in its last session that the 25 per cent. *ad valorem* tax on imported wheat and flour should be made a permanent tax, there is not the slightest doubt that the farmers of America would welcome the change proposed above. They have probably lived in hopes of the abolition of the extra war tax on food stuffs. But now that hope has gone they will agitate for a revision of the national tariff.

The agriculturists of Western America are largely dependent on their trade with China and Japan. They cannot compete with the Eastern states in sending produce to Europe. The long land journey to the Atlantic coast reduces the margin of profits very considerably. The abolition of the tax on American wheat and flour would mean an annual loss of revenue to us of over 2 million yen, but this could be made up for by America's reducing her tax on our manufactured silks and matting to a comparatively low figure. Americans would hardly be content to let these articles be imported free, as that would be a more generous bargain than the existing respective rates call for. But importers of the above-named articles after paying, say, half of the present tax would be able to realize sufficient profits to repay us for the loss of revenue. We have a Commercial Alliance with America (*Nichi-Bei Shōgyō Domei*) but hitherto it has effected nothing substantial for the benefit of either country. It might well begin its labours by trying to effect the establishment of a reciprocal tariff between the two countries.

The arrangement proposed by the *Asahi Shimbun* would doubtless please business men here and in America, but we fail to see how the Japanese Government and the American Government are going to make up for the loss of revenue involved in the proposed change unless it be by the imposition of fresh taxes. If the tariff were revised as suggested, money would flow into the coffers of business men, but that from an official point of view would not make up for a big loss of revenue. The change proposed would mean the readjustment of other taxes. But even so, it seems to us highly desirable as a means of developing the trade between the two countries concerned. It is said that Viscount Aoki is going to Washington with the determination to do his best to place the commercial relations of Japan and America on a better basis than that on which they now rest.

## THE SAGHALIEN FISHING QUESTION.

As the fishing season approaches the interest increases in the question of the Saghalien privileges. Briefly stated the problem is that certain Russian subjects are holders of long-term fishing leases along that part of the coast of Saghalien which has been added to the Japanese dominions, and the Russian authorities are urging that these leases should be protected just as an ordinary right of property would be. But it appears to be contended in Japan that fishing privileges do not belong to the category of normal rights of property, and that the Saghalien waters having fallen into Japanese possession, the leases held there by Russian subjects under Russian authority, which has ceased to exist, can not be recognised as possessing any further validity. Rumour says that the question, having been submitted to the Privy Council in Tokyo, was by that body decided in a sense unfavourable to the Russian claims. These, however, are being pressed, and it is possible that the problem may be complicated by the reflection that Russia has it in her power to retaliate in kind when the time comes for giving practical effect to the privileges she has conventionally pledged herself to extend to Japanese subjects in her own waters. Meanwhile the Japanese fishermen whose interests are engaged have petitioned the Tokyo Authorities against recognizing Russia's claims.



## THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL.

Monday, April 2.

The original forecast was that the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Manchuria would be effected by the middle of April, but in fact it was completed by the 26th of March, excepting, of course, the four divisions left to garrison Manchuria and Korea. Doubtless there will be a corresponding diminution in the estimated outlays. What was the total force of Japanese sent across the seas, combatant and non-combatant? The *Asahi Shimbun* says 1,150,000 of all arms.

The Treaty of Peace was ratified on the 14th of October, 1905. Consequently the Japanese took exactly 162 days to effect withdrawal.

Tuesday, April 3.

The tardiness shown by the Russians in withdrawing their troops from Manchuria is beginning to excite comment. A hundred and sixty-two days have sufficed for Japan to carry home over a million men, but the bulk of the Russian army seems to be still massed about Harbin, and it begins to be very doubtful whether the period of 18 months fixed by the Portsmouth Treaty will suffice to repatriate the great force of men still in northern Manchuria. Suggestions are thrown out that since Grodtkoff relieved Linevitch of the Command-in-Chief the homeward movement of the men has been notably arrested, and from that version of the facts it is an easy step to the suspicion that the new General is adopting the man-at-the-front policy hitherto assigned to him by rumour, and that instead of withdrawing the Russian Army he contemplates making it an instrument of fresh aggression. The period of 18 months will expire on the 14th of April, 1907. Hence there is more than a full year to run still. Much may be done in a year, and, for our own part, we find great difficulty in believing that anything like bad faith is contemplated by either the Russian Government or Russian military officials towards Japan in this matter. There is quite enough in the state of Russia's internal affairs to account for her seeming tardiness in withdrawing her forces.

Wednesday, April 4.

The somewhat sensational rumours published on the 2nd instant as to Russia having virtually suspended the withdrawal of her troops from Northern Manchuria and General Grodtkoff being bent upon a policy of aggression, are greatly modified if not altogether corrected this morning. Thus the *Fiji* points out that the state of the circum-Baikal Railway as well as of the trans-Baikal transport service is such as to render it impossible for Russia to carry her troops home with anything like expedition, and thus the delay now taking place must be regarded as inevitable. Operations of military transport in the Harbin-Baikal regions are largely affairs of season. When the spring fairly sets in, much greater celerity will doubtless mark Russia's movements. She must be feeling the financial strain so acutely that every day's delay in repatriating her Asian army is irksome.

## KIAOCHOU.

A Japanese Professor of Agriculture, Mr. Menju, who has spent 5 years at Kiaochow, denies that Germany has any idea of abandoning the place. She has resolved, however, to give up the idea of making it a military station, and will garrison it hence-

forth with marines. The barracks at Kaumih are to be handed over to the Chinese, who will use them for school purposes—Kaumih is the most advanced point thus far reached by the line to the capital of Shantung—and altogether the place will be divested of all its original character of imperial ambition.

The *Vorwärts*, the Social-Democratic organ, reckons that the cost of Kiaochow has already exceeded £6,000,000. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* comes to the conclusion in a long article, written evidently by an expert, that Germany would do well to restore the Protectorate to China on payment by the latter of all the outlay made by Germany. The article says that Kiaochow is not worth the vast sums of money spent upon it, and that it is gross exaggeration to declare Tsingtau to be the finest harbour in the Far East, for Germany could take the place, as it was not good enough for any other Power. Attention is drawn to the official reports on Kiaochow, which show that the rapid increase in trade has been due to the Japanese, while German trade has stood still. German traders and engineers in Tsingtau view the future of the colony with dejection. As so many of these Germans are Government officials of some kind or other, they conceal their gloomy views in public, but in private life the prospect has been discussed openly. Tsingtau has been converted into a charming town of officialism. The journal referred to concludes that, in view of the new state of matters in the Far East, Kiaochow has become entirely valueless to Germany: "Not even as a naval station is it of any use, for the Far Eastern Fleet would be quite cut off from Germany in time of war, and be exposed to the enemy. It would cost at least £3,000,000 to make Tsingtau into a fortified place, and after all Kiaochow must become the property of China or Japan. Thus, it were better for Germany to withdraw from the colony with all possible speed."

## THE S. P. G.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at its annual meeting held in London during February received some interesting correspondence concerning the proposed erection of some new bishoprics in the Far East. The Secretary in the course of his report said that the Bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak desired to see Singapore and the Straits Settlements made into an independent diocese, leaving him to continue his work in Borneo. The endowment of the present diocese was collected for Borneo, Singapore being afterwards added to it. Now that Singapore had grown into great importance, it must raise its endowments for its own see. Equally interesting was the question of a Bishopric for Manchuria. The Bishop of North China, in concert with his clergy, had recommended the creation of this new diocese, pending the opinion of the *Nippon Sei Kokwai* (Japan Church). Nothing, they wrote, should be done in Manchuria without the advice of the Church in Japan, and of course in Korea as well. In Shantung Bishop Iliff proposed to build without delay a theological college for the training of his catechists and pastors. He was not, sure, however, whether the college should be at Chi-fu or in the interior. Bishop Awdry wrote on many important subjects from Tokyo. An impressive Christian service was held there in memory of the dead in the war who came from Tokyo. They had also had meetings in regard to the future of the Chinese students

who had been at the Tokyo University, and were now returning to China. Delegates from Churchmen in China had been conferring on the question with the Bishops in Tokyo. A movement was on foot to send evidences to the people of India from Japan, pointing out that the faith of the Gospel had had much to do with the wonderful progress of Japan in these days.

Regarding the finances of the venerable Society, the Secretary reported that the income had reached £191,957. Legacies and special funds had been largely increased while the general fund of the Society showed in 1905 distinct signs of elasticity. It was true that the total subscriptions for 1905 only exceeded that of 1904 by £234; but in 1904 a very urgent and personal appeal was made for the general fund, which produced £4,780. In 1905 no such appeal was made, but a rise in ideals and earnestness raised the total obtained in small sums. The larger donations were not more numerous in 1905 than in 1904.

## THE RAILWAY BILL.

The following is the Government estimate of the values of the seventeen private railways which are to be nationalized:—

Hokkaido Colliery.....	29,168,180
Hokkaido .....	10,924,788
Nippon .....	130,532,540
Ganyetsu .....	1,955,898
Hokuyetsu .....	7,133,961
Kobu .....	9,729,020
Sobu .....	10,326,480
Boso .....	1,921,521
Nanao .....	1,430,376
Kwansei .....	31,208,060
Nishinari .....	1,259,992
Sangu .....	3,773,840
Kyoto .....	2,763,470
Hankaku .....	6,351,927
Sanyo .....	74,042,980
Tokushima .....	1,235,322
Kyushu .....	97,654,600

It is now stated that the cost of the 17 lines which the Railway Nationalization Bill pledges the Government to buy is 421,513,356 yen, not 442,743,319 yen, as originally stated, and that it will be paid off in 33 years instead of 40. We are inclined to doubt the latter statement, at all events. The time indicated in the first place by the Government was 45 years, and there is as yet nothing to show that this estimate is incorrect.

According to the *Official Gazette* the railways to be purchased are as follow:—

The Hokkaido Tanko	The Nanao Railway.
Tetsudo.	The Kwansei Railway.
The Hokkaido Railway.	The Sangu Railway.
The Nippon Railway.	The Kyoto Railway.
The Gan-yetsu Railway.	The Nishi-nari Railway.
The Hoku-yetsu Railway.	The Han-kaku Railway.
The Ko-bu Railway.	The San-yo Railway.
The So-bu Railway.	The Tokushima Railway.
The Bo-so Railway.	The Kyushu Railway.

## THE PLAGUE.

According to an official telegram, the case of plague in Kobe which was reported in our last issue is Dr. Sasayama of the Fukiai Hospital, Higashiyama. On April 2nd a new case of the same disease was reported in Kobe, the patient being a youth named Yoshihiro, residing in Kotonoo-machi.

A Shimonoseki telegram says that on April 2nd a case of plague was reported in that city.

The Governor of Formosa wired on March 31st to the Central Government that one case of plague had appeared at Taipeh, four in Toroku and three in Kagi. The patients since the first outbreak this year number 294.

### EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

An earnest cry of warning is raised in the *Quarterly Review* against the reckless extravagance with which the British Government is carried on, and the very serious increase of taxation. The average householder, we are told, is overtaxed, and the machinery of government is too heavy and too costly for the practical requirements of the country; meanwhile the army is not in a condition of effective equipment, and all the big cities of the land are staggering under enormous loads of debt, of which they have no prospect of being relieved. Says the anonymous writer:—

"The average householder, called upon to meet what appear to be insatiable demands for taxes and rates, asks whether he obtains the value for money. He has only dim perceptions of how it is disbursed. He abandons as hopeless all attempts to understand the mysteries of administration or to fathom the bottomless pit of expenditure. He reads in the daily papers of millions being voted by a handful of members in the House of Commons in a few minutes, and with little or no discussion, for purposes said to be imperative. He may take a casual glance at one of the plethoric blue-books issued by the ton every year; but the details are bewildering, and the columns of figures repellent. He sees gigantic edifices arising in Whitehall, and is told that they are intended to accommodate hundreds of clerks in some branch of Dickens's 'circumlocution office.' He is confronted all over the country by palatial structures known as town-halls, municipal buildings, asylums, hospitals, union-houses, infirmaries, pauper village-schools, and public buildings of various kinds. Their origin, methods of work, and the practical results, are beyond his comprehension. But the unpleasant facts remain that he is paying a war income-tax of a shilling in the pound in a time of peace; that he is assessed for house-duty at eightpence on his rack-rental in addition to a shilling in the pound as property-tax if he happens to own his house; that the indirect imposts on tea and other necessities are irritating; and that, taking the country as a whole, his local rates have increased fifty per cent. in twenty years, and show no signs of abatement. Less than a generation ago, rates and taxes were about one-sixth of the rent, except in villages, where the proportion was less; they now average nearly one-half the rental, and they threaten to equal it in amount."

Nor is there any adequate return for this expenditure. This is proved, for instance, by the present condition of the army, for which vast sums are voted every year. He cites the speech of Earl Roberts as follows:

"Speaking in the House of Lords last July, and at various public functions, Earl Roberts declared that our military forces are not in a position to do the work expected of them. He said that the Boer war had shown the grave imperfections of the military machine, but that nothing had been done to rectify them since the conclusion of peace. Except that the officers and men have had experience of actual warfare, we are as unprepared as we notoriously were in 1899. With the remedies for this condition of things, as suggested by Earl Roberts, the present article is not concerned. The immediate point is that, notwithstanding the enormous and constantly increasing outlay on our military forces, they are proclaimed, on the highest authority, to be inadequate and inefficient."

The country is impoverished, moreover, by the abnormal growth of local municipal debts.

"The abnormal growth of local debts imperatively calls for the intervention of the Legislature. Dangerous facilities for borrowing have been recklessly used. The amount was a little under 4½ per head of the population in 1875, but it is now over 11½. Certain cities have attained an unenviable notoriety for the colossal nature of their debts. Reserving London for special mention, we find that Manchester stands first among provincial cities with a debt of 20,250,000£; Glasgow follows, with 16,250,000£; Birmingham owes almost as much, and Liverpool owes 12,500,000£. The debts of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Salford, Cardiff, Nottingham, Huddersfield, Leicester, and Bolton range, in the above order, from 10,500,000£ to 3,500,000£; while those of a number of other places range from the lower figure to 1,000,000£. The greater part of the loans has been for sewage works and water-supply, for gas and electricity, for parks and recreation grounds, for the erection of town-halls, schools,

workhouses, infirmaries, and hospitals, for roads and tramways, for cemeteries and markets, for libraries, museums, baths and wash-houses. Nevertheless, it is probable that, before the terms have expired for which these gigantic loans have been contracted, the gas and electricity works, the methods and sources of water-supply, the system of tramways, the modes of sanitation, will all be superseded, if not rendered useless, by scientific discoveries and practical development."

The writer proposes rigid economy and fuller parliamentary control for a condition of things which shows a "weakness of national and municipal credit which is fraught with grave danger," and he sets forth as remedial measures the following:

"The exercise of a rigid economy in the great spending departments of the public service, like the army and navy; the restoration of the House of Commons of full financial control; an arrest of the tendency to borrow large sums for local purposes (repayment of which should be spread over not more than thirty years, or one generation); the vast outlay upon experimental and structural works, the rapid growth of officialism, and the craze for municipal trading. There is no heroic method of dealing with the complex difficulties; but it may be urged that the same common-sense and business rules should be applied to national and local expenditure that are considered to be imperative in ordinary life."

### M. BACHMATIEFF.

The Russian press seems determined that M. Bachmatieff shall not derive any assistance from the reputation it assigns to him. The *Novoye Vremya* has had more than one article and paragraph on the subject. It declares the new Russian Representative in Tokyo to be a most contentious person, mentions the names of quite a number of his colleagues in Sofia with whom he came to be at daggers drawn during his residence there; says that when he left the Bulgarian capital not a person went to the station to see him off; and pronounces him quite unfit for the Tokyo mission, where a man of tact, liberality and urbanity is needed to restore friendship between the two empires. All the Russian diplomatists who have hitherto occupied the Legation at Tora-nomon came to this country with the best reputation and the most favourable "send-off" and all, with perhaps one exception, justified their records. It is something quite novel to be called on to welcome a Representative of whom the leading journal of his own country speaks in such terms, and we can only entertain the hope that the *Novoye Vremya* is the victim of prejudice—a not altogether novel mood of that journal.

### HOCKEY.

On Saturday morning the first Ladies Hockey match between the Yokohama Club and its newly formed Tokyo rival was played under most favourable conditions on Tsukijima, Tokyo. The teams were as follows:

TOKYO.  
Forwards: Misses Cahusac, Silver Hall (Capt.); L. Woodward, A. Swift.

Half-backs: Misses D. Barclay, Hughes; D. Cowen.  
Backs: Misses B. Cahusac and Forbes.

YOKOHAMA.  
Forwards: Misses M. Kilby; E. Kilby (Capt.); Dinsdale.

Half-backs: Misses Moss, Kilby and Talbot.

Backs: Misses A. Blundell and Cain.

Goal: Miss E. Blundell.

Referee: Miss Purvis.

Up to half time a fast game was played, but during the second half the play was not so exciting to the onlookers as both teams stood on the defensive. Special mention must be made of Miss Kilby for Yokohama and of Miss L. Woodward for Tokyo, both of whom played a strong game throughout. In the first half an attempt to block a long

shot by Miss Hughes resulted in a goal for Tokyo, and the visitors failing to equalize, the victory thus rested with Tokyo. It is expected that the return match will take place on April 14th.

The Yokohama team was entertained at lunch by the Tokyo team.

Above we gave the outlines of an event specially interesting on account of its pioneer character, namely, the first hockey match between Yokohama and Tokyo. The latter team won by one goal and it is right to mention that the credit of the achievement must not be discounted on the hypothesis that the winners derived an advantage from familiarity with the ground, for, as it happened, the ground was equally strange to both sides, having been hired for the day's use only. According to the original arrangement the Tokyo players were to have gone to Yokohama and met their opponents on the Club ground there but the weather interfered with this programme, so the Yokohama ladies took the field. We understand that much of the labour of organizing the Tokyo team devolved on Miss M. Hall and Miss Barclay.

### THE FORMOSAN EARTHQUAKE.

The following final figures have been published with regard to the Formosan earthquake:—

PEOPLE.	
Killed—Japanese 12 (including 6 women).	
Formosans 1,216 (including 671 women).	
Severely injured—Japanese 6 (including 2 women).	
Formosans 866 (including 486 women).	
Slightly injured—Japanese 17 (including 5 women).	
Formosans 1,440 (including 819 women).	
BUILDINGS.	
Destroyed .....	5,556
Partially destroyed .....	3,383
Much injured .....	1,520
Slightly injured .....	469

It would be natural that in a region where the Formosan population greatly exceeds Japanese, the casualties suffered by the former should be proportionally larger, but there was a special factor in this case, namely, the peculiar construction of Formosan houses. The fact that among the total of Formosans killed and wounded—namely 3,522—no less than 1,976 were women, is accounted for by the Formosan habit of never allowing the women to go out of doors.

### POLICE RESTRAINT AT FIRES.

In addition to the pilfering at the recent fire on the Yokohama Bluff, to which we referred in our report, other cases of theft have come to our notice. It seems a pity that the police do not now exercise that control over the thoroughfares which they used to do. As soon as a fire was located in those days, ropes were stretched across the streets and none but persons who could prove their qualification to enter the enclosed area were allowed to pass. At the fire which took place the other day on the Bluff no such restraint seems to have existed, and the result was that Japanese carrying lanterns gained access to the compounds and even to the interior of the burning and threatened houses. Much looting took place, and for that, we regret to say the Bluff Police force must be held largely responsible. Moreover the intrusion of unauthorised persons not merely conduces to thieving but the efforts of the police and the firemen are materially hindered. It is to be hoped that the authorities will endeavour to effect an improvement in this direction.

## THE LATE COLONEL FURSE.

The death took place in the General Hospital, Yokohama, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, of Colonel George Armand Furse, C.B., who had come to Japan to repair his health—and incidentally to make a study of this country's botany—but whose ailments were apparently too far advanced to admit of restoration. Colonel Furse was not considered in a precarious condition when he left home but by the time he reached Hongkong his state was such that he was urged to proceed to Japan at once. Kidney disease was the chief factor in hastening the sad event.

Colonel Furse was on the retired list of the British Army. He was born at Rome in 1834, being the second son of Mr. William Henry Furse (who died in 1849). He was educated in private schools and abroad. We take the following from "Who's Who":—

Appointed to 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, 1855; joined Headquarters of the regiment in the Crimea, 1855; served during the Mutiny, 1857; present at Siege of Lucknow (medal with clasp); D.A.A.G. Western District, 1872-73; on special service to Ashantee, 1873-74 (mentioned twice in dispatches, brevet majority and medal with clasp); A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1874-78; D.A.Q.M.G. Headquarters, 1879-84; A.A.G. and Director of Transport, Soudan Expedition, 1884-85 (mentioned in dispatches, brevet of Colonel, medal with clasp, bronze star); A.A.G. and Q.M.G. Eastern District, 1886; A.A.G. Southern District, 1886-89. Decorated C.B. in 1887. Publications: Military Transport; Mobilisation and Embarkation of an Army Corps; Organisation and Administration of the Lines of Communication; Information in War; Military Expeditions beyond the Seas; Provisioning Armies in the Field; Scouting; The Art of Marching; 1800—Marengo and Hohenlinden; A Hundred Years Ago.

## THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

The recently received news is confirmed that the Russians are apprehending and deporting all Japanese who attempt to penetrate further north than Supingchih in Manchuria. No explanation is offered of this procedure nor do we learn that any notice was given of such an intention, and the consequence is that heavy loss is entailed upon many Japanese traders who proceed to northern Manchuria in good faith. Considering that Japanese alone are thus discriminated again the action of the Russians seems at best very ungracious. So long as they are in military occupation they are of course entitled to exclude all foreigners, but why should they exercise the veto against Japanese alone? That is certainly not the way to restore friendly feeling between the two nations.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Many in Yokohama will hear with regret that news has arrived conveying intelligence of the death at Portsmouth of Mr. F. W. Thomas, for many years manager of Messrs. Brett & Co. Mr. Thomas, who was a most warm-hearted Irishman, spent some twelve years in Japan and won a host of friends. When he left Yokohama, grievously afflicted, some two years ago, his intimates looked forward hopefully to seeing him return restored in health and mind. But it was not to be.

An industrial exhibition will be held in Osaka from April 10th. The opening will take place at 10 a.m. on that day, the ceremony being conducted by Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce.

The Goni Industrial Competition Society will erect an exhibition building at Uchi-

Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. The exhibition will be opened on Sept. 1st and last till Nov. 30th. The exhibits comprise woven goods, porcelain, copper and lacquered wares, paper goods, carpets, fine arts, beverages, and curios manufactured during the last few years.

S. Kondo, a merchant of Tokyo, has entered into an agreement with a German trader of Yokohama to start a celluloid manufactory in Shidzuoka with a capital of a million yen.

The Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co. intends to establish a factory in Tientsin or some other place in China, employing native women as factory hands.

The representatives of thirty-two provincial industrial exhibitions will hold a meeting in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on April 27th. They propose to circulate copies of the directory of industrial and commercial men, and samples and specimens of Japanese products among residents in foreign countries; and to collect samples and specimens from foreign countries, etc.

The destroyer *Yamabiko*, formerly the *Ryeshitelni* which was captured at Chefoo, has been sent to the Nagahama Quarantine Station for disinfection on account of the frequent appearance of cases of typhus among her crew. It is said that before she was taken, some of the Russian crew suffered from the disease. As naval operations were still going on disinfecting measures were not resorted to when she came into Japanese hands, and she was employed on active service.

It is reported by the *Jiji* that Mr. M. C. Goncalves Pereira, Brazilian Minister in Tokyo, will be removed shortly to a post in one of the South American countries. The vacancy will be filled by Mr. Louis de Fella, First Secretary of the Legation in Venezuela, who will be promoted to the rank of Minister-Resident.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin, representing the Emperor invited to the Shiba Detached Palace on the 31st instant the members of both Houses of the Diet and the Ministers of State, by way of farewell entertainment on the prorogation of the Diet. The Prince made a short address expressing in marked terms the Sovereign's satisfaction at the spirit of coöperation shown by the members of both Houses, and Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, replied on behalf of the Diet. The guests then partook of luncheon and the party broke up at 2 o'clock.

The question of the repayment of the house tax to foreigners in Yokohama is still left unsettled by the Yokohama City Office. Latest reports say that the authorities intend to borrow money from the Department of Finance for the purpose of repayment, to which end the authorities of the City Office and the Treasury are now in negotiation. The *Boyeki* says that owing to the resignation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to pressure of work on other Ministers of State in connexion with the Diet, the matter of the house tax has been postponed. The present negotiations, however, will be concluded before the end of this month.

Two new houses of Princes of the Blood were established on Friday. H.H. Yasuhiko Kuni was given the title of Asaka-no-miya, and Prince Tsunehisa Kitashirakawa, Taketa-no-miya. Prince Asaka is the eighth son of the late Prince Akahito, and is now a

student of the Central Military Preparatory School. Prince Taketa is the eldest son of the late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa, and is now a Lieutenant of Cavalry. Both Princes are to be married shortly.

In view of the importance of the subject we willingly state at Mr. C. V. Sale's request that the third and fourth paragraphs of his address to the meeting of the Board of Trade should be transposed. Also that in reply to Mr. E. C. Davis (the Chairman) he said: "During the last two years conditions have been quite exceptional."

Telephonic communication between Tokyo and Kyushu (Saseho), 943 miles, has been opened. The charge per five minutes is twelve yen.

Another seizure of Japanese subjects by the Russian authorities in Harbin is reported. Technically speaking the Russians appear to be justified in making these seizures, inasmuch as they have issued notices forbidding the entry of Japanese subjects into the Harbin region. But the hardship is that this veto applies to Japanese subjects alone: it does not extend to all foreign nationals and it thus constitutes a very irksome discrimination. The Japanese go for purpose of trade, but it is said that those hitherto apprehended and deported had set out from Vladivostock in complete ignorance of the veto. The Russians appear to regard them as spies, for it is inconceivable that they can object to the presence of peaceful Japanese merchants in their midst. Presumably there are in Harbin conditions which Japan's recent enemy desires to hide from her observation, but certainly this harsh policy towards Japanese subjects will not conduce to restore friendly feeling between the two countries.

Rumours have been circulating lately concerning the manufacture of glass in Japan; they are now confirmed, as it appears that a foreign syndicate has been formed on a great scale for the establishing of factories for this business in Osaka and several other towns. The capital is provided by prominent French, Belgian, English and Japanese capitalists.

A second group of foreign capitalists has been formed for the establishing in Japan of modern saw mills to be worked under the latest principles of electricity. Here again Japanese capitalists have joined with their foreign friends. Belgium and France are sending technical experts for the glass, while Canada furnishes its best men for the saw mills. Both companies will shortly be registered as *Kabushiki Kaisha* (joint-stock companies), their general interests being placed in the hands of Mr. R. Loonen.

Captured ships to be sold by tender at the Naval Department are as follows:

Steamers—*Yaura Maru*, *Urusau Maru*, *King Arthur*, *Bawtry*, *Ryuhki Maru*, *Kinsho Maru*, *Scotsman*, *Shibetoro Maru*, *Vegga*, *Henry Balkow*, *Nagae Maru*, *Palos*, *Lydia*, and *Montara*.

Sailing vessels.—*Autye*, *Oabe* (?).

It is estimated that the world's production of pig iron in 1905 was 53,000,000 tons, a gain of 8,000,000 tons over the preceding year. The United States last year produced 22,992,380 tons, or 43.3 per cent. of the world's total production. In 1905 the United States produced 6,495,347 tons more pig iron than in 1904, so that all but 1,500,000 tons of the gain of 8,000,000 tons was contributed by the United States. The



United States produced about 37 per cent. of the world's production in 1904, and at the present rate of progress it will not be long before it is producing more than one-half of the world's output. This table gives production in the three leading countries, the United States, Germany and Great Britain, over a series of years:—

	United States, gross tons.	Gr. Britain, metric tons.	Germany, metric tons.
1905	22,992,380	9,150,000	10,925,000
1904	16,197,033	8,400,000	10,100,000
1903	18,009,252	8,811,204	10,085,634
1902	17,821,307	8,679,535	8,529,810
1901	15,878,354	7,928,647	7,860,893
1900	13,789,242	8,959,691	8,520,541
1899	13,620,703	9,421,435	8,143,132
1898	11,773,934	8,609,719	7,312,766
1897	9,652,680	8,796,465	6,881,466
1896	8,623,127	8,659,681	6,372,575

In twenty years the increase in the pig-iron production of the United States has been 477 per cent.; Great Britain, 23 per cent., and Germany, 194 per cent. In 1885, for example, the United States turned out not much over 4,000,000 tons. Germany's progress has been rather pronounced, but Great Britain has made no particular headway. Of the world's output of iron last year the United States Steel Corporation produced about 20 per cent., but its consumption amounted to nearly 25 per cent.

The telegrams continue to represent Germany as having suffered a great disappointment in connexion with the Algenciras conference, and as having fallen back upon an extended programme of naval expansion. But Berlin says that it was a matter of compromise, and that France having yielded on the questions of communications and customs, Germany made concessions in other directions. It will probably be safe to accept the latter version. Germany certainly laboured under the disadvantage of isolation at the conference, as she stood alone, confronted by England and France. But, on the other hand, all three Powers certainly carried to the council chamber a determination to find a peaceful exit from the entanglement, and such a determination meant and could only mean a compromise. It is extravagant to talk of defeat or surrender in such a context. Each side met the other half way, and if Germany's concessions have been unexpectedly considerable—which we do not know to have been the case, though the fact seems probable—then all that need be said is that she showed her praiseworthy love of peace. Journalists and telegraphists have managed to impart to this affair a complexion which it probably never wore in the eyes of the principals.

A group of 500 guns are in process of collection inside the Babasaki Gate and near the entrance to the Palace. These are pieces taken from the Russians. They are mostly ship's guns. There is one monster, a 24-cent. Canet, and a scarcely smaller 23-cent. This grouping of ordnance is preparatory to the grand review which is to take place on the 30th instant. The place where the guns are to be marshalled is not now accessible to the public owing to the building of a new bridge over the moat, but the big weapons may be seen occasionally en route for their destination, whither they are dragged by scores of perspiring coolies.

Captain Ijuin, of the *Mikasa*, who threw himself from the upper window of a building in Kure on receipt of news of the sinking of the ship, has nearly recovered, but is still under medical treat-

ment. Operations for floating the big vessel, having been partially suspended by the cold weather, are now to be vigorously resumed. The recent attempt to pump her out resulted in raising her through a distance of two feet, but the leaks proved to have been insufficiently stopped and she settled down again in her old place. The work of salving her has not proved so easy as was anticipated. It is now under the charge of Vice-Admiral Arai, who raised the *Varyag*.

It is officially reported that Prince Arthur of Connaught, who left Yokohama on March 16th by the *Empress of Japan*, arrived at Vancouver safely on April 1st.

Complaint is made by one of our contemporaries that much harm is being done to Normal Schools by a failure to readjust the rates paid to their Directors and teachers. As things are situated to-day the Middle School rates are much higher than those of Normal Schools. Consequently the best teachers are rapidly going off to the former Schools to the detriment of the highly important Normal Schools. The salaries paid to Directors of Normal Schools range from 800 yen a year to 1,800 yen, according to the regulations of the Department of Education, but as a matter of fact no Director is paid more than 1,400 yen a year. Whereas there are Middle Schools that pay their Directors 2,000 yen a year. These schools are controlled by Prefectural or Municipal Assemblies, and one *ken* often competes with another in the endeavour to secure the services of efficient Directors. It is said that the Mombusho recognizes the evils attendant on the discrepancy in the salaries paid and is anxious to remedy them, but that the Finance Department refuses to sanction a rise in the salaries of the Normal School teachers, fearing that it would mean increased rates in other Central Government Schools. In the meantime the education of the country's Primary School teachers is suffering in the way indicated above. We have often pointed out in these columns that most of the school teachers are under-paid in Japan. Hence it happens that many men who are well qualified to serve the Government as instructors go into business rather than pass their days in privation and discomfort on the pittance honoured with the title of "salary" in this country.

In a statement just issued to the British press, Lord Roberts outlines the policy of the National Service League, to which we alluded in a recent issue. Its two main objects are thus set forth:—"To ensure peace and security for the British Empire by organizing our land forces in such a manner that we may not only be able to defend successfully any portion of the Empire against attack, but also that the strength of our defensive arrangements may render any attack improbable; and to improve the moral and physical condition of the nation, and thereby to increase its industrial efficiency." With a view to attaining these two objects, the League advocates that every man of sound physique should be legally liable during certain years of his life to be called upon for service in the United Kingdom in case of emergency, and that to fit him for this duty he shall be legally obliged to undergo three or four months military age. As much military instruction as possible must be given to all boys previous to their reaching the military age, and stress is laid on the fact that the early training will have a beneficial effect on the moral and physical condition of the population at large.

It is urged that the spirit of patriotism should be instilled in all boys by the teachers; that, instruction in the use of the rifle shooting should be made a national sport. With regard to auxiliary forces, the League desires it to be clearly understood that its proposals in the matter of universal training are not intended to discourage the patriotic exertions of those who have given or are giving their voluntary services to the country. Lord Roberts adds:—"I invite those who may not be in accord with the whole programme to give their assistance towards the early realisation of any of the proposed measures with which they concur."

We learn that the ship *Daylight* which caught fire in Yokkaichi harbour the other day and was sunk has now been refloated, the fire having been extinguished.

It is stated that after the great review on the 30th instant there will be two marriage celebrations in the Imperial Palace: one will be to mark the union of Her Imperial Highness Princess Tsune with the recently created Prince Takeda; the other, the union of Her Imperial Highness Princess Kane with the recently created Prince Asaka. These two Princes will be raised to the rank of *Shinno* (Imperial Princes) in consequence of their marriages with the Sovereign's daughters. The rank recently conferred on them on their occasion of their appointment as heads of branch families of the Kitashirakawa and Kuni Houses, respectively, was that of *Ō*. In short, from "Tsunehisa-Ō" and "Yasuhiko-Ō" they will become "Tsunehisa Shinno" and "Yasuhiko Shinno."

The new Ambassador to Paris, Mr. Kurino, left Tokyo by the 7 a.m. train on the 4th instant.

Captain Uchiyama, of the Navy, and Colonel Kuroi of the Army, who are to be attached to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg, left Tokyo by the 9 a.m. train on the same day.

Lt.-Colonel Tanaka, attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, also left Tokyo by the 9 a.m. train.

#### PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The movement for establishing a Yokohama Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—which must commend itself to every humane person—is showing considerable progress and some practical outcome seems imminent. Promises of support have been received from H. E. Governor Suifu, Mayor Ichihara, Inspector Inouye, Supt. Ikariyama, Messrs. Masujima, Arima Kobayashi and Hashimoto. Among foreigners the supporters include Messrs. M. Beart, B. Runge, James Walter, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, B. C. Howard, L. J. Healing, Consul General von Syburg, A. G. Morey Weale, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, M. Surth, E. C. Davis, C. K. Marshall Martin, F. S. James, Dr. Percy, L. D. Adam, A. C. Hutton Potts, H. C. Gulland, N. F. Smith, Johnstone McClure, E. Austin, E. Mendelson, Rev. E. S. Booth, M. Russell, E. W. Frazar, J. Archer, H. Lefebvre, F. R. Daniel, C. Allen, G. W. Rogers, O. Strome, Dr. Reidhaar, Consul S. Warning, Dr. R. Mischke, Chev. van den Berch van Heemstede, M. Mendelson, R. J. Ward, W. F. Page, Rev. H. Loomis, W. Keen, P. Messer, R. L. Schwabe, W. N. Wright, and others, whilst a large number of ladies have expressed their willingness to join the association. It is proposed, we learn, to shortly hold a public meeting for formally establishing the society, adopting rules and electing officers. It is expected that Mr. Hiroi, secretary to the Tokyo S.P.C.A., will attend and explain the methods adopted in Tokyo.

**"THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."**

IT is certainly a good sign for England that she should be sensitive to the great events happening around her in the world; that she should apply them to her own case and deduce from them whatever lessons they have to teach. She has given evidence of this mood on several occasions during the past 50 years, and the latest indication is the appearance of a brochure entitled "The Decline and Fall of the British Empire." The term, it will be at once seen, is borrowed from GIBBON, and indeed the anonymous author tells us quite frankly that having found an almost absolutely accurate parallel between the causes to which the great historian attributes the destruction of the Roman Empire and the causes which he, the author, assigns as responsible for the destruction of the British, he has adopted the analogy in detail. A picturesque element is added to his work by describing it as a textbook appointed for use in the national schools of Japan in the year 2005, so that it becomes, in fact, a prediction of the state of affairs that will exist a century hence. A terrible state of affairs is pictured for Great Britain. Her Empire, we are told, will then have been completely broken up. India will have fallen to Russia; South Africa to Germany; Canada will be an integral part of the United States and Australia will have become a portion of the MIKADO'S dominions. The causes responsible for this disruption are very clearly set forth, and may be epitomized as follows:—First the British legislature became a body of mere talkers without any practical qualities; secondly, urban life attracted the people more than rural; they lost their vigour and virility, and, abandoning their love for athletic sports as practised by people in general, learned to care only for displays by professional athletes such as the gladiatorial shows at Rome had been, and ceased to practise agriculture; fourthly, their fondness for a sea-faring life waned, their ships gradually obtained crews from Oriental or continental sources and they ceased to possess any efficient naval reserves; fifthly, they gradually abandoned themselves to refinement and luxury so that healthy mothers or stalwart sons became altogether exceptional; sixthly, literary and dramatic taste declined, "the flimsy musical comedy, the illustrated magazine and the newspaper becoming the chief intellectual food of the nation;" seventhly, their physique and health gradually fell away so that the infantry soldier became unable to carry his knapsack; eighthly, they abandoned their old robust Christian faith and became disciples of a number of bewildering and invertebrate creeds; ninthly, their taxes swelled to excessive dimensions and they fell into the habit of entrusting all enterprises to the State; tenthly, they introduced false systems of education, attempting to teach at school what could be taught properly at home only

and failing to impart, at the latter, any useful instruction in subjects connected with practical industry; and, lastly, they became unable to defend themselves owing to neglect of the military training to which every competent nation must subject its units. It will be seen from this epitome of his views that the author finds the times out of joint on a very extended scale. It will also probably be agreed that his analysis errs on the side of exaggeration. One has to note, however, that he does not propose any wholesale remedy. He is not even an advocate of conscription. In that branch of his subject all that he insists on is that every able-bodied citizen should be called out once for a period of 3 or 4 months to learn the duties of a soldier's life. Such is the view which seems to be acquiring force among thoughtful Englishmen, namely, that instruction in military duties should form just as integral a part of a youth's education as instruction in reading or writing. It is an easy, though perhaps a somewhat evasive, substitute for conscription, the terrible system to which so many nations condemn themselves. But apart from details the question suggested by his brochure is whether the author does not arraign the inevitable result of civilization rather than its abuses. Do not some of the conditions which he regards as evidence of decadence overtake every nation growing in years and in intellectual refinement? Twelve thousand copies of the brochure have been sold and probably ten times as many Englishmen are pondering over its contents, with the result that a wholesome discussion has been started. For our own part we regard it as an excellent sign that such volumes are written. They show not merely that Englishmen can speak and hear unpleasant truths without flinching, but also that there is capacity to detect the germs of disease in the body politic and to diagnose their consequences if left unremedied.

**ZIMBABWE.**

EVERY since the gigantic ruins of Zimbabwe were rediscovered in Rhodesia archaeologists have had a problem presented to them which has proved a delicate morsel for heated discussion. The most widely divergent theories have been evolved to account for their origin, their age and their builders, and speculation has naturally run riot in every particular, some theorists even rivaling Mr. RIDER HAGGARD in weaving a South African myth. The enthusiasts having had their free run almost undisturbed the time has come for the iconoclast to make his appearance for the purpose of shattering the fairy-tales spun from unsubstantial imagination. And he has arrived in the fullness of the opportunity in the person of Mr. D. RANDALL MACIVER, who last year, at the request of the British Association, explored and reported upon the ruins of Rhodesia. Mr. MACIVER is evidently one of those fine, stern dogmatists who rejoice not in freely drawn

speculations or in any fairy fancy. He rejects the romantic theory that SOLOMON and the QUEEN OF SHEBA, or Oriental contemporaries of theirs, were the builders of the ruined cities, and considers that his excavations have proved the Rhodesian ruins to belong to one period—mediaeval and post mediaeval date and that the builders were a negro, or negroid, race closely akin to the present dwellers in the country. The so-called elliptical temple of Zimbabwe, which Mr. MACIVER suggests is a Royal kraal, was like the other ruins, built by Kaffirs, and its date is decided by fragments of stoneware, Nankin china, and mediaeval Arabic glass. The stone walls which had been so much admired were, in his opinion, merely more or less elaborate ring fences enclosing the huts of the settlements. Naturally after throwing such a bombshell into the camp of the archaeologists, Mr. MACIVER was bombarded with criticisms, but at the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society he found supporters, for letters were read from Dr. ARTHUR EVANS stating that Mr. MACIVER had made out a satisfactory case for the late mediaeval origin of the buildings. Professor GREGORY, of Glasgow, would not concede the point, however, and referred to the shape of the gold ingot as suggesting Phœnician influence in the early mining industry of Rhodesia. Another point made against Mr. MACIVER was that he had failed to note the conical towers, the carved birds and phalli, all of which had impressed Sir HARRY JOHNSTON and inclined him to adhere to the belief that the ruins belonged to remote antiquity. Mr. F. C. SELOUS, who also took part in the discussion, commented on the absence of inscriptions on the ruins and thought that this demonstrated that their builders could not have belonged to a highly civilized race. Mr. MACIVER declined to accept the rough, rude outline sculptures as phallic emblems and refused to enter upon a discussion concerning the probable whereabouts of King SOLOMON'S Mines as outside the limits of his observations. And there the question rests for the moment, piquant in its unanswerableness.

**FIRES.**

At 10 a.m. on April 1st, fire broke out at the Tomonari Match Factory, Aramachi, Kobe, destroying one building. One factory girl was killed and four were injured.

Two fires occurred in Tokyo on the night of April 1st. One took place in Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi, burning down three houses. Another was in Iriya-cho, Shitaya, and resulted in six buildings being destroyed.

A telegram from Wonsan, Korea, says that fire broke out on board the steamer *Matsu Maru* at 2 a.m. on April 1st, causing damage in the engine room. The loss is estimated at about three thousand yen.

On the night of March 31st, fire broke out at the Besshi Copper Mine destroying a machine shop. No one sustained injury.

A telegram to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that Sweden has purchased the rights over the water-power required for the nationalized electric railways.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

"The Church of the Past and the Church of the Future" is the title of an article by Mr. Sekiguchi in a recent number of the *Koye* (Roman Catholic). The writer thinks that for regular attendance at church in all weathers Roman Catholic Japanese Christians are not to be beaten. But he is of opinion that there is too strong a tendency among Christians in all churches to be content with mere attendance at public services. The influence exercised by Christian converts on society generally is not what it ought to be, says Mr. Sekiguchi. Members of the various Churches should feel bound to each other not only by their having a common object of worship, but by mutual love and by the feeling that they all alike have a mission to fulfil in the world. There is nothing like hearty co-operation in benevolent work for binding the members of a Christian corporation together.

Among the items of foreign religious news published by the *Koye* one refers to the paucity of Roman Catholic priests in the Philippine Islands. We are told that there are numerous parishes there where there is no priest and there are thousands of Christians who are unable to receive the sacraments of the Church. An earnest appeal for more priests has been sent to the London St. Joseph Foreign Missionary Society. A paragraph quoted from the *Ave Maria* by the *Koye* is on the dearth of theological students in both England and America. There is a well-known Roman Catholic Divinity Hall at Mills Hill in London, which was founded by Cardinal Vaughan. When that institution was opened it was anticipated that there would be a large number of English and Irish candidates for admission. But the English and Irish applications have been so few, we are informed, that were it not for the foreign students who have come there from all parts of Europe, from Holland especially, the institution would have had to be closed some little time ago. But at present the outlook is said to be a little brighter.

Here is another quotation of some importance that the *Koye* makes from the *Ave Maria*. It has hitherto been supposed that Protestant Orders were recognized as valid by the Greek Church and that a clergyman belonging to any Protestant Episcopal Church could take office in the Greek Church without being re-ordained. This is a mistake, as has been shown by the case of an American Episcopalian clergyman residing in Boston. This gentleman quarrelled with his Bishop and decided to join the Russian Church in New York. But he had to be re-confirmed and ordained first deacon and afterwards priest before he was allowed to act as a minister of the Greek Church. He was told that the Greek Church does not recognize ordination by English or American Bishops as valid. Clergymen in English orders are mere laymen in the eyes of this Church. This, it is said, has caused much ill feeling among Anglican Churches throughout the world.

It is stated by the *Koye* that the total number of Roman Catholics in the United States according to the latest statistics is 12,651,944, and the total number of priests is 14,484.

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The *Jidai Shichō* (異潮) welcomes the development of independence of thought in modern Japan. There are some people, says the *Jidai Shichō*, who do nothing but preach submission to the authority of others; who, when men decide on their own belief and their own courses of action independently, call it arbitrariness, conceit, self-will, and what not. But if we look back to the history of the development of thought, scientific, philosophic and religious, in past ages, we shall find that all the great thinkers and leaders of their fellow-men were at first denounced as arbitrarily setting themselves up against the world. It was so with Socrates, Descartes, Bacon, Kant and Hegel. It was so even with Christ and Confucius. The progress of mankind has always originated from individual development; from the inner consciousness of men who have known how to think for themselves. Many people fail to understand the term "egoistic" and interpret it

as *waga mama shugi* (the principle of self-will.) To follow the bent of one's own mind, to give full play to one's own special powers, to act up to the teaching of one's own self-consciousness, despite what others think or say this is plainly the road to all enlightenment and to all high attainment. There is no hope for this nation unless it can give up slavishness of thought among us. A new self-consciousness seems to be germinating. To repress it or denounce it as some seem inclined to do is to take away from us all chance of distinguishing ourselves in the world. What is wanted to-day is strong individuality, strong self-consciousness. Our politicians need it, our writers need it, our religious teachers need it. It is powerful personality or presence that impresses men. Those who possess this are qualified to become leaders of their fellow-men. Upon them depends the progress of the world, concludes the *Jidai Shichō*.

We read in the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) that on February 18th the Society, which was formed by the Greek Church Christians for the purpose of administering various comforts, material and spiritual, to the Russian prisoners was dissolved. A solemn service was then held in the Surugadai Cathedral to return thanks to God for the display of Christian brotherly love to defeated foes. On that occasion Bishop Nicolai delivered an address in which he dwelt on the many benefits which will accrue from the action of the Japanese Christians. The kindness they showed to the captives will never be forgotten by the Russian people, the Bishop thinks, and it will go far towards cementing friendship between the two nations in future. On behalf of the Russian people Bishop Nicolai tendered his hearty thanks to the Japanese Christians for all they had done. He then referred to the peculiar position in which he himself was placed during the war. He was a Russian mixing daily with his country's enemies and watching their rejoicing over the victories they had won. One would suppose that such a position must have involved much mental distress, but the sympathy for the Bishop was so strong among the Christians and their feelings towards him so refined that he is now able to testify that nothing was said or done to give him pain. The Bishop distinctly says that the victories won by the Japanese were given to them by God (*Shu yori tamawaritaru senshō no aida ni*, etc.). Referring to his own position in a hostile country, he observes:—"In carrying on the work of the Church together with you all I seemed to lose my Russian nationality and only to remember that we were all brothers and sisters in Christ. At the beginning of the war it was your wish that I should remain with you and you promised to take good care of me. That promise you faithfully kept. But you not only kept my body from harm, you kept my mind in a happy state. For this I offer you my profoundest thanks. The memory of this will be one of the greatest comforts that I enjoy during the remaining years of my life." The Bishop then dwells on the beautiful manner in which the Japanese Christians carried out the precept "Love your enemies." He says that it will never be forgotten by the Mother Church in Russia how her young daughter in Japan has acted towards Russian captives. The interest taken in mission work in this country in Russia has been increased immensely by the noble conduct of the Greek Christians and their pastors during the war. Many of these Christians subscribed liberally out of their slender means towards providing material comforts for their Russian co-religionists. No words, the Bishop said, could fully express the gratitude and supreme satisfaction he felt on reviewing all that had happened among his Christians during the war.

Whether any good purpose is served by the collection of diverse opinions on religious questions in this country some people will seriously doubt, though it perhaps helps us in a measure to answer the question so often put by Europeans and Americans, "What do the Japanese really think on religion?" The *Shin Bukkyō* started a series of questions last summer some of the replies to which we are translating and publishing in these Summaries. We now read in the March 15th

number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* that another Buddhist magazine, the *Mujinō* (The Quenchless Light) some little time ago sent around the three following questions to various scholars. (1) Should students expound and advocate religion or not? (2) If they should do so, then what religion do you recommend? (3) Please give your views on the tendency of religious thought among students.

Some thirty-four answers are quoted in the *Seikyō Shimpō*. They are just what might have been expected from those who took the trouble to reply. Each school of thought is more or less represented. We have only space for a few specimens. Many of the replies show a good deal of common-sense.

Mr. Arima Yusei.—(1) Violent and aggressive espousal of religion by students does harm. (2) The religion they espouse should be ethical and philosophical in character. (3) Religion is about to become popular among students. Religious teachers will do well to make preparations for guiding and improving the minds of students.

Mr. G. Sakurai.—(1) Students should espouse religion. (2) Either Occidentalized Shintō Buddhism or Japonized Protestant Christianity. (3) Religion is more prosperous among students than it was ten or twenty years ago, but frequently morbid phenomena are observable.

Dr. Murakami Sensei.—(1) They should do so. (2) They should espouse the religion which they believe. (3) No reply.

Mr. Kinohira Masayoshi (1) Their espousal of religion is useless. (2) In this country religion and learning are quite separate, so there is no need for students to take to religion. (3) The greater part of the religious spirit found in Japan to-day is one of the evils of society.

Dr. Anezaki (1) They most certainly should do so. (2) Whatever religion they believe they should follow and develop. (3) I leave others to reply to this question.

Mr. S. Ishikawa (1) They should do so. (2) It must be a living and active religion. (3) There are religions in Japan to-day that have been poisoned.

Mr. Shimoda Jirō (1) They will do well to go in for philosophy rather than for religion. (3) Among students to-day there is a great tendency to run to extremes. Those who doubt, doubt too much; those who think they know things are over confident in the trustworthiness of their knowledge. Students' minds need turning to practical subjects and as far as feasible to science.

Mr. K. Fujioka (1) If they adopt suitable methods, there is no objection to the advocacy of religion by students. (2) Their religion should be of the emotional rather than the rational type, and should be essentially warm-hearted. (3) As regards the majority of students the word "indifferent" best describes their state of mind.

Dr. Shigeno, Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, Mr. Tokutomi, Dr. Motora and some others replied that they were too busy to send answers. Mr. Uchimura Kanzō's reply was the shortest. Simply *Iken nashi* (I have no opinion on the subject).

The *Seikyō Shimpō*, commenting on the answers observes that there is a preponderance of Buddhist opinion on the questions put, and that this opinion is hardly representative enough to satisfy the general public. The refusals to answer which came from some the *Seikyō Shimpō* condemns as lacking in consideration. It urges the *Mujinō* to try the experiment once more.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that there is some difficulty connected with the tenure of the land on which the Surugadai Cathedral stands. It was originally granted to the Russian Legation, but not for perpetual use for the purpose it is now employed. Bishop Nicolai a few days ago informed a newspaper agent that the matter was now under consideration, but that he could give no details at present.

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The *Universalist* is a monthly religious newspaper which figures as the organ of liberal-minded Christians. It is published in Nagoya. In a recent issue the attitude of the *Universalists* to Japanese religious teaching generally is stated to be one of intelligent appreciation. The *Universalists* recognize, they tell us, how much Japan was benefited by the teaching of Buddhist and Shintō priests in past ages, and they perceive even



in ancestor worship many elements that Christian propagandists may turn to good account. It is pointed out that the worship of ancestors by the Japanese unmistakably teaches us the following things:—(1) That the Japanese certainly do believe in the survival of the spirits of the dead. So they are spiritualists and not materialists. (2) This cult of theirs proves that they believe in a future life and the immortality of the soul. (3) The belief that the spirits of the dead still exist and that they have not severed their connection with this world affects the lives of Japanese in various ways. (4) Those who have entered the world of spirits are considered to be still in close communion with the members of the family who remain on earth. Those above and those below form one united, perfect family. The *Universalist* discusses filial piety in the same sympathetic tones. The attitude of Universalists to Japanese religious faith generally is, we are told, one of admiration and devotion.

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The *Seikō* (Success), a magazine that is much read by students, in one of its March numbers, publishes the views of several well known scholars on Human Life and the World in which we live. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō says that men's views of life are determined largely by disposition, environment and education. The optimism of Leibnitz and the pessimism of Schopenhauer were in each case the product of the three above-named factors. There is no getting rid of the subjective element. Human life and the world are coloured with the tints which come from our own minds. The "gloom and the glow" are alike "hues of our own, fresh borrowed from the heart." The spiritualist and the materialist look at the world from entirely different standpoints. So human life, art, literature, and the like, do not convey the same ideas to them. To decide which view of life is right and which is wrong is next to impossible, as there is no court of appeal beyond the views of different men none of whom can claim infallibility. But when men desire to find some kind of a solution to the enigmas of life they either rely on their intellects or on their feelings to supply it. If they adopt the former course, they study philosophy earnestly, in the hope of finding some explanation of the puzzling ways of nature in the writings of deep thinkers. If they despair of obtaining light from reason, they fall back on their emotions and appeal to religion, allowing faith to put an end to all their mental perplexities.

Writing on the same subject Mr. Abe Isoo remarks:—As I toil along day after day I always have an object in view, but I cannot say that I realize it. It seems to me that we human beings are always striving for something which we do not obtain. We pursue objects which seem to move on as we draw near them. Some might suppose that continued failure to reach an ideal object would drive men to despair. But with me it is not so. I realize that the constant endeavour to reach up to something higher not only gives interest to life, but it strengthens the mind in various ways. To have an object in life means perpetual progress towards that object. Were it an attainable object, it would fail to act as a continual stimulus to further efforts. Man is a part of the great scheme of the universe. To know that one is fulfilling a great purpose, that one is a link in a long chain of causes and effects gives significance to life and makes one feel that it is a joyful thing to live.

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There is one feature of the *Fukui Shimpō* in which it has always seemed to us to excel all other religious newspapers. It makes a point of publishing week after week a number of short newsy paragraphs on a great variety of topics more or less connected with religion. This gives an interest to the paper which no other religious paper known to us possesses in the same degree. The columns of most of the religious newspapers are too exclusively occupied with long doctrinal discourses of a somewhat high and dry type. The reports of meetings published are very poorly edited, too frequently consisting of a mere record of proceedings that is quite meaningless to readers of the papers. One of the pages in the *Fukui*

*Shimpō*, bearing the title 友垣, *Tomogaki* (Our Friends), is devoted to the publication of short letters containing suggestions, calling attention to weaknesses and defects, or propounding questions for others to answer. We give a few specimens of the kind of letters published. One young man writes thus:—How is it that the study of the Bible fails to attract interest in our churches? Bible Classes held in connection with Sunday Schools are poorly attended. Is it that those who conduct these classes don't know how to make their expositions interesting? Or do our Christians think that they can get to know all that is necessary about the meaning of the Scriptures by perusing periodicals devoted to exegesis like the *Seisho no Tomo*? Or have they been prejudiced against biblical study by reading very lame attempts at exposition. Whatever be the cause, the fact remains that our Christians do not study the Bible earnestly.

Another young man writes in favour of electing women as elders in Presbyterian Churches. He tells us that the subject is being seriously discussed in some churches. He thinks that women are in many cases much more earnest in religious matters than men. He believes that to put them into office would be the means of imparting new energy to churches. That it has not been done in the West is of no consequence. Japan aims at being a pioneer henceforth in a great many things and for her to lead the way in elevating Christian women to offices of responsibility would redound to her honour.

In a former number of the *Fukui Shimpō* a correspondent said that he had observed that the Christians who patronized music a good deal were usually lacking in religious earnestness. Their faith was weak. This elicited the natural reply in the number now before us that music and strong faith may be found together, but that no rule can be laid down about such matters, as music is not essentially religious at all, though it is often made to serve religious purposes. That a great many earnest Christians in Japan have no taste for music is doubtless a fact. But their indifference to one of the finest of arts is not to be traced to their religious belief, but to other causes.

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The editor of the *Gokyo*, Dr. Takagi, informs us that he regards the growth of mysticism observable in certain spheres of religious thought in this country as by no means an unpromising sign. As a contrast to the intense realism of the past it is to be welcomed; though it can only be regarded as an intermediate stage of religious thought. Tyndal once observed that the possession of an ideal and aspirations were essential elements in human life. We have certain mystics among us, says the *Gokyo*, who tell us that they have communion with the unseen world and with spiritual beings. Now there is no limit to the experiences of mankind and what visions other men may see or what their inner consciousness teaches them none of us is competent to determine. But it is our habit to submit all alleged mental religious experiences to the test of what we call common-sense and when they seem to be very contrary to it to treat them as the product of a diseased mind. This is as it should be, but it is possible to go too far. Are there not many actual individual experiences that, while seeming to other minds to be silly, wild or crazy, exercise a powerful influence for good over the persons subject to them? Undoubtedly there are, nevertheless, such experiences cannot be granted any authority over other minds. Christians at any rate must appeal to common-sense. We are sorry to see, says the *Gokyo*, that some Christians hold common-sense in contempt in cases where their own experience is concerned. We are not for banishing mysticism from religious life by any means, but personal experiences of any and every kind should not be allowed to upset the balance of the Christian mind. Then, referring to the case of Mr. Tsunajima Ryōsen, which has caused so much excitement in some quarters, Dr. Takagi says that the ideas of this self-styled prophet are mere idle speculations. He pretends to have received special revelations on a bed of sickness. But not so did the fundamental truths of Christianity take their rise. The visions of

this new prophet may be dismissed as the morbid wanderings of an unbalanced mind.

The *Gokyo* of March 24th, publishes an article on the Methodist Union problem contributed by a pastor signing himself "C. N." The tone of his remarks is one of impatience at the slow progress the Methodist Union movement is making. Here is the pith of what he has to say on this important subject:—I am constantly asked by people what the Methodists are doing. I try to make out we are doing a lot. But this is all talk. At heart I am sad at what we are not doing (*Shikashi kore wa hon no kuchi-saki bakari no koto de, jissu wao iyeba, kokoro no uchi de wa itsu mo naku no de aru*). Even men like myself whose connection with the Church has been comparatively of short duration have their ideas as to the steps that it is necessary to take to effect the desired union, though we do not pretend that they are as trustworthy as the ideas entertained by our elder brethren. It seems to me that the whole question depends on whether authority is to be given to the Japanese pastors and Christian laymen to take the necessary steps for union or whether it is still to be retained by the foreign missionaries. As things now stand, we Japanese possess very little authority, as is evidenced by the fact that we are only allowed to send two or three representatives to the Methodist General Conferences held once in every four years. Throughout the country half of the officers of the Church are under the control of missionaries who know comparatively little of Japanese affairs and who are unable to put implicit trust in Japanese. The consequence is that mission work is carried on in a formal manner only, and there is no real progress.\* In writing thus I lay perhaps myself open to the charge of being anti-missionary, of advocating the expulsion of missionaries from the country. But these are not my sentiments at all. I simply maintain that no great union scheme can be carried out without giving authority to the Japanese Churches. It is only by adopting this measure that the permanency of any arrangements made can be secured. There is, no doubt, much difference of opinion among us as to whether the present is a suitable time for effecting this big change. Many of our pastors even treat the whole subject of the proposed union of Methodist Churches with considerable indifference. But has it not been invariably the case in all ages and countries with big reforms, that they have been opposed by the majority of the people concerned and have only been carried out by the zeal of minorities? To wait till the whole of the Methodist Churches in Japan are anxious for union would be like waiting "a hundred years for the water of the Yellow River to become clear."† There are some who maintain that prior to union our Christians must be better trained, the efficiency of the churches must be increased, and so on. But it is my opinion that all such work will make far more rapid progress after the union has been effected than it does now. The development of churches is always more rapid after they have become self-supporting and independent, and we can only attain to this state by means of union. To say that for us to unite under Japanese leadership is rebellion against the foreign mother churches is absurd. There are those who affirm that after receiving thousands of yen from foreign Mission Boards and after making use of the labours of foreign Missionaries for over 30 years it would be ingratitude on our part to refuse to submit to their authority now. But surely this is putting the matter in a wrong light altogether. The foreign Churches have acted as nurses to infant Japanese churches long enough. It surely cannot be their wish to see us occupying the place of an infant in arms for ever. A wise mother or nurse rejoices to see the child that has been cared for in its tender years growing up to manhood or womanhood in a spirit of self-reliance

\* Koto ni kokunai ni oite mo hikaku-teki Nihonjin no fijo ni tsuzearu senkyōshi ga Chōrōshi (長老司) no nakaba wo shimete oru yō na wake de wa dendō jigō ga tada keishiki jō no hattatsu wo nasu ni todomari, jissu nado shimpō nado dekiru mono de wa nai.

† A well known Chinese figure, expressing useless delay.—(WRITER OF THE SUMMARY.)

and independence. Those who try to represent the movement among us in favour of independence as anti-foreign are acting unfairly. It is not a question of race or nationality, but one of policy. We want a strong, prosperous church suited to the country and in sympathy with the leading ideas of the nation. Organizations principally dependent on foreign capital are not in favour in Japan to-day. Some shrink from the proposed union for purely financial reasons. They say that it would be difficult to raise the necessary funds for carrying on the work of the churches. But surely we should be ready to face and master this difficulty. If we have not sufficient spirit for this, then it is mere waste of time to talk of union at all. We must be prepared to sacrifice ourselves on the altar of progress and development. The world is full of self-sacrifice. Every parent has to sacrifice comfort and pleasure for the sake of children. Every age has had to make sacrifices on behalf of posterity. As Christians we must be prepared to forego material advantages that we now enjoy for the sake of the church's future good. To speak unreservedly and honestly, our churches to-day, as though trying to make up for their lack of real strength, go in for an extra amount of exterior ornament. In places where converts and sympathisers are few magnificent churches are erected by means of foreign money the repair of which is a constant burden and source of anxiety to the Christians.\* What we need to bear in mind above all things is that no amount of external attractiveness of form will make up for the want of internal improvement and progress. As for buildings, where the church's resources are very limited, the simpler they are the better. Where the bodies of Christians are very small, two or three churches might combine. The feeling that independence and poverty are better than decking oneself out with borrowed feathers needs to be more developed among us. Did not the Puritans of England for the sake of liberty and independence forsake their native land and endure untold hardships and privations in the wilds of North America? Can any great movement be started without the example of such self-sacrifice as these men displayed? If Methodist union in Japan is to be brought about, it can only be done by the readiness of a few earnest men to immolate themselves for the sake of the independence of the Japanese churches. It is no time for each of us to be consulting his own personal interests and convenience. The situation demands whole-hearted devotion to the church's permanent interests. If we have men of character among us, then all things will go well, but without these the possession of authority, elaborate organization and the like can effect nothing. In this article, in the attempt to honestly state what I really think, I may unconsciously have used language that is lacking in the modesty and humility which become a man of my years and position in the church. For this I ask the pardon of readers.

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We insert here a few more extracts from the *Raise no Umu*. (The Existence or Non-Existence of a Future World.)

(9) *Mr. Shizui Yūjirō*.—The union and harmony of the Great *Ego* and the Little *Ego* of the Universe is a subject which nobody can explain. It is one of the marvels of a world which we can't explore. We may liken the next life to a sound sleep or to many other things, but after all the truth is just as Confucius stated it. The knowledge of the future is beyond us. "Not knowing this life even, how can we possibly know the next?"

(10) *Mr. I. Yamagata*.—I believe there is a future life. As it is merely belief, I can give no reasons for holding it. As for what the future life will be like I have not the faintest notion.

(11) *Dr. Tsubouchi Yūzō*.—To attempt to reply to such momentous religious questions as you put is not a function that I can fulfil.

(12) *Mr. Nukariya Kaiten*.—This well known Buddhist orator occupies no less than 10 pages

\* *Rokotsu ni mōseba, konnichi no kyōkai wa jitsuryoku naki wariai ni, genkwan saki wo kazari sugite ori no de aru. Taloeba, kwayū no sukunai noni, kōsō naru kaidō wo tatele morai, kayette sono shuzen ni kurushimu to iu ga gotoki koto aru de wa nai ka?*

of the *Raise no Umu* in the discussion of the various views that have been held on the future life. He first divides them into opinions held by ordinary people and opinions held by scientists and philosophers. Among the former the doctrine of metempsychosis, he reminds us, is widely accepted, especially by Buddhists, and a future spiritual existence is believed in by Jews, Christians and Mohammedans.\* He gives an elaborate account of the various theories held by learned men as to the future existence of the soul and ends up with a very powerful presentation of the view that the only future life that awaits any of us is perpetuity by means of posterity (*Shisen raise setsu*). He points out that this view can be held by Buddhists without their having to give up the doctrine of the transmigration of souls; since to believe in the pre-existence of the soul is not necessary as a basis for faith in a future life. While furnishing a translation of Mr. Nukariya's last paragraph, we are conscious that the conciseness and force of the original are not reproducible in English. Here are his ideas: "The view that we shall live in posterity on to distant ages, though apparently a very simple and commonplace view, possesses marvellous significance. It is easy to understand, yet it embodies a principle of great profundity. It is highly rational and in strict agreement with the truths of religion. It is materialistic, without being attended by any of the evils of materialism. It is connected with this life, yet it serves as a firm basis for our faith in the reality of a future life. It enables us to adopt a thoroughly sound policy towards the community in which we live. It is my belief that this view throws an enormous amount of light on human life and gives us endless ground for hope."†

#### REVIEW.

*The Churches and Modern Thought. An Inquiry into the Grounds of Unbelief and an Appeal for Candour*, by PHILIP VIVIAN. Watts & Co. 17, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London E. C.

"*The Churches and Modern Thought*" is a work written in popular though far from superficial style: the author has evidently observed and read a great deal in connection with his subject, which is defined in the sub-title as "An Inquiry into the Grounds of Unbelief and an Appeal for Candour." The first chapter treats of the gravity of the situation and in the second section on "The Attitude of the Laity" we have a striking picture of the present state of the so-called religious world in which many of us will at once recognize our own or our neighbours' state of mind with regard to churchgoing and keeping up appearances.

The next five chapters deal with the conclusions reached by means of the higher criticism, the discoveries of science and historical research. They set forth in the clearest manner the manifold difficulties which confront the modern would-be believer in Christian doctrine. Numerous quotations from leading preachers and theologians, principally of the Church of England, show unmistakably that the clergy themselves as well as the vast majority of the laity have succumbed to these difficulties and have practically abandoned belief in the truth of the Old and New Testament narratives and in nearly all the doctrines which make up the Christian religion and without which it becomes a mere set of vague hazy impressions. Nevertheless the same men continue to uphold this sadly mutilated religion as a guarantee of our future welfare and national prosperity, especially

\* Mr. Nukariya does not seem to be aware that "the resurrection of the body" is part of the Christian Creed; though it is true that far less is said on this subject in pulpits than was the case thirty years ago.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† *Hatashite shikareba gojin no shison raise setsu wa heibon ni shite, fūgen no igi ga ari. Meihaku ni shite, shin-ō no ri wo fukumi, gōteki ni nishite shukyō no shinri ni ai; ibutsuteki ni shite, ibutsu no hei ni ochi-irazu; gense-leki ni shite raise no shinrai (信賴) wo kakujitsu ni shi; gojin no jissai shakai okeru Shōse (處世) no hōshin wo kensen nishi, jinsei ni kagiri naki kibō to kōmei to wo atauru mono to shinzuru.*

when received in its older and more ample form by those simple enough to believe it, the majority of our population as they fondly hope.

Mr. Vivian opposes this view. His dedication of the book to his Wife and Children is significant of his earnest desire to share the light of the fullest attainable knowledge with all the world and his conviction that such enlightenment can do nothing but good; as he says: "obscurantism has had its day." The chapter exposing the fallacies of Popular Arguments in favour of continuing to inculcate among children and the masses beliefs which the superior educated person finds unworthy of his intelligence and often of his moral sense is one of the best in the book. A trenchant criticism of an imaginative work entitled "When it was Dark" recently commended in a sermon by the Bishop of London, disposes effectually of the contention that the overthrow of our present religious condition would endanger society. On the contrary, numerous undeniable instances are quoted to show the stagnant state of moral and intellectual life characteristic of the "ages of faith" and the present day peoples among whom the church has most power. As a contrast are instanced the many excellencies in the manners and condition of nations where Christianity is unknown or rejected and where there is a prevailing indifference to religious beliefs, China and Japan, for instance.

The consistent support given in the past by the pious of all denominations to religious persecution, war, slavery, popular ignorance, and the view that these evils are beyond man's power to remove (even presumably when aided by divine grace or the faith that will remove mountains) and the steady opposition shown towards the beginnings of toleration, popular education, liberty for the people and elementary women's rights, are facts not to be denied. The parody of Kipling's "Recessional," quoted in a footnote, nearly epitomizes the inmost feelings of many a patriotic, conservative imperialist of to-day.

The churches are further called to account for taking to themselves the credit for such reforms as they opposed in the beginning and only adopted when the tide of public opinion became irresistible. On this point the plea of "guilty" is the only possible one in the face of history's evidence.

In conclusion, the book will no doubt do much good in helping to dispel the mists of cant, humbug, uncertainty, confusion of thought and obscurantism which now envelope so many, hindering them from keeping an honest conscience towards themselves and a clear outlook on their duty towards their neighbours.

Though the bulk of the work is destructive in character, it contains the promise of a reformed way of life which only becomes possible after the old dead matter which would block its progress has been swept away. The author hopes great things from the disinterested zeal for reform which already characterizes the militant rationalists and he looks forward to the time when their numbers will be largely augmented and the moral and material welfare of the mass of mankind will be proportionately increased by their intelligently directed efforts: he summarizes his anticipations thus:—

"When Rationalism reigns supreme:—

1.—Morality will be founded on a firmer basis. Its origin and necessity being better understood, it will also be better practiced, whether in commerce, in politics, or in our social relations, i.e., both in our public and our private conduct. Also the present atmosphere of religious insincerity will be cleared. Relieved of this temptation to deceive our neighbour and even ourselves, our moral fibre will be strengthened, and we shall be far less likely to be hypocrites in other matters.

2.—Social evils will stand a better chance of being redressed.

3.—All religious intolerance will disappear once and for all.

4. An era of peace and happiness may at last be realized, because the methods for its attainment will be scientific and rational.

It may be said that such optimism is absurd, but is it really so?

An examination of the facts recorded in this book will cause the readers, we think, to agree that optimism for the future is quite justifiable.

M. C.

POLITICS IN MODERN JAPAN AND THE  
PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

(CONTINUED.)

## II.

A casual reader of our first article on this subject might perchance be led to infer from its general tenor that we are opposed to representative government as such. But this is not the case. Whether considered in theory or in practice, representative government is undoubtedly the best form of government possible for securing justice. But it by no means follows that it is the best for all other purposes. The functions which Governments undertake to discharge are so numerous and so complex that it stands to reason that they should be beyond the comprehensions of ordinary intellects, and in every country the majority of the representatives of the people consist of men of only average ability. But the principles of equity which should regulate the conduct of citizens to each other are very simple. If we go back to the rise of representative government in countries like England, France and Spain, we find that in each case the desire for the establishment of just laws originated and sustained the movement which ended in the limitation of monarchical power. It may be well to remark here in connection with the general problem of government that among those who have given most attention to the study of politics there is considerable difference of opinion as to the proper functions of Governments, not a few maintaining that in many cases they attempt too much, interfering with the action of individuals or communities when their interference does nothing but harm. This seems to have been the conviction of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer, as the result of half a century's study of the working of representative government in the West. If it be assumed that the chief object of government is the securing of equitable social relations, representative government certainly secures this end better than any other form of government. But when we come to consider the whole of national life, then it is questionable, whether the highest wisdom and the greatest administrative ability are obtained by resort to representative government pure and simple. Even in a country like England, where this form of government is in a high state of development, the greatest statesmen invariably lead the nation, instead of being led by it, in every national crisis that occurs. Not a few of the functions of government are best discharged by a talented bureaucracy. This, as we shall show later on, is getting to be the conviction of Japanese statesmen.

Japan has been experimenting with various forms of government during the past two decades. As Captain Brinkley observes in his book on Japan:—"She has tried government by the united Clan Statesmen independently of political parties. She has tried government by the Clan statesmen in coalition with a political party. She has tried government by combined political parties independently of the Clan Statesmen. She is now trying government by a section of the Clan Statesmen independently of the other section. All possible variations may be said to have been exhausted."

Early in the Meiji era certain prominent Japanese politicians entertained the notion that in the formation and the parliamentary use it made of political parties Japan would do well to follow in the wake of England. But before long it was discovered that the situation here did not allow of the immediate adoption of that course. In England for centuries politicians naturally grouped themselves under one of two standards. If they were not Whigs, they were Tories. The neutrals and the independents were too few to affect the action of any Government. This state of things rendered party-government comparatively easy. But here in Japan the constituents for forming a strong conservative party were wanting. The whole nation was in favour of change, progress and liberty. There was no real call for the organization of more than one party. But, following the lead of two powerful personalities, Okuma and Itagaki, two parties known as the Kaishinto and the Jiyuto came into existence and subse-

quently obtained the support of most of the leading younger politicians in the country. These two parties did not differ sufficiently in principle or in the policy advocated to make them suitable rival competitors for office. It is not necessary for us to enumerate here all the comparatively insignificant political parties, factions or clubs which were formed in this country prior to the organization of the *Seiyu-kai* in September, 1900. Compared with other parties in this country, the *Seiyu-kai* is certainly entitled to be considered a great party. But it lacks certain elements of stability which characterize great political parties in the West. It has no fixed principles that are worthy of consideration and no fixed policy. The party accepted Marquis Ito as its President, because they believed in his leadership, though they knew that his views as to party-government were different from theirs. Party politicians in Japan have grouped themselves around striking personalities rather than around principles or policies. The *Seiyu-kai* was long known as Marquis Ito's party and now it is known as Marquis Saionji's. One consequence of this state of things is a lack of spirit and character in the members of parties here, who, as has been pointed out by several Japanese writers, too often follow their leaders like so many sheep.

The question of whether party government can be made a success in this country or not remains unsettled. Representative Government in England may be said to date from the reign of King John, if not from a still earlier period. It now possesses the stability which centuries of gradual growth are wont to give to institutions. Japan's present system of government cannot be said to have grown out of her past history. It is a new shoot that has been grafted on the old stock. The old stock is still very prominent and will be so for another ten or twenty years. One of the difficulties connected with the successful working of parliamentary institutions in this country has been the impossibility of inducing middle-aged men of education, business experience and character to offer themselves as candidates for election to the House of Representatives. The members chosen have been in many instances too young and unbalanced in mind to take part in the work of legislation. During the early sittings of the Diet the discussion of great political, financial and commercial questions by the Lower House was lacking in dignity, seriousness and thoroughness. That House, however, has improved considerably and in the course of the next ten years will gradually assume an entirely different character. But in order to make parliamentary government a success not only must the members of the two Houses be educated in a special manner, but the whole body of electors throughout the country must be made acquainted with vital questions of the day and must possess sufficient information to enable them to decide as to which of two proposed courses it is best for the country to follow. Is the political education of the masses being carried on in a satisfactory manner? We cannot truthfully say that it is. Very little is being done in this direction, less to-day than was attempted 4 or 5 years ago.

As to the amount of power that a political party may justly claim in any country, it depends entirely on the amount of political wisdom, insight and administrative ability that it has at its command. The objection of the *Genrō*, or older statesmen, to party government in this country seems to most foreign observers to be thoroughly reasonable. These veteran statesmen maintain that at present no political party has among its members a sufficient number of thoroughly trustworthy and staid administrators to warrant its being entrusted with the destinies of the Empire. Though by certain newspapers the older statesmen are denounced as the one great obstacle to political progress; as calculated to render the machinery of government unnecessarily complicated and cumbrous and as seriously interfering with the political training and development of Ministers of State, to foreign onlookers it seems that as a temporary measure in this transition period the habit of consulting retired statesmen on grave issues is a highly judicious precautionary measure. It is rightly maintained by those who object to the interfer-

ence of the elder statesmen that their action and power tend to lessen to an undesirable extent the weight of responsibility resting on the shoulders of Ministers of State. But we take it that when in the course of another fifteen or twenty years at the most the men who have had the honour of steering the ship of State through so many dangerous channels shall have all passed away, the practice of consulting outsiders on ordinary state affairs will no longer be followed by any Cabinet. It has been asserted that Count Katsura during his tenure of office only consulted the elder statesmen on very important questions and that on ordinary occasions he resented their interference with his administration. In all countries the views of experienced statesmen on grave, complicated questions are highly valued by the men actually administering the Government, and it is for the purpose of securing the services of these political veterans that Privy Councils exist. But the opinion that as a permanent thing the influence now wielded by statesmen who have retired from public life over members of the Cabinet is in excess of what is desirable, seems to us to be incontrovertible. As incidental to a state of transition it may be tolerated, but as a permanent factor in politics in the case of a country like Japan that is bent on eventually modelling her Government as far as possible after the English type, it should be unequivocally denounced.

There are politicians in this country who seem to think that since Japan is plainly not ready for party-government, she cannot do better than so arrange matters that interference with the executive by the legislature shall be next to impossible. Because much of the action of the Diet when in opposition to the Government has been injudicious, certain Japanese on-lookers are in favour of rendering the Cabinet almost entirely independent of the Diet, and they seem to think that this can be effected without getting rid of the Constitution; though there are a few who are so disheartened by the proceedings of the Diet that they would fain see the country resort to the pre-constitution bureaucracy. But it must be quite plain to the majority of thoughtful politicians that one of the chief objects of constitutional government is to enable the legislature to control the executive to a large extent. It is this consideration which makes foreign onlookers regard the failure to establish party-government in this country as a serious check to the development of representative government. If any Cabinet that happens to be in power can practically defy, or can silence, or in any way overawe political parties by the use of certain authority vested in it, or by any other means, then the legislature in this country cannot possibly exercise the functions that are exercised in England by the two Houses of Parliament. The Diet exists not merely to make laws and sanction certain taxes, but also to inquire into the manner in which each Department of State administers its affairs. Some of the most useful discussions in the English House of Commons concern methods of administration. In order to be made thoroughly efficient, Government must be carried on on business principles. Now, the business men who constitute the great bulk of the English members of Parliament are extremely good judges of administration generally, and hence it has happened often that big reforms in administration have resulted from the trenchant criticism to which defective methods have been subjected in Parliament. This is what we want to see here, but which we shall not see for many along day, for reasons which will be given in our next article.

## FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

Yen.	
Amount already acknowledged .....	10,124.60
A. Gerard, per <i>Japan Gazette</i> .....	100.00
William Skinner Mfg. Co., New York, per	
China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd. ....	500.00



## GRADUATION EXERCISES.

## TOHOKU GAKUIN.

On Friday afternoon, March 30th, at 3 o'clock, the fifteenth annual Commencement exercises of the Tohoku Gakuin (North Japan College), Sendai, were held in the chapel of the Futsukwa (General Course). Eighteen young men were graduated, two from the Theological Department and sixteen from the Futsukwa. The following programme was rendered: piano duet, "The Charge of the Uhlans," by Miss F. Mochitate and Mrs. W. G. Seiple; prayer by Prof. C. Kajiura; singing of the Kimigayo; reading of the Imperial Rescript by Prof. Fukada; report of the Semmonkwa (Literary and Theological Courses) by Dean T. Demura; report of the Futsukwa by Dean S. Tanaka; presentation of diplomas and address by President D. B. Schneider; vocal solo, "The Lord Is My Shepherd," by Miss Mochitate; addresses by Governor Kamei and General Nishijima, commander of the Sendai division; addresses by Mr. Arikawa, of the graduating class of the General Course, and Mr. Akaboshi, of the graduating class of the Theological Department; vocal solo, "For All Eternity," by Mrs. W. G. Seiple; and benediction by Rev. A. K. Faust.

## MIYAGI JO GAKKO.

The fourteenth annual Commencement exercises of the Miyagi Jo Gakko, Sendai, were held in the chapel on Saturday afternoon, March 31st, at 2.30. The graduating class numbered eleven. Their class motto is "Patriotism, Patience, and Faith," their class flower the pink begonia, and their colours are light green and pink. The following was the programme: piano solo, Miss F. Mochitate; prayer, Rev. K. Hashimoto; Japanese song, Freshman and Preparatory classes; reading of the Imperial Rescript, Mr. Hayasaka; English song, Sophomore, Middle, and Junior classes; Japanese salutatory, Miss Yoneda; English essay, Miss Nakamura; organ solo, Miss Hisamichi; English essay, Miss Matsukura; organ solo, Miss Matsumoto; solo and chorus, Miss Mizoe and the other members of the graduating class; Japanese valedictory, Miss Hisamichi; presentation of diplomas and address to the graduates by the President, Miss Lena Zurfuh; piano solo, Miss Mochitate; addresses by General Nishijima, Judge Maeda, Governor Kamei, and Mayor Hayakawa; singing of the Kimigayo; and benediction by Rev. J. F. Steiner.

## FERRIS SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT.

On Tuesday evening, April 3rd, the friends of the Ferris Seminary joined with the two hundred or more connected with the Institution to fill the enlarged Van Schaick Hall on the occasion of the first Annual Commencement since the increased accommodation has been provided. The Hall as usual lent itself kindly to the simple but effective decorations of palms and flowering plants, while the walls displayed specimens of the year's work in the departments of drawing.

Among the branches taught in the school is that of flower arrangement and a new feature was the display in the wings at the rear of a number of those artistic effects in "Hana-ike" which are at once the despair and the wonder of the foreigner.

After the Invocation by the Rev. R. K. Miller, and the reading of the Imperial Rescript, the following programme was rendered:

## INVOCATION.

## IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

## "KIMI GA YO."

Organ Solo:—"A Hunting Song," (Songs without Words.) ..... Mendelssohn.  
Kaneyo Kan.

English Essay:—"Fidelity."

Koto Nakagawa.

Chorus: "Tell Me What Thy Song May Be."

G. B. Nevins.

Japanese Essay:—"A Meditation under the Blossoming Trees."  
Hideyo Hattori.

Organ and Piano Duett:—"Nocturne" (de F. Chopin) ..... J. L. Battmann.  
Sakaye Kusutani, Tsuyu Tomu.

English Essay:—"Queen Esther."  
Shidzu Takano.

Song:—"Little Mothers."  
Japanese Essay:—"Thoughts on Leaving School."  
Tomi Niwa.

Double Quartett:—"He Wipes the Tear from Every Eye" ..... A. Lee.  
English Essay:—"Vanity of Human Wishes."  
Shin Sekiya.

Piano Duett:—"Sonata D. Major." ..... Mozart  
Nobuji Jimbo, Yasu Ishii.

## DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES.

Address ..... Rev. E. S. Booth.  
Response ..... Fuku Fukazawa.  
Two Part Song ..... Paul Rodney.

## BENEDICTION.

Certificates were distributed as follows:—

## DOMESTIC ARTS.

TEA CEREMONY. First Class Certificate:—Fuku Ide, Moto Tajima. Second Class Certificate:—Fumi Takeda.

FLOWER ARRANGING. First Class Certificate:—Fuku Ide, Moto Tajima. Second Class Certificate:—Fumi Takeda.

SEWING. First Class Certificate:—Fuku Fukazawa.

## VOCAL MUSIC.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATES:—Shino Wada, Hide Oga-wa, Tsuya Fukuo, Chito Ozaki, Teru Sakai, Machi Tajima, Ko Mano, Ei Sekigawa, Uta Fukuda, Ichi Miida, Waka Matsudaira, Toshi Imai, Yoshi Asada, Saku Usui, Toyo Sakurada, Mitsu Kosuge, Tsuta Tanuma, Shidzu Inagaki, Haru Sano, Sei Aida, Sue Maruyama, Hiro Sugimura, Fumi Yokoyama, Iso Aline, Kin Saido, Inu Watanabe, Waka Kurihara, Nawo Seki, Kura Ito, Toyo Wada, Masa Hosokawa, and Sumi Yoshida.

## GRADUATES.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT:—Kimi Sakano, Tai Kiuchi, Toyo Wada, Masa Nishikawa, Kimi Takahashi, Sei Yoshida, Kadzue Masuda, Mino Hirose, Tomo Kawamura, Kimi Shimura, Yae Kanazawa, Kane Kinugawa, Chiyo Noguchi, Kaku Ito, Tetsu, Awoki Ito Yamanaka and Ume Yamada.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT:—Fuku Fukazawa, Fuku Ide, Kaneyo Kan, Shin Sekiya, Hisayo Tezuka, Hideyo Hattori, Yasu Ishii, Miyo Nanjo, Moto Tajima, Masa Yoshitomi, Fusa Hirose, Nobuji Jimbo, Mitsu Sano and Kin Takahashi.

ENGLISH NORMAL DEPARTMENT:—Kin Miya, Koto Nakagawa and Sho Saeki.

BIBLE DEPARTMENT:—Chiyo Asada, Shizu Takano, Kaoru Yoshihama, Sakae Kusutani, Fumi Takeda, Tomi Niwa and Fumi Tamura.

In the absence of the music teacher, Miss Moulton, the entire charge of the music has been placed upon Miss Sada Hayashi, and the excellent performance of the musical portion of the entertainment proved that in her hands the former standard has been well maintained in this special feature of the school work.

Specially creditable were the Piano Duett "Sonata D. Major" and the Two Part Song which closed the programme, while the song "Little Mothers" by the ten babies of the school, each armed with a doll took the audience by storm.

All the English work was characterized by a clearness of enunciation that made it a pleasure to listen alike to the songs and to the essays.

Of the latter "Queen Esther" proved a very pretty handling of the old time story.

After the distribution of certificates to the graduates from the various departments, the Principal, Rev E. S. Booth in a few stirring words reminded them in the words of the great scientist Wallace that "Life is traffic in energy," and recalling the fact that the Great Teacher had bade his disciples at the close of their course await the Power from Heaven, he urged the graduates to get filled with this heavenly power and bade them go forth to live, to trade with this energy that their land as well as their associates might be the better for their lives, thus justifying their education whose purpose was to fit them thus to live.

The occasion was memorable on account of this year's graduates from the various departments aggregating the largest number in the history of the institution—fourteen from the Grammar course, three from the English Normal course and seven from the Bible course.

The preparatory department also graduated seventeen pupils. The programme was closed by the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Henry Loomis.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE RHINE DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case now proceeding between Mr. Charles F. Rhine and his wife, Mrs. Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine came up again on March 30th in the Yokohama District Court.

Mrs. Rhine's Counsel said that the letter which was alleged by Mr. Rhine's counsel to have been left by her on Dec. 25th, 1892, when she deserted her husband, could not be identified and that the handwriting of the address was different from the signature attached to the Power-of-Attorney given to her counsel. Producing an envelope of a letter from Mrs. Rhine, Mr. Sato, Mr. Rhine's counsel, asked the Court to summon a handwriting expert in order to compare the letter with the writing on the envelope and the signature on the Power-of-Attorney.

The Court decided to summon an expert witness at the request of Mr. Rhine's Counsel.

Finally Mrs. Rhine's Counsel, referring to the British law said that adultery, cruel treatment, and desertion, were all sufficient causes for divorce. Mr. Rhine had deserted his wife.

Mr. Rhine's Counsel said that his contention was that Mrs. Rhine left without the consent of her husband.

The Court then adjourned the hearing till April 12th.

## CLAIM FOR CHIP-BRAID.

On March 31st, the hearing of a case in which R. Tanaka claims yen 693.83 from Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., was resumed in the Yokohama District Court.

Ishiwatari, a chip-braid manufacturer, at Kawa-saki, was examined as a witness. He stated that he had had business dealings with the plaintiff for over three years and that he sold a quantity of chip-braid to him between Sept. and Nov. last. Counsel had a brief discussion after which the Court decided to give judgment on April 2nd.

## THE CHIP-BRAID TRANSACTION.

The case brought by R. Tanaka, a chip-braid merchant, against Messrs Carlowitz and Co., claiming yen 696.83, came up again on April and in the Yokohama District Court. Judge Nakanishi delivered judgment as follows:

1.—Defendants were ordered to pay yen 446.67 to the plaintiff and to bear costs, excepting yen 3.  
2.—Plaintiff was ordered to bear yen 3 of costs.

## CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

On March 31st, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave a decision on a protest filed by Messrs. Singleton, Benda & Co., No. 96, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported, on March 22nd, a number of bell-locks on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 271 of the tariff, and also 10 per cent. extraordinary special tax. The importers contended that the article should be dealt with under No. 263 of the tariff under door-locks, knobs, bolts, hinges, etc., that the duty should be 15 per cent. *ad val.* and that the goods are a kind of door-locks. The protest was dismissed on the ground that bell-locks could be regarded as door-locks in form and nature of manufacture.

A decision was delivered on April 4th, by the Director of the Yokohama Customs on a protest instituted by Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co., No. 22, Yokohama. The firm imported underground telegraph wire with certificate of origin on which the appraisers imposed 10 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 483 of the tariff and 10 per cent. extraordinary tax. The importers contended that the article should be dealt with under No. 13 of the Japan-German Conventional Tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the wire is to be employed as underground wire. The director added that the firm formerly imported similar wire on which they filed a protest after the imposition of the same duty. The Minister for Finance rejected the protest.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The present session of the Yokohama Literary Society, though rapidly drawing to a close, still maintains its high standard of interest and entertainment. On Friday evening the lecturer was Mr. W. A. de Havilland, of Tokyo, who spoke on the subject of "Go, the universal game of Japan." In presenting his carefully prepared paper he said foreigners accustomed to seeing Japanese playing "Go" wondered at their patience and were puzzled to understand the object of the game or how pleasure could be derived from it. The Japanese themselves say it is too difficult to explain to foreigners. It originated in China and there was mention of the pastime as far back as 2,000 B.C. In 600 A.D. the poet Bayu wrote in praise of the game. The first books on "Go" were published in the reign of the Emperor Sung (960-1106 A.D.) and it was introduced into Japan in the fifth year of the Emperor Hoken, 754 A.D. In Japan the game was highly esteemed and was most fascinating—indeed it was rightly called the great game of Japan. The board was a heavy block of wood stained yellow and generally about 3 or 4 inches square, and the area of play had a margin of half an inch. There were cross lines which gave 18 squares to a side, and on the obverse side there was a slight hollow, a conventional survival of what used to be a large hollow in olden times, in which was placed the bleeding head of any onlooker who assisted or of an opponent who tried to cheat. Instead of "pieces" smooth stones were used, the white stones representing the sun and day and the black stones the moon and night. The black stones were always taken by the weaker player. To lift a stone it must be gripped lightly between the forefinger and the second finger of the right hand, resting it on the nail of the forefinger—an act that required some practice for its graceful performance. The stones are kept in lacquer boxes (*tshi-ire*) 180 of each. The aim of the players is to secure territory. Each point of intersection in the area of play is counted as one point or mark and the player with most points wins the game. But the territory secured must be surrounded by a cordon of men, and there is another condition which was illustrated by means of a diagram. The field is quite bare at the start. The question of first move is decided by either of the players taking a handful of men at random and holding them in his closed hand. His opponent calls odd or even; the number is counted and if the player has called correctly he has the right of first play and takes black. Black and white move alternately and once placed on a point of intersection a stone can not be moved to another point. Each player decides on the area he proposes to secure and places one man near it as a starting point in the cordon he intends to form; that becomes his base of operations. As the game progresses others are placed in favourable positions until a complete cordon has been formed. Should any of an opponent's men be within this area they must either succeed in making "eyes" or be captured. At least two "eyes" are necessary to ensure security, a process which was illustrated by diagrams. The terms necessary to be understood are the *ko*, the *seki*, the *me* (eye) and the *kakeme* (false eye) all of which required practical demonstration to be intelligible. *Hama* are captured men around which a cordon has been formed. The game is concluded when neither of the players is able to secure further territory and when neither is willing to hazard the risk of entering his opponent's territory already enclosed. Points enclosed by neither side—called *damme*—are filled in and the board arranged so as to simplify the counting. The lecture, which was listened to with much attention, was made clear by a number of diagrams.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the proposition of the President, who at a previous opportunity had made sympathetic allusion to the illness of Mr. Cyril Allen, which had prevented that gentleman from lecturing before the Society that evening. He hoped that it was merely a pleasure deferred.

The second part of the programme proved very delightful and brought forth two new performers

on the public stage, who received a hearty welcome and even heartier thanks from an appreciative house.

- 1.—Song....."A Soldier's Song".....Mascheroni.  
Mr. S. H. Somerton.
- 2.—Recitation.."Ode to the West Wind".....Shelley.  
Miss Kirby.
- 3.—Song....."Ferryman John".....Rodney.  
Mrs. Thom.
- 4.—Violin & Cello Duet..."Lied ohne  
Worte".....Mendelssohn.  
Miss Page and Mr. E. Salinger.
- 5.—Song....."Happy Song".....Teresa del Reigo.  
Miss James.
- 6.—Cello Solo....."Albumbblatt".....Trichel.  
Mr. E. Salinger.
- 7.—Song....."The Vedette".....Watson.  
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

## FIRE ON YOKOHAMA BLUFF.

At 11.50 on April 1st an outbreak of fire occurred in or near the bath-room of the dwelling of Mr. S. C. Kaufman, No. 25-A, Bluff, Yokohama. The flames at once spread through the house and further extended to the adjoining dwelling (occupied by Mrs. W. Graham), leaping a distance of about twelve feet separating the houses. These two buildings were entirely destroyed by 2.20 a.m. The fire is reported by the Bluff police to have arisen from charcoal left in the room where it originated. Three firemen sustained slight injuries.

It may be noted that one officer, three non-commissioned officers and ninety-six blue jackets of the Italian cruiser *Calabria*, now in Yokohama, were landed carrying fire-extinguishing apparatus with the view of assisting the firemen. Before they appeared on the scene, however, the fire, had been all but subdued.

Though the outbreak is officially reported to have occurred about 11.50 p.m. it is more than likely that the fire was smouldering for a quarter of an hour previously. The bath had been used on Sunday night and doubtless the pipe which carried off the smoke and fumes of the charcoal stove had been overheated and so started live embers in the contiguous woodwork. However that may be when Mr. S. C. Kaufman was awakened by crackling sounds outside his bedroom door it was probably about a quarter to twelve and one side of the upper storey of the house was well alight. He opened the door leading out on the upper staircase landing—the house is two storied—but immediately such a blast of smoke, hot air and sundry suggestions of near-by flame drove in his face that he promptly shut the door. He then awakened Mrs. Kaufman, and with an amah, who slept in Mrs. Kaufman's dressing-room they made an attempt to reach the landing by another way, but with quite the same result. The only course open then was to go out through the windows and gain the roof of a sort of portico some 20 feet above the ground, where, having shut all doors and windows behind them, they were for the time in safety. But the flames had now gained complete headway on the other side of the house and were soon leaping into the rooms they had just vacated. Mr. Kaufman had some trouble to restrain those of whom he was in charge from jumping to the gravelled path below but fortunately in response to repeated calls for help assistance was timely at hand, Messrs. W. H. Talbot, R. T. Bell, and other neighbours, who had been aroused, brought a ladder and the party descended not a minute too soon. Had the advancing flames compelled them to drop from the portico broken limbs would probably have been the result. Mrs. Graham and her family gave shelter to the Kaufmans but in a very few minutes that house also caught fire and they had to move again. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman were partially insured. They lost many valuable articles, and they escaped in the scantiest attire, Mrs. Kaufman in her nightdress and a petticoat; Mr. Kaufman collarless, hatless and bootless, with only such of his everyday wear as he could hastily huddle on.

Both houses, which belong to Mr. F. Retz, were quite destroyed. As this is one of the highest points on the Bluff the pressure of water was not great, and for some time only the

merest dribble was available. Later, however, the supply improved and when the fire threatened to leap across to the house of Mr. R. T. Bell, and indeed began to catch on the eaves, a sufficient stream was at the disposal of the firemen and this building was saved, though its contents were much damaged by water and some of the more valuable property in it was stolen.

Most of the damage caused in the three houses is covered by insurance. Mr. Kaufman rented his house furnished from M. Roux, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes, and it is to be presumed that gentleman had insured his furniture.

## NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

With the view of extending business, the following industrial companies are trying to raise the undermentioned loans:—

Electric Railway Companies.		Yen.
Moji .....	700,000	
Kei-Han (Kyoto-Osaka) .....	5,000,000	
Han-Shin (Osaka-Kobe) .....	*2,000,000	
Myojin .....	2,000,000	
Tatsumo .....	250,000	
Dairen .....	1,500,000	
Electric Light Companies.		
Osaka .....	2,800,000	
Tokyo .....	*5,000,000	
Nagoya .....	*700,000	
Water-power Electric Companies.		
Uji .....	12,500,000	
Hakone .....	800,000	
Fuji .....	30,000,000	
Tamagawa .....	20,000,000	
Tokyo .....	3,000,000	
Himeji .....	150,000	
Nankai .....	1,500,000	
Kisogawa .....	3,000,000	
Ogaki .....	200,000	
Iyo .....	300,000	
Cotton Spinning Companies.		
Wakayama (new) .....	450,000	
Wakayama .....	300,000	
Murai .....	30,000,000	
Nippon .....	1,000,000	
Godo .....	800,000	
Local Bonds.		
Yokohama City .....	2,700,000	
Niigata .....	*1,000,000	
Yokkaichi Harbour .....	1,500,000	
Tokyo Water-works .....	*10,000,000	
Nagoya city .....	*10,000,000	
Coal Mining, etc.		
Ibaraki Coal .....	500,000	
Kerosine Iron-pipe .....	1,000,000	
Ishikari coal .....	15,000,000	
Takashima gold .....	*200,000	
Kumoi coal .....	*7,500,000	
Nanboku Kerosene .....	1,500,000	
Hokkaido Colliery .....	*10,000,000	
Various Companies.		
Tokyo Trust .....	1,000,000	
Warehousing .....	3,000,000	
Tokyo Stock Exchange .....	2,750,000	
Tokyo Sakurakumi .....	500,000	
Osaka Sulphuric Soda .....	2,400,000	
Tokyo Rope Factory .....	250,000	
Osaka Shosen Kaisha .....	5,000,000	
Toyo Paper Mill .....	500,000	
Osaka Stock Exchange .....	1,400,000	
Fusan Dock .....	2,000,000	
New Fire Insurance .....	5,000,000	
Dai-Nippon Aquatic Products .....	3,000,000	
Toyo Sea Products .....	500,000	
Imperial Hotel .....	135,000	
Kawa Shipbuilding .....	*10,000,000	
Railway Companies.		
Iwa (Ise-Idumi) .....	500,000	
Kwansei .....	*12,000,000	

Loans marked by (\*) are to be raised abroad, of these the loans of the Tokyo Electric Light Co., the Nagoya Electric Light Co., and the Kwansei Railway Co., have been settled. Of the ten million loan proposed by Nagoya City, five million yen only will be raised abroad. The whole of the loans amount to two hundred and thirty million yen in round numbers. The *Hochi* says that some of the foregoing companies intend to utilize their reserve funds, and to increase their capital.

Mr. S. Kurino, Ambassador to Paris, will leave to-day, April 4th, for his post, and Viscount Aoki, Ambassador to Washington, leaves for morrow.

### "THE CAPTIVES OF BABYLON."

Contrary to expectation the performance of Shinn's oratorio "The Captives of Babylon" by the augmented choir of the Union Church drew but a moderate audience to the Van Schaick Hall on Thursday evening. This was an exceedingly great pity for the oratorio presented was the most ambitious work undertaken by the choir since their rendering of selections from "Elijah" two seasons ago, and Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent had brought the chorus work into such a state of high efficiency that nothing but pleasure was to be anticipated. "The Captives of Babylon" contains some very effective writing and nearly all the choruses rise above the average level of works of its kind. On Thursday evening the choir, under the baton of Mr. John Griffin, demonstrated to the full the care and attention which the choirmaster had bestowed upon their training. Seldom has Mr. Vincent's choir shown better form in attack or declamation, and the chorus "Who is Cyrus," and the finale, "Break forth into joy" stand out preeminent in an evening full of really good choral singing. The Chorus, by the way, was composed of the following:—

SOPRANI:—Miss Bunting, Miss E. Bunting, Mrs. J. W. Cain, Miss Cameron, Miss Condon, Mrs. J. F. Drummond, Miss Dunstan, Miss Griffin, Miss Hayaishi, Mrs. J. Kenderdine, Miss Kenderdine, Miss R. Kenderdine, Miss Ioomis, Mrs. J. Macbeth, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. S. H. Moore, Mrs. L. Pollard, Miss Scott, and Mrs. A. H. Windett.

ALTI:—Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst, Mrs. A. A. Bennett, Miss Clausen, Mrs. J. Neil, Mrs. Thom and Mrs. W. K. Wilson.

TENORI:—Mr. F. E. Ellis, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. C. Griffin, Mr. F. Pollard, and Mr. A. W. Quinton.

BASSI:—Mr. O. Kendall, Mr. J. Macbeth, Mr. S. H. Somerton, Mr. R. Wallace and Mr. W. K. Wilson.

The solos were taken by Miss Mendelson, soprano; Mrs. W. T. Payne, contralto; Mr. A. E. Cooper, tenor; and Mr. E. Kendall, bass. Very sympathetic were Miss Mendelson's renderings of the airs allotted to her, while Mrs. Payne's fine voice was heard to full advantage. Mr. Cooper did excellently well, though Oratorio is scarcely his forte, and Mr. E. Kendall carried out the bass work with distinction. To Miss Blundell, as accompanist, high praise must be accorded for the force and brilliancy combined with the requisite restraint which she displayed. One curious feature of the performance was the entire lack of applause until the very close. Did the audience associate any expression of approval with indecorous irreverence? Or were the associations connected with similar performances in Union Church itself temporarily transferred to Van Schaick Hall? At any rate the rapt silence must not be taken as a sign of disapproval for on the audience dispersing expressions of complete satisfaction were heard on every hand.

We understand that an invitation has been received asking the choir to give the Oratorio in Tokyo. We hope they will be able to accede to the request.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-third Session of the Japan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in the College Chapel, Aoyama, Tokyo, on March 28th, 1906, at 7.30 p.m. Bishop M. C. Harris, D.D., LL.D. in the chair.

Organization of the Conference was followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper by Bishop Harris assisted by the Rev. M. Coates and the Presiding Elders of the Districts. The ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were also present and partook in the service.

The Conference was favored by the presence of a no less distinguished guest than Bishop Bashford, superintendent of the Chinese Missions, now on his way to America to meet the Board of Bishops.

Bishop Bashford gave a stirring address upon the two great commandments of the law. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind and with all thy strength, and thy neighbour as

thyself." His argument opposed the Spencerian doctrine of selfish individualism, in favour of the altruistic principle which he holds is dominant in every sphere of life. Love for others is not only the command of the moral law but the working principle of nature. He said the reasonableness of this law of love is recognized by all; but many ask, "Whence comes the power?" To this the Bishop answers, by obedience to the first commandment of supreme love to God. Such love, which can only exist with absolute self surrender to God, will produce the adequate power to love all men and "thy neighbour as thyself."

With this address the Conference adjourned to meet each day for a week at 8.30 a.m.

### YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held at No. 78 Yamashita-cho on Tuesday evening to consider the matter of the Shanghai challenge. Mr. A. R. Catto was in the chair and there were also present Messrs. R. Boyes, H. Gunn, F. Abbey, T. Herlihy, J. Drummond, C. S. Averill, A. Owston, S. H. Dawes, C. B. Clausen, J. Abbey, R. Hay, and G. W. Brockhurst (Hon. Secretary).

The letter from the Shanghai Yacht Club expressing the challenge was read, from which it appeared the choice of that Club lay between *Kid*, a sloop, and *Violet*, a lug sloop. The former is of 23.2 feet load water line, and sail area 919 feet, which makes her 27 1/4 rating according to Yokohama rules. The other is 27.9 feet on the water line and carries a sail area of 703.4, which would bring her into Yokohama rating at 26.96.

It was pointed out that no boat now afloat in Yokohama could compete with these craft, especially the *Kid*, that it would be necessary to build a craft specially to meet the challenge, to be owned by a syndicate consisting of those who were willing to subscribe towards the cost. A Committee consisting of Messrs. T. M. Laffin, A. Owston and R. Boyes was appointed to make the necessary arrangements and to collect subscriptions, but though the meeting was by no means large nearly the cost of a boat was subscribed.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On April 1st a case of plague was reported in Kobe.

Major-General M. Kono has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, and Colonel Kawasaki, to Major-General.

Lieut. General Matsumura, Commander of the Third Division (Nagoya), arrived at Ujina on March 29th by the *Kohina Maru* from Dairen.

On the night of April 3rd, Nikko experienced a thunderstorm with hail which measured about four inches in diameter. Barley fields were damaged.

Mr. Sidney Montrie, who has lately returned from London to his birthplace [Shanghai], has greatly distinguished himself as the author of a tragedy, "Judas," which was accepted by Mr. Beerbolm Tree for presentation at His Majesty's but which was, the *N. C. Daily News*, remarks, most absurdly refused permission by that unaccountable anachronism, the Licensor of Plays.

Hongkong, remarks the *Daily Press*, has always had the reputation of being cosmopolitan. Certainly it never was truer than it is to-day. There are American, French, German, Russian and Japanese bluejackets seen on the streets these last few days, and though all belong to fighting forces, there is a delightful concord among them which should lead to that better understanding among nations which means peace.

The *Eclair* publishes the following telegram from Toulon:—"The log book and other documents belonging to the cruiser *Sully*, which was wrecked on the coast of Indo-China, were on Feb. 13th produced before the Naval Tribunal

here. It is stated that the Commander of the vessel is considered to be responsible for the loss of the ship. The preliminary inquiry will soon be brought to a close and the Council of War will meet at the beginning of March to try the case."

While recently inspecting the new Admiralty Dock at Hongkong, Admiral Noel jumped on to what he thought was a hard patch of earth. It was a mud-hole, full of soft yellow mud and the Admiral went in up to his armpits. No one laughed, except one coolie who was promptly thrown into a reservoir. The Admiral was fished out and thoroughly washed down with the hose, and the inspection was concluded.

A tragedy was enacted on the evening of April 2nd at Negishi, Yokohama. A man armed with a large knife broke into the villa of a foreign Catholic Missionary and assaulted a gardener named U. Naito, employed there, injuring him on the breast. The gardener, however, disarmed his assailant and attacked him in turn, inflicting fatal injuries on the head. The gardener reported the affair at the Bluff Police Station.

Writing on the launch of the *Dreadnought* the *New York Times* says:—"She is a symbol of the effectiveness, the sincerity, and the power of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. Had it not been for that alliance the *Dreadnought* would never have been built, for she is the direct outcome of the naval lessons learned in the Russo-Japanese war. Great Britain was permitted by Japan to station naval attachés in the vessels of Admiral Togo's fleet. Doubtless these observers were the most competent officers the British Admiralty could find, and it is hinted that they included more than one naval constructor. The results of what they learned are all to be incorporated in the giant *Dreadnought*."

The Imperial Controller of the Council of Russia has just published some interesting details concerning the total cost of the late war with Japan. The entire cost of the various operations connected with the war came to £208,951,500, of which sum £89,250,000 were spent in 1904, and £119,701,500 in 1905. Although the second phase of the war lasted only some months, yet the average rate of expenditure had to be increased very considerably, more especially owing to the enormous cost of fitting out the Second and Third Naval Squadrons. As compared with the war with Turkey in 1877-1878, the late war with Japan cost no less a sum than nearly £106,250,000 more than did that war, for the Russo-Turkish war cost £58,737,500 in 1877, and £50,043,250 in 1878, a total of £108,780,750.

### THE DISASTER AT TAKASHIMA.

The *Nagasaki Press* of Friday publishes further details of the colliery disaster at Takashima. It says:—"The Kakise shaft, where the disaster occurred, has always been considered dangerous, owing to the presence of gas, by the officials and special care has been taken to ensure against accident. There was no indication of danger when the miners commenced work on Wednesday morning and it is not known what caused the accident. At ten o'clock the explosion occurred and almost immediately flames burst out of both pit-mouths; the cage and ventilators were damaged and the former became unworkable. At 10.25 a.m. the flames appeared to be extinguished and half-an-hour later smoke ceased to rise from the pit. At noon the air in the mine was tested by means of a lamp and it was found to be safe to descend. At 2 p.m. a search party entered the mine but could not proceed any distance and appearances indicated that the whole of the men who were in the mine at the time of the explosion had perished. As soon as the occurrence became known, the miners off duty and workmen above ground assembled at the pit but remained orderly. Three clerks, who were in the underground office, perished in the disaster. At 7 p.m., the ventilator being again in working order, an official and five miners descended to search for bodies. They could only proceed 140 feet. Up to yesterday morning, 37 bodies had been recovered; some of the victims were burnt and others were asphyxiated. The miners are giving every assistance in the sad work of recovering their late comrades."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## OKAYAMA ORPHANAGE AND FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAPAN MAIL.)

SIR,—This widely known and thoroughly trusted institution has once more proved its right to be considered a national instead of a local institution.

As soon as the situation in the north-east provinces was known Superintendent Ishii visited the afflicted region and advertised in all the papers that the Okayama Orphanage would receive any number of genuinely needy children who might be sent to it. Last week at their annual meeting, the trustees of this brave-hearted institution officially endorsed the superintendent's offer voting that even if as many as one thousand children were sent to Okayama from the famine district or from homes of soldiers and the institution was thrown into debt temporarily, the children were to be received. This vote is now being carried into effect.

Two days ago 241 children with sixteen adults attending them reached Okayama by a special train and were given a cordial welcome at the Orphanage. Unfortunately the superintendent is confined to his bed with a slow run of typhoid fever brought on by overwork and exposure. The formal welcome meeting with band music and cinematograph pictures appointed for last evening had to be stopped almost as soon as it opened, the invalid being unable to endure the noise so close at hand.

The new arrivals were not emaciated but many of them, especially the girls with their long hair, were in a filthy condition, and it will take weeks to get them into a thoroughly clean, healthy, physical condition.

The children range in age from three to fourteen, but the large majority appear to be about seven or eight years old. They all state that their first object in coming to Okayama was to have rice once more for food. Some of them state that they hope to study and learn many useful things so they may return home again and help the poor people of To-hoku. They were generously entertained for three days in Tokyo and shown the sights of the city. All along the way, they were treated to sembei and oranges so that they arrived here with nearly half a car load of cakes. This is good so far as it goes and is fully appreciated. But something more substantial is also sorely needed.

The Orphanage has just spent over five hundred yen on futon alone for the new arrivals. Houses have had to be built or purchased and the running expenses of the institution are doubled. A telegram from Sendai reports that 150 more children are collected and will be started Okayama-ward on March thirtieth. No one can say yet how long this stream will be kept up.

Responses to the appeals for aid in behalf of the three suffering prefectures in the north have been so generous one hesitates to add another. But it seems only fair to let the public know the facts. One of these facts is that Okayama Orphanage has bravely set to work caring for many of these needy northern people and thus far has received very few extra contributions to aid in this timely service.

The writer will be happy to give any further information that may be desired and to receive and pass to the Okayama Orphanage any gifts that may be sent him for that purpose. The need is urgent in the extreme.

Yours, for the children, J. H. PETTEE.  
Okayama, March 28, 1906.

## A COMPLAINT FROM KYOTO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—There is a story of a sick man who went to a great physician for advice, and was told of some very simple cure—one which involved neither expense nor inconvenience. Everyone knows how the advice was indignantly spurned. The story has always struck me as being particularly applicable to the Japanese. While schemes are on foot for the erection of palatial hotels, theatres, and other enterprises to attract and please foreign tourists no attention at all is paid to matters involving neither expense nor labour. Take the sanitary condition of Kyoto for example. Now, Kyoto is generally full of foreign tourists at this time of the year, and yet the sanitary carts are allowed to meander about with their offensive burdens at all hours of the day. How simple it would be to promulgate and enforce some law whereby these carts should only be allowed within the city limits from, say, midnight until six in the morning, and how pleased we should all be to see such a reform. But perhaps it is too simple and too easy for the officials to think of undertaking.

Yours faithfully, FOREIGN RESIDENT.  
Kyoto, 2nd April, 1906.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The revised Import Tariff was promulgated on March 31st and will come into force on October 1st this year. It is as given below and for the sake of comparison the former Tariff is also printed:

## GROUP I.

## PLANTS AND CATTLE (LIVING).

	Revised.	Former.
	Ad val. Duty.	Specific Duty.
	% yen.	% yen.
1.—Plants and Roots (for planting purposes only).....	free	free
2.—Horses.....	5	5
3.—Oxen and Cows.....	10	5
4.—Sheep and Goats.....	25	5
5.—Pigs.....	25	5
6.—Domestic fowl.....	25	5
7.—Fish and Shell fish.....	30	15
8.—Bees.....	10	...
9.—Other Animals.....	25	10

## GROUP II.

## GRAINS AND SEEDS.

10.—Rice and unhulled rice	100 kin	0.64	...
11.—Barley.....	100 kin	0.45	0.101
12.—Wheat.....	"	0.57	0.153
13.—Oats.....	"	0.47	5
14.—Millet ( <i>Awa</i> ).....	"	0.41	5
15.—Beans ( <i>Daidzu</i> ).....	"	0.43	0.129
16.—Mungo ( <i>Shodzu</i> ).....	"	0.45	5
17.—Windsor beans (or horse beans, <i>Soramame</i> ).....	100 kin	0.37	5
18.—Green beans.....	"	0.44	5
19.—Pean.....	"	0.38	5
20.—Sesame.....	"	0.79	0.197
21.—Jin-goma seeds.....	"	0.86	5
22.—Rape-seeds.....	"	0.51	5
23.—Cotton Seeds.....	"	0.20	5
24.—All other grains and seeds.....	15	5	...

## GROUP III.

## BEVERAGES AND COMESTIBLES.

25.—Vegetable (excepting that preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey).			
1. Canned 100 kin gross.....	7.30	...	...
2. Canned or in pot.....	40	...	...
3. Not canned or bottled or in pot.....			
a. Green.....per 100 kin.....	1.15	...	...
b. Dried.....	4.10	...	...
c. Others.....	30	...	...
26.—Fruit and seeds of fruit (excepting that preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey).			
1. Canned, bottled or in pot.....	45	...	...
2. Not canned, bottled, or in pot.....			
a. Green.....per 100 kin.....	4.00	...	...
b. Dried.....	8.10	...	...
c. Seeds of fruit.....	6.50	...	...
d. Others.....	40	...	...
27.—Tea.....			
1. Black tea.....100 kin.....	20.00	0.062	...
2. Black tea dust.....	2.70	...	...
3. Others.....	45	...	...
28.—Coffee.....100 kin.....	15.00	20	...
29.—Chocolate.....	45	...	...
30.—Cocoa.....	45	...	...
31.—Spices.....			
1. Pepper.....			
a. Pepper seeds.....100 kin.....	13.00	15	...
b. Pepper, powdered.....			
100 kin gross.....	18.00	15	...
2. Curry, powdered.....			
100 kin gross.....	23.00	...	...
3. Mustard, powdered.....	45	...	...
4. Others.....	45	...	...
32.—Grains, powdered and starch.....			
1. Flour.....100 kin.....	1.45	...	...
2. Oat meal.....	4.42	...	...
3. Corn-meal.....	3.87	...	...
4. Tapioca and Manioca.....			
100 kin.....	1.80	...	...
5. Others.....	30	...	...
33.—Biscuits (not confection).....			
100 kin.....	11.00	...	...
34.—Macaroni, Vermicelli, etc.....			
100 kin.....	6.60	...	...
35.—Fruit syrup (not mixed with sugar).....100 kin gross.....	12.00	...	...
36.—Sauce.....	8.20	...	...
37.—Vinegar.....litre.....	0.18	...	...
Note.— <i>Sen</i> 3 to be added per gramme when pure			

acetic acid in vessels of 100 centimetres cubic size at 15°C. exceeds 10 grammes.

38.—Meat, Fish, and Shell-fish.			
1. Fresh.....			
a. Mutton.....100 kin.....	7.30	1.849	...
b. Others.....	30	...	...
2. Canned, bottled or in tin.....			
a. Meat.....100 kin gross.....	9.75	...	...
b. Fish and Shell-fish.....			
100 kin gross.....	4.30	15	...
3. Others.....			
a. Ham and Bacon.....			kin.
100 kin.....	14.00	0.065	...
b. Salted meat.....	5.50	10	...
c. Salted whale.....			
i. Whale tail.....	4.50	...	...
ro. Others.....	1.40	...	...
d. Salted Fish.....	2.00	0.876	...
e. Others.....	30	...	...
39.—Condensed Milk.....			
100 kin gross.....	10.00	...	kin.
40.—Butter.....100 kin.....	27.00	0.086	...
41.—Artificial Butter.....	23.00	...	...
42.—Cheese.....	17.00	0.054	...
43.—Meat extract.....			
100 kin gross.....	77.00	...	...
44.—Pepton, Somatose, Hemoglodine, infant food, and other nutritious foods.....	35	1.000	pieces.
45.—Fresh eggs.....100 kin.....	5.80	1.115	...
46.—Mineral water, Soda water, and other beverage not mixed with spirits.....			
1. In bottles not exceeding half litre...per doz.....	0.55	...	...
2. In bottles exceeding half litre.....	1.10	...	...
47.—Other comestibles.....	40	...	...
48.—Sugar.....			
1. Up to No. 7 inclusive Dutch standard in colour.....100 kin.....	1.65	0.271	...
2. From No. 8 to 14 inclusive Dutch standard in colour.....	2.25	0.271	...
3. From No. 15 to 19 inclusive Dutch standard in colour.....100 kin.....	3.25	1.54	...
4. Upward of No. 20 Dutch standard in colour.....100 kin.....	3.50	1.601	...
49.—Molasses.....	0.85	0.131	...
50.—Syrup, Fruit syrup, (mixed with sugar).....	45	10	...
51.—Grape sugar, Bailey sugar, and Ame jelly.....			
100 kin.....	7.25	...	...
52.—Milk sugar.....	8.80	10	...
53.—Honey.....	50	15	...
54.—Rock candy.....100 kin.....	4.90	3.213	...
55.—Confectionery.....			
100 kin gross.....	20.00	25	...
56.—Jam, Fruit jelly, and other similar.....100 kin gross.....	13.00	25	...
57.—Vegetable or fruit preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey.....			
100 kin gross.....	8.00	15	...
GROUP V.			
WINES, LIQUORS AND SPIRITS.			
58.—Saké.....per litre.....	0.15	100	...
59.—Chinese alcoholic liquors, fermented.....per litre.....	0.15	100	...
60.—Beer.....litre.....	0.10	25	...
61.—Wines (various).....			
1. Bottled.....	0.80	various.	...
2. In cask.....	0.30	doz.	...
62.—Champagne.....	2.00	5.424	...
63.—Other liquors.....			
1. Bottled.....	0.90	...	...
2. In other vessel.....	0.50	...	...
Note.—Those which contain 0.7947 comparative weight at 15°C. to be regarded as pure spirit. <i>Sen</i> 1 to be added per litre on every 1 per cent. if 50 per cent. of spirit is contained in 100 among the contents of the original vessel.			
64.—Spirits.....per litre.....	0.65	100	...
GROUP VI.			
SKINS, WOOL, BONES, HORNS, TEETH, TUSKS, SHELLS, ETC.			
65.—Furs.....	50	25	...
66.—Skins.....			
1. Skins of cow, ox or rhinoceros.....100 kin.....	1.20	0.962	...
2. Skins of deer.....	4.00	0.962	...

3. Skins of wild horse 100 kin ... 2.10 ... 0.962	118—Acid tanin .....100 kin... 14.20 10 ...	168.—Oil, fish or whale ..... 30 ... 10 ...
4. Other ..... 10 ... 0.962	119—Soda caustic ..... " ... 0.65 10 ...	169.—Grease.
67—Waste skins (for manu- facturing glue or manure only) .....free free ... ..	120—Soda, carbonate .. " ... 0.35 ... 0.454	1. Lard .....100 kin ... 5.80 ... 1.868
68—Leather.	121—Soda, bicarbonate .. " ... 0.52 ... 0.457	2. Others..... " ... 1.34 ... ..
1. Leather of cow, ox or rhinoceros.	122—Nitrate of potash (Chilian salpêtre).	170.—Stearine ..... " ... 2.10 ... ..
a. For shoe or boot soles .....100 kin ... 13.30 ... 7.441	1. Crude .....free free ... ..	171.—Orien ..... " ... 2.00 ... ..
b. Indian red leather 100 kin ... 7.60 ... 7.441	2. Refined ..... 20 ... ..	172.—Oil mineral (except original).
c. Others.	123—Soda, (ashes).....100 kin ... 1.32 ... 0.351	1. Light oil (not exceeding 0.730 comparative weight at 15°C.)..... 20 ... ..
i. Painted... " ... 22.40 ... ..	124—Soda, salicylic .. " ... 12.70 ... 0.142	2. Oil for burning light (not exceeding 0.875 comparative weight at 15°C.) 10 Ameri- can gallons ..... .. 0.96 ... ..
ro. Others... " ... 17.00 15 ... ..	125—Natrium, nitric (Salpêtre) ..... " ... 1.88 ... ..	3. Heavy oil (exceeding 0.875 of comparative weight at 15°C. 100 kin ... 1.23 ... ..
2. Sheep ..... " ... 22.40 15 ... ..	126—Potashes .....free free ... ..	173.—Vaseline..... " ... 2.95 ... 1.642
3. Kid ..... " ... 55.00 ... 7.441	127—Potash, bichloric of 100 kin ... 2.53 ... 0.093	174.—Wax, paraffine.
4. Crocodile..... " ... 98.20 ... 7.441	128—Potash, bromide of 100 kin ... 18.80 ... 0.101	1. Soluble by heat not over 50°C.....free free ... ..
5. Roller leather ..... " ... 69.20 ... 7.441	129—Magnesium, carbonate 100 kin ... 2.73 10 ...	2. Others.....100 kin ... 1.30 ... ..
6. Waste ..... " ... 8.40 ... 7.441	130—Alum ..... " ... 0.44 ... 0.227	175.—Candles .....100 kin ... 7.70 ... 3.857
7. Others ..... 20 ... ..	131—Bismuth, subnitrate 100 kin ... 86.90 ... 0.705	176.—Other oils, pitches and waxes ..... 20 ... ..
69—Wool (excepting wool of sheep, goat, and camel).	132—Ammonia muriate ..... " ... 2.28 10 ...	GROUP IX.
1. Pig bristles .....free free ... ..	133—Ammonium, sulphuric.	DYES, TOILET COLOURS, AND PAINTS.
2. Badger hair 100 kin ... 33.50 ... ..	1. Crude .....free free ... ..	177.—Indigo.
3. Horse hair ... .. 5.85 ... ..	2. Refined ..... 20 ... 10 ...	1. Indigo, dried.....100 kin 55.80 ... 21.427
4. Others ..... 10 ... ..	134—Ammonium car- bonate .....100 kin ... 3.89 ... ..	2. Indigo, liquid or wet ..... 30 ... .. 7.137
70—Feather ..... 50 ... ..	135—Formaline ..... " ... 6.90 ... ..	178.—Indigo, artificial.
71—Animal bones .....free free 25 ... ..	136—Spirit of wood ... " ... 3.38 ... ..	1. Dried .....100 kin ... 63.40 ... ..
72—Animal teeth.	137—Alcohol, dena- turalized ..... litre ... 0.58 ... ..	2. Liquid or wet ..... 30 ... ..
1. Ivory .....100 kin ... 45.20 ... 0.291	138—Glycerine .....100 kin ... 6.50 ... 0.036	179.—Indigo carmine ..... 20 ... 10 ...
2. Waste ivory ..... " ... 9.00 10 ...	139—Colombo ..... " ... 22.00 ... 0.517	180.—Mangrove bark 100 kin ... 0.20 ... 0.149
3. Tusk of sea-horse 100 kin ... 20.40 ... 0.102	140—Spirit of Syrup and others.....1 kin ... 60.00 10 ...	181.—Safflower.
4. Others ..... 20 ... 10 ...	141—Camphor, Borneo and Gamphor blumer or ngai..... " ... 3.00 ... { 10 % 0.466 kin.	1. Safflower, superior 100 kin ... 8.90 ... 2.198
73—Horns.	142—Antifebrine .....100 kin ... 9.50 ... 0.05	2. Others..... " ... 3.20 ... ..
1. Horns of cattle and Buffalo .....100 kin ... 2.00 ... 0.504	143—Antipyrine ..... 1 kin ... 0.80 ... 0.361	182.—Turmeric .....100 kin ... 0.80 ... 0.486
2. Horns of deer ..... " ... 4.10 ... 0.654	144—Santonine ..... " ... 3.07 ... 0.967	183.—Logwood tincture ..... " ... 3.30 ... 2.166
3. Rhinoceros ... .. 14.80 10 ...	145—Quinine, hydroch- lorate or sulphate of ..... " ... 2.03 ... 1.322	184.—Anilin dyes..... " ... 12.30 10 ...
4. Others ..... 20 ... ..	146—Morphine, hydro- chlorate or sul- phate of ..... " ... 8.90 .. 4.654	185.—Alizarine.
74—Hoof ..... " ... 0.70 ... 0.414	147—Cocain, hydroch- lorate or sulphate of ..... " ... 25.00 ... 18.498	1. Dried ..... " ... 27.80 { 10 ...
75—Tendons of Animal ... 10 ... ..	148—Cinchonine, muriate or sulphate of .....100 kin ... 38.50 10 ...	2. Liquid or wet ..... " ... 9.50 { 10 ...
76—Shells .....free free ... ..	149—Creosote, carbonate .. " ... 52.40 10 ...	186.—Cobalt, oxide..... " ... 85.00 ... 47.308
77—Shell of tortoise.	150—Guajacole, carbo- nate ..... " ... 98.60 10 ...	187.—Gold, silver and platinum .....1 kin ... 18.00 15 18.339
1. Shell of tortoise and claw .....100 kin ... 150.00 15 ...	151—Aniline ..... " ... 3.55 10 ...	188.—Prussian Blue.....100 kin ... 10.00 ... ..
2. Waste ..... " ... 7.30 ... ..	152—Insect Powder 100 kin ... 15.80 10 ...	189.—Ultramarine ... .. 2.85 ... ..
3. Others ..... " ... 20.00 ... ..	153—Alcoholic Medical pro- parations (except opium tincture) ..... litre ... 0.65 10 ...	190.—Lead Powder..... " ... 1.80 ... ..
78—Coral ..... 40 ... 30 ...	154.—Plaster ..... 30 ... 10 ...	191.—White Zinc powder .. " ... 2.00 ... ..
79—Pearls ..... 60 ... 35 ...	155—Gauze and bandage ... 30 ... ..	192.—Vermillion and Shinsha..... " ... 28.20 ... 0.143
80—Sponge.	156—Capsule and oblatine... 20 ... ..	193.—Paint ..... " ... 4.10 ... 1.418
1. Refined .....100 kin ... 103.00 5 ...	157.—Other drugs, chemicals, medicines ..... 20 ... 10 ...	194.—Lacquer ..... " ... 6.30 ... kin.
2. Others..... " ... 8.50 5 ...	158.—Pills, powders, oint- ments, and other medical preparations ..... 30 ... 10 ...	195.—Varnish ..... " ... 13.00 ... 0.044
81—Other furs, wool, bones, horns, teeth, tusk, shells, etc. (excepting wool of sheep, goat and camel hair)..... 20 ... ..	GROUP VIII.	196.—Wood tar and coal tar ..... " ... 1.10 ... { 10 % 0.322
GROUP VII.	OIL, PITCH AND WAX.	197.—Pitch ..... " ... 0.45 ... ..
82—Hop .....100 kin ... 28.90 ... 0.058	159.—Vegetable and Volatile Oil.	198.—Asphalt ..... 15 ... ..
83—Liquorice ..... " ... 2.36 ... 0.939	1. Cassia oil .....100 kin ... 45.00 ... 0.202	199.—Shoe Blacking 100 kin gross ... 8.30 ... ..
84—Saffron .....1 kin ... 4.26 ... 1.718	2. Citron oil..... " ... 32.30 ... ..	200.—Pencils, (except metal manufacture).
85—Ipecac .....100 kin ... 77.10 ... 67.033	3. Lavender and Ber- gamot Oil.....100 kin ... 120.00 ... ..	1. Pencils in wood stick gross ... 0.50 15 ...
86—Ginseng.	4. Oil or Spirit of Tur- pentine.	2. Others.....gross 30 ... 15 ...
1. 1 kin not to exceed 30 pieces .....1 kin ... 3.60 ... 0.447	a. In can or in cask 10 gallons (American) 2.48 10 ...	201.—Ink.
2. Others..... " ... 0.70 ... ..	b. Others ..... 20 ... ..	1. Ink for writing 100 kin gross ... 10.00 15 ...
87—Cassia and Cinnamon bark .....100 kin ... 3.50 ... 0.902	5. Others ..... 30 ... ..	2. Ink for printing.
88—Cinchona bark ..... " ... 6.50 ... 3.022	160.—Oil, linseed.	a. Liquid.
89—Gentian ..... " ... 2.70 ... 1.077	1. In can or in cask 100 kin ... 1.00 10 ...	i. Ink for lithography 100 kin ... 15.00 15 ...
90—Nard or Spikenard .. " ... 3.50 ... 1.807	2. Others ..... 20 ... 10 ...	ro. Others... " ... 2.50 15 ...
91—Rhubarb ..... " ... 2.90 ... 1.392	161.—Oil, castor.	b. Dried ..... 15 ... 15 ...
92—Semen cyna ..... " ... 6.90 ... 1.781	1. In can or in cask 100 kin ... 2.00 ... ..	3. Others ..... 30 ... 15 ...
93—Senega root ..... " ... 22.50 ... ..	2. Others ..... 20 ... .. 1.193	202.—Black and Red, dried 30 ... 15 ...
94—Malt, medicinal ..... " ... 18.40 ... 0.544	162.—Oil, olive.	203.—Artist Colour and Artist paint ..... 30 ... 25 ...
95—Musk .....1 kin ... 150.00 15 ...	1. In tin or in cask 100 kin ... 4.10 10 ...	204.—Anti-fouling Composi- tion, anti-corrosive Paint, and other paint for ships' bottoms.....100 kin ... 6.40 ... ..
96—Artificial ..... " ... 16.50 15 ...	2. Others ..... 30 ... 10 ...	205.—Patent Dryer... " ... 3.00 ... ..
97—Cloves .....100 kin ... 7.20 ... 1.822	163.—Oil, cocoa-nut.....100 kin ... 1.50 ... 1.387	206.—Copper paint... " ... 5.90 ... ..
98—Aloes ..... " ... 62.70 10 ...	164.—Oil, ground nut or pea- nut.....100 kin ... 3.90 ... 1.293	207.—Other Dyes and toilet colours ..... 15 ... ..
99—Sandal wood ..... " ... 4.60 ... 1.434	165.—Oil cotton seeds ..... 3.30 10 ...	208.—Other Paints ..... 30 ... 1.304
100—Rosin ..... " ... 0.60 ... 0.348	166.—Cocoa Butter (manufac- tured from Siobro Ma- cacao)..... 20 ... ..	GROUP X.
101—Cutch and gam- bier ..... " ... 2.00 ... 1.131	167.—Oil, liver ..... 30 ... 10 ...	YARNS, THREADS AND ROPE.
102—Galls of all kinds .. " ... 3.75 ... 1.715		209.—Raw Cotton and Spun Cotton .....free free ... ..
103—Gum arabic ..... " ... 2.90 ... 1.463		210.—Waste Cotton and old Cotton.....free free ... ..
104—Gum tragacanthus .. " ... 15.20 ... kin.		211.—Cotton yarn, for weaving purposes.
105—Shellac ..... " ... 17.90 ... 0.043		1. Gassed yarn, mer- cerized yarn, etc. 100 kin ... 21.50 ... 6.066
106—Glue ..... " ... 2.58 ... 0.972		2. Others..... " ... 12.00 ... 6.066
107—Gelatine ..... " ... 18.70 10 ...		
108—Fish glue ..... " ... 20 ... ..		
109—Dextrine ..... 15 ... ..		
110—Amorphous Phospho- rus, red and yellow .....free free ... ..		
111—Borax .....100 kin ... 2.90 ... 1.238		
112—Acid acetic ..... " ... 5.60 10 ...		
113—Acid tartaric ..... " ... 13.10 ... kin.		
114—Acid salicylic ..... " ... 11.80 ... 0.075		
115—Acid carbolic ..... " ... 6.10 ... 0.049		
116—Acid citric ..... " ... 13.00 10 ...		
117—Acid of Galls, inflammable..... " ... 134.00 10 ...		

212—Cotton thread for sewing purposes ...100 <i>kin</i> gross ...	29.40	15	...
213—Waste, Cotton yarn.....free free ...			...
214—Threads made from linen, jute, hemp, ramie, and vegetable fibre.....free free		15	...
215—Linen yarn for weaving purposes .....100 <i>kin</i> ...	18.50	...	8.159
216—Linen yarn for sewing purposes .....100 <i>kin</i> ...	42.20	...	8.159
217—Jute, hemp, ramie, and yellow hemp, for weaving 20	...	...	...
218—Jute, hemp, ramie and yellow hemp for sewing, 30	...	...	...
219—Sheep wool, goat and camel hair.....free free		...	...
220—Woolen yarn, 1. Suitable for weaving purposes ...100 <i>kin</i> ...	21.00	...	12.36
2. For other purpose 100 <i>kin</i> ...	26.00	...	12.36
221—Cocoons .....free free		...	...
221—Kibiso, noshi (skin) and waste silk .....free free		...	...
223—Silk floss .....15	15	...	...
224—Raw silk, tama or dupioni, thrown silk .....100 <i>kin</i> ...	164.00	15	...
225—Wild cocoon silk " .....31.00	15	...	...
226—Silk spun for weaving purposes .....30	15	...	...
227—Silk yarn .....30	20	...	...
228—Artificial silk yarn .....30	...	...	...
229—Other yarns, 1. Yarns of mixed silk.. 30	...	...	...
2. Others .....20	...	...	...
230—Rope (not exceeding 5 millimetre), 1. Manufactured with cotton.....100 <i>kin</i> ...	12.90	...	...
2. Others .....5.90	1.954	...	...
231—Cordage (exceeding 5 milli.) 6.25	0.149	...	...
232—Old rope .....10	...	...	...

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

## STUDENTS RIOT AT BUCHAREST.

London, March 30.

At Bucharest the students started a riotous demonstration against the production of a play in French at the national theatre. Cavalry charged the rioters, of whom 250, including women and children, were injured, as also were 150 police and soldiers. Two soldiers have since died.

## TRADES DISPUTES.

Mr. J. L. Walton has introduced in the House of Commons a Trades Disputes Bill. LORD TWEEDMOUTH AND THE JAPANESE OFFICERS.

Lord Tweedmouth, (First Lord of the Admiralty) has entertained at dinner the Japanese naval officers. Many distinguished British naval officers were present.

## THE ALGECIRAS PROTOCOL.

The delegates at the Algeiras Conference expect that the protocol will be signed on April 8.

## THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

In the House of Commons Mr. C. P. Scott (Liberal) moved the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Sugar Convention. Mr. Lloyd George (President of the Board of Trade) declared that the Convention had not achieved the results anticipated, but withdrawal at the present time would embarrass Great Britain. The resolution was withdrawn.

## INDIGNATION IN NATAL.

Later.

The Natal Ministry confirmed Chief Justice Bale's sentences on the natives who murdered the police. The executions were fixed for Friday.

Mr. Winston Churchill (Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies) telegraphed suspending the carrying out of the sentences pending Imperial consideration. Mr. C. J. Smythe, Prime Minister, refused but the Go-

vernor, Sir H. E. McCallum, under letters patent postponed the executions. The Ministry resigned. The most intense indignation is felt in Natal because of Imperial interference at this critical juncture.

## NATAL CRISIS: BRITISH GOVERNMENT BACKS DOWN.

London, March 31.

Lord Elgin, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Churchill, in the House of Commons, in reply to questions in Parliament, declared they had no information regarding the resignation of the Natal Ministry, beyond a press telegram. They justified the action of the Imperial Government in suspending the executions, in view of the possibility that Natal might demand the assistance of British troops to repress a native rising.

Later.

The Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, read a dispatch from Sir H. E. McCallum, Governor of Natal, to which he had replied that in the light of the information now furnished he recognized that the decision in this grave matter rested with Natal. The Governor's dispatch detailed the circumstances, the proceedings of the Court Martial, and the Ministry's resignation, and concluded by expressing the trust that his Lordship would now withdraw the suspension (of the death sentences) which was exciting intense feeling. Lord Elgin in his reply stated that it was never intended to interfere with the action of a responsible Government, but in view of the presence of British troops in the colony the Imperial Government were bound to obtain full information on such a matter. He regretted that the Governor had not supplied that information earlier.

London, April 1.

Indignation meetings have been held at Durban and Pietermaritzburg, which were thronged. They resolved to remain firm in the determination not to tolerate meddling in domestic affairs.

The newspapers comment on the British Government's double surrender to the Labour Party and to Natal.

Later.

In view of Imperial assurances and at the Governor's request, the Natal Ministry has withdrawn its resignation. The delayed executions of the condemned natives occur on Monday.

The *Daily News* admits that Natal has scored a dramatic victory.

## GERMAN CRISIS DENIED.

London, March 31.

The rumours that Chancellor Prince von Bulow is confronted with a crisis are semi-officially denied in Berlin.

## GREAT STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Later.

A simultaneous strike in the American bituminous and anthracite coal fields has been ordered for April 2. It will affect 400,000 men.

## ALGECIRAS.

London, April 1.

An agreement has been reached on all questions at Algeiras.

## THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

London, April 2.

Half a million miners in America have struck work.

## DISASTER TO GERMAN CONVOY.

The Hottentots have cut off a German convoy in South-West Africa, killing an officer and 10 troopers and wounding 4.

## BRITISH REVENUE INCREASING.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending 31st March, was £143,977,576,

being an increase of £607,172 and showing a surplus of £4,879,290.

## THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

London, April 3.

In most of the towns in Russia where the elections were not reduced to a fiasco the Constitutional Democrats had a succession of victories. They carried exclusively the Imperial residence towns of Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, Gatchina and Oranienbaum. The primary workmen's elections in Odessa were fixed for yesterday but all the sixty-six candidates were arrested because of their Liberal tendencies.

## THE NATAL AFFAIR.

Later.

The Natal natives, convicted of murder, have been executed by shooting.

## RUSSIAN LOAN.

The *Times* says that the issue of a Russian loan of fifty millions sterling is expected immediately after Easter. It is stated that Paris will take forty millions.

## BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The following correction has to be made on a previous telegram: "The surplus on the year's revenue is £3,491,000."

## THE KING AND QUEEN.

The Queen will join the King on the Royal yacht at Marseilles for the Mediterranean cruise.

## A NEW CHALLENGER.

Sir Thomas Lipton has commissioned a Glasgow designer to prepare plans for a new yacht to compete for the *America* Cup.

## OUTCOME OF THE CONFERENCE.

London, April 4.

The *Times* says that not a few Englishmen will hope that the Algeiras conference will further stimulate the policy of supplementing the Franco-Russian alliance and the Anglo-French *entente cordiale* by its natural complement, a cordial Anglo-Russian understanding.

## AMERICAN COAL STRIKE ENDS.

Later.

The employers of 100,000 bituminous coal miners in America have increased the wages of their men, thus relieving the situation.

## THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

The Italian delegates have been deputed by the Conference at Algeiras to go to Fez and explain the position to the Sultan, and obtain his adherence.

## THE DOUMA ELECTIONS.

Upwards of 50 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes in the general election held in St. Petersburg yesterday. The authorities refrained from all interference.

## THE FRENCH MINING DISASTER.

London, April 5.

The French Chamber of Deputies has debated the Courrières disaster. Several deputies vehemently accused the Company of negligence and responsibility for the fire. M. Barthou promised a full enquiry and said that if the company were proved responsible it would forfeit its rights.

## THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russia has submitted to the Powers its programme for the second peace conference to be opened at the Hague on the 10th of August.

## PRINCESS ENA.

Later.

King Edward has ordained that Princess Ena of Battenberg shall be styled Her Royal Highness.

## NATIVE RISING IN NATAL.

In Natal the rebels under a chief named Bamaanasta and his followers are cutting



the telegraph wires and have fired on a party of police and civilians beyond Greytown. It is reported that they pillaged two farms and seized arms and ammunition.

A battery of artillery and a company of infantry have gone to the scene.

(FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES.")

### MARQUIS ITO.

Seoul, March 29.

The Resident-General held a garden party at the military headquarters yesterday, in superb weather. The garden party was a grand success; the attendance was nearly a thousand, including the Korean Ministers, the foreign Consuls, missionaries, merchants, and leading Japanese residents.

Marquis Ito made a speech, in which he said he meant to devote his whole energies to the advancement of Korea, and he trusted his sincerity of purpose would meet with the recognition of the whole world. He concluded with an appeal for the cordial support of all lovers of peace, of whatever nationality they might be.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

### OUTCOME OF THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

London, April 2.

The Algeiras Conference has arrived at a complete agreement. A compromise has been effected in the best sense of the term. France is still predominant in Morocco. Germany has failed to undermine Anglo-French friendship. The Moors are disappointed at the lukewarmness of the German championship.

### ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

London, April 3.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that the Russo-British co-operation in the Morocco Conference has been welcomed as a further step forward in an ultimate understanding between these Powers on the Asiatic question.

### BRITISH TARS AND THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

London, April 4.

A movement has been inaugurated throughout the British Navy to raise funds to relieve the Japanese famine.

### THE DOUMA ELECTIONS.

A telegram from St. Petersburg indicates the rout of the Government party.

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 30th March.—Tacoma, Wash., 10th March, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Canada*, German steamer, 1,931, Franck, 29th March.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 21st March, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Calabria* (26), Italian cruiser, 3,800, Captain F. Moriondo, 29th March.—Manila, P.I.  
*Armand Behic*, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 30th March.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 29th March, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Fuerst Bismarck* (36), German cruiser, 10,700, Capt. Wilken, 30th March.—Hongkong.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 881, N. Nielsen, 30th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Vienna*, British steamer, 2,653, L. White, 30th Mar.,—Mojji and Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 30th March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Vandalin*, German steamer, 2,641, Hasse, 30th March.—New York via ports and Nagasaki, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Teenkai*, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 31st March.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 30th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Unballa*, British steamer, 3,426, C. Hugill, 31st Mar.,—Rangoon via Yokkaichi, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Senegambia*, German steamer, 2,657, Peter, 31st March.—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 30th March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 31st March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 31st March.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 31st March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suma*, Japanese steamer, 2,700, 1st April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 1st April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,906, J. De La Lande, 1st April.—Ujina, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 1st April.—Otaru via Yokkaichi, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Keemun*, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 2nd April.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 1st April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 2nd April.—Hongkong via ports, Kobe, 1st April, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Hosaki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 788, K. Higo, 2nd April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 3rd April.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Prometheus*, Norwegian steamer, 1,023, O. Kornclinsen, 3rd April.—Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Norge*, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 4th April.—Antwerp via ports, and Hongkong, 25th March, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,038, Izawa, 4th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 4th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamachi, 3rd April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 4th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 4th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 17th March, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Taiwan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 5th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Totomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,976, T. Tibballs, 5th April.—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 5th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Vincennes*, French barque, 1,739, V. Levaillant, 30th March.—Sydney, N.S.W., Ballast.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 30th March.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Trocas*, British tank steamer, 2,657, Wm. Kerr, 30th March.—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 30th Mar.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Diadem*, (16), British Flagship, 1,100, Capt. Herbert W. Savory, 30th March.—Hongkong.

*Prinz Regent Luitpold*, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 31st March.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 31st March.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 1st April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 1st April.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 1st April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 2nd March.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Lord Antrim*, British steamer, 1,954, A. Cordiner, 2nd April.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 2nd April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Canada*, German steamer, 1,931, Francke, 2nd April.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Unballa*, British steamer, 3,426, C. Hugill, 3rd April.—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Indrawadi*, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 3rd April.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

*Monarch*, British steamer, 4,776, J. Williams, 3rd April.—Vladivostok, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Motaffo*, British steamer, 3,420, Dorman, 3rd April.—Vladivostok, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 3rd April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Hosaki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 788, K. Higo, 3rd April.—Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 4th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Keemun*, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 4th April.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Teenkai*, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 4th April.—Cebu, Philippine Islands, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 4th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 4th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ringo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,870, F. I. Sommer, 4th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Maria Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,256, Pape, 4th April.—Mojji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

*Senegambia*, German steamer, 2,657, Peter, 5th April.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th April.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Yamachi, 5th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Suma*, Japanese cruiser, 2,700, 5th April.—Cruise (China ports).

*Akashi*, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 5th April.—Cruise (China ports).

### PASSENGERS.

#### ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. K. Atayama, Mr. A. L. Robinson, Mrs. L. L. Colver, Mr. L. L. Colver, Miss Mary Wright, Miss Marion Wright, Mrs. Edie, Mr. C. W. Babcock, Mr. H. R. Spencer, and Miss Elmer O. Ferrell, in cabin; 1 Japanese, in intermediate; 4 Japanese, in steerage. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. W. A. Mackay, Mr. W. A. Mackay, Rev. J. W. McCullum, Mrs. J. W. McCullum, Mr. Jos. McCullum, Mr. J. Collin McCullum, Master Howard McCullum, Miss Phillis McCullum, and Miss Ida McCullum, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Bertha Miller, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Paul Blake, Mr. P. B. Smith, Mrs. P. B. Smith, Miss C. H. Oder, Mr. J. H. Armitage, Mrs. J. H. Armitage, Mr. E. Hilf, Mrs. E. C. Culter, Mr. A. J. Chantry, Mr. C. E. Carr, Mr. J. H. French, Mr. A. Wilhelm, Mr. C. B. Mayo, Mr. R. W. Cabiness, Mr. H. Adams, Mr. F. H. Callusdan, Mrs. F. H. Callusdan, Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Miss E. M. Thomas, Mr. J. W. W. Brewster, Mr. C. E. McCabe, Mr. A. C. Mority, Mr. C. W. Case, Mrs. C. W. Case, Mr. C. W. Morley, Mr. W. L. Christy, Mr. A. S. Eldridge, Mrs. A. S. Eldridge, Mr. Westerly Eldridge, Mr. Eugene Eldridge, Mrs. M. B. Martin, Miss Lois Davis, Mr. M. Johnson, Mr. A. G. Foster, Mrs. M. L. Cunningham, Lieut. Com. J. R. Edie, Mr. R. E. Hass, Mr. F. T. Parlin, Mrs. F. T. Parlin, Miss G. Parlin, Mrs. I. D. Parlin, Mrs. I. D. Peters, Mrs. H. E. Nobel, Mr. A. H. Turner, Mrs. A. H. Turner, Miss Ruth Turner, Miss Maud H. Cornish, Mr. J. W. Hausserman, Mrs. J. W. Hausserman, Mrs. A. Winchell, and Mrs. H. V. Winchell, in cabin; Mr. Thos. Beech and wife, Mrs. A. Stewart, Miss Helen Stewart, Master Stewart, Mrs. Hillyard, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moore, in intermediate.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss A. M. Langton, Major Comfort, Mrs. Comfort, Mr. G. S. Yuell and servant, Mrs. Yuell and maid, Mr. N. McGill, Mr. S. Brown, Mrs. S. Brown, Miss E. McNear, Col. P. Robin, Mr. C. J. Baker, Mrs. A. S. Devlin, Miss Sallee, Mr. A. E. Carter, Mr. St. J. Sawson, Mrs. J. Lee Thompson, Mr. A. J. McGlew, Mr. A. G. Wassenich, Col. H. Burton, Mrs. H. Burton, Mr. W. J. Gray, Mr. C. J. Hare, Mr. G. A. Davey, Mrs. G. A. Davey, Miss E. P. Davey, Mr. J. Perchard, Mr. W. Hodert, Mr. S. F. Davies, Mr. M. S. Millet, Mrs. M. S. Millet, Miss E. Davey, Mr. A. L. Farwell, Mrs. H. Wilson, Miss W. A. Dyer, and Mr. W. E. Towson, in cabin; Mr. W. R. Foster, Mr. Chang Yuk Man, and Mr. Chan Kwok Shee, in steerage. For Honolulu:—

Mr. Hee Kwan, Mr. Kee Young, Mrs. Tam Shee, and Mr. Tom Shee, in steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. A. McKenzie, Mr. F. W. Dahlker, Mr. Hawps, Mr. J. Robb, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Dr. Wallace Taylor, Mr. A. A. Robb, Mrs. E. Gordon, Mr. E. L. Mouser, Mr. J. Blumenthal, Mr. H. E. Moon, Mr. J. M. Holmes, Mr. J. Newmister, and Mrs. Newmister, in cabin; Mr. Yee Chin Chung, Mr. J. W. Armfield, Mr. Young Jeon, Mr. Jung John, and Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and child, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. L. Bailey, Mr. Rene Halewyck, Lieut.-Col. G. Johojo, Miss Katydid Jones, Mr. Genslin R. B. Marsily, Mr. T. B. Monto, Mr. C. H. Strong, Mr. K. Tatsu, Mr. John Howard Taylor, Mrs. John Howard Taylor, Dr. E. R. Smith, Mr. J. M. Cockins, Mrs. J. M. Cockins, Mr. C. H. Hanchett, Mrs. C. H. Hanchett, Mrs. L. J. Hanchett, Mr. T. P. Randall, Mr. Wm. Salek, Mr. S. Salek, Miss Isabel Strong, Mrs. J. Livingstone Taylor, Mr. T. Whitmore, Waldegrave, Mrs. T. Whitmore, Waldegrave, Mr. W. W. Van Valzah, Miss Sarah Koffman, Miss Eleanor Koffman, Miss Margaret E. Paine, Mr. G. F. D. Paine, Mr. U. T. R. Lund, and Mrs. U. T. R. Lund, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. Henry R. Williams, Jr., in cabin. For Shanghai:—Dr. E. Haenisch, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. H. Cunningham, Mr. H. B. Dunbar, Mrs. R. Gettings, Mr. John S. Janeway, Mr. C. H. Lamb, Mr. Geo. E. Lorenz, Capt. G. F. Lyon, Mr. Chas. L. Raver, and Miss M. Roberts in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. Moncrieff, Major Home, Mr. H. C. De Lano, Capt. and Mrs. Whitaker and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler and 3 children, Miss Grundy, Mr. and Mrs. Cathorpe, Lady Alexander, Mrs. McPherson and maid, Mrs. and Miss Mitchell and maid, Mrs. J. Liddell and child, Mr. D. Willard Lyon, Miss Stone, Mrs. D. Crowe, Miss V. Atkinson, Mr. W. Sand, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. F. E. Bato, Mrs. J. Adamson and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett, in cabin; 2, in intermediate; 4, in steerage. For Vancouver:—Mr. A. Johnstone, Mrs. Charlton, infant and maid, Mr. J. W. Forrest, Mr. W. Bastian, Capt. and Mrs. Geoghegan, Mr. E. G. Veitch, Mr. W. Ingils, Mr. J. M. G. Taylor, Mr. C. Prior, Com. Wm. Harbord, Mr. A. B. Reuse, Mrs. R. E. Valentine, Col. D. J. Baker, Lieut. J. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Bushey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. J. Van Leeuwen, Mr. S. T. Noyes, Mr. A. H. Tyack, Mr. G. W. Steele, Mr. W. J. Tyack, Mr. A. F. Vorwerk, Mr. L. Wilgard, Mr. F. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. MacEwen, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Major and Mrs. G. Soady, Mr. V. Meyer, Mr. T. Cochrane, Mr. E. Backhouse, Mr. Lindall, Mr. F. Ringer, Mr. T. A. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, and Miss W. Wilson, in cabin; 16, in intermediate; 375, in steerage.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M.	Korea 1	Su. April 8
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons 2	Th. April 12
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. April 12
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Su. April 15
America	O. & O.	Coptic 3	Tu. April 17
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Th. April 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. April 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. April 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	En. of Japan	M. April 23
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	W. April 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	En. of India	Th. April 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Th. April 26
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. May 1

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 22nd ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 31st ult.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R.	En. of China	F. April 6
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. April 7
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa. April 7
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. April 7
Portland	P. & A.	Nicomedia	M. April 9
Europe	P. & O.	Socotra	Tu. April 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Tu. April 10
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	W. April 11
Hongkong	P. & A.	Arabia	W. April 11
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Mar 14
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. April 14
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	M. April 16
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	W. April 18
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. April 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Th. April 19
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. April 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. April 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. April 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	En. of Japan	M. April 23
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Th. April 26
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. April 28

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 6.

In Yarns and Shirtings there is nothing to report; in Fancy Cottons and Woollens no enquiry for forward business and deliveries are poor save for spring suitings now arriving.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.16  
 {50 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.20 to 0.40

Grey Shirting—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
 Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italian and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... 0.50 to 0.65  
 Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 21 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victorial Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 4.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 375.00 to 385.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00

Indian Branch... 28.50 to 29.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

Enquiries are few though stocks are moving freely.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square... 4.20 to 4.40

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (¾ to 1½")... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 1.75

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.60 to 7.20

Tin Plates, golbs. L.C.M... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 "Recler" ... 2.30

## KEROSENE.

The market is steady.

American... \$3.21 to 3.41

Russian... 3.32

Langkat... 2.32

## SUGAR.

Prices have had an upward tendency though the market is generally quiet. At the auction of the Tokyo Refinery on March 26 4900 bags were sold at an advance of 29 sen per bag. By the revised Import Tariff the duty on lower grades up to No 14 D. S. in colour will be increased from 12.3 sen to 72.3 sen per 100 kin. The increase comes into force on Oct. 1st.

Brown Takao... 7.70 to 8.10

Brown Manila... 8.70 to 9.70

Brown China... 7.40 to 12.00

White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60

White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

The market is quiet owing to small demand.

Java, Medium to best... Nom. 250.00 to 300.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... Nom. 180.00 to 200.00

Madras (Aurpoh), Medium to best Nom 130.00 to 160.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The market has again revived and prices have shown a slight upward tendency. The business has been chiefly for Europe, but the reduced stocks (only about 2,500 bales) retard business. There are neither Kakedas nor Re-reels in the market, and spring reelings come in slowly.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... 1,120 to 1,130

Filatures—Extra, Fine... 1,060 to 1,070

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1,060 to 1,070

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... 1,040 to 1,050

Common—Coarse... 1,040 to 1,050

Re-reels—Extra... 1,040 to 1,050

Re-reels—No. 1... 1,040 to 1,050

Re-reels—No. 1½... 1,040 to 1,050

Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... 1,040 to 1,050

Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... 1,040 to 1,050

Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½... 1,040 to 1,050

Kakedas—No. 2... 1,040 to 1,050

Kakedas—No. 2½... 1,040 to 1,050

## WASTE SILK.

Moderate transactions have taken place in lower Kibizo grades.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... 110 to 120

Noshi—Filatures, Good... 100 to 105

Noshi—Oshiu, Best... 40 to 60

Noshi—Oshiu, Good... 40 to 60

Noshi—Oshiu, Medium... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... 40 to 60

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Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium... 40 to 60

Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... 40 to 60

## HABUTAYE.

There has been no notable change throughout the week.

## KAWAMATA.

Inches. 3½ me. 4 me. 4½ me.

19½ 10.40 11.40 12.30

22½ 11.50 12.40 13.50

27 13.20 14.60 15.70

36 17.30 19.00 20.80

## FINE-LEAVES MARK.

Inches. 6 me. 6½ me. 7 me. 7½ me. 8 me.

22½ 9.10 8.90 8.90 8.90 8.90

27 9.00 8.75 8.80 8.80 8.80

36 8.60 8.70 8.70 8.70 8.70

## GOLD MARK.

Inches. 4½ me. 5 me. 5½ me. 6 me.

19½ 10.30 10.00 9.60 9.40

22½ 9.80 9.40 9.30 9.00

27 9.50 9.40 9.35 9.00

36 9.40 9.30 9.20 8.60

## RICE.

# WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,  
Scaly Eruptions with  
Loss of Hair.

## Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 77-78, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 1 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER, DANG AND CHAM, Cosm., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

# BOVRIL

gives you  
Strength.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (1 to 233, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR,"—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., April 5th, the "KEEMUN,"—Butterfield & Swire.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, April 7th, at 7 a.m., the "ARMAND BEHIC,"—M.M. S.S. Co.  
For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, April 7th, at Noon, the "KUMANO MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about April 8th, the "FILIPPO ARTELLI,"—Heller Bros.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., April 9th, the "NICOMEDIA,"—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, April 10th, at Daylight, the "KINTUCK,"—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about April 10th, the "KOREA,"—P. M. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治三十五年三月廿四日  
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1906.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE death is announced of Mr. Sudzuki Shogei, a prominent politician.

THE net profits of the Tobacco Monopoly office for 1905 amounted to yen 33,284,105.

AN official telegram says that five dead rats infected with plague have been found at Nagasaki.

THE Crown Prince returned to Tokyo on April 13th arriving at Shimbashi by the 4:35 p.m. train.

PRINCES Michi, Atsu and Mitsu, sons of the Crown Prince, returned to Tokyo on April 8th from Numadzu.

COLONELS H. Yuchi, Y. Okuyama, T. Moriyama, and S. Hagiwara have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

A TELEGRAM received on April 8th at the Foreign Office says that some cases of small pox have been found on board the steamer *Tartar* at

Vancouver. The ship left there on April 4th for Yokohama. The *Tartar* is due on April 21st at Yokohama.

FIRE broke out on April 3rd in the district of Hida, Oita prefecture, destroying 190 houses. One person was killed.

BARONS Kiyoura and Sone, formerly Ministers of State under Count Katsura, will shortly be appointed Privy Councillors.

AN official telegram says that on April 9th, two cases of plague were reported at Taroku, 16 at Kagi, and 1 at Hozan in Formosa.

A telegram to the *S.-C. Morning Post* says that Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, has died suddenly at home.

FIRE broke out on the morning of April 7th in the district of Watari, near Sendai, destroying 115 buildings. Two persons were killed.

MR. Jacob Schiff the American banker, now in Tokyo, has donated yen 7,500 to charitable enterprises in Tokyo, through Baron Shibusawa.

THE Russian Government has appointed M. Guillaume Trautschold, Consul at Hakodate. He was interpreter of the Russian Legation before the war.

ON April 7th, fire broke out in the well-known tea-house Hirano-ya on Maru-yama, Kyoto, destroying the building with four other houses adjoining.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Osumi Maru* was launched at the Osaka Iron Foundry, on April 9th and the destroyer *Asatsuyu* was launched on April 11th.

DURING March the output of hubutae at Kanazawa was 69,820 pieces. The figures show an increase of 21,141 pieces over that of the previous month.

PRINCE Ferdinand has presented a thousand yen to the Nippon Red Cross Society. On April 11th, the Society presented its Order of Merit to His Royal Highness.

PROFESSOR N. Ariga, of the Imperial University, has been ordered to be present at the International Red Cross Conference which will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in June this year.

REAR-Admiral Bruising, Commander of the German squadron in the Far East, who recently arrived at Yokohama by the *Fuerst Bismark*, was received in audience at 10:30 a.m. on April 9th by the Emperor.

THROUGH negligence on the part of a pointsman a train on the Sangu Railway was derailed at 3:40 a.m. on April 3rd at the Suji-Mukaibashi station. A building was destroyed and nine passengers were slightly injured.

It is reported by the *Daily Vostok* that on March 21st two Japanese of the crew of a Japanese steamer were arrested by the Russians at Vladivostok. It is said they are charged with having plans of the fortress in their possession.

YAMADA Kitaro was arrested by the Metropolitan Police on the 10th inst. and charged with theft. It is stated that he effected an entrance into the premises of Lieutenant F. Mable, Naval Attaché to the U. S. Legation in Tokyo, on the

16th ult., and made off with thirty-four pieces of silverware valued at yen 1,200. He has confessed to selling the articles for eight yen.

THE Zaizan Fire Insurance Co., Sakamoto-cho, Tokyo, has been suspended in accordance with Art. 11 of the Insurance Law from the issuance of further policies. The Article in question refers to incorrect book-keeping.

AT the 8:39 a.m. on Sunday, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was two minutes and twenty-five seconds. A second shock was felt at 2:48 p.m. Some feeble shocks were felt later in the week.

A MAN named H. Komura has been arrested in Kyoto on a charge of having counterfeited 5-yen notes of the First Bank and circulated them in Korea. According to the *Asahi*, he exported to that country notes amounting to yen 410,000.

A GIRU telegram says that C. Matsuda, a pupil of the Takahashi Primary School in the district of Gunjo, murdered a villager and stole thirty yen. This audacious schoolboy was arrested on April 9th and removed to the Tochigi District Court.

AT 11:05 p.m. on April 11th, fire broke out in the dwelling of a small merchant, H. Yanagita, No. 1,107 Negishi, Yokohama. The flames were put out before they could spread to the adjoining buildings and the damage was not severe. A lighted *hibachi* was the cause.

PRINCE Ferdinand landed from the *Calabria* at 9:50 a.m. on the April 12th and left for Tokyo by the 10:10 a.m. train. On arrival at Shimbashi, he proceeded at once to Ueyo in a carriage sent from the Palace. As already reported, the Prince left for Nikko by the 12:20 p.m. train.

M. HARMAND, French Minister, will leave Tokyo about April 20th for home. His successor who is now at Berne, Switzerland, will leave there at the beginning of May for Japan. Baron d'Anethan, Belgian Minister, will start from Tokyo about the middle of May for home on leave.

AT 7:50 p.m. on April 7th, Nos. 2 and 14 carriages on the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Railway collided at the village of Namamugi near Kanagawa, the result being that both carriages were much damaged and one person was killed. Two were severely and many others slightly injured.

A SAD accident is reported by the Governor of Nagano prefecture. At 4:30 p.m. on April 8th, the second floor of the Otani School, in the district of North Adzumi, collapsed while the local branch of the Ladies Patriotic Society was holding a meeting. Forty-eight ladies were more or less seriously injured.

A NAGOYA telegram to the *Fiji* says that Mr. M. Sofue and four other Councillors of the Prefectural Assembly were arrested on April 5th and their dwellings were searched. The charge is reported to be that they received bribes from villagers who had presented to the local government a petition as to the re-organization of the rural divisions.

AT 3 p.m. on April 9th, at Kanagawa, J. Sudzuki (27) a fish dealer, had a slight dispute with Y. Noda (41) a fisherman, in the course of which the former became excited and assaulted the latter with a knife, inflicting a fatal wound in his breast. The murderer gave himself up to the Kanagawa Police Station. The men were intoxicated when the quarrel took place.

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

A few days ago the public was informed that Russia was not taking any steps to remove her troops from northern Manchuria, and that the new Commander-in-chief in Manchuria harboured aggressive designs of the most pronounced character. Then came news contradicting all this, and explaining that Russia's apparent tardiness of evacuation was due solely to the state of the railway. Nevertheless the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, the *Yorozu Choho*, the *Nippon* and the *Niroku* take the former version of Russia's procedure as the text for articles which are almost of an inflammatory character. These journals make no secret of their belief in the crookedness of Russia's intentions, and their indignation is sharpened by the intelligence that England and Germany have been pressing Japan to open such parts of Manchuria as she has evacuated, and that the Tsar's Government are preparing to arraign Japan's conduct of the war before the Hague Tribunal. It is not necessary to remind our readers that the four journals mentioned above do not represent the moderate or pacific section of the Japanese Fourth Estate. But we may remind our contemporaries that the explanation of Russia's delay stands valid until it is contradicted; that the opening of Manchuria is a matter of political expedience not less than of commercial facility, and that the latest telegrams do not confirm the original reports of Russia's intentions with regard to the Hague Tribunal. There is not the faintest reason to imagine that Russia entertains any design of embroiling herself again with Japan in the near future at all events, or of following a programme which would make her an object of suspicious enmity in Chinese eyes. Russia has to get healed of her wounds and the process can not be momentary. She may be trusted in the meanwhile to cultivate friendly relations and to abstain from any openly aggressive policy in East Asia. We suggest to the papers enumerated above that no interests can be furthered by such vehement articles as they have just published.

According to telegrams from San Francisco Baron Rosen has handed to Secretary Root a list of charges against Japan which Russia intends to present at the next Hague Conference. The first of them relates to the attacks at Chemulpo and Port Arthur prior to a declaration of war. This subject has been already threshed out by experts, and it has been clearly shown that Japan's action was in accordance with the practice of nations. Possibly the Hague tribunal, in its anxiety to bring the usages of war into closer accord with the expanding principles of civilization, may express an opinion in favour of more formal procedure hereafter, but it can hardly condemn Japan in the face of the precedents already existing. The *Asahi's* correspondent telegraphs that the United States Government endorses Russia's protest. We take that to signify that the United States Government would gladly welcome the recognised establishment of a doctrine that no nation is free to fire a shot in anger until after it has given public notice of its intention to disturb the peace. The universal recognition of such a doctrine would materially help to preserve tranquillity, and from that point of view it would have Washington's support, but the law could not be made retrospective. It is notable, however, that if the Hague Tribunal were induced to endorse such a doctrine, we should in reality be returning to the

practice of the middle ages when cartels of defiance and heralds were the order of the day.

Other points which Russia intends, it is said, to bring forward are the bombardment of towns, the laying of floating mines, the use of converted cruisers and the rights of neutrals. Japan, on her side, will have a great many questions to raise, and the conference may thus prove of the highest interest, as it will be called on to amend the rules of war in accordance with the most modern procedure.

San Francisco telegraphs somewhat sensationally about the relations between China and Russia. Peking is said to be much perturbed by Russia's extreme tardiness in withdrawing her troops from Manchuria, and the Russian forces—now under the orders of Grodtkoff who continues to be credited with aggressive designs—are reported to be ill-treating the Chinese inhabitants to an almost unendurable degree. A rupture between the two countries is represented as imminent. But this news must be accepted with extreme reserve. A year remains of the conventional period during which Russia is pledged to withdraw her army, and it is to Japan that she has directly given the pledge. It would be altogether premature to question her good faith at this stage, nor would China be the Power to take the lead in questioning it. One of our Tokyo contemporaries expresses the opinion that Russia is merely preparing a preface to the negotiations which she has now resumed in Peking, the negotiations arising out of the Portsmouth Treaty. She, wishing, in vulgar parlance, to have her knife in China while the conference is going on because a turn of the weapon will have the effect of making her *vis-à-vis* amenable. That would be clever, if somewhat unscrupulous, but we strongly suspect that Russia's present position in Manchuria is the result mainly of circumstances over which she has not full control. She may utilize the position for the purposes of the negotiations, but we doubt whether she deliberately created it for the purpose.

Some of our Tokyo contemporaries take the trouble to explain that the Russians are within their rights when they refuse to allow Japanese subjects to penetrate within their lines in northern Manchuria. That, of course is self-evident. So long as the Russians are in military occupation of the country—as they will be for 12 months to come—they are justified in closing the door to the ingress of all aliens. But the point is discrimination. According to the telegrams published in Tokyo, the Japanese are the only nationals excluded, and if that be true there is reason to express discontent though there may not be any ground for formal protest.

We have heard much of the Changchun-Kirin road lately. It is now stated that Russia informed Peking that the Chinese had sent men and materials and were engaged constructing the line. But this is strenuously denied by Chinese officialdom, and the telegram confirms the denial by recounting that a previous application from the Governor of Kirin for permission to raise capital for building the line had been refused by Peking, and it is out of the question that the money can have been obtained subsequently.

We do not in any case appreciate the grounds for a Russian representation to Pek-

ing on this subject. Russia has no longer any rights with regard to the Changchun-Kirin road. If she ever had any such rights, she surrendered them by treaty to Japan, and that she should enter any protest now against the Chinese building the line on their own account, seems to us about as reasonable as though she should object to a road in the interior of the Eighteen Provinces. We suspect the whole story to be a *canard*.

The Changchun-Kirin line continues to be a source of rumour and uneasiness. Lately, as will be remembered, the *Asahi Shinbun* described at some length an arrangement said to be based on a diplomatic note accompanying the Peking Treaty, namely, that the line was to be built with Chinese and Japanese capital in equal portions and was to be jointly owned for 28 years, at the expiration of which period China should be free to buy out Japan. But a Peking telegraphic despatch to the same journal now alleges that a deputation of Chinese merchants from Kirin reached Peking on the 6th instant, carrying an application in the sense that they should be allowed to construct the road. Peking is reported to have consented and to have guaranteed a sum of 800,000 taels. The *Asahi's* correspondent denounces this as a flagrant violation of the conventional arrangements between China and Japan, but our readers will probably be disposed to scrutinize the story very closely. There is no fear, we take it, that China will deliberately violate any agreement made with Japan, and it may very well be that the application of the Kirin merchants, assuming it to have been made at all, was in conformity with the alleged arrangement which reserves one half of the capital for China. We ourselves do not know certainly that any such arrangement exists conventionally; we are merely discussing the *Asahi's* intelligence.

## PRINCE FERDINAND.

On the evening of the 5th Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima gave a ball at their Tokyo residence in honour of His Highness Prince Ferdinand. Nearly all the elite of the capital and many high officers of the Army and Navy were present. Dancing was kept up until supper which was served at a little after eleven o'clock.

His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand at 9 a.m. on April 7th paid a visit to the Nippon Red Cross Society. He presented a thousand *yen* to the Society and a quantity of cigarettes to the officers and men who are still under treatment for injuries sustained in the war. At 1.50 p.m., the same day, His Highness left the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace and at 2.13 p.m., departed from Shimbashi, by special train. He arrived at Yokohama at 3.08 p.m. and proceeded at once on board the *Calabria*, being escorted by the Imperial Reception Committee—Capt. Murakami, of the Navy, and Mr. Fukuda of the Board of Ceremonies,—the Italian Minister, and his staff.

Governor Sufu gave a luncheon party at noon on April 9th, at his official residence in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand. Count Mariondo, Commander of the *Calabria*, and other officers, Count G. C. Vinci-Gigliucci, Italian Minister, and many high officials of the local government were present.

The Italian Prince presented three hundred *yen* to the Tokyo City Office for the relief of poor people in the city.

## CHINA.

Saturday, April 7.

It is stated that the Japanese Authorities have resolved to lose no time in opening to general trade the portions of Manchuria that have been evacuated. Apparently some pressure has been brought on Japan by foreign Powers—rumour specially indicates Germany—in connexion with this matter, but the Tokyo Government has been determined from the first to lose no time in giving effect to the policy which constituted one of the objects of the war. Some arrangements are of course necessary, however, and since China is concerned in them it can not be predicted that they will be very expeditious. It will be curious to see whether the privilege of access will be extended indiscriminately to Russians. Probably it will, and then we shall see the spectacle of Japanese subjects rigorously excluded from all parts of Manchuria which are in Russian tenure, and Russians freely admitted to all parts of Manchuria where the Japanese hold sway. Of course it will be understood that in speaking of the opening of the country we allude only to the parts indicated by treaty for that purpose.

Governor-General Chiao having reported strongly to the Chinese Throne with regard to the great care taken of the Tsing Tombs at Mukden by the Japanese during their year of occupation, the Court at Peking has conveyed to Japan a formal expression of its thanks. When the Japanese official history of the Manchurian war is published, we shall probably hear some interesting details of the fight in the vicinity of these mausolea. The cover they afforded and the necessity of not training heavy artillery on them converted them into one of the most invulnerable strongholds the Russians held during the war.

Monday, April 9.

There appears to be some disturbance at Harbin. The first indication of it conveyed to outsiders was that a force consisting of 3 battalions of infantry followed by a quantity of ammunition, was despatched from Vladivostok on the 2nd instant. This was succeeded by news that 14 or 15 Chinese had been wounded, and on the 3rd a number of Chinese refugees arrived at Vladivostok. It is impossible not to contrast the quiet and orderly withdrawal of the Japanese forces with these constant commotions which mark the sojourn of the Russian troops in Manchuria.

Telegrams published in Tokyo state that the conference about this complication has proved a failure, and that it is to be transferred to Peking, whither the representatives of the Powers concerned are now preparing to proceed. The Chinese produce evidence impugning the conduct of the Roman-Catholic fathers and converts, but the French negotiators refuse to admit its validity. The transfer to Peking means that an amicable exit will be found, as indeed might always have been predicted, but it means also that no settlement can be expected for some time.

Tuesday, April 10.

The Russians have expressed their readiness to hand over on the 21st instant and subsequent days the Changtu-Changchun section of the East-China Railway. It is understood to be a railway in name only, the principal bridges have been demolished, the rails have been torn up and the road-bed is more or less destroyed. Still, such as it is the ceremony of handing it over and

receiving it will be performed with all due gravity.

The *Asahi* has telegrams to the effect that the Russo-Chinese negotiations have been re-opened. Russia has agreed to restore the mines seized by her during the campaign provided that the Chinese Government confirms a part of the concessions granted to her by the former Governor-General of Mukden. She declares her inability to hasten the time of withdrawing her forces, but she pledges herself that the process shall be concluded within the period defined in the Portsmouth Treaty, namely, 28 months.

The present Governor-General of Mukden seems to be a man of petty complaints. He informed Peking, some time ago, that the Japanese troops were putting copper belts round some of the trees at Mukden, and he has now represented that they are erecting poles and conducting surveys near Wiju. Such charges seem almost frivolous, and are scarcely worth diplomatic intervention.

Thursday, April 12.

Although some differences are observable in the various accounts, it seems tolerably certain that some places in southern Manchuria are to be speedily opened to foreign trade. There are strenuous denials that the United States and England have pressed Japan to hasten this procedure or that Germany used almost menacing language to bring about the same result. None of these Powers has interfered at all, and indeed the rumour was always incredible so far as England and the United States are concerned, for these countries know well that Japan's policy is to open Manchuria as speedily as possible and that it was to assert that policy that she went to war. At first when the news reached Japan that trade centres in southern Manchuria were likely to be quickly opened, the lesser journals of Tokyo exhibited some disposition to object, on the ground that until Russia had fully withdrawn from northern Manchuria, Japan ought not to be expected to carry out a treaty which concerns the northern regions as well as the southern. But when that objection is analysed it is found to rest wholly on the hypothesis of renewed Russian aggression in Manchuria, and obviously one of the most effectual steps to avert such a contingency would be this very measure of opening the southern portions. Thus we hear nothing more of these ill-considered objections, and journals like the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Koku-min* are frankly pleased at the consummation of a programme which won for Japan the sympathy of the nations. It remains uncertain, however, what are the exact places to be opened. Some accounts speak confidently of Mukden, Antung and Tatungkan (near the mouths of the Yalu), while other speak of Mukden, Antung and two additional marts.

Friday, April 13.

We mentioned in a previous issue that the Chinese Government had expressed, through its Tokyo Representative, Mr. Yang, profound thanks to Japan for the care taken of the Imperial Tombs at Mukden during the period that they were under Japanese military guardianship. The text of the message of thanks is now published. It is an autograph letter from the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Japan, and it contains a very emphatic declaration of gratitude and a high appreciation of the remarkable discipline of the Japanese troops, as evinced by their care of these revered mausolea. The Emperor

of Japan, in a brief but graciously worded letter, replied to this expression of thanks.

It is alleged—*Asahi* telegrams—that the French Representative in Peking, having concluded by the evidence and from careful examination, that the death of the Nanchang Chi-hsien was due to suicide and that no murderous violence of any kind was offered to him, has definitely formulated demands for the dismissal of various officials and the condign punishment of a number of literati. The Peking Government, however, has rejected these demands. It seems strange that such a difference of opinion should continue to exist concerning the manner of a high official's death. If the Chi-hsien was killed, as the Chinese assert, the bare fact ought not to be difficult to ascertain.

It is reported from Nanking that Viceroy Chou Fu, of that city, is drawing up a memorial for presentation to the Throne asking for the promulgation of an Imperial Edict abolishing the custom of buying and selling children as slaves or for other questionable purposes.

The Waiwupu has arranged with Mr. Pokotiloff for an increase of the duty on tea passing through the Kiachta customs, to conform with the general increase of duty as arranged in the Mackay Treaty.

The Waiwupu is still hoping to secure the retrocession of Weihaiwai.

The report of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, for the year ended the 28th of February last, shows a divisible balance of \$30,220. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent on the paid-up capital of \$50,000, and carry forward \$1,220.

The report for 1905 of Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd., hairdressers of Hongkong, whose paid-up capital is \$12,000, shows a divisible balance of \$5,973. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 30 per cent, write off \$276 from furniture, place \$1,000 to reserve, and carry forward the balance, \$1,097.

Prince Palata, Hereditary Chief Prince of the Turgut of Mongols, better known outside the western limits of the Great Wall as Prince of Ili, Outer Mongolia, who has obtained the Imperial sanction to travel abroad, is expected to leave Peking about the middle of April next. Prince Palata of Ili, according to a correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, has already ordered the numerous retainers and bodyguardsmen who accompanied him to Peking to return to their homes in Ili, keeping only one of the latter, named Tanpa, to wait upon him in his travels. The Prince will first visit Japan and then the United States, where he will make a special study of the economy of the ranches and vast grazing lands and the wheatgrowing regions of the States and territories in the West and middle-West. When he was received in audience the other day their Majesties congratulated the Prince on his desire to see the world, and hoped that other Mongol chiefs and princes would follow his example also.

It is doubtful, says the United States Consul at Amoy, if there is another people on earth as good judges of value as the Chinese. Their average possession of worldly goods is so small that what they do have they know all about. The margin between their expenses is so small, where there is any at all, that every expenditure is watched with the utmost care. They are a thoroughly clothed people, even in the southern provinces, and clothing is even more of social necessity with them than it is with other nations professing to be further advanced in civilisation. It goes without saying, that anything affects them directly and at once. Practically the basis of all their clothing is cotton, or, in the case of the well-to-do, a measure of silk.

In an interview published in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, General Chang Cheng, Chinese Minister to Berlin, expressed himself with much frankness and decision on the subject of the future of China.



Recent political and military events, he said, had taught the lesson that thorough-going reform in every department was a vital question for the Chinese Empire. It would be necessary to begin with the army and navy in order to be able to withstand the pressure of too zealous friends and to order Chinese affairs in accordance with Chinese wishes and needs. Then if Chinese integrity were at stake and it were necessary to repel unsolicited advice the world would find as much to surprise them in China as they had found in Japan. Their soldiers were excellent military material, and if equipped with modern weapons could not possibly be conquered. The national party, he added, demanded China for the Chinese and were as little in favour of the Japonization as of the Anglicization or the Russification of their country.

One of the first steps towards reform in the Chinese judicature, according to the *N.-C. Daily News*, will be the establishment of a Judicial Court attached to each prefectural or district city to try civil and criminal cases; these Courts to be presided over by men who have undergone special courses in modern law. These Courts will be independent of the control of the prefect, sub-prefect, or district magistrate, as the case may be, of the city in question, who in former times, and for that matter even now, try all civil and criminal cases within their several jurisdictions, and act as they think best as to methods of obtaining evidence and the like. With the proposed new judicial Courts it will be different; for each judge or presiding magistrate must be guided by the laws now being revised at Peking by Wu Ting-fang and Shen Chia-pên.

At the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited, to be held on April 18th, the Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend to shareholders of 20 per cent., \$12 per share out of the balance at credit of 1904 account, also a special dividend of 5 per cent., \$3 per share out of interest account for 1905, and the transfer of \$50,000 to credit of reserve fund, bringing the fund up to \$800,000.

The report for 1905 of the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., whose paid-up capital is \$700,000, shows a loss on working of \$26,692, the debit balance carried forward being increased from \$85,988 to \$132,588.

Lady Piggott organised a concert at Government House, Hongkong, on the 27th ult. which was largely attended, and her Japanese Famine Relief Fund was brought up to \$3,300.

The *N.-C. Daily News* learns that the Consular Reorganisation Bill has passed the U. S. Congress; and that Mr. F. D. Cheshire has been offered and has accepted the post of Inspector-General of Consulates in the Far East, with the permanent rank of Consul-General.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* says: A very pleasant evening was spent on board H. M. S. *King Alfred* on 23rd March, when the officers of that ship entertained the officers of the Japan Training Squadron to dinner. The toasts of the King and the Emperor of Japan having been honoured, Commander Consett, in proposing the toast of the guests, said—Gentlemen,—In rising to propose the toast of "Our Guests" I hope you will allow me to say a few words on this, to us, eventful occasion. Very few officers here present have had the honour and pleasure of meeting before any of our brother officers in the Japanese Navy, but we have all read and followed with the keenest interest the accounts of their glorious deeds, which are second to none in the world's history. It was not without emotion that we watched the Japanese Squadron entering this harbour for the first time since the war. It is part of a fleet which has just proved itself magnificent in its efficiency and valour under all conditions. Gentlemen, it is always a pleasure to meet one's friends, but when our friends are heroes as well as our allies, the occasion is indeed to us memorable. We drink to the health of our honoured guests and the glorious Japanese Navy.

### THE "IKOMA."

On April 9th the first class armoured cruiser *Ikoma* was launched at Kure. She was laid down on the 26th of March, 1905, and thus her construction has occupied a little more than a year. Her displacement is 14,650 tons—thus being 900 tons more than that of the *Tsukuba*, which was launched on the 26th of February last; her length over all is 470 feet, her beam 75 feet, and her draught 26 feet. Further particulars are not given, being withheld by the Naval Department. The Prince Imperial proceeded to Kure for the launch. Admirals Togo, Kamimura, Saito, Yamamoto and other distinguished officers also attended. Admiral Saito, Minister of State for the Navy, read the document naming the ship and then handed it to Vice-Admiral Yamamoto, Port Admiral at Kure, who immediately issued orders for the launch. The Director of the Dockyard, Mr. Kita Kogo, cut the rope and the great vessel glided smoothly down the ways amid deafening cheers from the crews of all the ships in port and from the crowd of spectators on shore. It would be very interesting to know how these cruisers, the *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma*, compare in costliness with similar ships built in England, but we are not likely to obtain any accurate intelligence on that point, for some time at any rate. It is not to be supposed that Japan can yet build as cheaply as England. Nevertheless she is undoubtedly wise in striking out on her own account even though the effort be expensive, for she can never be really strong until she is entirely self-supplying in all matters essential to the conduct of war. The recent struggle gave prominence to her weak point, namely, her incapacity to make good the losses in her Navy. Had Russia been stronger at sea, had she been able to send out a powerful squadron in the third year of the war, Japan's position would have been greatly compromised. But before Japan has to draw the sword again—a contingency which we trust may be infinitely distant—she will have dockyards and steel factories capable of supplementing any losses her squadron may suffer in fight.

It is stated that the *Ikoma* has points of superiority to the *Tsukuba*, the experience gained in building the latter having been utilized in the construction of the former. The *Kokumin* notes that the great source of uneasiness in connexion with the building of these vessels was want of practice in rivetting the plates, but that defect has now been completely overcome. The *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma* are both without rams and in many other respects they display the best teaching of modern naval experience. They rank almost with the battle-ship *Mikasa* as fighting machines, for although not so heavily armoured as the battle-ship their greater speed constitutes a compensation. One lesson which seems to have been clearly taught by the war is that the fate of naval battles is decided solely by the principal squadrons, the second-class and third-class cruisers being suited solely for subordinate duties. It will therefore be a prime object of States to build powerful vessels. Admiral Makaroff's creed, which had for principal article the use of small, swift cruisers like the *Novik*, may be said to have gone under with that gallant officer when the *Petropavlovsk* sank. It has to be noted that the *Ikoma* is wholly a product of Japanese industry. From her armour-plates to her armament everything has been con-

structed in this country. The *Hochi Shim-bun* says that she shows the special results of Japanese experience in the distribution of her armour, in the increased protection furnished for her gunners, in the distribution of her armament and in the shape of the vessel, but it must be confessed that a little more explicitness would be very welcome.

Immediately after the launch of the *Ikoma*, steps were taken for laying down in her place the *Ibuki*, another armoured cruiser of 14,600 tons. The berth of the *Tsukuba* during her building is now occupied by the battle-ship *Aki*.

We may mention that of the 28 destroyers which form a part of the present naval programme and which will bring the total number of Japanese destroyers to 47, the *Asatsuyu* is to be launched at Kobe on the 11th instant, and the *Asagiri*, building at the same place, is nearly finished.

### MARQUIS ITO.

At a party given by the Japanese residents of Seoul on the 8th instant in honour of the Resident-General, Marquis Ito said that there had been anxiety in Japan as to the reception he would receive from the Emperor of Korea on assuming office and as to the attitude of Korean officialdom and the Korean nation. So solicitous had His Majesty the Mikado been on this subject that he had sent Captain Inouye, of the Chamberlain's Department, to observe the course of events in Korea and to carry a report to Japan. The Marquis was happy to say that on his arrival the Emperor of Korea had expressed to him the hope that the administration of Korea would be reformed through his exertions, and the Ministers of the Crown had assured him that as this was an opportunity unique in a thousand years they would also make every effort to secure the object in view. These facts were very welcome, and Captain Inouye had happily been able to carry to Japan a favourable account of the situation. If hereafter the interests of the two empires were promoted and their friendship strengthened by his (the Marquis) exertions, he should feel that the trust reposed in him had been justified. He trusted that if he, on his side, spared no pains to attain these ends, his nationals in Korea would co-operate with him heartily for the credit of Japan.

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, according to a telegraphic despatch to *Jiji Shimpô*, has applied to the Wai-wu-pu for the opening of Mukden and Antung to foreign trade during the course of next month. His Excellency Na Tung consented, so far as he was himself concerned, but said that he should consult Prince Ching and thereafter give a definite reply. It was thought that this reply would not be made until after the return of Mr. Uchida from Hankow.

The above application is said to have been made by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires on the 7th instant. A later message, dated April 9th, and published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, says that the Wai-wu-pu has instructed Viceroy Yuan and Governor-General Chiao (of Mukden) that in consequence of applications received from the Governments of Japan and the United States, Mukden and Antung must be opened within the course of the Chinese fourth month (May).

Mukden is now within two days' journey of Antung by the Japanese military line.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

It has been finally decided that General Baron Kodama shall be appointed Chief of the Head Quarter Staff, *vice* Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, who retires. This involves Baron Kodama's resignation of the post of Governor General of Formosa, in which position he is to be succeeded by General Viscount Sakuma, now Commander-in-chief of the Tokyo District. The nation will welcome Baron Kodama's elevation to the head of the Staff, but it will not be without regret that the distinguished officer resigns his Governor-generalship of Formosa, where he has done such fine work and shown such real interest in the difficult task. Nothing is yet confidently predicted as to General Sakuma's successor but one of three Manchurian heroes is spoken of, namely, Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nogi. General Viscount Sakuma did not hold a command in the war with Russia. He made his fame when he led the Japanese forces to the attack of Wei-hai-wei, eleven years ago. The expectation is that Major-General Fukushima will be the Vice-Chief of Staff under Baron Kodama, and that Dr. Goto will remain head of the civil government of Formosa.

A feature of the grand military review that is to take place on the 30th inst., is that the Emperor will invite 6,300 officers to luncheon at the Shinjuku Park. Already preparations have been commenced for this big entertainment. A large body of men are engaged constructing a new road from the Aoyama parade-ground to the Shinjuku Park, which, on this occasion, will be entered from the rear and not from the front. On the following day—31st—General Terauchi and the new chief of the Head Quarter Staff—who, we may observe, is not yet gazetted—will have permission to give a garden party in the Shinjuku Park. The invitations for this latter function are expected to exceed eight thousand.

We may here mention that the 4th of May has been selected by the Tokyo City for the last of its triumphal celebrations to the Army. Those invited to the Hibiya Park will be 5,200 officers, and "sake and fish" will be sent to 35,900 rank and file.

Japanese newspapers allege there have been many goings and comings between Marquis Oyama, Marquis Yamagata, Baron Kodama, Count Katsura, General Terauchi, Marquis Saionji and the Cabinet Ministers during the past few days, and that some extensive steps of military reform are likely to be taken in the sequel of these conferences. It is also alleged that on the occasion of the great military review on the 30th instant there will be a meeting of all the Lieut.-Generals in command of Divisions throughout the Empire, and that extensive changes in the various high offices will result. There is talk of General Terauchi insisting on carrying out the intention which he showed so strongly at the time of the fall of the Katsura Cabinet, the intention of resigning, but our readers will perceive that thus far everything is vague.

The Minister of State for War has summoned all the lieutenant-generals in command of Divisions to assemble in Tokyo on the 24th instant for the purpose of discussing a scheme of military reforms. According to the *Fiji Shimpō* these reforms relate to the following:—

- 1.—Field and mountain artillery and transport corps.
- 2.—Building of railways in Korea and Manchuria.
- 3.—Increase of arsenals.

- 4.—Increase of railway corps.
- 5.—Organization of a balloon corps.
- 6.—Changes in organization of cavalry and artillery, including the organization of horse-artillery (*kishohei*).

An army officer, speaking in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, indicates the organization of mounted infantry as another reform which will be discussed, but whether it will find approval seems uncertain. One difficulty connected with it is that the training of soldiers for mounted infantry duties could scarcely be accomplished in the period now fixed for service with the colours.

Major-General Nakamura and Lieut.-Colonel Kinoshita have left Tokyo for Manchuria in order to take delivery of the East China Railway south of Changchun (Kwan-ching-tsz) from Russian Commissioners. They will meet on April 18th at Changtu.

General Oshima (Yoshinasa), Governor-General of Kwantung, will leave Liaoyang on April 13th for home to be present at the great military review which is to take place at the end of this month. On the way home, he will pay a visit to Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea.

Major-General Sasaki has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General and placed on the reserve list.

The change in the chief of the Head Quarter Staff has taken place as expected, Marquis Oyama retiring and Viscount Kodama succeeding him. We write "Viscount Kodama," because that officer's title of "Baron" is now changed to "Viscount" in consideration of his services in Formosa. It is noticeable that the new patent of nobility is granted explicitly on account of Formosa and has nothing to do with services rendered in connexion with the war. For these latter Viscount Kodama will doubtless receive the title of "Count." The post of vice-chief of the Head Quarter Staff remains thus far unfilled, but it is confidently expected that Major-General Fukushima will be appointed. There is, however, some talk of Major-General Iguchi. Dr. Goto, chief of the civil administration in Formosa, has been created a Baron.

It is stated that the reason of General Viscount Sakuma remaining at home throughout the Russo-Chinese war was that an affection of the lungs made it impossible for him to take the field. He goes to Formosa because the warm climate there is likely to suit him.

Some of our Tokyo contemporaries regard Viscount Kodama's promotion as a guide to the nature of the patents of nobility that will be conferred in connexion with the war. The officer most distinguished in the nation's estimation is Admiral Togo, who has no title of nobility. Doubtless he will be raised at once to the rank of "Count" as there are many precedents for such a measure. But in the case of men who already have titles, only one step in rank will be granted. Thus Count Nozu will become a Marquis, Viscount Kodama a Count and Barons Kuroki, Oku, Kawamura and Nogi will become Viscounts, while several Vice-Admirals and Lieut.-Generals will receive the title of Baron.

The retirement of Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama is regarded as a natural step which the distinguished officer had contemplated for some time. The two Marquises, Yamagata and Oyama, may be regarded as the "Genro" of the Army. It is impossible to over-estimate the services rendered by them to their country. Marshal Oyama rose to the high post of Minister of War in 1880, and ever since that time his service in conspicuous positions has been continuous. He is still a hale and hearty veteran but his retirement from an active post is in accordance with Japanese traditions. Tokyo news-

papers speak warmly of his service in the war and express the conviction that although he gives up the post of Chief of Staff, his country will continue to reap much value from his counsels.

Viscount Kodama's reward for services in Formosa is also universally approved. It is recalled that when he went to the island things were still in a most unsettled condition, and nothing like security of life and property existed. A very different state of affairs now exists. Moreover, in 1898, when the Viscount accepted the post of Governor-General, Formosa had a revenue of only 6¼ million *yen*, while now the figure is 26 millions, and the Treasury was assisting it to the extent of from 7 to 10 million *yen* annually whereas now the island is self-supporting. Viscount Kodama has therefore every title to the honours now bestowed on him, and not less must be said of Baron Goto, who has the record of never having made a mistake in the administration of Formosan affairs, and who happily remains at his post.

## FUNERAL OF MR. ARTHUR T. KNAPP.

On Saturday at 4 p.m. many friends gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, to accompany the remains of their only son Arthur to rest in the old Cemetery. The Church of England service for the dead was read by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., its impressiveness intensified by the restrained emotion of the speaker. The ashes were borne by Drs. Davies, Munro, and Hall and Mr. Thorn. At the grave the last words of the service were spoken and the last farewell taken, in the soft sunshine of an afternoon in spring. Of a retiring and somewhat shy disposition Arthur Knapp was known intimately to but a few. Those who knew him best found under the placid and gentle exterior, a heart attuned to chivalry, with a noble contempt for all that was mean, and a purity of mind rarely to be met with in any man. Unfortunately, his nervous system was somewhat strained by the arduous study which he imposed upon himself in former years, and this perhaps led to a certain lack of ambition which often characterises the literary recluse. Under other circumstances his profound learning and discernment would have placed him in the foremost ranks of his time.

Music, in its higher sense, he had made a special study. Not only an exceptional pianist, he had by insight and diligent study acquired a complete knowledge of its theoretical and historical aspects. His loss is keenly felt by all who knew and loved him.

## THE STUDENTS OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The students of Cambridge have sent to the Imperial University of Tokyo through Marquis Ito, a very beautifully printed and bound copy of the New Testament. They assign as their reason for this somewhat incongruous present that the Japanese conducted the late war in a truly Christian spirit, and accordingly the Bible of Christianity is offered for the acceptance of the Imperial University. Mr. Kodama, Secretary of the Residency-General, has carried the gift to Tokyo and will place it in the hands of Mr. Hamao, President of the University. One can not help speculating as to the manner of reception that would be given to the Buddhist Sutras were a copy of them sent by the students of the Tokyo University to their Cambridge contemporaries. Yet Buddhism is essentially the creed of mercy.

## A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Monday, April 9.

At a general meeting of the medical societies of the Empire on the 5th instant, Dr. Ishigami Toru read a paper on the discovery of a remedy for tuberculosis. Dr. Ishigami has a hospital in Osaka. It was he that accompanied Dr. Awoyama when the latter was sent to Hongkong by invitation of the Colonial Government to conduct researches in connexion with the plague bacillus. He has been investigating this subject of tuberculosis for many years, and he claims to have discovered a remedy which will reduce the mortality by 30 per cent. In the spring of last year he made known this anti-toxin to seven hospitals, where it has subsequently been tested by 6 doctors, with the result that out of 219 patients 79 recovered, 80 improved greatly, 15 died and the remainder can not be accurately accounted for as they left the hospital of their own accord. Dr. Ishigami's paper seems to have produced an impression on the medical men assembled at the meeting. He does not pretend to have succeeded in the case of tuberculosis as completely as Dr. Kitasato has succeeded in the case of diphtheria, but he thinks that the new remedy give great promise.

Wednesday, April 11.

In a recent issue we stated, on the authority of Japanese journals, that Dr. Ishigami Osaka had discovered a serum believed to be efficacious in curing tuberculosis if treatment be given within the first six months of the malady. Another remarkable discovery is said to have been announced before the Japanese Medical Congress now assembled in Tokyo. It is an instrument called *denonki* (electric auscultator) which, so far as we can understand, is to take the place of the *choshinki* (stethoscope) and of all other means of external diagnosis. The inventor is Dr. Sakamoto Riisai and he has worked at the instrument for 10 years. He claims—and his medical colleagues seem to have been convinced of the justice of his claim by examination—that the *denonki* enables a physician to determine the nature of a disease from its earliest stages, and thus to apply the correct remedy from the first. Apparently the principle is that atomic vibration is set up by the instrument, and detection of anything abnormal is then determined with accuracy hitherto quite unknown. We can not speak confidently about the matter, but some of our Tokyo contemporaries are enthusiastic over the discovery.

Thursday, April 12.

Tokyo papers are eloquent in their allusions to Dr. Sakamoto's discovery of a new auscultatory instrument. The name given to it hitherto has been *denon-ki* but it is now spoken of as *denon-kei*. After reading the descriptions now given we find that there is not much to add to what we have already written, namely, that the action of the new instrument is two-fold, namely, to set up electric vibration of the atoms of the part to be examined and to provide means of clearly hearing the sound of these vibrations. Naturally, a special course of training would be required to equip a medical man for using the *denon-kei* successfully. The *Jiji* says that whereas the stethoscope does not furnish indications to a depth greater than 4 centimetres, the *denon-kei* shows the condition existing at a depth of 15 centimetres, and that it would be particularly efficacious in detecting the first symptoms of any lung trouble. It would be a remarkable coincidence if, while Dr. Ishigami was an-

nouncing the discovery of a serum to cure tuberculosis, Dr. Sakamoto was able to announce the construction of an instrument for diagnosing the earliest symptoms of that terrible disease, so widely fatal in Japan. The *Asahi* claims that the discovery of the *denon-kei* deserves to rank with that of the microscope and the X-rays.

## KOREA.

Prince Wi Hwa has arrived in Seoul. His Imperial Highness was met at the station by Marquis Ito, in whose carriage he drove to the Palace and was received by the Emperor. Subsequently he again accompanied the Marquis to the house of Mr. Shimizu, of the First National Bank, where his temporary residence seems to have been fixed. Crowds of people are said to have called to offer their congratulations, and on that evening a reception was given in honour of the Prince's return. This incident is entirely owing to Marquis Ito's intervention and it is to be presumed that Prince Wi Hwa will prove a coöperator in the Japanese statesman's programme of reform. Perhaps it may be well to add that Wi Hwa is not the heir to the Throne: he is not the Prince Imperial.

The return of Prince Wi Hwa is reported to have produced a commotion in official circles in Seoul, where the appearance of every new figure on the stage is habitually regarded as the prelude of a renewed struggle for political power. The expectation is, however, that this anxiety will be allayed.

There are conflicting accounts about the recently projected railways from Seoul to Gensan and from Pyongyang to Gensan. Some accounts say that the idea of building these lines has been abandoned for the present, since the cost would be very heavy—some 30 millions of *yen* each—and the need for the lines is not pressing. Others allege that only the Pyongyang-Gensan line has been given up and that the Seoul-Gensan line will be shortly commenced. So far as Pyongyang and Gensan are concerned there is collateral evidence that the project has been at any rate deferred, for an allotment of six hundred thousand *yen* is to be made out of the recent loan of five millions on account of road construction between the two places—a distance of 150 miles.

It is stated that a number of competent school teachers—primary schools and middle schools—are to be engaged from Japan for service in Korea. One of the prominent features of Marquis Ito's plan is the improvement and extension of educational facilities.

There is to be a semi-official journal in Seoul, published in the Korean and Japanese languages under the auspices of the Residency General. A certain Mr. Ito is referred to as editor. This is a very necessary step. The Koreans, or at least such of them as read journals, have their ears daily assailed by the utterance of one of the most blindly prejudiced newspapers that ever went to press. The Seoul daily journal, which is printed in English and Korean, has gone on from bad to worse and is now quite laughable in its incompetence to imagine anything respectable about Japanese doings and Japanese motives in the peninsula. In the worst days of Yokohama journals we never had anything more blindly hostile than this passionate little sheet, and when that is said a great deal is said. It is wise therefore that the Koreans should have an opportunity of seeing the other side of the question.

In connexion with the increase of police organization in Korea, it is stated that 92 inspectors and chief constables are to be engaged at once in Japan. Under them will be placed a force of 1,039 Koreans. The training of them has commenced and will be finished by the end of June. There are to be 26 principal stations and 122 minor ones throughout the empire, and the cost of establishing them will be 272,000 *yen*, which will be taken from the money lent by Japan. It is an important feature of Marquis Ito's plan to establish in every part of the empire thoroughly trustworthy police tribunals to which the people will feel safe in carrying all their complaints and in looking for protection for life and property.

The telegraph states that the Korean Household has been advised and persuaded to assume a direct title to all the gold deposits in Pyongan-do and Hamgyong-do. These provinces are believed to be very rich in the precious metal and numerous applications have been received from foreigners and Koreans who seek mining permits. But the Household Department has engaged a Japanese expert, Mr. Mikami Tomotaka, to survey the two provinces, and he is said to have engaged 41 others of his nationals—mining engineers and workers—who have left Moji in a special steamer with apparatus purchased at a cost of 180,000 *yen*.

## DEATH OF VISCOUNT NAGAOKA.

We regret to announce the death of Viscount Nagaoka, which took place on the 8th instant at 1.25 p.m. He was taken ill on the 6th of March and though the most expert medical aid was summoned his case proved hopeless. The obsequies will take place at the Awoyama Cemetery on the 18th, at about 9.30 a.m. The deceased—who was in his 64th year—was the fifth son of Prince Hosokawa, formerly feudal chief of Kumamoto. He distinguished himself at the time of the Restoration as a partizan of the Imperial cause and subsequently showed himself an ardent advocate of the introduction of foreign civilization. He spent some time in England where he qualified as a barrister of the Middle Temple. Afterwards he was appointed Minister to Holland. In 1884 he received the rank of Baron, and in 1901 that of Viscount. During his latter years he held the post of Vice President of the *To-a Dibnu-kai*, and devoted much attention to promoting intercourse between China and Japan. He was a Peer of the Musk Chamber and a member of the Upper House.

## ARRIVAL OF BARON BAKMATEFF.

We heartily welcome the arrival of a Russian Minister once more in Tokyo, and trust that his coming may mark the opening of a new era of friendship between Russia and Japan. Up to the outbreak of war in 1904 the relations between the two Empires were invariably promoted in the most amicable manner by the Legation at Tora-no-Mon, and it only remains for Baron Bakmateff to revert to the kindly traditions established by his genial predecessors. There is no lack of willingness on Japan's side to restore the old bonds of amity.

We may mention here that it is not understood to be Russia's intention to disassociate herself from the other great Powers in converting the Tokyo legations into embassies, but she will allow a little time to elapse before taking the step. That is only natural after all.



## GERMANY AND ALGERIAS.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* remarks upon the Alegerias conference seem to analyse the situation correctly. Germany did not from the first entertain any idea of greatly disturbing the *status quo* in Morocco, still less of supplanting or conspicuously diminishing French influence there. Her sole object was to enter a practical protest against being herself treated as a rank outsider; a Power having no claim to be consulted in the settlement of Morocco's international affairs. It may be confidently taken for granted that she never contemplated war or had the slightest disposition to provoke an appeal to arms. Hence it must be frankly admitted that, so far from suffering diplomatic discomfiture, she has gained her object. She has peacefully established her right to a voice in Morocco's fate and she has successfully asserted the principle she championed, the principle of the open door. It is true that very much larger intentions were attributed to her. But by whom? By telegraph agents and newspaper paragraphists. There were all the elements of a sensation ready to be worked up and the temptation was not resisted. The German Government, however, held on its path calmly and firmly, nor do we imagine that it is much chagrined at the sneers now thrown at it by the same news-mongers who had previously misinterpreted its mood so egregiously. The incident again illustrates the mischief of which the Fourth Estate is capable now-a-days. First, everything conceivable was done to set Germany, France and even England by the ears, and, secondly, that essay having failed, Germany is taunted for not having allowed herself to be baited.

## THE CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from London giving the following figures of Russian losses during the war:—

Killed in battle.....	31,000
Wounded.....	115,000
Missing.....	37,500
Prisoners.....	53,900
Incapacitated for fighting.....	174,569

This table is not comprehensible. The Russians surely do not mean to pretend that their killed in battle totalled only 31,000. Such a figure would be obviously incredible, and would throw a new light on their uniform defeats. The world credits them with having fought most gallantly and defended themselves as stubbornly as the best Russian troops have ever done, yet we are now offered as the total of their killed in battle a figure little more than one half of the corresponding losses on the Japanese side. Moreover the last figure on the list is the most puzzling of all. One would expect it to be the total of the preceding figures, but that total is 238,200, and further, news agents do not telegraph totals when they give details. We are to suppose then that the aggregate Russian casualties were 412,769, and that under the heading "wounded" the framers of the table did not include persons incapacitated, a curious way of counting. The *Invalid* has been publishing figures relating to the Russian losses, and its latest total was 181,000 missing.

It will of course be observed that the above table does not include those that died of sickness or were invalided, and the telegraphist notes that it does not include naval casualties or losses sustained by the troops guarding the railways.

Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lt.-Gene-

ral Koike, speaking at a meeting of the Medical Societies on the 7th instant, gave the total number of patients—sick and wounded—treated by the Japanese medical staff as 632,690. The details of this aggregate are:—

Wounded and sick in the field (Manchuria and Korea).....	457,035
Taken sick in Japan.....	97,850
Sick or wounded Prisoners (Russian).....	77,805
Total.....	632,690

The sick and wounded among the Russian prisoners must of course be deducted from the Japanese total, which thus becomes 554,885. It would also be right, if we were calculating the results of the war only, to deduct a large part of those who fell sick in Japan, but that would be a different calculation.

General Koike gives further details. Thus:—

Total wounded.....	220,812
Among whom 47,387 died and ...173,425 recovered.	
Total Sick.....	236,223
Among whom 27,158 died and ...209,065 recovered.	

These sick and wounded were under the direct care of 10,175 doctors and nurses, namely 4,517 belonging to the Army Department, 5,470 belonging to the Red Cross Hospital, and 188 assistant doctors.

He also mentions that the medical necessities filled 3,200,000 parcels and that they cost 7,100,000 yen.

With these figures and the records of the Shokonsha ceremonials we are in a position to calculate the exact number of Japanese who lost their lives during the war:—

Worshipped at the Shokonsha Shrine in May, 1906.	
Naval officers and men.....	1,857
Army.....	28,999
To be worshipped at Sokonsha in May, 1906.	
Naval.....	122
Army.....	29,626

Total killed in battle.....	60,624
Died of wounds and disease.....	73,545

Total who lost their lives.....	134,169
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## REMINISCENCES OF SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND.

The P. & O. S. N. Company have just despatched on her maiden voyage to China the steamship *Devanha*, a sister ship of the *Delhi*, *Delta* and *Dongola*. Her gross registered tonnage is 8,100, indicated horse-power 8,500, length 470ft., breadth 56ft., depth 32ft., and she has accommodation for 163 first saloon passengers and 80 second saloon passengers. Speaking at a luncheon given on board the new ship just before she sailed Sir Thomas Sutherland first explained the meaning of her name and then indulged in some reminiscences of the "good old times." He said that *Devanha* was the ancient name given to the locality we now speak of as Aberdeen by the Roman centurions who arrived at that northern capital. "They found they had got far enough North, and they returned South. That is an example which has since been followed by a good many people of that neighbourhood. The *Devanha* is intended for the mail between Bombay and China. We can look back to the time when the mail service to China was not carried on by ships of 8,000 tons but ships of less than 800 tons, which was about the average size of the vessels engaged in the mail service towards China when I was a youngster. Looking back to that time one cannot help feeling some amount of envy regarding the rates of freight and rates of passage money which were paid in those days. The rates of freight from

China on silk, for instance, amounted to £24 a ton. Opium was carried from India to China at about £18 a ton, and silver was carried at the low rate of 2½ per cent. between London and Hongkong. It is within my recollection that on one occasion I loaded a small vessel of 650 tons with a freight which earned the P. & O. Company £30,000. It is another reminiscence of the same period that I have known a P. & O. captain come and protest against his ship being chiefly loaded with silver freight. The passage money was on a par with the freight in those days. You could not be conveyed from London to Hongkong for less than £150, and, at the then rate of exchange, the passage money home was 600 taels, or £200 sterling. I am afraid we shall never see those days again. I hope that half a century hence the chairman of the P. & O. Company will be able to speak of a new *Devanha* which will be treble the size of the ship on board of which we are to-day. I recollect that at the time of which I have been speaking the mails were not so punctual in arriving at Hongkong as they are to-day. A delay of a day or two or three days was looked upon as a perfectly natural thing, and a delay of even a week sometimes happened. Now, however, all that is changed."

Old residents of Yokohama can tell of the time when they went very humbly and with bated breath into the presence of the autocrat of the local P. & O. office and thought it a great and especial favour if he condescended to find room for their freight. To echo Sir Thomas' words: "Now, however, all that is changed."

## THE JAPANESE PRIZE COURTS.

The Japanese Prize Courts, lower and upper, which were opened at the outbreak of war with Russia, closed their doors on the 31st of March. In connexion with this the *Jiji Shimpō* notes that the number of ships seized by Japanese war-vessels and brought before these prize-courts was 64 in all. Of these the Saseho Court tried 39 cases and the Yokosuka Court 25. The results were:—

Ships ordered to be confiscated with their cargoes (11 had no cargoes).....	44
Ships ordered to be confiscated with a part of their cargo.....	5
Cargoes confiscated without the ships.....	3
Ships released with their cargoes.....	6
Ships released after the signing of the Peace Treaty.....	6

Thus, in sum, the vessels confiscated were 49 (representing between 120,000 and 130,000 tons) and the vessels released were 15, namely, 9 on their merits and 6 as an act of grace after the signing of the Portsmouth Convention. Forty-six cases were appealed to the High Prize Court. This must be called a very satisfactory record as demonstrating that the action of the Japanese war-ships toward neutral vessels was distinctly correct. The same can scarcely be said of the Russian Navy. The cases of the *Calchas*, the *Malacca*, the *Knight Commander* and so forth present themselves at once to memory and recall the fact that Russia was in constant trouble with neutral States in these matters.

It is noteworthy that during the China-Japan war the Japanese Navy captured only one neutral State's ship—a German vessel—and that she was released.

The American ship *Agenor* was sold by public auction this morning by Jno. W. Hall and realized the sum of yen 14,500.

## A CURIOUS EXPLANATION.

The *Hochi Shimbun* is engaged publishing paragraphs which have for purpose to prove that the Germans are at the root of all the boycotting of American goods in China and collaterally of the anti-foreign movement. The Tokyo journal does not adduce any tangible proof of this strange assertion. It merely appeals to its readers' credence in a story which many will be disposed to believe merely because of Germany's unpopularity in the East. A rider to the tale is that these same Germans, having inspired the Chinese with the idea of importing the Irish device of the boycott, went on to spread rumours of Japanese implication, thus clearing their own shoulders and transferring to the Japanese the reproach of having incited the whole movement. The *Hochi* alleges that the whole affair has "petered out"; that the boycott is dead; that the flame of anti-foreign resentment has paled and that no one believes in Japanese complicity. This is precisely one of those stories that will leave a long and perhaps an indelible trail. There is the fact that the Germans are now America's keenest competitors in the trade of China, and there is also the fact that the Chinese themselves would not have been likely to conceive the boycott programme, though concerning the latter point we must always remember that during the days of the factory at Canton, the Chinese learned thoroughly the device of combining against foreigners and even of refusing to deal with them. On the other hand, how is it to be proved that some German merchants, more shrewd than scrupulous, did not inspire the notion of a boycott, and did not endeavour to fix the responsibility on the Japanese? If the *Hochi* has any evidence stronger than mere hearsay it should advance it, and if not it is bound to openly refer the whole story to its true basis, unsupported rumour.

## MR. KONO HIRONAKA.

The eleventh sitting of the Tokyo Local Court in the case of Mr. Kono Hironaka and his companions came to a conclusion on the 11th instant and the Court will deliver judgment on the 21st instant. No less than 54 barristers appeared for the defence, so the marvel is not that eleven sittings were required but that they sufficed. The principal barrister for the defence, Mr. Kikuchi Takeo, President of the Barristers' Association, spoke in conclusion a few words expressing satisfaction that the trial had been brought to an end so expeditiously and complimenting the barristers on their successful avoidance of duplicated arguments and on their general conduct of the case. Subsequently the accused were invited to speak on their own account, when Mr. Kono Hironaka rose, and after thanking the Judges for their manner of conducting the case, said that he had intended to make some remarks on the political aspect of the case, but as the Katsura Cabinet was no longer in office, he saw no reason to detain the Court. Professor Sakurai Kumataro, however, another of the accused, delivered an impassioned harangue, attacking the Public Procurator, the Judges and the witnesses for the Crown. He declared that the Procurator and the Judges were under the control of the Administration, and that the so-called majesty of the law did not exist; affirmed that the witnesses for the prosecution had evinced no regard for truth

or frankness, and he ridiculed the Public Procurator for a weak expression of regret that men of such distinction as the accused should be arraigned on the evidence of persons of comparatively no standing. In conclusion he declared that in thus speaking he did not ask for acquittal but only that justice should be done and the independence of the Judiciary vindicated in a matter which had become public property at home and abroad. The Judges cautioned Professor Sakurai to be more circumspect but he paid no attention.

## THE SILK CONDITIONING BILL.

The following letter was sent by Foreign Raw and Waste Silk Merchants of New York under date of March 9th through Mr. Eki Hioki, Chargé d'Affaires in Washington and is now circulated by the Association of Foreign Raw and Waste Silk Merchants of Yokohama:—

The undersigned firms being importers of and dealers in Raw Silk, and representing probably ninety five per cent. of all the direct dealings in Raw Silk between Japan and the United States of America, and practically all of whom are members of the Silk Association of America, do hereby respectfully request the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of the Empire of Japan, to withdraw and annul the bill now before the Japan Diet to the effect that Raw Silk before exportation, be examined, inspected and packed under official supervision by the Yokohama Raw Silk Conditioning Works.

These innovations would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be an absolute interference with individual freedom of trading, and such governmental check on the liberty of the merchant would practically amount to a serious restraint of trade.

Whilst it is the opinion of the undersigned that this bill is the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the Japanese Government to comply with what they must naturally have understood to be the wishes of the Silk Trade of America, they would most respectfully represent that although officially the said Silk Association of America did express itself in favour of such a compulsory conditioning and packing under supervision of all silks sold for export in Japan, there was and is, nevertheless, a very important section of this same Silk Association of America that is and has always been unalterably opposed to the circular issued recommending such innovations.

This section, although certainly in the minority, is nevertheless a most important one inasmuch as it includes, not only the Japanese silk firms established in America, but also practically all the firms trading direct in raw silk between Japan and the United States.

One most significant fact, moreover, is that although the Silk Association of America, supported as it is by a majority composed of its silk consuming members, has officially expressed a desire for innovations that would practically compel the silk buyer in Japan to submit his every action to official supervision and decision without appeal; the American consumer himself would not seem to be disposed in his turn to accept the official decisions thus arrived at in Japan as final.

Nor could the illogical and one-sided nature of a compact that would result from such conditions have been carefully considered and weighed by them.

The undersigned, furthermore, do not think that the actual consumers of silk in America, who constitute a large majority of the Silk Association are really aware of the extent to which the admirably conducted Silk Conditioning Works of Yokohama are already used there by common consent of both buyers and sellers; nor do they believe that American consumers are cognizant of the excellent, and on the whole, very fair rules and regulations that already prevail in Japan and

are universally accepted and practiced by the silk trade there, for the protection of all concerned.

Were the silk manufacturers of the United States as fully informed on all these points as are all the silk merchants that deal direct with Japan, it is the firm conviction of the undersigned that the great majority would express themselves fully satisfied with the rules that are already in vogue there for the protection of buyers, and they would concede the impracticability and uselessness of the innovations suggested.

In conclusion, the undersigned are strongly of opinion that the laws and regulations proposed in the bill would, if passed, not only prove entirely useless and impracticable, but they are furthermore convinced that the check on the liberty of trading which they would bring about, would hamper and prove very injurious to the silk business of Japan, thereby also indirectly benefiting that of China and Italy, as well as that of France and other countries where no such restraint upon trade is imposed.

## MR. &amp; MRS. SCHIFF.

The Bank of Japan entertained Mr. and Mrs. Schiff at the Korakuen on the 7th instant. According to accounts in the Japanese papers the affair was very brilliant. About 500 persons sat down to dinner at 5 o'clock after a delightful afternoon spent in the Park.

Count Okuma entertained Mr. and Mrs. Schiff at luncheon on the 9th instant. In proposing Mr. Schiff's health Count Okuma spoke in strong terms of the assistance rendered by the American capitalist in connexion with the Japanese loan in America. Mr. Schiff, in reply, alluded in warm terms to the splendid reception he had received in Japan, and while eulogizing the qualities of the Japanese nation, averred that the people could not have developed such qualities except under the leadership of men like Count Okuma. He totally disavowed his own title to the compliments paid him, and expressed the hope that Japan's future would be as free from errors as her past had been.

Mr. Jacob Schiff left Tokyo on April 11th for Nikko where he stays at the Kanaya Hotel. He will spend about a week there.

## "CAST THY BURDEN UPON HIM."

Plunged in depths of misery,  
Burdened with a load of sin,  
Tearfully we plead with Thee:  
Jesus, Man of Sympathy.

Asking pardon, craving grace,  
Come we in these Lenten hours;  
Turn to us Thy pitying face:  
Jesus, Man of Sympathy.

Sad our stumbles on life's road,  
Hope dies down, despair sets in,  
Thou alone canst ease our load:  
Jesus, Man of Sympathy.

Naught can gauge our bitter grief,  
As we think of Calvary,  
Where Thou died'st for our relief:  
Jesus, Man of Sympathy.

Falt'ring, on our knees, we cry,  
Unto One who went before,  
Help us; in our misery:  
Jesus, Man of Sympathy.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Grows the burden strangely light—  
Thou dost heed our trembling prayer—  
Glow the world with promise bright:  
Jesus, Man of Sympathy.

A. B. B.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Viscount and Viscountess Aoki left Tokyo by the 9 a.m. train on Friday morning. Great numbers of people assembled to see them off. At 10.30 a.m., Viscount and Viscountess Aoki left the English Hatoba and proceeded to the *Empress of China*. At the hatoba, officials of the Foreign Office, high officials of local government offices, a number of foreigners, including nearly all the heads of American firms in the city, and leading Japanese merchants were present to bid farewell.

It appears to be certain that a Russian revolutionary paper is to be published in Nagasaki. The name, so far as we can make out, will be *Woria* (Liberty) and the editor will be M. Lasselle (or Lascelles). He is at present in Europe but will soon come to Nagasaki, where his lieutenant, M. Wajeki (?) is now making preparations for the issue. A prospectus has been published. Translated into Japanese it appears in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*, but to re-translate it into English seems a superfluous task, for it is merely an expression of the sentiments that every Russian lover of liberty must feel. There has been some delay owing to non-arrival of machinery and type at Yokohama, but that is only a temporary obstacle. Japan is a strange place to choose for the publication of such a newspaper. Its circulation in the Far East cannot be large, unless some special arrangements exist for getting it into Vladivostok and thence despatching it through Manchuria. However, there is not, so far as we know, anything in the laws of this country to interfere with the venture.

It has been decided to hold an industrial exhibition in Tokyo next spring (1907) under the name of the Tokyo Kwangyo Hakurankai. The expense is estimated at 340,419 yen, of which total the leading business-men put up 104,000 yen, and the remainder will be obtained by a special increase of the land-rate, the business tax and the house tax. Doubtless manufactures from all parts of the empire will be admitted. This exhibition is not to be confounded with the domestic exhibitions which are supposed to be held once every four years, and of which the last was in Osaka in 1902. The next of this series should be in Tokyo during the current year, but as it had to be postponed on account of the war, the city appears disposed to console itself with a private display in the interval.

It is stated that Belgian, American and English capitalists have finally arranged for the construction at Tanoura near Moji of a big dock capable of accommodating twenty-thousand-ton steamers. Foreign enterprise is beginning to turn very earnestly in the direction of this country. There is the big factory for explosives at Hiratsuka, the glass factory, the sawn wood factory and now this great dock.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel left Yokohama on April 5th by the *Empress of China* for America on his way home. Many Japanese and foreign officials and merchants were present at the English hatoba to wish him and Miss Noel *bon voyage*.

It will be remembered that in February last a telegram reached Tokyo to the effect that two Japanese had been seized in Australia, having in their possession maps of fortified places, which must have been fraudulently obtained. The report, sedulously circulated, created some commotion at the time, and

was used by the Yellow Perilites to bolster their prediction that this Empire entertains designs against Australia. As might have been expected, the facts now ascertained show that the whole tale was a canard with just the proverbial feather of truth. On the 19th of November there left Sydney by the *Australian* Messrs. Kanematsu and Fusajiro, who have for years been conducting trade on a large scale between Kobe and Australia. The two men landed at Thursday Island, and finding it convenient for business reasons to remain there a few days, sent word that their baggage should be landed at the next port of call. This was done, and the customs officials, examining the baggage, found in it a map which some news-monger made the basis of the above report. There was a map, it is true, but it was merely a map of Sydney Harbour, which Mr. Kanematsu was carrying to Kobe for the information of the experts who are planning extensive improvements in Kobe harbour. These facts have been made known in Australia and have had a calming effect. How much quieter the world's nerves would be if the sensational paragraphist became an extinct monster!

Tokyo newspapers deny that the Japanese Government has received any official intimation either of the assembling of the second Hague Conference or of the protests which, according to Reuter and other sources of information, Russia is supposed to have notified her intention of submitting. The alleged date of the conference is the 10th of July, and it is plain that if no official announcement has yet reached Tokyo, that date must be greatly premature. There must be some grain of truth in the account of Russia's intentions, since it reached Tokyo from several different quarters, but in view of the Japanese Government's lack of intimation the story must be received with all reserve. It is certainly a reversal of all the natural order of events that Russia should be the Power to suggest convening a second meeting of the Peace Conference, and that she should have the assurance to raise questions as to the orthodox usages of warfare, nevertheless there is nothing like courage. We need not go so far as to follow one of the Tokyo journals which, commenting on this affair, compares Russia to the old-time burglar who, on the following morning, paid a visit of condolence to his victim. But we certainly do think that if the Hague Tribunal was to be again invited to sit, the summons might have come from somewhere else than St. Petersburg, and we also think that with Rojstvensky's doings on her record, Russia might wisely have refrained from challenging inquiry into the international usages of warfare.

There is talk of extensive reforms in the system of the Metropolitan Police. A movement for the abolition of this force as at present organized and its transfer to the municipality has long been in evidence, and was greatly accentuated by the riots of last September when the police incurred a heavy responsibility. Speaking from our own experience and observation we should say that this movement has always been in the main political. The police of Tokyo are an excellent body of men, assiduous, obliging and competent. Had the citizens' estimate alone been taken of them, they would have emerged with flying colours. But they certainly committed an error on the 5th of September, and followed it up by recourse to undue violence. We may take it for

granted, too, that there is plenty of room for improvement. At any rate the Minister of State for Home Affairs is reported to have large reforms in contemplation, though details are wanting, with the exception of the fact that there is no intention of transferring the force to the Municipality. The *Chuo Shimbun* is conspicuously explicit on the subject, and naively observes that in weeding out the force, some of the tares will probably become available for the provinces and for Korea!

We observe that some of our contemporaries have described the new supplementary extradition treaty between America and Japan as a *fait accompli* and that they speak of it as an altogether novel instrument. The facts are that the treaty has still to be submitted to Congress, which means that it may not go into force until the close of this year, if at all, and that it is merely an extension and improvement of an extradition treaty concluded twenty years ago between Count Inouye and Mr. Hubbard. This latter document having been found quite inadequate to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing intercourse between the two countries, was supplemented by a convention between Baron Komura and Mr. Griscom, which document now waits to pass through the ordinary routine.

Governors of prefectures throughout the Empire will meet in conference at the Home Office during a week from April 25th. The Premier, and the Minister for Home Affairs will address them on administrative subjects and other Ministers of State will instruct them as to financial and other affairs.

There is to be a special issue of postage stamps and post-cards to commemorate the grand military festival on the 30th instant. So long as that strange race of beings called philatelists exists, the post-office is well advised in making money out of them.

Tokyo journals state that the Manshu S.S. Company has been successfully formed with a capital of 500,000 yen, and has obtained some of the permits necessary for the conduct of its business. Its programme is to place steamers on the Liao, the Yalu and the Sungari.

Since 1839 Oxford has won the University Boat Race on 34 occasions, and including the victory of this year Cambridge has scored 28 wins. The 1877 race was a dead heat.

Our readers are aware that a large further expenditure is needed on account of the Wakamatsu Seitetsu-jo (Iron Foundry). Already the enterprise has involved an outlay of over 20 million yen, and in the Continuing Expenditures of this year's Budget it stands for a sum of 1,251,642 yen, spread over a period of 5 years. This, however, is part of the outlay previously voted. There is another entirely new item in the Budget, namely, 1,781,213 yen, which stands as a single expenditure but is alleged to be only the first installment of a sum of ten millions. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* lends its editorial weight to this statement and describes at some length the steps that are to be taken for developing the Foundry. During the current fiscal year, we read, nothing will be done except to purchase land and to construct residences for officials. Next year, machinery will be ordered, and preparations made for erecting it, and in the third year everything will be completed that is essential to the work. Our contemporary mentions



several parts of the structure in detail, but there does not seem to be any occasion for translating these particulars. The interesting fact is that the Foundry will be a most extensive institution, standing in the State's books for a sum of over 30 million yen.

The *Kokumin* comments on the remarkable exodus of Foreign Representatives that is about to occur. M. Harmand, Minister of France, leaves on the 21st instant; M. de Freitas, Representative of Portugal, leaves on the 14th; M. Pereira, Representative of Brazil, starts in a few days; Baron d'Anehan, Minister of Belgium, will soon depart on leave; the Representatives of Italy and Austria-Hungary are soon to quit Tokyo, and Sir Claude MacDonald will pay a visit to England in the autumn. On the other hand, the new Representatives of Germany and the United States may be expected soon, and the Russian Minister has just arrived. Our contemporary also notes that Mr. J. C. Hall, British Consul-General, is on the eve of setting out to take a well earned spell of rest. During his absence Mr. Hobart-Hampden will be in charge of the Consulate-General at Yokohama.

It is expected that there will be very keen competition for the 15 prize steamers which the Naval Department is offering for sale. At first the impression was that intending purchasers would combine to prevent appreciation of prices, but that forecast has not been fulfilled. Several foreign firms are said to be among the bidders, and in Japan the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha, the Mitsui, the Nippon Shosen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are all bidding against each other. The reason assigned for the action of the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha is peculiar. It is stated that in view of the imminent purchase of the Company's lines by the state, the Directors apprehend a necessity for providing independent means of transport, and therefore they want steamers. But even when the railway passes into State possession, the necessity of transporting the coal to a port of shipment will remain as imperative as ever, and for that purpose the railway will have to be employed. It does not appear that the company will need any more steamers after the line has passed into official hands than it needs now. Probably the true explanation is that the Directors look for increased output.

The treasury of the *Mikasa* has been brought to the surface. It contained some 40,000 yen in gold and silver and about 3,000 yen in notes. The latter are of course destroyed.

The man who broke into the residence of Mr. Huntingdon Wilson last July has been apprehended. He turns out to be one Suzuki Yashiro. On the 5th instant he was sentenced to 6 months' major imprisonment, with police surveillance for the same time.

#### THE BOOKSHELF.

##### "The Kokka."

Nos. 189 and 190 of the *Kokka* are before us. They are attractive and instructive issues. The illustrations show beautiful examples of master-pieces by Kenzan, by Korin, by Kōetsu, by Kano Tannyu, by Kano Utanosuke, and others. The letter-press also is very interesting, especially the continuation of Mr. Hamada Kōsaku's essay about Græco-Indian influence upon the Far-Eastern Arts. This is a subject which has never been exhaustively treated. Indeed

materials for exhaustive treatment are still wanting. But Mr. Hamada's work, so far as it has gone, is satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that he will carry his analysis much further, though we observe that he has not continued it in No. 190. The *Kokka* is well sustaining its reputation, and the public are quickly learning to look forward with interest and pleased expectation to each of its issues.

##### With the Cossacks, by FRANCIS McCULLAGH: London, Eveleigh Nash.

Mr. McCULLAGH approached his task as a war correspondent in the Russo-Japanese conflict exceptionally well-equipped. An Irishman possessed of "the gift of tongues" and having the pen of a ready writer, he had seen service in the Far East as the editor of a French newspaper in Bangkok, as exchange editor of the *Japan Times* in Tokyo, and then as a member of the staff of the Russian newspaper *Novi Krai* in Port Arthur—during which time he was a regular correspondent of the *Japan Mail*—he lived with the Russians right up to the time of the outbreak of hostilities in February, 1904. Possessed of an emotional temperament, like most men who come of the race of the Celts, the possessor of an observant, well-trained mind, and with a positive dislike to what are known as the refinements of civilization, Mr. McCullagh found himself in Port Arthur amid surroundings which harmonized with his tastes and inclinations. He describes for us the conditions which prevailed in that fortress in the days preceding Togo's torpedo attack, which sent two Russian battleships limping back beneath the shelter of the batteries on Golden Hill on that memorable 8th of February. The feverish, mad gaiety which prevailed, mingled with scenes of quiet domesticity, the total lack of preparedness, despite all the diplomatic bluster, the rascality and thievery, and the deeply ingrained assurance of the Russian officers that they had come to Port Arthur and the Liaotung to stay for good and all; the good-natured contempt they had for the men who were so soon to thrash them so thoroughly—all this Mr. McCullagh makes us see as he pursues the even tenor of his daily way from his modest lodging to the office of the *Novi Krai* and then back home again. When war did break out he happened to be returning from a trip to Chefoo, whither he had been to make arrangements for chartering a press-boat, and thus he saw at first hand the results of the torpedo-attack and Togo's initial bombardment of Port Arthur. Mr. McCullagh does not indulge in "fine writing"—except in a few desperate cases; his prose is of the most limpid character, without any attempt at purplish tinges, and any military, naval or scientific student of the war need expect very little help from his pages. But he makes us realise all the terrifying and disconcerting aspects of a naval bombardment as it presents itself to the mind of an imaginative Irishman whose coin of "vantage is the deck of a small British steamer which by force of accident finds herself directly in the line of fire. It was not a very heroic figure that our author cut—and he freely admits it—neither does he make out his companions to have been any better than himself. Supreme mental discomfort must have reigned unchallenged on board the *Columbia* until she finally drew outside the fire zone and headed for Chefoo, and none was evidently more distractedly uncomfortable than the writer of the story. At Mukden Mr. McCullagh joined the Russian army as correspondent for the *New York Herald* and being well acquainted with the language of Muscovy found things fairly pleasant. He attached himself to Mischenko's Cossack brigade and thus he derives the title of his book, for with the exception of a brief visit to Tientsin and Peking he remained with the Cossacks until his capture by the Japanese after the battle of Mukden. Mischenko's raid on Yingkow, a raid that for all its dramatic qualities resulted in absolutely nothing being achieved, found Mr. McCullagh in the van of the Cossacks. His description of the motley array of races which comprise the Cossack regiments explains

to a very large extent the inglorious part they took in the campaign. Their leader, Mischenko, was "a typical old Hungarian hussar, with reddish, protuberant nose, grey hair, and moustaches," and of a kindly disposition; but he was "not a cavalry man at all, but an artillery officer." As for his men: "It was one of the most composite forces that ever met together in Asia, a force worthy of the mighty behemoth of Muscovy, the potentate who counts three hundred languages around the footsteps of his throne. It comprised Buriats, Tunguses, Bashirs, Kirghises, mountaineers from Daghestan, Tartars, Kalmyks, Cossacks of Orenburg, Cossacks of the Don. \* \* \* Mischenko's force seemed to contain within it all the elements of a Yellow Peril, combined with a faint hint of a Moslem peril." Of the Caucasian mountaineers included in the small force, many could not speak Russian; some fifteen distinct languages were spoken among them, and it was seldom that a man spoke more than two or three of these at the most. As Mr. McCullagh remarks, and with justice we think:—"I do not know if Russia did a wise thing in sending these men out to Manchuria at all, for if there is any truth in the accusations of barbarity the Japanese have made, these Caucasians must—though nearly all of them are Princes—have been the guilty parties." "Again with reference to the diversity of creeds prevailing among Mischenko's Cossacks we read:—"How many shades of Christianity, Mohammedanism, Lamaism, and Buddhism there were among us I dared not inquire. When at set of sun I saw the Mohammedan pray with face turned towards Mecca, I felt as if I were in a Turkish Army. When I saw the Russian kiss the collection of ikons and crucifixes that he wore around his neck, I felt as if I were among Crusaders. When the indolent Mongol laughed at both Mohammedan and Christian, I felt that I was back in my own century. Thus we marched along in peace, each praying to God in his own way, some not praying at all. We were an overflow from the great Muscovite crucible in which all sorts of strange undigested elements boil and bubble without ever uniting." The force got down to Yingkow, but effected nothing in the way of destroying stores, the object of the raid, and it was scarcely surprising when they rejoined the main army that Russian infantry officers remarked among themselves: "The Cossack is no of use except in the streets of St. Petersburg."

The tale of continued Russian defeat, from Port Arthur to Mukden, is told hastily but well in a series of impressionist sketches. Mr. McCullagh supplies no details of the numbers engaged in the various battles, the dispositions of the different forces, etc., but what he does succeed in driving home to the reader's mind is the sense of hopeless resignation to disaster after disaster which gradually settled as an awful nightmare upon the vast inchoate Russian host. His description of the horrors of the retreat from Mukden grips the imagination as Victor Hugo grips it in "Les Misérables"—the abject misery, the degradation of the "broken men," the inevitableness of it all! The iron entered deep into Mr. McCullagh's soul during those melancholy days, tinged the rest of his narrative with a bitterness which only an Irishman can feel and translate into the language of to-day. All the same, it is well, after the shiploads of books which have described the war from the victor's point of view, to see the other side of the shield and to be able to realise the poignancy of grief which saturated the mind of one who from the first had consorted with the vanquished, knew all their good points and aspirations and deplored their fatal weaknesses as only a sincere friend can.

According to the *Nichi Nichi*, Mr. Devalinoff, son of a Russian Admiral, has been arrested at Ohama near Nagasaki on a charge of having received three hundred yen from a Russian at Yokohama. The *Chugwai* reports that Lieut. Devalinoff of the Russian Navy, in reserve, has been arrested at Nagasaki on a charge of having made false statements and was subsequently removed to prison.

## ENGLISH PAUPERISM.

THE English Poor Laws are being submitted to fierce scrutiny nowadays owing to the continuous rise in the cost of pauperism to the State. Though the national wealth is steadily on the increase, though trade seems reviving generally; though Lancashire and the North Country are rejoicing in a wave of prosperity deeper and wider and seemingly better sustained than any noted for a quarter of a century past, though friendly societies funds and people's savings bank deposits are increasing in volume, the returns of the Local Government Board demonstrate that one out of every thirty-six men walking beneath English skies is a pauper; belongs in fact to that class which Mr. CHARLES BOOTH in his exhaustive study of London's poor, calls the "submerged tenth." Of course only a small proportion of these are at the charges of the State; the larger number are loafers or "out-of-works." As in the days of old Rome the richest country of the world to-day provides the strangest contrasts imaginable. Dives is ever being jostled at the elbow by LAZARUS: the most refined luxury marches side by side with the most abject misery. Some figures which Mr. LOUIS SINCLAIR furnishes to the *Law Magazine* give startling information regarding the cost of pauperism in England. He says:—"From 1880 to 1904 we spent on in-maintenance £54,316,002, and on out-relief £65,226,425, making a total sum spent on paupers of £119,542,427. In addition, there was spent on salaries of officials £39,817,478; repayment of loans and interest £16,736,163; other expenses £29,558,509; lunacy £36,264,702; bringing up the total cost of pauperism for the twenty-five years to no less a sum than £241,919,279. In 1864 the cost of 999,400 paupers was £6,423,381; in 1904 the cost of 769,029 paupers was £13,369,494. As we glance over these figures the startling fact reveals itself that the cost increases year by year whilst the number of paupers decreases. The cost of officialdom in 1864 for looking after 999,440 was £696,098. The cost in 1904 with 769,029 paupers was £2,358,851. So that for superintending 230,371 fewer paupers in 1904 the officials had a rise of £1,662,754. Truly a marvellous administrative achievement, only emulated by a similar success in extravagant building."

The Poor Law officials are not a popular class among the English poor, and the terror of finishing life in the workhouse still spurs on many to maintain the struggle for existence outside its walls long after the necessary vigour has been spent. But a still larger proportion of the very poor, the shiftless classes, the ne'er-do-wells, accept this termination of the battle of life as inevitable and conform to the condition of pauperism without any qualms. The problem of the "professional" unemployed, which has presented itself very forcibly to dwellers in most of the big towns in the

eastern, southern and western parts of England during the past winter has led many writers on social economics to bring forward some schemes of amelioration, and prominent among them are reforms of the present Poor Laws. Mr. SINCLAIR, in his proposals for stemming the rising tide, suggests that the following plans should be adopted:—First, homes of rest for the aged, with thorough classification of the inmates, differentiating between deserving and undeserving, respectable and not respectable. This would be easy of accomplishment were the aged poor made a general charge, instead of a parochial one. It would involve, however, a readjustment of taxation. Second, the entire abolition, and at once, of those 'forcing houses' for paupers, the poor law schools; and the placing of the children under the education authority. The boarding-out system, with frequent and thorough inspection by female inspectors, is by far the best and cheapest. Third, infirmaries for the sick, to which should be attached convalescent homes, wherein the worker could recuperate before returning to his work. Fourth, homes for the exclusive use of mental and physical incapables. Fifth, the poor-law-bred tramp and able-bodied workhouse loafer must be compelled by act of parliament to produce their sustenance on a state farm-colony or starve. I deny the right of these people to eat without work, and I do not see the sometime urged necessity of their living at all if they have to do so at others' expense. Society would be better rid of their presence, but as they probably owe their continued existence to the pious opinions of the 1832 commissioners, let us give them a chance under a new economic distress act which will first train them to work, and then compel them to work ere they get food." Not many months ago a man prominent in public life declared that there was work in England for all who cared to work, and his declaration did not fail for want of facts to support it. There can be little doubt that among the many deserving "out-of-works" who thronged the London streets last winter were hundreds of men who would have refused work had it been offered to them, men of the same class as that loafing cavalry soldier who favoured Yokohama with his presence some years ago and who openly declared that his sole mission in life was to discover the man who invented work for he wished to smother him. This "Weary Willie" was a representative of a very large class, and how to deal with him is a problem which must be faced in all earnestness before many years have passed. Decadent Rome had the problem presented to her, but failed of finding a solution: will England also find it unsolvable?

## PRESIDENT STARR JORDAN ON JAPAN.

SOME things are very difficult to account for. Why, for example, should a man enjoying such a high reputation as does

Professor STARR JORDAN, President of the Leland Stanford University—why should he undertake to deliver a lecture on a subject of which he is quite ignorant, and why, having so undertaken, did he not adopt the common precaution of informing himself in some slight degree at any rate? We reproduce his address, taking it from the columns of the *Advocate of Peace*. Our readers will see that the statements which can be called correct are few and far between, whereas those flagrantly incorrect abound. He sets out by an imaginary account of the purposes to which Japan would have devoted an indemnity had she succeeded in obtaining one from Russia. She would have used it, he says, for strengthening her army and navy; for holding Korea and ultimately Manchuria; for subsidizing manufactures and commerce, and "may be" for getting possession of China. That is obviously a conception spun out of Professor JORDAN's fancies. It appears to us that Japan would have employed the indemnity to relieve the burden of debts, foreign and domestic, imposed on her by the war, and we fail to perceive that Professor JORDAN or any one else has the smallest right to charge her with a deliberate policy of aggression and fiscal folly in the absence of any evidence whatever to support the charge. We ourselves would be committing a similar error if we ventured to accuse the President of the Leland Stanford University of deliberate flippancy, yet we quite fail to comprehend what he means by "Japan leading armies of civilization while England and America paid the bills." That is a programme too inconceivable and too unmeaning to have been seriously penned. Well fitted to its context is the assertion that "Japan's first task must be to disband her army as America disbanded hers in 1865." There is not the faintest analogy between Japan's conscript army and the army specially raised by the United States in the War of the Secession. Professor JORDAN may be acquainted with the Japanese military system, but if so, he most successfully hides his knowledge, for the "disbanding" of an army such as Japan recently put into the field may almost be called an automatic process. It presents no difficulties whatever and has, indeed, been already accomplished. These blunders, however, are far transcended by what follows. "Deferred payment, or credit," says Professor JORDAN, "is a feature alien to the life of old Japan: if a man owes anything let his neighbours pay it and let the amount be decided on the basis of old customs or forgotten equities." We do not pretend to have the least conception of the strange process here described by the learned Professor—vicarious payment by the debtor's neighbours and assessment of the amount in accordance with old customs or forgotten equities. Such a bewildering programme requires a special faculty of romance to interpret it. What emerges clearly, however, is that Professor JORDAN denies the existence of any system of credit in old

Japan. The methods of trade in feudal Japan under the TOKUGAWA rule have been fully described in authentic books to which Professor JORDAN has access, and to which he should have made it his business to refer before venturing to speak publicly and authoritatively on the commercial methods of old Japan. Fifteen minutes' research would have saved him from making a statement diametrically opposed to facts. By what practical joker, again, or by what MUNCHAUSEN, was he betrayed into believing that the Japanese merchant in former times occupied socially a lower status than the coolie and that the *Samurai* "could neither buy nor sell"? By what imp of mischief was he, an American, prompted to speak of the tariff walls surrounding ancient Japan whereas they were really tenuous palisades compared with the cliffs of protection that guard his own country's shores? Then he goes on to speak of law-making and law-abiding. He says that the Japanese have to learn both; that statutes are of little force in Japan, and that the only law obeyed is "the law of old tradition." He actually believes this and actually intends it to be believed. We must assume as much. It is thus he speaks of probably the most law-abiding people in the world, who have framed for themselves codes in accord with the best principles of modern jurisprudence, who administer those codes strictly and who obey them implicitly. He follows this foolishness by an almost equally silly excursion into the domain of Japanese agriculture. "Japan has no horses, no cows, no sheep, no goats, no hogs, no butter, no cheese, no orchards, no vineyards, no fruit, no turnips, cabbages, carrots, pumpkins, squashes." Nothing was needed to impart a delicious flavour to this bathos except the allusion to goats, hogs, butter, cheese, pumpkins and squashes. The President of the Leland Stanford University is nothing if not patriotic. A land without pumpkins and squashes is no land at all in his eyes. And he has also the splendid assurance of Occidental arrogance. A people must be democratic if they are to hold any rank in his estimation. Individualism must be their guiding principle. The subordination of self to country which makes the Japanese so formidable in war and which constitutes one of the finest elements of their character, is all wrong in Professor JORDAN's eyes. Man is more than the State and must be taught that he is more than the State. May providence guard Japan against teachings like those of the President of the Leland Stanford University, and may some kind friend suggest to Professor JORDAN the expediency of a little study—just a little—before he undertakes to deliver public addresses on subjects of which he knows nothing.

#### BRITISH LETHARGY.

IT will not be the fault of writers of books if the British nation drops behind in the commercial and industrial race during the

20th century. Book after book is being turned out by the printing presses of the United Kingdom which point out the dangers and sins which beset the nation, the strides which America and Germany are making, and the steps which the British people must take to hold, or regain the lost, supremacy. One of the latest of these publications is entitled "Industrial Efficiency," and comes from the pen of Mr. ARTHUR SHADWELL, M.A., M.D., and is issued by Messrs. Longmans & Co. We gather that Dr. SHADWELL, after a careful survey of both North America and Germany does not despair of the outlook for England as altogether hopeless, in this striking a saner note than some of his contemporaries. But his judgment on the temper of the time is severe. British prosperity has made the nation, as a community of workers, limp and slack. "We have been slowing down while our rivals have been going full speed ahead." The purport of the following passage has often been expressed before, but rarely with more emphasis and authority:—"The once enterprising manufacturer has grown slack, he has let the business take care of itself, while he is shooting grouse or yachting in the Mediterranean. That is his business. The once unequalled workman has adopted the motto, 'Get as much and do as little as possible'; his business is football or betting. Each blames the other. (I shall have to qualify these remarks presently; I am now drawing a broad comparative picture.) Then the manufacturer complains of being handicapped in various ways; and he is justified. He is handicapped by laws and by obsolete regulations, which have the effect of hindering him in some respect without any set-off in the way of help. And what do all these mean but carelessness and neglect on some one's part? Legislators who pass laws without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts or understand what they are doing, or who fail to alter obsolete and detrimental ones, such as the patent laws and the tax on industrial alcohol; Government departments too indolent to watch events and adapt regulations to changing conditions; local authorities applying by-laws without discretion, piling up rates without thought, and administering the poor-law without care; everybody bent on pleasure and amusement. That is the universal business. No one is in a position to abuse the rest; they are all in the picture and wear the same expression from top to bottom of the social scale. Not every individual, of course, but every class. We are a nation at play. Work is a nuisance, an evil necessity to be shirked and hurried over as quickly and easily as possible in order that we may get away to the real business of life—the golf course, the bridge table, the cricket and football field, or some other of the thousand amusements which occupy our minds, and for which no trouble is too great." As *The Times* points out in the course of its review, Dr. SHADWELL's book will be found useful and instructive to employers and workmen. While acquitted

of some common charges, the English manufacturer will hear to his advantage plain words. He will be told that he is much too slack; that his mills, as a rule, are not so well-lighted as those in Germany; that the arrangements for carrying off dust are better in Solingen than in Sheffield; that in mills there is better provision for washing and the like in Germany and America. Dr. SHADWELL hints, too, at a bad habit of "cribbing" time at the end of the day by running machinery for a few minutes later than the stated hour. He is emphatic in condemnation of the policy of always trying to lower the cost of production by reducing the wages bill. These volumes will be a wholesome tonic to many complacent employers. On the other hand, the English workmen are told that they are much too conservative; that they love to be dirty all the week and "take a pride in presenting a ruffianly appearance"; that they are not so orderly as German workmen; that American workmen toil much harder; that English artisans are much too suspicious; and that they have advantages which they are prone to forget. It is a hopeful sign of the times that such books as these are being produced in England to-day and that they are receiving the attention they deserve.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The penultimate meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society for the present season was held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, and notwithstanding the Beethoven Concert at the Public Hall attracted a good audience. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. W. K. E. Vincent, the Vice-President, took the chair and in introducing the lecturer said that Dr. Munro, owing to pressure of professional engagements and the short notice given him regarding the final fixing of his date, had not been able to give all the time to preparation that he would have liked. It was the busiest man who could always find time to help his fellow creatures and Dr. Munro was assured of a warm welcome by the Yokohama Literary Society.

Dr. Munro spoke as follows:—

During the course of a long and not unsuccessful career, mankind has had to cope with enemies of many kinds and sizes. The terrific monsters of bygone ages have but few representatives in the living world of to-day and these are no longer a menace to the continuance of the human race. A few bones and the legends of the dragon are all that remain of the incarnate ferocity that existed along with early humanity.

But a foe more terrible and relentless has fastened upon man and beast alike for countless generations. I refer to the parasitic microbe, the arch enemy of all living forms. Protected by their minute size and astounding rapidity of proliferation, the various bacteria continue their furtive onslaught. More than four-fifths of all the deaths result from the activity of these organisms. If we follow Metchnikoff in his view as to the cause of old age, we might say that, with the exception of a few tragic accidents, mankind dies only by the action of bacteria.

A great surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves, has lately expressed the opinion that disease is not wholly a bad thing, that it may be regarded as a kind of blessing in disguise. If that be so its incognito is well maintained. We may however agree with Professor Treves in one point which he specially dwelt on, namely, that the resistance offered by the blood to the invasion of micro-organisms which constitutes the physiological stand against disease, and upon which many of the symptoms are based, is beneficial to the individual attacked. This resistance frequently results in the defeat of the invaders and in the future protection of the individual against microbes of the same kind; without this resistance, the death of the individual would be assured. It is one side of an



act of warfare. It is beneficial, just as armed resistance to the invasion of a country is beneficial, provided it be effectual.

Without this resistance, no war could take place, but no amount of success can diminish the ghastly horrors, the brutal inhumanity of war. The fact that the human frame has fought the battle of life or death, unaided practically since the earliest times, cannot lead us to regard disease as otherwise than a painful necessity. If we define disease in the popular sense, which has a claim prior to that of the medicine man, it could truthfully be called a disability of the body, attended with more or less suffering. If we consider the consequences of disease, not alone to the individual affected, but frequently to those dependent upon him, if we think of the weary vigils, the anguish of mind that affect, yes infect, those nearest and dearest to the sick one, we find it difficult to see any mitigating beneficence in disease.

Yet, just as war in itself is entirely reprehensible, though sometimes leading to a lasting and prosperous peace, so the battle for health which we call disease frequently leads to immunity for a lengthened period. It is a matter of common knowledge that an attack of scarlet fever, smallpox or typhoid usually protects the individual against recurrence of the same trouble, though not invariably so. We may go further than this and say that the individual is capable of transmitting his immunity to his posterity, to a greater or less degree. I do not mean to say that a father and mother who have had typhoid fever will invariably have children who are immune to the attacks of the typhoid microbe. We know that even when both parents have fair hair and blue eyes, the offspring are occasionally dark, and vice versa. The inheritance of special characters is not transmitted to all the offspring unless rendered permanent by long heredity. It is to Gregor Mendel, a contemporary of Darwin, whose experiments in hereditary traits us to reconsider some of the views of the great teacher, that we owe our knowledge of the procedure of transmitted characters. Mendel showed that a character which is capable of transmission from parent to offspring can never be lost unless it is injurious to the species. It matters not how often this character is transmitted through separate individuals. It is sure to appear in a certain proportion of the progeny, a proportion which is always the same. To take an example from the vegetable world: if a form of wheat which is susceptible to the disease called rust, produced by a fungus, is crossed with another form of wheat which is immune to this parasite, it is found that the resulting plants are all susceptible to the disease. A certain proportion of them however carry the character of immunity, for if crossed with each other one-fourth of the plants raised from the resulting seed are found to be immune to the rust fungus. These immune plants, if bred together, will always produce immune plants. On the other hand one-fourth are found to be susceptible to rust. If interbred they produce only susceptible wheat. These two-fourths thus "take after" what we may call their respective grandparents in regard to the characters of immunity and susceptibility. The remaining half resemble their hybrid parents; that is to say, they are susceptible in themselves, but when interbred give rise again to one-fourth purely immune, one-fourth purely susceptible and two-fourths susceptible yet capable of handing the immune character on to the next generation. Recent experiments on the crossing of varieties in the animal world make it almost certain that characters are always propagated in the same manner. Provided then that the immunity obtained by, say an attack of typhoid, be capable of transmission to offspring, we can understand how the suffering endured by a grandfather might be a source of protection to the second generation. I am not aware that this aspect of infection has yet attracted the attention of European investigators, but the question as to the possibility of immunity by transmission has provoked some discussion. That immunity is hereditary to some degree is, I think, conclusively proved by the fact that infectious diseases are more fatal when they attack fresh populations. Measles, for instance, which is rarely directly fatal in European communities, was attended by a considerable mortality when introduced into Iceland, the Faroe islands and the Fiji archipelago. When we consider that immunity in the individual is not always complete, that it does not invariably offer even a partial protection, as seen in smallpox which I have known to have proved fatal on the third attack, we can understand the difficulty of making correct observations as to the heredity of immunity in human beings. On the whole, however, we are justified in the belief that immunity is to some extent hereditary, that the procedure of transmission is on the lines which I have indicated in regard to the rust fungus of wheat, and that to this inherited immunity we must attribute the survival of the race from the epidemic storms that swept away some of its colossal enemies in the prehistoric past. That human beings are immune to the attacks of certain

microbes which decimate some of the lower animals, that we are susceptible to disease from which they are immune, and that some infectious maladies are common to man and beast are factors of everyday observation. It may be taken for granted that the immunity of certain animals to special diseases is an inheritance, a useful strain that has been perfected during a very remote past. This precious legacy of relief from certain diseases has doubtless also been acquired by humanity and is surely a reason for optimism. The emancipation of the living from suffering and premature death illumines the future with a gleam of hope. Not in itself but in its far reaching results, do we find some atonement for the grievous burden of disease.

But man has not been content to await the "Ides of March" for protection by evolution against the parasitic microbe. He seeks to ascertain the rationale of the process by which protection is achieved by the individual, to wrest from Nature the secret of immunity and to apply this knowledge in defence of himself and of the domestic animals for which he has become responsible. The results are promising. I need scarcely refer to the mitigation of small-pox and the treatment of diphtheria. Even advanced cases of the latter disease may often be cured by the introduction of large, very large amounts of antitoxin, cases which were abandoned without hope ten years ago. A certain measure of immunity has attended the use of early, or preventive inoculations in other infectious diseases, but in these it cannot be said that more than a satisfactory reconnaissance of the enemy's position has been carried out and the plan of attack clearly indicated. Another century, however, can scarcely pass without security against the epidemic scourges of humanity. I am even sanguine enough to believe, though we cannot live to see it, that during this interval emancipation will be attained from nearly all the ills that are traceable to the activity of parasitic bacteria.

Before I say a word in explanation of the process of immunity, I would remind you that infection, its antithesis, is not a thing but a condition. The active agents of infection, the pathogenic microbes, have only recently come to light long after the name was known. It happens therefore that this word *infection* was loosely applied to the unknown cause, but we shall use it in its proper meaning, which is an initial invasion by parasitic life and especially by bacteria. It is not necessary to inflict upon you even a resume of the special features that distinguish the varieties of microbes. It is sufficient to say that they are numerous, that each variety gives rise to a distinct reaction accompanied by symptoms that vary with the reaction and according to whether it is local or general. Diseases, formerly supposed to be widely different may originate with the same microbe, such as erysipelas and peritonitis. The patchy pneumonia of acute consumption is not usually caused by the bacillus of tubercle alone, but in conjunction with the dot shaped microbes, known as cocci, such as cause the two former affections. It may be questioned, however, whether this is not an instance of rivalry rather than of partnership between these microbes for immunity may be attained by antitoxin from the streptococci which cause most of the fever and acute symptoms, more easily than if they were playing a "lone hand" in blood poisoning or peritonitis. It is admitted, however, that the dot shaped microbes, or cocci, present varieties of behaviour in relation to their immediate surroundings that are not found in the oval, or elongated bacteria; which may possibly explain the marked successes and failures of antitoxin in dealing with these cocci. The deleterious effects of infection are only in very small part due to the mechanical presence of microbes, or the robbing of nutriment from the blood. In some diseases, as in cholera, the specific microbe does not invade the blood at all, or at least to an infinitesimal degree. The profound depression amounting so frequently to collapse, is due not only to the intense local irritation of the digestive tract and the effort to get rid of the cause, but even more to the absorption of poison created by the comma bacillus. The nutriment which it obtains from the tissues goes to growth and reproduction of the bacilli, but comes from this issue as a virulent poison destroying the vitality of the host and inimical also to the parasites that gave rise to it. In this, as in all diseases, the effects are due to intoxication, and this is the result of a chemical process just as alcohol is the result of the interaction of sugar and the yeast fungus.

The problem of immunity is a complicated one, but a general idea may be gained by supposing that, as an acid is neutralised by an alkali, so the toxin or specific poison of the microbe is neutralised by some substance within the animal body. This simile is probably not exact. A combination, however, is formed which is more inert towards the blood and other tissues of the body than to the microbe that manufactured the poison. I may not be far wrong if I suggest that this union of the toxin with a substance from the body, resembles rather the formation of an alloy by the fusion of two metals, for although

the product of this union has properties different from that of the toxin alone, it behaves in some respects like a mixture more than like a chemical compound. The substance which thus unites with the toxin to diminish its virulence towards the tissues, is the antitoxin. It would be unprofitable, even if I had the ability, to deal with this complex subject in detail. It fairly bristles with technicalities, but in general terms it may be stated that the various substances comprised under the name antitoxin, are derived mainly from certain floating or wandering cells of the body which are themselves capable of destroying bacteria. As the bacteria die out when the antitoxin is more than sufficient to neutralise the toxin, an excess of the antitoxin is left, but its manufacture still goes on in a more leisurely fashion, thus securing continued immunity, which may or may not be permanent.

It is by taking advantage of this fact that artificial immunity is secured. An animal, conveniently the horse, which has been inoculated with diphtheria toxin, in very small amount, develops a large amount of antitoxin in its blood. This is gradually increased by successive inoculations. From six to twelve litres of blood are then withdrawn without pain, or even inconvenience to the horse, and the resulting serum, is tested to ascertain its strength, and preserved for use as an "antitoxin" for diphtheria. Along these lines the process of research is moving at a rate so rapid that artificial immunity from other infections is already within sight.

While seeking for available weapons wherewith to combat our microscopic foes modern science has been taking steps to exclude them from access to the human body. This method of exclusion has been attended with considerable success, both with the individual and the community. In regard to the former, no one in these days needs to be reminded of the triumphs of modern surgery. Pasteur and Lister, the knower and the doer, stand hand in hand at the threshold of the new healing art, to receive the grateful homage of mankind for all time to come. Surgical interference, which twenty years ago had an unenviable notoriety for shortening the span of human existence, though its successes even then were not few, is now giving relief to suffering and health to the ailing in fields that were not dreamed of then. As surgical clinical assistant and anaesthetist in the University wards at Edinburgh for a year and a half, I had an opportunity of seeing the work of the great surgeon, Sir James Spence, and of noting his results together with those of Chiene, Duncan, Bell, Watson, Annandale and others. This was the infancy of the antiseptic school at which some scoffed and others theorised, but few there were who gave the method a serious trial. Doubts prevailed even amongst those who did, for the results were not very brilliant. As the technique improved, however, the statistics of operations proved the value of the new system. Surgeons still looked askance at the abdomen and even joints were considered very dangerous things to tamper with. The mortality from the latter is now less than from amputating a finger in the old days. If the surgery of the abdomen is not always without risk it is because the risk is now undertaken and usually justified by the results in cases that would formerly have been regarded as hopeless. The aseptic technique, the method of protection by exclusion of microbes, has truly been a boon and a blessing to humanity.

More widespread, and therefore more patent in its results is the effort to limit the spread of pestilence by quarantine and other measures which aim at the destruction of infective bacteria. This latter object is accomplished mainly by chemical means and encouraging these enemies to prey upon each other. Every old sailor knows that the cask water got putrid before it became sweet, the explanation being that the microbes it contained elbowed each other out of existence, and the same plan is used with some success in the purification of drainage. The proper disposal of this residuum is of the highest importance in all civilised communities. I regret to say that the important city of Yokohama is in a backward condition in this respect. I do not think that there is a single syphon trap on any drain of the Bluff and the effluvia from the lower sewers which are ventilated only by the Bluff drains is a source of neither pleasure nor profit. I have long been of opinion that the so-called malaria of Yokohama has a closer connection with its drains than its paddy fields. The water supply is admirable, at least as regards quality, and this leads me to say that too much care cannot be taken to secure water free from contamination. The water supply of any community is a source of danger as well of safety. If proper care be exercised protection against parasitic microbes is fairly well assured, but the absence of this means the distribution of disease amongst an unsuspecting population. This was well illustrated by the cholera epidemics of London in 1854 and 1856 and the more recent ones of Hamburg and Marseilles.

With all these modern resources it would seem that in the near future infection must play a minor

part in the production of disease. This desirable end is retarded not so much by the imperfection of our appliances, or knowledge or energy on the part of our scientific experts, but by the deplorable ignorance and carelessness of ourselves as individuals. It is here that commonsense may be brought to bear upon the subject of infection so as to give increased security of life and health. If we define common sense as the intelligent appreciation of any matter without undue technicality we set before ourselves a not too difficult task in applying it to the preservation of human life. If we mean by common sense the average intelligence ingrained by constant use, I fear that it has failed to prove a reliable barrier against infection. The natural fear of "catching" disease has been some protection, and in the case of leprosy, which was rife in the middle ages in England, having been brought thither by the crusaders, the mere isolation of cases was sufficient to stamp out a disease which is not very contagious. Indeed its contagion has been denied, and quite recently too, but on insufficient grounds. Plague, cholera, small-pox and other epidemic diseases have been avoided for centuries by the individual, but with only partial success. Typhus and relapsing fever have almost disappeared, owing to better conditions of life, and probably also because natural immunity has been secured. It is well known that these, and indeed to some extent, all specific fevers, meet at the outset of their invasion, more resistance from the well nourished and vigorous than from the ill fed and exhausted. If we include with immunity the resistance of membranes and tissues of the body to penetration by micro-organisms and also the counter attack of the defence which seeks to entrap incoming microbes, it would seem to the eye of common sense that the robust should be the best armed against infection. In the case of the infectious fevers, whose onset is preceded by a definite period of incubation from the time of contact, the advantage is on the side of the strong. But it is on the contrary well known that those who have suffered from an exhausting disease are usually more resistant to direct infection and are better subjects for operation, where there is sometimes a risk of introducing microbes into the blood.

Common sense needs to be guided by some knowledge of the conditions that lead to infection before it may be relied upon to check the spread of infection. It is much to be desired that the little information required should be thoroughly instilled into the minds of the young. Much needless exposure to contagion would be avoided were children taught to take an intelligent interest in these unseen foes. It is not enough to know that direct contact from one person to another may communicate disease. Indirect contagion is infinitely more common than direct transference. It is more insidious, more because less under control, and therefore more dangerous. And knowing this, it is necessary to act upon it conscientiously, not so easy a matter when the habits of life are formed. We may know the danger of touching the door handle with hands that have been in contact with a case of infectious disease unless they have been thoroughly cleaned of all microbes by washing and disinfection. We may know that a towel, used in a case of mild infection, is not exactly the proper thing for drying the hands after they are cleansed. We may have qualms of conscience if a spoon gets from the sickroom to the kitchen before sterilisation by boiling. But this knowledge is not sufficient to prevent accidents unless it anticipates these mistakes, instead of having to regret them. It may seem to be common sense that that there is less prospective risk in conveying infection from a mild case than from a severe one. If we remember, however, that partial immunity sometimes exists, that the soil upon which the seeds of infection fall makes the same difference in the individual case as does the ground upon which we sow wheat: if we bear in mind that the seed from a poor crop may flourish in earth which is better suited to it, we can see how fallacious is this idea. It is a common, almost a conventional, idea that what are called mild diseases, such as chicken pox, measles and the like, may be played with like a game of hide and seek. Apart from the fact that these "mild" affections are occasionally fatal and sometimes lead to ill health and diminished resistance to other disease, I submit that no one ought to be less careful with these than with the more fatal types of infection. It is sometimes said the children ought to get these diseases when young, for they are more severe with older folk. The same thing used to be said of smallpox, but it is a poor argument. If proper care be taken the risk of adults catching these diseases will be greatly diminished.

There are some diseases which are known to be often fatal, but which are supposed to be only mildly-infectious. Consumption is one of these. I need not remind you again that the condition of health at the time will often determine the sensitiveness to this infection and that it is impossible to predict whether one may catch it by being in the

presence of a case for even a few minutes. There can be no question that not only the expectoration, but the acts of coughing and even speaking may transfer the bacillus of this dread disease to others. The common sense view of this complaint is, or ought to be, that it is infectious. It is hard on the individual to have to live in accordance with this view. The logical sequel is that consumptives should be isolated, should be quarantined till they are no longer a danger to their neighbours. By faithful and conscientious adherence to a rigid system this might be done in many cases without absolute alienation and ostracism from their fellow beings. Sterilisation of all utensils daily, the periodic disinfection of the room, which should be open and little used, mouth screens while speaking and coughing; which can be destroyed or sterilised, the destruction of sputa, regulation of distance of visitors who should be present only in an open space or in a room previously sterilised; such precautions as these are necessary to ensure moderate protection against this infection, which, in one form or another accounts for about one seventh of the death rate in civilised communities. It ought to be possible to stamp out this disease within two centuries, by the method of exclusion alone but there is hope that in the immediate future artificial immunity will render the sterner plan less imperative.

With at least the more violent infections, it is unlikely that artificial immunity will altogether supplant that of exclusion. The former is expensive and like armed resistance to invasion, is not to be accomplished without the distress of actual infection.

Preventive immunity may obviate this, but is not always permanent and the prospect of each infant, having to undergo a kind of vaccination for twenty different possibilities in the way of infection is not one to be contemplated with equanimity, at least by parents of this generation.

A hearty vote of thanks having been accorded the lecturer, the Vice-President announced the result of the Essay Competition held in February. There had been seven entries and the Judges—Messrs. W. B. Mason, A. M. Knapp, and T. Satchell had awarded positions as follows:—1st, Mr. P. E. Nicolle, for an essay entitled, "My favourite author," on which the judges commented:—"An excellent piece of literary criticism; and in its limited scope, both comprehensive and original"; 2nd, Miss Hall, for an essay entitled: "An account of a journey," of which the judges said:—"Though somewhat brief, well worthy of second place for its bright and descriptive style"; 3rd, C. F. Stephens, for an essay on "What subjects ought we to study," which the judges declared was "well-written, but somewhat reminiscent of the school-books." The judges also commended Miss Waddilove and Mrs. Burleigh for their essays. The date of the musical competition would, if possible, be arranged for Saturday, April 28.

Following these announcements, the miscellaneous portion of the programme was discussed and, as usual, proved highly interesting and was evidently greatly appreciated.

1. Song....."Ho, Jolly Jenkin".....Sullivan.  
Mr. S. H. Somerton.
2. Reading..."The Old and the New".....  
Mrs. P. S. Hubbard.
3. Song....."Orpheus and His Lute".....Sullivan.  
Miss Thompson.
4. Song....."Molly Bawn".....Lover.  
Dr. Emerson.
5. "A Ten Minutes Talk on James Withcomb  
Riley," with a poem.  
Dr. J. E. Jones.
6. Song....."The Devout Lover".....Maud V. White.  
Mr. S. H. Somerton.
7. Song....."Berceuse de Jocelyn".....Godard.  
Miss Thompson.
8. Song....."If I only knew".....Maud V. White.  
Dr. Emerson.

The last meeting of the season will take place on Friday, April 27, when selections from Wallace's Opera "Maritana" will be given, the biographical notes being supplied by Mr. A. W. Quinton.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

About seventy members of the French Society held a meeting on the afternoon of April 7th at the residence of Prince Kanin. Mr. S. Tsuji, President of the Imperial University, presented the annual report of the

Society, after which His Imperial Highness delivered a speech complimenting the Society on its development. The French *Chargé d'Affaires* and the President of the Alliance Française of Yokohama, read congratulatory addresses. In the evening, the members were entertained by the Prince.

Mr. K. Tako, Director of the Utsunomiya Revenue Superintending Bureau and the Utsunomiya Salt Monopoly Bureau, has been transferred to Yokohama for similar duties.

The Office of the Kwantung Government will be removed to Port Arthur before the end of April. The former Russian military staff office will be occupied by the Japanese for which purpose repairs are being carried out.

The work of repairing the *Sawo* (formerly the *Pobieda*) at Nagasaki is now in progress. Before the end of April she will be removed to the Yokosuka Naval Station for her equipment which is expected to be completed within this year.

The tenth trial of Kono Hironaka and other politicians charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbances, took place on April 9th in the Tokyo District Court. After a lengthy discussion by the lawyers for the defence, the case was again adjourned.

Prince Higashifushimi, Commander of the cruiser *Takachiko*, has been removed to the *Kasuga*. Captains K. Saito (Commander of the *Yakuma*) and A. Matsumoto have been appointed Chiefs of Staff of the Sasaho and Maidzuru Naval Stations respectively.

The Rt. Rev. Wm. Awdry, D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo, held a confirmation in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Tuesday evening. Thirteen candidates were confirmed in the presence of a good congregation. The Bishop's address was very touching in its effectiveness.

Three electric railway companies of Tokyo are conducting negotiations to amalgamate. On the other hand, the Tokyo Municipal Council propose to purchase the three railways for twenty-two million yen. On April 7th, the councillors met and decided to investigate the matter and appointed a committee.

Mr. E. W. Rutter, late manager of the Imperial Bank of China in Hongkong, has been appointed to take charge of Messrs Samuel, Samuel & Co's. business in Formosa. Mr. Rutter has been in Hongkong on and off since 1882 and was popular in the community having taken a great interest in racing, rowing and social matters.

In a recent number of the *Portsmouth Times* (England) in the report of a presentation of prizes to students of the Portsmouth School of Art, we note that a Kobe young lady has much distinguished herself. Miss Katie Blackmore's name appears in the Local Competition as the winner of a 1st prize for painting head from life, and first for shading from the cast. In the same examination she won a first for painting ornaments in monochrome, and in the Board of Education, South Kensington Art Examinations, certificate of the second class for painting from still life. Such a record should prove very gratifying to the young lady's friends.

The Rev. R. C. Fillingham has submitted to the judgment passed upon him. In the Court of Arches on Feb. 27th the Dean (Sir Lewis Dibdin) read a letter from him admitting and regretting his error in the matter of the "ordination" at Southend. The Dean said he was glad that submission did away with the necessity of Mr. Fillingham's being deprived of his benefice; but, as his offence had been outrageous, and had been aggravated by persistent contumacy, he sentenced him to be suspended from office and benefice for two years, dating from March 11th, and ordered him to pay the promoter's (the Bishop of St. Albans) costs.



POLITICS IN MODERN JAPAN AND THE  
PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.(CONTRIBUTED.)  
(III.)

Party-government is generally considered to be the natural culmination of representative government. But many Japanese publicists today tell us that to them it appears that in this country the cause of party-government has been losing ground continually during the past few years. The principal reason of this is the manifest inferiority of the bulk of the party members to their political foes, the anti-party officials. We desire to call the attention of readers of these articles to what Mr. Toyabe Shuntei has written in the *Taiyō* on this subject during the past few months. His instructive essays have been reproduced in these columns in the Monthly Summaries of Japanese Current Literature. We believe his analysis of the present political situation to be the true one. In an article entitled "Two Planets of the Itō Solar System," a full epitome of which will be found in last month's Literary Summary, Mr. Toyabe says:—"There is a growing feeling of contempt for political parties and not a few are beginning to feel that it is an honour not to belong to them. The country believes in officials, because among them there is knowledge and character. The only hope for political parties must come from their possessing a better set of men, taken all around, than officialdom can show. This Marquis Itō knew when he formed the *Seiyū-kai*. But he failed to bring the party up to the required standard. Marquis Saionji cannot be said to have succeeded any better than his predecessor. The party has gone on degenerating in every way." Although Marquis Saionji is the President of the *Seiyū-kai*, in forming the present Cabinet to a large extent he left the *Seiyū-kai* out in the cold. Messrs. Hara Kei and Matsuda Munemasa only were given portfolios. There were several other available and apparently suitable men who had long been connected with the *Seiyū-kai*, such as Barons Kaneko and Suyematsu, for instance, but they were not asked to join the Cabinet. Either Marquis Saionji is at heart opposed to party-Cabinets in this country, or he took over the reins of Government from Count Katsura on the understanding that the Cabinet should for the most part consist of officials—Count Katsura like Marquis Yamagata being an anti-party statesman. Marquis Saionji seems to have known that he could command the support of the *Seiyū-kai* in the Diet without distributing many of the sugar-plums of office among the members of the party there. This speaks well for his astuteness. But by the same manner in which they submitted to the dictation of the Marquis in connection with the passing of the Railway Bill in the Lower House, the members of the *Seiyū-kai* have drawn down upon themselves the ridicule of the nation. It must be remembered that they hold their seats in the Diet as the representatives of the people. Hence when a measure affecting the rights and the profits of large sections of the community was brought up for discussion in the Lower House it was naturally expected that they would regard it as their duty to defend the rights of their constituents in the House of Representatives in a pronounced manner. They did nothing of the kind. They displayed no independence of spirit, no consciousness of their responsibility as legislators, in a word, they showed themselves to be quite characterless.

The attitude of Count Okuma's party to the Railway Bill was somewhat singular. When great measures are brought before a Diet, it is usual for political parties to discuss them thoroughly and to determine whether they will oppose or support them. But to the surprise of everybody, at a meeting of the *Shimpotō* held a few days prior to the final discussion of the Bill it was decided that the Party would regard the Railway Nationalization Bill as an exceptional question (*Joguwairai*), that is a measure on which the Party as a Party took no decided action—members were free to vote as they pleased. The *Kokumin Shimbun* rightly points out that for a

big party like the *Shimpotō* to adopt no party policy in reference to one of the greatest questions that has been discussed by the Diet in modern time is very derogatory to that party. On minor questions it is customary to allow members of a party to vote as they please, but if the members of a party cannot act together when such a momentous question as the nationalization of the railways is before the Lower House, surely its *raison d'être* is gone. The *Shimpotō* is evidently in a pitifully divided and weak condition or it would have made a better show at such a crisis as this, says the *Kokumin Shimbun*. It is affirmed, with what amount of truth we are unable to say, that Count Okuma and Dr. Hatoyama were forced to take the action they did in reference to the Railway Bill owing to the strong difference of opinion in the ranks of the *Shimpotō* on the State purchase of railways. To have tried to insist on the party's declaring itself opposed to the measure as a party, would have split the *Shimpotō* up into sections, thus hindering its future usefulness.

Now, it is only fair to the leaders of political parties in Japan to state that they have from the very outset always had to encounter what they consider to be unfair interference with the liberty and the opinions of private citizens by government officials. Count Okuma and other leading statesmen have repeatedly protested against the manner in which the Government has influenced elections, has done its best to suppress free political discussion in the Tokyo Imperial University and in other Government schools. It is alleged that most of the corruption that exists in political parties to-day is the result of the manner in which the Government has resorted to bribery. Of course it is quite impossible for a foreigner to find out exactly how much truth there is in the many charges that are brought against the anti-party officials. But when we find men like Count Okuma endorsing these charges it is impossible to dismiss them as nothing more than malicious newspaper slanders. We shall be quite safe in saying that the slow development of party-government in this country is largely owing to the determined stand against this form of government which Japanese officialdom has made. And we see no signs at present of any change in the official attitude to parties. The position of affairs is correctly described by Mr. Toyabe in the following sentences:—"The situation is critical as far as the parties are concerned. When Marquis Itō will return to this country nobody knows. In the meanwhile, Count Okuma may die and his party lose its coherency. Yamagata's party does not depend on him at all for its strength. It is a big official body that is not dependent on skillful leadership. Its coherency is assured by identity of interests in the members of the great organization and its popularity will last as long as it displays administrative ability of a bigger order than that shown by its rivals, the political party magnates. The compactness of the great official association to-day forms a striking contrast to the disjointed character of the organizations known as political parties, whose members are like a flock of crows that come and go as they please."

## MRS. IRWINE'S SCHOOL.

A very pleasant time was spent on Wednesday afternoon by parents and friends of the pupils attending Mrs. E. C. Irwine's school at No. 72 Bluff, when the prizes won during the year were distributed and a programme of recitations gone through prior to breaking-up for the Easter holidays. The girls all did very well in their respective parts and the French ladies present were loud in their praise of the faultless accent and the facility which all showed in the language of *la belle France*. Mrs. E. C. Irwine, in opening the proceedings, said that the day marked the close of their fourth year of work, and as many of the pupils had been with her from the commencement, she need hardly express how satisfactory it was for her to see that the results aimed at from the first were gradually being achieved. Those among her audience who had read the last examination papers must have been struck with

the great improvement over those of the previous Easter, and even of those of last Christmas. Every class had worked well and the friendly emulation and the *esprit de corps* prevailing among them had had the best results. Mrs. Irwine then accorded her sincerest thanks to her helpers, Miss Burdett Leach, Miss Talbot and Miss Griffin, and also to her first class for the example which it had set to the rest of the school. In regard to the programme which was to follow, Mrs. Irwine said that no school time had been wasted in rehearsals, all the items had been learnt during term, and only two rehearsals had been given to the little plays. The prizes (presented by Mrs. Irwine, Miss Burdett Leach, the Misses Talbot and Mr. Harold Irwine) were then distributed as follow:—

I. Class:—C. Brockhurst, A. Walter, I. Irwine, A. Talbot, and D. Dinsdale.  
II. Class:—M. Cowen, M. Box, J. Sibiodon, E. Mischke, and D. Surth.  
3rd and 4th Classes:—H. Cowen, D. Healing, D. Blake, H. Lefebvre, and H. Pollak.

This interesting ceremony was followed by a capital school programme which we append:—

## PROGRAMME.

Song....."The Spring."  
Poesses....."Rataplan".....T. Abbey.  
"Le nid de fauvette".....H. Lefebvre.  
"Le papillon et l'enfant".....S. Box.  
"My bed is a boat".....H. Pollak.  
"Dolly Rosie's Bath".....M. Colomb.  
Song....."Dites, la jeune belle."  
Poetry....."Le papillon et l'abeille".....D. Blake.  
"Dolly's Christening".....D. Healing.  
"Le clouetier dans sa forge".....F. Eoster.  
"The bubble".....S. Box.  
"La Source".....F. Foster.  
"Le petit oiseau".....3rd class.  
Song....."Time to Rise."  
Scenes....."Minette".....D. Healing and H. Pollak.  
"Il faut nous lever".....D. Healing & H. Cowen.  
"Marie, venez dans le jardin".....H. Pollak and D. Blake.  
"Voyez vous cette boîte".....3rd class.  
Song....."Le carillon."  
"Le cheval et l'âne".....M. Blum.  
"Le coucher de Bebe".....D. Surth, E. Mischke and J. Sibiodon.  
"Le déjeuner de Bebe".....D. Surth, E. Mischke and M. Box.  
Song....."Good-night."  
Poetry....."Where they grow".....E. Mischke.  
"Le Pincon et la Pie".....H. Payne.  
"The Story of a Star".....M. Sibiodon.  
"La chute de un gland".....P. Blum.  
Scene....."Bebe est mis au coin".....M. Cowen, J. and M. Sibiodon.  
Song....."The Dancing Song."  
Scene....."En tramway".....2nd class.  
Poetry....."His names".....J. Sibiodon.  
Song....."The Postillion."  
Scene....."Un bureau de Poste".....A. Walter, D. Dinsdale, A. Talbot, C. Brock.  
Poetry....."The Minuet".....I. Irwine.  
Scene.....  
Two scenes from....."Midsummer Night's Dream."  
Scene....."Un Salon d'hotel".....I. Class.  
National Songs: French, American and English.

## MISS IRWINE'S KINDERGARTEN.

Miss Irwine's Kindergarten class broke up for the Easter holidays on Thursday afternoon, after entertaining a number of parents and friends with a charming programme of recitations and exhibition of school-work. Miss Irwine, in receiving her guests, said that at the last prize-giving she remembered saying that Yokohama seemed to have an erroneous idea of the Kindergarten, regarding it only as play. Her increased class, as well as the testimony of many of the parents showed that a truer appreciation of the work was now felt. During the past year the children, especially the old pupils, had shown a marked improvement in every subject; their answers in the different nature lessons had shown a great deal more thought, and their handwork was much neater. They enjoyed so much the sewing and weaving and never got tired of their lessons, as they were not kept for more than fifteen minutes at one subject, except the nature lesson or sand geography: to these were devoted half an hour. The following programme was then gone through, the children acquitting themselves well:—



"The Land of Short-frock" ..... The Class.  
 "Peter," ..... Eric Clausen.  
 "The Penny Whistle," ..... Hildegarde Mischke.  
 "The Little Grey Bird," ..... Charlie Skrimshire.  
 "Nature Lesson on the Rainbow and the Moon."  
 "Jack Frost," ..... Marjorie Bellamy Brown.  
 "Le Papillon et l'enfant," ..... Ian Munro.  
 "French Lesson."  
 "The Merry Mice," ..... Eric Bellamy Brown.  
 "Bird's Thoughts," ..... Iris Neville.  
 "Madame Sans Souci," ..... Marjorie Bellamy Brown.  
 "The Rats," ..... Henry McLarty.  
 "Rataplan," ..... Eric Bellamy Brown.  
 "Mon petit oreille," ..... Iris Neville.  
 "Going to School," ..... The Class.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

On April 6th, in the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of the case in which Messrs Mendelson Bros. claim twelve hundred yen from the Ocean Steamship Co. and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co. was resumed before Judge Nakamishi.

Mr. M. D. Currie, sub-accountant of the International Banking Corporation, was examined as to the shipping documents for the cargo in dispute.

Mr. Currie stated that the bill of lading and other documents were handed to Messrs Mendelson Bros. through the International Banking Corporation which received the documents from the shipper.

Defendant's Counsel referring to the "Notice to Consignees" published in the local papers read that claims for damage and short delivery should be notified to the agents of the steamer within forty-eight hours after landing is completed, and said that the advertisement should have been observed by the plaintiffs. As the notice explained, the defendants had no responsibility. Counsel went on to say that the shipping agents were not liable for damage on short delivery of cargo which had been removed to the bonded warehouse of the Customs as the notice stipulated. Referring to Exhibit B-3—a bill of lading,—he said that the tin-plates specified had all been delivered to the consignees as to which delivery they made an endorsement on the document. The endorsement meant the receipt of complete delivery.

Plaintiffs' Counsel contended that the advertisement could not be admitted in the present dispute. Investigation as to damage or short delivery of large quantities such as tin-plates was quite impossible within forty-eight hours. Any advertisement the shipping agents published in the local papers in order to escape their liability could not bind the consignees. Counsel referring to the endorsement on the bill of lading of Exhibit B-3 said that the defendant's counsel had made a mistake. The bill of lading was signed by the shipper, and also by the consignees at the time when the latter presented the document to the ship's agents for counter-signature. The endorsements, therefore, did not mean receipt of complete delivery.

The parties further discussed the practice of landing and delivery of cargo, after which the plaintiffs asked the Court for leave to examine the representative of the tin factory of England who is now in Yokohama, Mr. M. Beart of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Mr. F. J. Lias of Messrs. W. M. Strachan and Co., as witnesses, and the defendants' counsel applied to summon Capt. Weston for the same purpose. The Court agreed to both requests and decided to examine the representative of the factory on Monday, April 9th, and the other gentlemen on April 20th.

#### CLAIM FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

On April 7th in the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of an action filed by the Yokohama Electric Light Co. against L. H. Abel, formerly residing at No. 159, Bluff, claiming payment for electric light supplied, amounting to yen 314.90, was brought on before Judge Nakanishi. Mr. S. Ota appeared for plaintiff, but the defendant was not represented.

Mr. Ota stated that the plaintiffs had supplied to the defendant electric light since January last

year. The charges were only paid for the first four months, but the plaintiffs did not take any special procedure to obtain payment, because the defendant then held a responsible position in the Standard Oil Company. The plaintiffs subsequently pressed for payment when the defendant was released from the above company, and finally stopped the supply of electricity. One hundred yen was paid on January 29th this year, but since then the defendant had disappeared without settling the account.

Judgment was delivered in default, the defendant being ordered to pay the sum claimed with costs.

#### PETITION FOR DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

An action filed by Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., asking for a decision in bankruptcy against R. Okawa, a drug merchant, came up again on April 9th in the Yokohama District Court.

T. Okawa, elder brother of the plaintiff, and K. Ito, Manager of the Jitsugyo Bank, were examined as witnesses.

T. Okawa deposed that he was engaged in the drug business jointly with the defendant. The business was being carried on in witness's name. However, the defendant practically attended to the business details and witness looked after the work of manufacturing peppermint. Witness did not know anything with regard to the transactions between plaintiffs and defendant. Further, witness was often traveling in the interior to obtain raw materials. As to the business relations between the brothers, the Court asked several questions, but no definite answer was given.

K. Ito, manager of the Jitsugyo Bank, said that the defendant had been one of the bank's customers since October, 1904. From April to December last defendant deposited several amounts at current account, paying in cheques issued by Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. The accounts were credited in the name of Okawa Tomijiro, and the paying-out was made in the name of Okawa Ryonosuke *per pro.* the former.

T. Okawa was again examined. He said that he did not know the details of the present case between Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. and R. Okawa. About January 30th or 31st this year, Tanaka Zensuke, one of the *banto* of the British firm, told witness that Mr. E. C. Davis had presented a petition to the Yokohama District Court asking for decision in bankruptcy. Later witness's elder brother also told him about the case.

The Court said that R. Okawa, whom the plaintiff's Counsel had asked to be examined for guidance, was ill and unable to be present in Court. Counsel asked the Bench to examine the man and the Court decided to examine him at his dwelling on April 12th.

#### ACTING RIGHTS OF "MONNA VANNA."

Mr. F. Uda, a merchant of Tokyo, filed a petition in the Yokohama Local Court against Mr. O. Kawakami, the well-known actor, who is now in Osaka, asking for the seizure of the translation of the drama *Monna Vanna*. As a result, the acting rights in the drama were sold by auction on April 9th for eighty yen at the office of Mr. Kusakabe, one of the bailiffs belonging to the Yokohama Local Court. The drama, which was being performed at the Nakaza theatre, Osaka, has been suspended.

It is alleged that Kawakami borrowed sixty thousand yen from the plaintiff when the former established the Kawakamiza theatre in Tokyo. Since then the defendant had not repaid any of the money advanced while his theatrical business has been a success, especially his representation of *Monna Vanna*, which was welcomed in Tokyo and Osaka.

#### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The case in which Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. claim yen 1,541.80 from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Yokohama agents of the China Mutual S. S. Co., for short delivery of cargo came up again on April 11th in the Yokohama District Court.

Defendant's Counsel stated that the responsibility of the ship's owner as to transportation of

cargo ended on the arrival of the steamer at the port of destination. According to the bill-of-lading, consignees had to take delivery of cargo alongside the ship immediately after she was ready to discharge. Further, the goods in dispute were stolen while laying in the customs shed. So long as the goods were stored in the shed, they were under the supervision of the Customs authorities; accordingly the defendants could not be held responsible for them. Counsel further added that B. Miramide and H. Watanabe were later arrested on a charge of having stolen the goods and are now detained in the Yokohama Prison as convicts. Counsel asked the Court to summon them as witnesses and also Mr. Tomii, one of the tide-waiters of the Yokohama Customs, for the same purpose.

The Court decided to examine the three men, and the hearing was adjourned till April 25th.

### THE FAMINE.

Immediately on receipt of the news of a famine in north-eastern Japan, thirty-four members of the Japan Society of London put down their names for over £402, being an average of nearly £13 each, or, say, 130 yen. The English contributions to the famine-relief fund have been divided so that it is difficult to form a general estimate, but the total has probably been very large.

The following taxes will not be collected in the famine districts this year: Miyagi prefecture, yen 777,111; Iwate prefecture, yen 328,540; and Fukushima prefecture, yen 992,409.

It is reported that the official number of deserving poor of Wakamatsu (Aizu) is 2,300. There are among them four classes (*Ko-otsu-hei-ter*). The first includes 110 families and the second 190.

A call this morning from Mr. Asonuma, of the Sendai Relief Committee, gave the following facts:—Over five hundred children have been gathered into different orphanages (or "Homes," as they prefer to be called), and there are as many more who ought to be there, but cannot travel in their poor, dirty rags.

Mr. Asonuma had just been to Okayama with one hundred and twenty children, and was returning to Sendai. He brought the thanks of the Committee for the clothing already sent; and said it had been a great help. His request was that present efforts in that line should be given entirely to clothing the children of from six to twelve, or thirteen, years of age: so anyone who has a piece of cloth, old or new, no matter what shape, big enough to make a child's garment, please send at once, to one of the mission schools, where it will be made up and sent off as soon as a bag can be filled.

Mr. Asonuma says the worst is over, because the severe cold has passed, but that there will be much to do until harvest time.

#### C. VAN PETTEN.

Bishop Harris has received from the Missionary Society and other sources yen 11,138 for the Famine Sufferers.

The Bishop will be in Kiushu till the last of April attending the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and making addresses.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

Yen.  
 Amount already acknowledged ..... 10,955.60  
 Mr. J. P. Mollison ..... 100.00

### "THE CAPTIVES OF BABYLON"

In many respects the second performance of the oratorio, "The Captives of Babylon," by the augmented choir of Union Church, Yokohama, was an improvement upon the first presentation. The choir, to begin with, was at its full strength, several who were unavoidably absent by reason

of colds at the first performance, being in their places; Mr. Cooper, Mr. Kendall and Miss Mendelson also were more at home in their parts, while Mr. Vincent, who conducted, imparted a brisker touch to all the choruses, brightening them considerably in the declamatory passages, and deepening the modulation in others. Apart from the chorus work, the outstanding gems of the evening were Mr. Somerton's short solo, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion"; the duet between Miss Mendelson and Mrs. Thom in the first part, and the closing quartette, "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion." These were most expressively rendered. Mrs. Thom is to be congratulated upon the manner in which she filled at short notice the part relinquished by Mrs. W. T. Payne. She will be a distinct acquisition to the ranks of local singers. On this occasion the audience, though scanty in numbers, were very appreciative and expressed their approval heartily, both to soloists and chorus, and at the close Mr. Vincent had repeatedly to bow his thanks. Miss Blundell again accompanied most admirably.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FAMINE RELIEF IN FUKUSHIMA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—A month ago you were good enough to insert in your paper a letter and list of subscribers to my "Fukushima Ken Famine Fund." I shall be glad if you will let me through this letter express my sincere thanks to all who have assisted me to perform a sad, but pleasing duty, in feeding the hungry and helping them in their distress. I regard it a great privilege to be able to do so.

Since my last letter I am glad to report things are looking much brighter and the people are seen turning over the soil, making and repairing roads, so able to earn a little money. Higher up the hills the snow still prevents work, but the warm days and bright sun will soon melt it.

The worst of the distress has passed, and although men are gradually able to resume work we must try and help them until their wheat harvest. The need of help should be less and less each month until June or July, after which our help will be no longer needed. Considering this and the very large sums of money in aid of the sufferers which have been sent, very much of which is yet not distributed we may consider it is not too early to let our friends in the Home Lands know facts. They have come forward like true Christians to help their neighbour, and none the less those foreigners who are resident in Japan. I do not wish in the least to stay the hand of any one who feels it his duty and his privilege to give and help some poor creature living under the misfortunes of poverty and sickness in its various forms, together with the aged old folk and inner rural life altogether unknown to city people. There may be some who have not yet contributed (though I think, they are few) to the Famine Fund; I hope they will feel it their duty to do so and so have a share in this noble work of helping our neighbour when in need. Any further aid in money or kind will be well spent among the very poor in the large towns, who through the high price of food stuff have for some months found it hard to live. Indeed I have seen and known many very sad cases here in Fukushima. At the earnest request of some officials I have opened up relief in Fukushima. Tickets are to be obtained through the police for which, when presented they get from 1 to 3 *sho* of rice. In Fukushima a Ken from 25 to 50 *yen* per month is given to 19 villages, and in most of them rice is given and not money even to the Yakuba. In my case we have been able to give with our own hands rice to the poor of several villages, but our relief work through the kind help of friends has outgrown personal supervision.

Every month at least 1300 hot meals are served out to poor school children. This will be no longer needed after May. At least 1000 persons are receiving rice every week.

Already published March 5th ..... 2,955.06  
Foreign Collection, per Rt. Rev. Bishop  
Partridge ..... 5.00  
Three Australian Ladies, Fusan, Corea ..... 15.00  
Monoyama Middle School, Osaka ..... 30.15  
Yokohama Lodge (Masonic) ..... 50.00  
Yokohama Chapter ..... 50.00  
Three friends, per H. V. Lea ..... 45.00  
Nippon Sei Kokwai, Fusan, Corea ..... 10.00  
Hon. Treasurer Christ Church, Yokohama ..... 100.00  
English Church, Seoul, Corea ..... 60.00  
English Church, Chemulpo, Corea ..... 7.50  
A Member of Yokohama Lodge (Masonic) ..... 10.00  
Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents  
Relief Fund ..... 1,500.00

Visitors and Residents, Oriental Hotel,  
Kobe ..... 225.00  
H. Russell ..... 5.00  
Total ..... 5,070.71  
W. H. SMART,  
St. Stephen's Parsonage, Fukushima.  
March 6th, 1906.

## RESULTS OF THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

[AN ADDRESS BY DAVID STARR JORDAN.]

In this presence I have come to be admitted as one of the minor prophets. Around this table I have prophesied that we would be some day soul-weary of the glory and the cost of the Philippines, that China would some day find her version of the golden rule,—to do unto others the things you are tired of having them do unto you,—that Russia could never conquer Japan; and now I am asked to say, what next?

I cannot answer this; no white man can. For to do this we must fathom the Oriental mind, the mind that is to determine the Oriental future. The Oriental mind is mostly human,—thinks and acts as you do,—but it is very, very old, and our race of parvenus on the field of history cannot grasp its sinuosities.

For old Japan, new Japan has come to the parting of the ways. One way leads through military glory to the empire, to the lime-light glare and national bankruptcy. The other leads through development of resources, economy, patience, and education, to the highest achievements of the highest races. Doubtless the future will lie between the two, for history never throws a clean switch, but no one can yet tell which set of tendencies will have the lead.

The programme of the lime-light involved a great indemnity to be used for strengthening of army and navy, for holding Korea of course, and ultimately Manchuria, for subsidies to manufactures and commerce, which will give the appearance of prosperity. "Japan for the Japanese," and maybe China also, and withal an active part in the world politics. Japan has tasted blood, and after this life is never again quite the same.

Peace without subsidy checks this plan. Money-lenders charge a high interest on cash spent on glory. In the future war and peace is a matter of the bankers, a matter of public opinion.

Many Japanese, no doubt, have dreamed that Japan should lead armies of civilization, while England and America would pay the bills, and the final shower of Russian gold should make every Japanese rich. Japan has her snobs, her fools, her knaves, and her jingoes the same as the most favored nations. But she has also her men of sense and foresight, and these still have the upper hand. Their first task must be to disband their army, as we disbanded ours in '65. No longer needed as soldiers, let them be citizens again. She has shown the perfection of military science in forming this army; an equal effort in a greater science is needed to dissolve this splendid creation.

Once at peace, the army disbanded, the Japanese have several things to learn. As an avowed admirer of Japan, you may pardon me for exposing some of her elements of weakness. They must master the art of trade. This does not come natural to them, and for two main reasons: In the first place, deferred payment, or credit, is a feature alien to the life of old Japan. If a man owes anything let his neighbors pay it, and let the amount be decided on the basis of old customs or forgotten equities. Second, in old Japan every effort was made to discourage trade; barriers were raised—often physical walls of sand and stones—around each county, and a greater wall, tariff on tariff, about the island empire as a whole. The samurai, the feudal retainers who through the ages have given Japanese life its colour and tone, had no money,—could neither buy nor sell, and by law the merchant caste still stands lowest of all—below the artisan, the farmer, the coolie even, only the outcast being still lower. So trade, as we know it, must be understood and its rules must be practised before Japan can lead in commerce. The power of voluntary cooperation to do things in a large way the Japanese have yet to acquire. The profits of her busy commerce exceed but little the subsidies she ships receive.

The Japanese must learn the art of law-making and law-abiding. Statutes are of little force in Japan—the law that men obey is the law of old tradition. New statutes, as, for example, the protection of birds or fishes, are secured with difficulty—usually ignored when secured. The law which counts is the custom of three thousand years, and this the men of Japan respect, be it good or bad.

Japan has yet to learn the art of manufacture, to do things in the large and do them right. Art in Japan is a matter of exquisite development. Nothing can be more refined, more dainty than Japanese things of beauty. And many things not beautiful are needed in Japan and are made there, but not as

the Europeans make them. Japanese artisanship is clumsy and crude. It is counted that in factories one American workman is worth four Japanese. So that in the large common Japanese labour is not cheap labour, except in the crude purposes for which coolie labour can be used. Cheap labour is never cheap. That is cheapest in which the individual man counts most. It is true that Japan has great manufacturing cities. Osaka is as large as Manchester or Pittsburg, and her smoke hangs as black over the green fields. But it will be many years before she can be a rival to these cities in commercial output. When she is, then wages will have risen, and with it the whole standard of living.

Japan has yet to learn agriculture. The tourist in Japan goes from Tokyo to Kyoto, then to Kobe or Nagasaki. He knows the Japan of the swarming villages, the dainty squares and strips of rice fields, green tea gardens, entrancing flower gardens, the hand-painted landscape. He sees, or thinks he sees, that Japan is crowded, very overcrowded, every foot of land worked to the utmost, no room for expansion or extension of any form of agriculture. But this is an optical illusion. In fact, barely half the arable land of Japan is cultivated, and that not the best half. Great tracts in the North, fit for wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, Indian corn, or hay, are almost wholly unused—moors of the red sedges, covered with red swamp grasses, logs, and weeds. Japan has no wagon roads and inadequate railroads, no horses, no cows, no sheep, no goats, no hogs, no butter, no cheese, no orchards, no vineyards, no fruit, no turnips, cabbages, carrots, pumpkins, squashes—scarcely anything to show in agriculture save rice, tea, lacquer, and silk; nothing in domestic animals save a few bodiless chickens, half-starved dogs and measly cats. Everything in agriculture is in the style of two thousand years ago, unspecialized—nothing worked to the fullest modern economic advantage. The Japanese people are very poor; the average earning is less than a dollar a week—some estimate a dollar a month; their holdings per capita less than a hundred dollars. Of course these matters are changing from day to day, and a sweeping statement is no longer true. There is now and then a horse, a cow, an apple tree, a field of varied grains. The agricultural stations of the government are doing their best to accustom Japan to the successful methods of other countries. But the population of Japan could be doubled without crowding if every resource were developed. It is said that all Japan could be fed with the waste of America. Another Japan could be with the waste of Japan, not the waste of lavish carelessness, but that of limited and antiquated methods. The vast fisheries of the North, more than doubled by the acquisition of Saghalin, have yet to be worked in a commercial way, while the equally valuable fisheries of the South are almost ruined for lack of protection.

Japan must learn the art of education—to educate men as men, not as a part of a group or a caste. It must substitute real democracy for what is left of feudal communism. It must break down caste, and it must make the best of whatever of varied talent may arise among her people. The strong men born in the nobility can never make a great nation. It takes all the strength there is. As things are, the trade is greater than the man, and this destroys adaptability to new conditions. The student is all student—he can do nothing but study; the warrior is all warrior—he knows nothing but fighting; the jirikisha man is all legs; the farmer is all farmer. His clothing was fashioned for him two thousand years before he was born, and he can never change it. He is chained to his caste and cannot get out of it, whatever his fitness for other or higher things.

The relation of the man to the state, most effective in the late war, must never be so effective again. The man is more than the state, as he is more than the Sabbath. In a more advanced civilization than that of Japan, the state is a creation of the man. It exists for his convenience, for his development, and has no other divine right or consequence.

The present war cannot fail to hasten the day of individualism in Japan. For better or for worse, social conditions will align themselves to those of the rest of the world. This will change the status of women. In old Japan the woman is the most perfect type of self-abnegation. The most beautiful self-renunciation is the ideal womanhood. But with advancing civilization woman becomes more human, less an angel, less a slave. In Europe a test of democracy is seen in the number of women riding on the trams. In a few years the number has relatively doubled. So has the number of women in the universities. So will it be in Japan, and with the individualism of women will rise a higher morality, less ideal, more real. In these changes there will be shocks of opinion; there will be labour troubles; there will be riots and breaches in the fine art of Japanese politeness. Japan in convulsion will be less agreeable than Japan in the calm of her ancient glories.

The idealism of patriotism, the spirit of Bushido, the fine art of the "warrior's way," then, may endure in Japan. Science will flourish there. It finds no

rank growth of superstition to bar its way. It finds no dead weight of inertia, for Japan is a land of movement. It will be potent not alone in war and medicine, but will be taken seriously in all its ramifications. It will cost more to live in Japan than it does now, for men will be worth more. The birth rate will be lowered, and the death rate as well. The rich will grow richer and the poor poorer, as in other civilized lands, for the feudal socialism which prevents men from rising also keeps men from falling. Men becoming more important will demand more for themselves and ask more of others. Individual Japanese will come to the front in the work of the world, and this is my final prophecy, that on the whole the new Japan will be greater than the old. She will do her part in civilization without losing her old beauty or the fragrance of her old ideals.

We heard much, not long since, of the "yellow peril," of the four hundred million Chinamen who, under the lead of forty million Japanese, would trample down and devour our Western civilization. This talk of yellow peril is crude nonsense. Unless we of the West lend Asia the money, she will never send an army against Europe. Asia is poor and Europe is rich, and war burns out wealth as it burns out vitality. But a yellow awakening is sure to come. Not a yellow peril, but a yellow enlightenment. The dawn will come to China as it has already come to Japan. More slowly the sun rises over Chinese lethargy, but in much the same way. In Boxer times Japanese gentlemen have said to me: "We know how those people feel toward foreigners. We used to feel just that way ourselves." Later the Chinese will know the feelings of the men who endowed the great Imperial University of Tokyo, an institution consecrated not to the best of Japan, but to the best of the world. The awakening of China will come through Japan. Already five thousand Chinese students are in the Imperial University and the other colleges of Tokyo. Already hundreds of Japanese teachers are in the schools of China. Japanese influence is everywhere in China. It is not always friendly to us or our interests, but we cannot blame it for that. Agitation for exclusion is a game that more than one nation can play at. But, on the whole, the influence works for our good as well as for that of China. It means the economic and social redemption of China. Those without money and with nothing to sell cannot buy. Give the Chinaman the chance at home that he makes for himself elsewhere. Then the star of the jelly-fish nation mid others will shine as fair. China will be no longer a watermelon to be cut up by robbers, but a nation to be respected. Then we shall realize the dream of Chinese trade. There is no trade with a pauper state. It is said that our much discussed commerce through the open door of Mukden is less than the trade in eggs and chickens between Detroit and Windsor in Canada. To us of the Pacific, in the trade centre of the world, China will be our best customer and Japan our most helpful mediator.

Once in Sendai, Japan, I was asked to give a talk before the common council of the city on "How to Make Sendai a Better City." A venerable old man, now mayor of Sendai, acted as spokesman for the Japanese. He said to me: "Japan is like a country boy newly come to the city. He finds a brother there who had been long in the city and knows the ways and could help him that he should make no mistakes. This kind and helpful brother is America, and Japan is stepping slowly into the complexity of modern civilization leaning on America's helping hand."

Another metaphor of Chinese origin. China is the giant who crosses the river; Japan, the dwarf upon his back. But the dwarf can see farther than the giant, and deeper into the water. So as they move along, to the giant he points out the shallows and the depths in the stream. Some day the stream will be crossed, the helping hand no longer needed, and the two shores of the Pacific will be inhabited by great friendly nations, whose mutual respect will be good for both, and whose mutual trade will be a source of mutual enrichment, and the intermingling of whose peoples will be a perennial source of embarrassment to the rulers of both — *The Advocate of Peace*.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(CONTINUED FROM NEXT ISSUE.)

## GROUP XI.

COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURED GOODS.

	Ad val.	Specific	Ad val.	Specific
	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.	Duty.
	%	yen.	%	yen.
233—Grey shirtings and sheetings ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.31		0.012	
234—Shirtings, white or bleached, and white sheetings ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.41		0.018	

235—Shirtings, twilled ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.37		0.023	
236—Coloured cambrics, and turkey red cambric ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.39		0.021	
237—T. Cloth ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.43		0.018	
238—Cotton drills ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.63		0.024	
239—Cotton Duck ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.56		0.097	
240—Cotton Satins and Cotton Italians ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.76		0.038	
241—Cotton Prints ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.49		0.023	
242—Cotton flannel or flannelette ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.73		0.033	
243—Cotton Velvet, or Velve- teens ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.36		0.08	
244—Victoria Lawns ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.21		0.01	
245—Cotton for mosquito- netting ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.41		0.023	
246—Cotton lace for window curtains ... 30 ...				
247—Pure cotton, not herein enumerated ... 30 ...				
248—Pure Linen damasks ... 10 sq. yards ...	2.33		0.091	
249—Pure linens, not herein enumerated ... 30 ...				
250—Jute tissues ... 30 ...				
251—Flax and ramie tissues ... 30 ...				
252—Canvas for sails ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.48			
253—Elastic canvas ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.57			
254—Gunny tissue ... 10 ...				
255—Clukufu and Hori ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.77		0.027	
256—Woollen and worsted cloth and Serges. 1. Woollen cloth. a. Each square yard not exceeding 250 grammes ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.60		0.166	
b. Others ... 3.20				
2. Woollen and Cotton cloth. a. Each square yard not exceeding 250 grammes ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.00		0.083	
b. Others ... 1.60				
257—Alpaca, Orleans, and lustrés ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.46		various	
258—Mousseline de laine (woollen and cotton mixed). 1. Gray and White ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.87		various	
2. Others ... 1.10				
259—Italian cloth 10 sq. yards ...	1.22		0.059	
260—Flannels. 1. Woollen ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.64		0.075	
2. Woollen and cotton mixed ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.43		0.075	
261—Bunting ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.98		0.048	
262—Pure woollen and worsted damasks ... 10 sq. yards ...	2.50		0.062	
263—Velvet, (woollen, or woollen and cotton mixed) 10 sq. yards ...	2.40		0.023	
264—Roller cloth ... 10 sq. yards ...	4.20		0.023	
265—Woollen Felt ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.34		0.061	
266—Pure woollen damasks not herein enumerated 30 ...				
267—Silk crapes ... 10 sq. yards ...	6.76		0.277	
268—Silk pongee ( <i>kenchu</i> ) 10 sq. yards ...	1.55		0.058	
269—Silk satin, figured ... 10 sq. yards ...	5.61		0.285	
270—Silk satin ... 10 sq. yards ...	9.50		0.432	
271—Silk faced satin (silk and cotton mixed) 10 sq. yards ...	3.04		0.196	
272—Velvet (silk only or silk faced velvet) 10 sq. yards ...	4.90		0.201	
273—Pure silk damasks not herein enumerated ... 40 ...			15	
274—Cotton and Silk damasks not herein enumerated. 1. Cotton mixed with silk ... 40 ...			15	
2. Others ... 30 ...			15	
275—Silk tissues, embroidered ... 40 ...				
276—Handkerchiefs. 1. In piece. a. Of cotton ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.37		0.025	
b. Of cotton and silk mixed ... 45 ...				
c. Others ... 30 ...				
2. Singly. a. Of cotton ... dozen ...	0.22		0.068	
b. Of linen ... dozen ...	0.88		0.291	
c. Of linen and cotton ... dozen ...	0.46		0.18	

d. Of silk or of silk mixed ... 50 ...	25		
e. Others ... 40 ...			
277—Towels ... 40 ...			
278—Blankets. 1. Of wool or of wool and cotton mixed ... 100 kin ...	32.80		
2. Others ... 30 ...			various
279—Grey and white carpets and carpetings. 1. Jute and yellow hemp carpetings ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.60		0.096
2. Carpets and carpetings, Brussels ... 10 sq. yards ...	7.30		0.412
3. Patent tapestries ... 10 sq. yards ...	3.70		0.215
4. Carpets and carpetings, velvet ... 40 ...			
5. Carpets and carpetings, felt ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.30		0.073
6. Others ... 40 ...	20		
280—Travelling Rugs. 1. Of Silk, or of Silk mixed ... 50 ...	25		
2. Others ... 40 ...	15		
281—Table cloth. 1. Of silk or of silk mixed ... 50 ...	25		
2. Others ... 40 ...	20		
282—Curtains. 1. Of Silk wholly or in part ... 50 ...	25		
2. Others ... 40 ...	20		
283—Mosquito-nets ... 40 ...	20		
284—Hammocks ... 40 ...			
285—Fishing nets ... 25 ...			
286—Elastic boot webbing. 1. Of silk in part ... 10 sq. yards ...	15.10		
2. Others ... 8.87			
287—Book-binder's cloth ... 10 sq. yards ...	0.42		0.026
288—Leather cloth ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.07		
289—Oil cloth for floor and linoleum ... 10 sq. yards ...	1.83		
290—Elastic Braids and cords ... 30 ...	15		
291—Insulating tape 100 kin ... 17.99			
292—Lamp wicks ... 30 ...			
293—Gunny bags 100 pieces ... 1.39			
294—Old gunny bags ... free			
295—Old waste cloth ... free			
296—Other tissues ... 30 ...			
297—Other tissues, not herein enumerated. 1. Of silk, or of silk mixed ... 50 ...			
2. Others ... 40 ...			
GROUP XII.			
298—Rain Coat (waterproof coat) ... 40 ...	25		
299—Shirts, collars and cuffs ... 40 ...	20		
300—Undershirts and drawers. 1. Of cotton knit ... dozen ...	4.00		1.642
2. Of woollen knit ... 7.00			3.325
3. Of cotton and woollen knit ... dozen ...	4.20		2.165
4. Others ... 40 ...			
301—Gloves. 1. Of leather ... dozen ...	4.40		
2. Of silk or of silk mixed ... 3.00			20
3. Others ... 1.40			
302—Socks, hose, or stockings. 1. Of Silk, wholly or in part ... 1 kin ...	2.50	25	
2. Others ... 0.80	20		
303—Shawls and Comforters. 1. Of Silk, feather, fur, silk in part, feather in part, and fur in part ... 50 ...			
2. Others ... 40 ...	20		
304—Neckties. 1. Of Silk, wholly or in part ... 1 kin ...	5.50	25	
2. Others ... 2.00			
305—Suspenders. 1. Of Silk, wholly or in part ... 50 ...	25		
2. Others ... dozen ...	1.30		
306—Arm-suspenders and stocking suspenders and others similar ... 40 ...			
307—Hats ... 40 ...	30		
308—Boots and Shoes of all kinds ... 40 ...	20		
309—Buttons (excepting buttons for ornament purpose). 1. Buttons covered ... 100 kin gross ...	87.50	20	
2. Of metal ... 34.00	20		



3. Of porcelain and glass	100 kin gross	10.70	20	...
4. Of ivory-nuts (including imitation).....	100 kin gross	52.40	...	...
5. Others .....	35	...	...	...
310—Buckles, hooks, and eyes.				
1. Buckles .....	100 kin	13.60	20	...
2. Hooks.....	"	23.10	20	...
3. Buckles, Hooks, and Eyes .....	"	36.20	20	...
4. Others .....	35	...	20	...
311—Personal trimmings of all kinds.				
1. With precious metal or stones.....	60	...	30	...
2. Others .....	50	...	20	...
312—Ornamental articles, (including braids, cords, laces, fringes, knots, stars, metallic threads and braids, etc.)				
1. Of gold, silver, and silk, and of gold, silver, and silk, wholly or in part .....	50	...	20	...
2. Others .....	40	...	...	...

## GROUP XIII.

## PAPERS, PAPER WARES, BOOKS AND PICTURES.

314—Printing paper.				
1. Sheets not exceed 1,686 sq. inches and 500 sheets not exceed 45 lbs. in weight.....	100 kin	1.00	...	1,560
2. Others.....	"	1.95	15	...
315—Paper for writing .....	"	2.42	15	...
316—Paper for drawing .....	"	3.08	15	...
317—Blotting paper .....	"	2.15	15	...
318—Filtering paper .....	"	19.70	15	...
319—Fancy paper .....	"	3.45	15	...
320—Book binding paper .....	"	3.65	15	...
321—Packing paper (including match-box wrapper).....	100 kin	1.26	15	...
321—Cigarette paper .....	"	12.30	15	...
323—Wall paper .....	"	5.06	15	...
324—Card boards .....	"	2.40	15	...
325—Toshi, Chinese paper .....	100 kin	5.60	15	...
326—Imitation Japanese paper .....	100 kin	4.30	15	...
327—Imitation leather .....	"	4.15	15	...
328—Other kinds of paper .....	30	...	...	...
329—Books, blank and printed blank form .....	30	...	15	...
330—Letter paper with envelopes contained in box together with box .....	100 kin	15.10	15	...
331—Album .....	40	...	25	...
332—Papers for photographic purposes.				
1. Albuminized paper.....	100 kin gross	65.90	...	...
2. Bromide paper and platinum paper .....	100 kin gross	112.00	...	...
3. Others.....	"	89.40	...	...
333—Labels.....	100 kin	30.70	15	...
334—Playing cards .....	60	...	15	...
335—Photograph, autograph and pictures .....	50	...	15	...
336—Printing matters and pictures for advertisement .....	free	free	...	...
337—Illustrated postal cards and Christmas cards, etc. .....	50	...	15	...
338—Books, copy-books, teaching, drawing, musical books, newspapers, and magazines.....	free	free	...	...
339—Construction plans .....	free	free	...	...
340—Maps, charts, and other scientific plans .....	free	free	...	...
341—Notes, bank-notes, coupons, shares and other valuable documents.....	free	free	...	...
342—Waste paper .....	free	free	...	...
343—Other paper not herein enumerated .....	30	...	...	...

## GROUP XIV.

## ORES AND STONE ORES.

344—Mineral ores .....	free	free	...	...
345—Precious stones.				
1. Not worked.....	40	...	30	...
2. Worked, (not herein enumerated) .....	50	...	35	...
346—Stones.				
1. Not worked.....	10	...	...	...
2. Worked, (not herein enumerated) .....	30	...	...	...
347—Amber.				
1. Not worked.....	40	...	10	...

2. Worked, (not herein enumerated) .....	50	...	20	...
348—Plumbago or black lead .....	free	free	...	0.995
349—Asbestos .....	10	...	...	1.268
350—Mica.				
1. In sheet or board.....	100 kin	28.90	10	...
2. Others .....	10	...	...	...
351—Gypsum .....	100 kin	0.12	...	0.064
352—Plaster of Paris .....	"	0.27	...	0.155
353—Phosphoric minerals .....	free	free	...	...
354—Cyanite, kieselite, carnalite, and others resembling salt .....	free	free	...	...
355—Cryolite.....	free	free	...	...
356—Clay .....	free	free	...	ton.
357—Coal .....	free	free	...	0.879
358—Coke .....	Eng. ton	2.18	...	0.789
359—Coal briquettes .....	10	...	5	...
360—Chalk and whiting.....	100 kin	0.54	...	0.245
361—Emery sands .....	free	free	...	5
362—Grind stones .....	10	...	5	...
363—Other mineral materials .....	10	...	...	...

## GROUP XV.

## METALS.

364—Platinum.				
1. Ingot or slab .....	7½	...	5	...
2. Wire or sheet.....	1 kin	150.00	10	...
365—Gold bullion .....	free	free	...	...
366—Silver bullion .....	free	free	...	...
367—Iron and Steel.				
1. Ingot.				
a. Pig .....	100 kin	0.10	...	0.113
b. Others .....	"	0.60	...	...
2. Bars and rods (exceeding ¼ inch in diameter) .....	30	...	...	0.464
3. Wire, bar and rod, not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter .....	100 kin	2.00	...	0.665
4. Galvanized wire .....	100 kin	1.80	...	0.591
5. Hoop and band .....	"	0.72	...	0.502
6. Ribon .....	10	...	...	...
7. Wire (or paragon ribs) .....	100 kin	4.05	...	...
8. Wire rope.				
a. Galvanized .....	"	4.50	...	1.367
b. Others .....	"	6.00	...	...
9. Tinned plates or sheets.				
a. Plain.....	100 kin	1.34	...	0.961
b. All other .....	"	3.60	10	...
10. Plates and sheets.				
a. Galvanized .....	100 kin	2.60	...	0.935
b. All other .....	30	...	...	0.499
11. T-plate, Angle and all other similar articles.....	100 kin	1.10	...	0.539
12. Rails .....	"	1.00	...	0.384
13. Fish plates (for rails) .....	100 kin	1.20	...	0.471
14. Pipes and tubes .....	30	...	10	...
15. Waste or old (only fit for remanufacturing) .....	100 kin	0.17	5	...
368—Spiegel Eisen.....	"	0.16	...	...
369—Copper.				
1. Ingot and slab .....	7½	...	5	...
2. Bar and rod .....	100 kin	10.20	...	5.206
3. Wire.....	"	11.20	...	6.306
4. Plates and sheets.....	100 kin	11.00	...	5.115
5. Pipes and tubes .....	"	13.00	...	5.948
6. Old, (only fit for remanufacturing) .....	100 kin	1.66	...	1.342
370—Lead.				
1. Ingot and slab .....	"	0.38	...	0.420
2. Wire and plates and sheets.....	100 kin	1.60	...	0.982
3. Tea-lead .....	free	free	...	...
4. Tubes .....	100 kin	1.90	...	1.148
5. Old, (fit only for remanufacturing) .....	7½	...	...	...
371—Tin.				
1. Ingot and slab .....	100 kin	3.74	...	3.377
2. Plates and sheets .....	20	...	10	...
3. Tubes .....	20	...	20	...
372—Zinc.				
1. Ingot and slab .....	100 kin	0.72	...	0.559
2. Plates and sheets.				
a. Nickel plated .....	100 kin	3.82	...	1.407
b. All other.				
No. 2 plates and sheets .....	free	...	...	...
All other .....	100 kin	2.27	...	0.353
3. Old, (only fit for remanufacturing) .....	100 kin	0.57	...	0.353

373—Nickel.				
1. Block and ingots .....	100 kin	4.65	...	4.831
2. Bar, rod, wire, plates or sheets, and tubes .....	20	...	...	4.831
374—Mercury or quicksilver .....	100 kin	7.20	...	7.617
375—Aluminium.				
1. Block ingot and slab .....	100 kin	3.96	5	...
2. Bar, wire, plates or sheets, and tubes .....	100 kin	18.80	5	...
376—Antimony.....	7½	...	...	0.391
377—Brass and yellow metal.				
1. Bar and rod .....	100 kin	6.70	...	5.195
2. Wire, and plates or sheets .....	100 kin	7.40	...	4.748
3. Pipes or tubes .....	"	9.40	...	4.924
4. Old, (fit only for re-manufacturing).....	100 kin	2.06	...	0.986
378—German Silver (bar, rod, wire plates and sheets) .....	100 kin	14.50	...	7.583
379—Soldier .....	7½	...	5	...
380—Babbitt's Metal and other anti-friction metals.....	100 kin	3.50	20	...
381—All other metals, and the metals above mentioned having shape and quality not otherwise provided for.				
1. Ingot and slab .....	7½	...	5	...
2. Bar, rod, knob, belt, wire, plates or sheets, pipe, tube, angle shape, and of other similar nature (excepting articles for ornamental purposes) .....	20	...	20	...
3. Waste and old, (only fit for re-manufacturing) .....	7½	...	...	...

## GROUP XVI.

## METALLIC MANUFACTURES.

382—Coins.				
1. Japanese species and foreign gold and silver currency .....	free	free	...	...
2. Others .....	10	...	5	...
383—Metallic foil and powder.				
1. Tin foil .....	100 kin	19.60	...	12.221
2. Bronze powder .....	"	19.80	...	12.216
3. Others .....	25	...	15	...
384—Capsules for bottles .....	1000 pcs.	0.63	15	...
385—Crown corks .....	gross	0.10	...	...
386—Sewing and knitting needles and pins.				
1. Needles for hand sewing .....	1 kin	0.45	...	...
2. Needles for machines .....	1 kin	3.90	...	...
3. Others .....	30	...	...	...
387—Pen nibs.				
1. Gold .....	1 kin	60	...	30
2. Others .....	gross	0.16	15	...
388—Nails, rivets, screws, bolts and nuts, etc.				
1. Nails, (of iron or copper).				
a. Iron.				
Galvanized .....	100 kin	4.20	10	...
Others.....	"	1.60	...	0.583
b. Copper .....	"	13.50	...	6.010
2. Screws of iron or brass.				
a. Iron .....	20	...	10	...
b. Brass .....	100 kin	20.60	10	...
3. Bolts, nuts and washers of iron.....	30	...	10	...
4. Rivets (of iron) .....	100 kin	2.00	10	...
5. Dogspikes (of iron) .....	100 kin	1.80	10	...
6. Boots protectors (of iron) .....	100 kin	5.40	20	...
7. Other .....	30	...	20	...
389—Materials for buildings, bridges, telegraph wire props and other similar materials .....	25	...	20	...
390—Submarine cable wires, underground telegraph wires, and all other insulated telegraph wires .....	20	...	10	...
391—Metallic pieces for doors and furniture.				
1. Door locks, (iron or brass).				
a. Iron .....	100 kin	9.12	15	...
b. Brass.....	"	36.50	15	...

2. Door hinges, iron or brass.			
a. Iron .....100 kin ...	7.65	15	...
b. Brass..... " ...	25.60	15	...
3. Others ..... 30	...	15	...
392—Carpenter's and agricultural implements and parts thereof.			
1. Iron anvils.....100 kin ...	2.35	5	...
2. Iron hammers " ...	4.65	5	...
3. Wrenches " ...	10.90	5	...
4. Vises ..... 4.00	5	...	...
5. Shovels and scoops (with handles) ..... 100 kin ...	3.27	5	...
6. Others..... 20	...	5	...
393—Cutlery (excepting gold and silver, gold and silver plated, and those otherwise provided for)..... 40	...	20	...
394—Anchors and anchor chains .....100 kin ...	1.68	20	...
395—Iron chains.....100 kin ...	2.03	15	...
396—Watch chains.			
1. Of gold or platinum 60	...	35	...
2. Gold plated .....1 kin ...	14.30	25	...
3. Others..... 50	...	20	...
397—Stoves ..... 30	...	20	...
398—Enamelled iron utensils ..... 100 kin ...	9.48	20	...
399—Coffee mill and mincing machines ..... 30	...	10	...
400—Cocks and valves, etc.			
1. Of iron .....100 kin ...	9.55	10	...
2. Of brass..... " ...	26.70	10	...
3. Others ..... 30	...	10	...
401—Calling bells, alarm bells for carriages.....100 kin ...	46.40	...	...
402—Gold manufactures (not otherwise provided for) 60	...	20	...
403—Silver ware and plated gold or silver ware, (not otherwise provided for) 50	...	20	...
404—Copper manufactures and brass manufactures (not otherwise provided for).....100 kin ...	30.80	20	...
405—Aluminium manufactures not otherwise provided for .....100 kin ...	60.00	20	...
406—All other metallic manufactures (not otherwise provided for)..... 30	...	20	...
GROUP XVII.			
POTTERY WARES, GLASS AND GLASS MANUFACTURES.			
407—Bricks and tiles.			
1. Fire-proof bricks..... 100 kin ...	0.38	10	...
2. Tiles.			
a. Glazed..... " ...	2.93	10	...
b. Others ..... " ...	1.56	...	...
3. Others ..... 20	...	...	...
408—Earthenware and porcelain (not otherwise provided for) ..... 40	...	20	...
409—Glass blocks..... 20	...	...	...
410—Glass rods and tubes ... 20	...	20	...
411—Glass plates.			
1. Uncoloured and plain.			
a. Not exceeding 4 millimeters in thickness.			
i. Not exceeding 10 feet sq. 100 sq. ft. ...	0.95	...	0.628
ro. Others " ...	1.18	...	0.628
b. Others.			
i. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. ....100 sq. ft. ...	1.52	...	0.628
ro. Others " ...	9.30	...	0.628
2. Silvered.			
a. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. ....100 sq. ft. ...	13.80	...	6.896
b. Others " ...	15.80	...	6.896
3. Coloured, stained and ground.			
a. Not exceeding 10 sq. ft. ....100 sq. ft. ...	3.25	20	...
b. Others " ...	3.71	20	...
4. Others ..... 30	...	20	...
412—Ship's side-light glass and skylight glass..... 30	...	20	...
413—Watch glasses..... 30	...	20	...
414—Photographic dry-plates.			
1. Undeveloped 100 kin ...	18.20	...	...
2. Others ..... 40	...	...	...
415—Looking glasses ..... 40	...	25	...
416—Lenses and other optical glasses (without frames or handles)..... 30	...	20	...
417—Glass broken or powdered.....free	...	...	0.065
418—Glass manufactures not otherwise provided for... 40	...	20	...

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE FRENCH COLLIERY DISASTER.

London, April 6.

The Public Prosecutor has instituted proceedings against the engineers in charge of the salvage work at the Courrières coal-mine.

A live horse was found in one of the galleries in the Courrières mine yesterday evening. This intensified the prevailing excitement. Crowds of infuriated women gathered at the pit head, and the engineers were forced to take refuge in the mine.

## VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Vesuvius is in violent eruption; a fresh crater has been formed.

## BRITISH SAILORS AND THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

An effort is being made throughout the British Navy, in home and foreign waters, to raise funds in aid of the Japanese famine fund. The movement originated at a meeting of bluejackets at Portsmouth.

## SUDDEN ILLNESS OF PRINCE VON BUELOW.

Later.

Prince von Buelow, the German Chancellor, delivered a long speech before the Reichstag about the Algieras conference. After delivering the speech he fainted and was carried out unconscious from the House, which immediately adjourned.

## THE RISING IN NATAL.

The Field Force was compelled to retire on Greytown after a running fight of six miles. Three policemen were killed. The field force will be strongly reinforced within 24 hours. Every precaution to defend Greytown has been made.

Later.

A portion of the Field Force at Greytown was cut off.

## GEN. BOOTH COMING TO JAPAN.

London, April 7.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in an interview, said he will start on a visit to Japan in October.

## GERMAN HOTEL COLLAPSES.

A new hotel in the Black Forest, Germany, collapsed during a "house-warming" celebration. Forty-two dead bodies have been removed from the debris, and there are 71 injured.

## PRINCE BUELOW'S CONDITION.

Prince von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag disclaimed any wish for war for the sake of Morocco. He justified German policy at Algieras on the ground that he wished to show that Germany cannot be treated as a negligible quantity.

Prince von Buelow is progressing but he is likely to be incapable of transacting business for several weeks.

## THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN LOAN.

London, April 7.

The German banks have refused to participate in the new Russian loan, alleging the approaching issue of a new German loan in London.

## THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russia's programme at the second Peace Conference proposes to limit the work of the Conference to further elaboration of the rules of procedure of arbitration courts, and consideration of the rules of warfare including the question of private property at sea and the rights and duties of neutrals.

## CLOSE OF THE ALGIERAS CONFERENCE.

April 8.

The Algieras Conference held its last

sitting yesterday. All the delegates signed the general act.

## THE TSAR AND THE DALAI LAMA.

The Tsar has telegraphed to the Dalai Lama in the following effect: "A large number of my Buddhist subjects had the happiness to pay their homage to their great high priest during their visits to Northern Mongolia, which borders on the Russian Empire. I rejoice that my subjects had this opportunity of benefiting by salutary and spiritual influence. I beg you to accept my sincere thanks and regard."

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Cambridge won the University Boat Race by five lengths.

## VESUVIUS.

The eruption of Vesuvius continues to be alarming.

## VESUVIUS TORN BY ERUPTION.

London, April 9.

The eruption of Vesuvius is assuming extraordinary proportions. The cone has collapsed on the Pompeii side and a new crater has opened on the opposite side. There are constant explosions. The principal crater is vomiting red-hot rock to a height of 3,000 feet. Naples is crowded with refugees. The houses there are being shaken, and many inhabitants spend the night in the squares.

## VESUVIUS A SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

London, April 10.

Vesuvius now presents a sublime spectacle. Ashes lie several inches deep in Naples. There have been several shocks of earthquake. Several people have lost their lives by the collapse of houses at San Giuseppe and San Giovanni. A stream of lava 20 feet high and 600 feet wide has submerged Borotrecasse, invading Torre Annunziata, and is flowing at the rate of half a mile hourly. Another seven foot stream is traversing and causing buildings to collapse in Ottagana, where 12 inches of ashes have fallen. The Duke d'Aosta has assumed command of the troops for maintaining order. All steamers in the Bay of Naples have steam up to be in readiness for emergencies. An Italian squadron has been ordered to Naples to be at the disposal of the Duke. Two warships are removing the inhabitants from Torre del Greco.

## VESUVIUS.

London, April 11.

Vesuvius is quieter. The stream of lava towards Torre Annunziata is now stationary. The shower of ashes which was falling on Naples has ceased. Some earthquake shocks are still experienced.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The budget will be presented on the 30th.

## EDUCATION.

Mr. Birrell has introduced his Education Bill.

## THE KING'S MEDITERRANEAN TOUR.

Their Majesties are now at Messina. They will attend the Olympic games at Athens, where the Prince and Princess of Wales will join them.

## THE ITALIAN KING AT VESUVIUS.

The King and Queen of Italy have visited Vesuvius. The journey was very perilous, the party being beset by whirling cinders and sand which darkened the air and impeded respiration. The mud, a foot deep, stopped the motors in which the Royal party were travelling. The suite declined to proceed but their Majesties were undis-

mayed and advanced to the lava stream. They visited Torre Annunziata and various villages, and gave orders for the distribution of food.

#### THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill is described as a masterpiece of ingenuity, but it is not expected that it will ally religious strife.

#### THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Later.

Arrangements for the new Russian loan are approaching completion. It will be for 80 to 90 millions sterling at 5 per cent., France taking 50, and the rest being divided among England, Russia, America and Holland.

#### THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

London, April 11.

The chief Bambaata's crops and kraals (villages) have been destroyed; the Natal militia are returning to their homes.

The rebel chief Bambaata has reached a dense forest, where it would be almost hopeless to pursue him.

#### COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN.

The House of Commons has read the Workmen's Compensation Bill for the second time.

#### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London April 12.

The United States, supported by France, asked Russia to postpone the date of summoning the Conference at The Hague, so as to avoid clashing with the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

#### DIPLOMATIC TRANSFER.

Baron von der Goltz, Secretary of the German Legation in Peking, has been appointed Minister to Colombia.

#### VESUVIUS: DESOLATION UPON DESOLATION.

Ottajano has been smothered in hot ashes, the population of 200 perishing. The volcano resumed activity last night, showering sulphur and sand on Torre del Greco and Torre Annunziata, which are now cut off from Naples. Several newspapers correspondents are there, unable to leave.

Later.

The country for miles around Vesuvius presents a picture of horrible grey desolation: no vestige of a green thing remains. All the towns and villages around are more or less buried in ashes, which in some cases are 6 feet deep, recalling the fate of Pompeii.

The estimated total deathroll varies from 500 to 800.

The last accounts are not reassuring. The whole region is under a dense pall of darkness, Vesuvius being invisible. There are frequent hurricanes of rain, stones, and ashes.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### CANADA AND THE FAMINE FUND.

London, April 6.

Canada's contribution to the Japan famine funds exceed \$20,000. The Montreal Board of Trade heads the list with \$12,000. [NOTE.—The figures are not quite clear.—Ed. J.M.]

#### THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the new loan will amount to 92 million pounds, France taking 50 million pounds.

#### CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

London, April 12.

Telegrams from Paris announce that the industrial population is increasingly discontented. The strikes are spreading and the situation is complicated by the increasing reluctance of the troops to assist in the enforcement of the Church Law. The Government is in a difficult situation.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	O. & O.	Coptic 1	Tu. April 17
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric 2	Th. April 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian 3	F. April 20
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sachsen 4	Sa. April 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 5	M. April 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar 6	Tu. April 24
America	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. April 24
Europe	M. M.	Polynesian	W. April 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Pleiades	W. April 25
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont 7	Th. April 26
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. April 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Th. April 26
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. May 1
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. May 3

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 31st ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 12th inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 9th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
- 7 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	W. April 18
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. April 19
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Th. April 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Th. April 19
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. April 21
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. April 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. April 21
Portland	P. & A.	Numanita	Su. April 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. April 23
Europe	P. & O.	Manila	Tu. April 24
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu. April 24
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Th. April 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Th. April 26
Tacoma	B. T.	Pleiades	Th. April 26
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. April 27
Europe	N. D. L.	Sachsen	Sa. April 28
America	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. April 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. May 3
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. May 5
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. May 5
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	Th. May 17

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

<i>Seiko Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 938, K. Fukushima, 5th April.—Mojii, General.—Yamagata-ya.	<i>Prinz Eitel Friedrich</i> , German steamer, 5,001, E. Malchow, 6th April.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, 5th April, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nacht.	<i>Needles</i> , British steamer, 2,906, J. P. Turner, 6th April.—London via ports, and Kobe, 4th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Tijpanas</i> , Dutch steamer, 2,475, Pander, 6th April.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.	<i>Kanagawa Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 6th April.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 20th March, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Mikawa Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,060, B. Imai, 6th April.—Mojii, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Mandasan Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,245, K. Amato, 7th April.—Mojii, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	<i>Giran Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,815, T. Kitano, 7th April.—Takao, General.—Yamagata-ya.	<i>Hiroshima Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 7th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Tategami Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 7th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Benlawers</i> , British steamer, 2,510, D. Clark, 7th April.—London via ports, and Kobe, 5th April, General.—Cornes & Co.	<i>Nicomedia</i> , German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 8th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th April, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.	<i>Empire</i> , British steamer, 2,843, Helm, 8th April.—Australian via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.	<i>Sado Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 8th April.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Korea</i> , American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 8th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 22nd March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.	<i>Ningchow</i> , British steamer, 4,894, H. L. Allen, 8th April.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
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*Anchises*, Dutch steamer, 1,885, B. De Boer, 6th April.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Chiyoda Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,038, H. Tanaka, 9th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 9th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Segovia*, German steamer, 3,796, Schoenfeldt, 9th April.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 9th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Falladon Hall*, British steamer, 2,206, F. Wickham, 9th April.—Saigon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, Bourdon, 10th April.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 9th April, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Mitake Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 10th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kintuck*, British steamer, 2,881, Lewis, 11th April.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kuchinotsu, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Louqsor*, French steamer, 4,444, Casanova, 11th April.—Antwerp via ports, and Kobe, 10th April, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Machaon*, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 12th April.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kuchinotsu, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Woodford*, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 12th April.—Saigon via Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 12th April.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 12th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th April, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 6th April.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 6th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 6th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,028, T. Iri-sawa, 6th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Prometheus*, Norwegian steamer, 1,023, O. Kornelinsen, 5th April.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Merionethshire*, British steamer, 1,950, D. Davies, 6th April.—Mojii, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Norge*, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Boe, Jr., 6th April.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Seiko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 938, K. Fukushima, 6th April.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Kumano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,881, H. Fraser, 7th April.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Taiwan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 7th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 7th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Armand Behic*, French steamer, 2,810, Guionnet, 7th April.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Dolores*, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 7th April.—Guam, General.—H. MacArthur & Co.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 7th April.—Muran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 9th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Vienna*, British steamer, 2,653, L. White, 9th April.—Sebang, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 9th April.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Suzuki, 9th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benlawers*, British steamer, 2,510, D. Clark, 10th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Socotra*, British steamer, 3,806, W. R. F. Hickey, 10th April.—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 10th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Tijpanas*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, Pander, 10th April,



—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Vandalia*, German steamer, 2,641, Hasse, 10th April.—New York via ports and Suez Canal, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, Bulheima, 10th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 11th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Needles*, British steamer, 2,906, J. P. Turner, 11th April.—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 11th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,214, K. Kohri, 12th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kintuck*, British steamer, 2,881, B. C. Lewis, 12th April.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Ningchow*, British steamer, 3,894, H. L. Allen, 12th April.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Tulegami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 12th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wakanoura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 12th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru* from Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. H. Okakura. For Manila:—Mr. Newton in cabin; Mr. Hayashi and Mr. H. Powers in second class.  
 Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. Velling and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Miss Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Callthrop, Mr. Ch. M. Bartlett, Mr. H. Sug, Miss Cumberland, Mr. K. Iwamoto, Mr. P. Gayen, Captain Lange, Mr. C. Inouye, Mr. T. Takikawa, Mr. W. Velling, Miss S. Moule, Mrs. Schaeurle, Consul and Mrs. Atkinson, Commander Percy Cullen, Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, S. Nakamura, T. Hada, K. Sumiyoshi, Y. Kawano; Miss Crommelin, Mrs. Vosseler, Baron Dr. S. Loudon, Col. W. Samoyloff, Rev. Mr. Tucker, Miss Downie, Mrs. G. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, Capt. Despart, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Miss Parrott, Dr. A. Ham, Lt. E. N. Hardinge, Col. and Mrs. Long; Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Berick and child, Mr. Rempel, Mr. A. Penner and child, Count A. del Arbre, Mr. F. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. von Carstanfen and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Kolwitz, Mr. Meier, Dr. E. Springer, Dr. K. Karock, Mrs. Silver and child, Mrs. Parros, Dr. K. Fujii, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Hess and children, Mrs. T. Atkins and child, Mrs. Carter and child, Mrs. J. M. Healy, Mrs. P. C. Field and child, Mrs. C. E. Stanton, Mr. and Miss Scawfield, Capt. and Mrs. Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Middendorf, Mr. T. S. Apar, Miss Snowden, Misses A. E. and A. Ferguson, Mr. G. Petersen, Mr. H. Goebel, Mr. J. W. Price, Master Fujii and Miss Holdorf in cabin.  
 Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Baron Bakmeteff, Baroness Bakmeteff & maids, Mr. F. F. Jagues, Mrs. F. F. Jagues, Miss S. F. Pond, Mr. J. J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. I. Woolf and son, Miss D. McDonald, Miss Lichtenberg, Mrs. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mr. J. R. Curle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hellyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Allen, Miss A. E. Allen, Mrs. W. H. Didden, Mr. Miss Hellen Dille, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dumbell, Mrs. F. H. Platt, Mrs. H. D. Armour, Miss Mary Altemus, Mr. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Miss G. V. Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webber, Miss Webber, Miss A. Carstens, Mr. and Mrs. G. Homma, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Miller, two children and servant, Mr. M. Oka, Miss Alita Jagues, Mrs. R. R. Converse, Miss K. C. Stearns, Mr. S. Inagaki, Miss A. Allen, Mrs. H. Littauer, Mrs. H. S. Spurborg, Mr. R. Guggenheim, Mr. M. C. Luckenbach, Mr. Edward Cronan, Mrs. A. D. Warren, Mrs. C. B. McCarty, Mr. P. McCadden, Miss R. B. Raoul, Miss Marcha Boynton, Mr. J. H. J. Johnston, Miss C. D. E. Johnston, Mr. R. Thiel, Mr. Franz Wenthin, Mr. Ernesto Paulsen, Mr. John Inglis, Miss P. L. McCormick, Miss Ed. McCormick, Mrs. W. V. Dudley, Mr. W. B. Dickson, Mrs. Leney, Miss C. D. Leney, Miss C. L. Anderson, Mr. Arthur W. Stanford, Mr. K. Ishoshima, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hiyama and two children, Dr. Geo. J. Augur, Mr. and Mrs. D. Yonekura and two children, Miss M. E. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sweet, Mr. J. G. Manuel, Mrs. C. E. Heywood, Miss E. C. Heywood, Miss B. Heywood, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Biddle, Miss C. Biddle and maid, Miss Julia Biddle, Miss Isabel Biddle, Mr. G. M. Laughlin, Miss C. M. Schener, Mrs. M. Van Buskirk, Dr. and Mrs. D. Coke, Mrs. R. E. Coke, Mr. H. Ropes, Mr. O. O. Gilfillan,

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Fraser, Mr. Earl Fraser, Mrs. Olive Byrne, and Miss Lena Byrne, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. G. J. Beeba, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hohmeyer, Mr. W. J. Schroth, and Mr. W. H. N. Nolet, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. J. Ingram Bryan, Mrs. J. Ingram Bryan and child, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Miss M. Serviss, Mr. Sampson, Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Keen, Mr. C. A. McGrail, Miss E. F. Lewis, Miss M. Dilton, Miss W. Arkiainen, Mrs. G. C. Batcheller and child, Miss Cornelia Bonnell, and Mr. L. Neitert, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Arlette Hughes, Mr. G. Kellogg Claxton, Mrs. F. S. Kellogg, Mr. S. V. Derr, Mrs. Admiral Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Mrs. M. E. Westfall, Com. J. E. Helm, U.S.N., Mr. C. S. Derham, Mr. G. B. Cooley, Miss M. T. Matthews, Mr. A. S. Danier, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Deland, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. King, Mrs. O. Hines, Mrs. S. V. Parks, Mr. E. G. Carrera, Mr. and Mr. A. L. Coy, and Mr. Wm. Y. Kwai Fong, in cabin.  
 Per British steamer *Empire*, from Australia via ports:—Misses Graham (2), Dr. and Mrs. Leyland, Miss Leyland, Miss Boddington, Miss B. de Pledge, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morris, Mr. T. E. Bunnett, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Parkers, Mr. F. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dixon, Misses Davy (2), Mrs. E. E. V. Brooks, Mrs. Pilkington, Mr. Thos. Reid, Mr. W. G. Fy, Miss Sandes, Mr. J. B. Milne, Miss Hunt, Mr. E. M. Lehoucq, Sir R. Pullar, Mrs. and Miss Keyworth, Miss F. Binnie, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. Wolfhagen, Dr. McMurray, Miss Gamble, Miss Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, and Mr. A. C. Lang, in cabin.  
 Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. R. Grenade, Mr. Garrido Cisneros, Mr. and Mrs. Hallows, Mr. and Mrs. d'Humieres, Mr. H. C. Joass, Mr. Harmand, Mr. Lera, and Mrs. Lera in cabin; Mr. Charlo Reaux, Mr. R. B. Kahn, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Perry, Mr. Iyo Joan Soe and servant, Mr. Iyo Kik Yong, Mr. J. C. da Souza, Mrs. Kate Bezon, Mrs. J. L. Zinn, Mr. Quan So Yen, Mr. Quan Qui Min, and Mrs. Lien Ya Yen in second class; Mr. N. L. Dutt, Mr. Dang, Mr. Wang, and Mr. Warmont, in third class.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. H. H. Christy and 3 children, Mrs. K. Smith, infant and amah, Col. Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Manuel, Miss S. Jewett, Mrs. Train, Miss Train, Mr. W. B. Biefield, Mr. N. Bumb, Mrs. N. Bumb, Mr. B. Biefield, Mr. T. S. Cairns, Mrs. Cairns, Master Cairns, Mr. W. H. Wilton, Mrs. Malby, Mrs. H. Steinmann, Mr. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Hagin, Mr. P. J. Melhuish, Mrs. Melhuish and son, Mr. J. L. Jacob, Miss J. W. Anderson, Mr. J. Mustaros, and Mr. P. Revell, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. H. H. Seebree, Mrs. J. C. Sweeney, Mrs. S. Taylor, Mrs. Clinton and infant, Mr. Frank Hitch, Miss Sweeney, Mr. H. J. Haslett, Lieut. M. Covell, Mr. J. George, Mr. H. H. Plover, Hon. J. C. Sweeney, Mrs. A. V. Curtis, Mr. Buford, Mr. Lam Quin, Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. J. E. Thompson, Mr. Djaohoukoff, Mr. P. Board, Mrs. Board, Miss A. Quesnelle, Dr. J. Fowler, and Miss Waters, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—His Ex. Viscount Aoki and 3 valets, Viscountess Aoki and 2 maids, Mr. Ed. Backhouse, Col. D. J. Baker, Mr. W. R. Barker, Mrs. W. R. Barker, Misses Barker (2), Dr. Bastian, Mr. E. Bird, Mr. E. M. Brooks, Mrs. Bushey, Mrs. Bushey and infant, Flag Lieut. B. Buxton, R.N., Mrs. E. Charlton, infant and nurse, Mr. T. Cochrane, Lord Dynevor and valet, Dr. Forrest, Capt. Geohagan, Mrs. Geohagan, Mr. T. A. Glover, Com. W. M. Harbord, R.N., Mr. A. H. F. Hodgson, Mr. A. Hofman, Mr. T. Iida and valet, Mr. Ingils, Mr. A. Johnstone, Mr. A. B. King, Mr. Lindall, Mr. A. S. D. Loveland, Miss C. MacDonald, Dr. H. D. MacKenzie, Rev. A. N. Marshall and son, Mr. J. Marshall, Mrs. J. Marshall, Mr. A. P. McEwen, Mrs. A. P. McEwen, Capt. J. J. McLean, Mr. V. Meyer, Mr. T. Miyaoka and valet, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Miss Noel, Mr. S. H. Noyes, Mr. J. Parsons, Miss E. A. Pearson, Mr. C. Prior, Hon. Walter Rice, Mr. F. Ringer, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. A. B. Rouse, Mr. Carl Scheuer, Mr. R. J. Smardon, Major G. Soady, Mr. G. Soady, Mr. F. R. Southern, Mr. G. W. Steele, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Miss W. Stevenson, Miss P. Stevenson, Major K. Tanaka, I.J.A., Lieut. J. M. G. Taylor, Mr. W. J. Tyack, Mrs. R. E. Valentine, Mr. E. G. Veitch, Mr. A. F. Vorwerk, Mr. L. Wiegand, and Miss W. Wilson, in cabin.  
 Per French steamer *Armand Behic*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. L. Roudon, Mrs. Emerson, Miss Martyn, Mr. Lera, Miss Lera, Mr. and Miss Simons, Mr. J. A. Moon, Mrs. Moon, Mr. Geo. Bowack, Mrs. Zacharias, Mrs. Harmand, Mr. Julio B. Merz, Mr. Lebeau, Mr. C. H. Spittle, Mr. K. B. Daryanani, Mr. Y. Guillemin, Mrs. Marie Rouveyn and Chinese, in cabin.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. M. Cunningham, Mr. H. B.

Dunbar, Mrs. R. Gettings, Dr. E. Haenisch, Mr. John S. Janeway, Mr. G. H. Lamb, Mr. Geo. E. Loney, Capt. G. F. Lyon, Mr. Chas. L. Raver, Miss M. Roberts, Mr. de Anker, Capt. F. S. Cochen, Mrs. F. S. Cochen, Lieut. R. B. Creasy, Mr. L. D. Causey, Mr. A. H. Harrison and servant, Mr. James Hayes, Miss Kalyded Jones, Mr. John Lewis, Constul General H. B. Miller and son, Mrs. F. Schmidt, Dr. E. A. Smith, and Mr. H. E. Waite, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. Geo. J. Augur, Miss W. Arkiainen, Miss Martha Boynton, Rev. J. Ingram Bryan, Mr. G. S. Beebe, Mrs. G. C. Batcheller and child, Miss Cornelia Bonnell, Mr. G. B. Cooley, Mr. G. Kellogg Claxton, Mr. E. G. Cariera, Mr. J. Cox, Mrs. A. Cox, Miss M. Dalton, Mr. S. V. Deer, Mr. C. S. Derham, Mr. Francis Gray, Mrs. Francis Gray, Mrs. Admiral Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mrs. W. Hohmeyer, Com. J. N. Helm, U.S.N., Mrs. O. Hines, Miss Arlette Hughes, Rev. C. S. Keen, Mrs. C. S. Keen, Mr. Wm. Y. Kwai Fong, Mr. S. E. King, Mrs. S. E. King, Mrs. F. S. Kellogg, Mr. A. S. Lanter, Mr. Lorenzo Leland, Mrs. Lorenzo Leland, Miss E. F. Lewis, Mrs. M. E. McCormick, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Miss M. T. Matthews, Mr. C. A. McGrail, Mr. W. H. Nolet, Mrs. S. V. Parks, Miss R. B. Raoul, Mr. W. J. Schroth, Mr. J. Sampson, Miss M. Serviss, Mrs. M. E. Westfall, Mr. H. Allen, Mrs. H. Appel, Miss Appel, Mr. F. A. Bennett, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mr. F. E. Harto, Mrs. J. H. Criss, Mr. Chong Chaw, Mr. R. W. Carbaniss, Mr. A. J. Chantry, Miss H. Dalle, Mr. F. M. Dranier, Mr. H. Delano, Mr. H. F. Emerson, Mr. Henry Farnam, Mr. H. J. French, Mr. G. V. Hayes, Mr. J. R. Hornberger, Mrs. J. R. Hornberger, Mr. C. M. Haes, Mr. Chas. D. Hirmon, Mr. W. B. Howe, Mr. E. R. Kelloggs, Mr. L. O. Kelloggs, Mr. J. M. McCain, Mr. C. B. Mayo, Mrs. C. B. McCarty, Mr. J. J. McDonald, Miss M. McDonald, Mr. A. Morton, Mr. T. R. Neil, Mr. W. D. Newton, Miss R. Osborne, Mr. F. S. G. Piggett, Mr. F. F. Rogers, Mr. T. R. Randall, Mr. T. J. Reibe, Mr. E. I. Reichmuth, Mr. R. W. Spofford, Mr. S. A. Taffinder, Mr. R. H. Van Demon, and Mr. A. C. Wilhelm, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

From.	TEA.				Total.
	Canada & West.	Chicago New York Pacific & East.	Coast.	Cities.	
Hongkong...	1,496	—	—	774	2,270
Shanghai...	—	328	—	—	328
Vokohama...	57	—	—	—	57
Total...	1,553	328	—	774	2,655

From.	SILK.				Total.
	New York.	Eastern Pa.	Phila. delphia.	South Man'ter.	
H'kong & Canton	305	—	—	—	305
Shanghai	108	—	—	—	108
Vokohama	634	—	—	—	634
Total	1,047	—	—	—	20 1,067

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers per steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, 6th April:—

	Bales.
Varenne & Co.	120
Vivanti Bros.	75
Jewett and Bent	66
Herbert Dent & Co.	50
Bavay & Co.	30
F. Strahler & Co.	25
China and Japan Trading Co.	15
Otto Streuli	10
Siber, Wolff & Co.	10
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co.	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	116
Doshin Kaisha	80
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	52
Total	654

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Armand Behic*, 7th April:—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Lyons.	Milan.	Marseilles	Italy.	Russia.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	98	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	61	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	11	—	—	—	—
Doshin Kaisha	—	10	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	11	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	22	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	62	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	—	17	—	—	—
Bavay & Co.	—	—	165	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	154	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total	159	116	—	336	2	—

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 14.

No special feature to report.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
{50 yds. 36 in. }Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
Grey Shirting—9½ lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 21 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50

Victoria Lanes, 12 yards, 42 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... V. 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 375.00 to 385.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 465.00 to 475.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00

Indian Branch... 28.50 to 29.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

No business to chronicle.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square... V. 4.20 to 4.40

Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95

do Hoop (¼" to 1½")... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 11.75

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.60 to 7.20

Tin Plates, golha. I.C.A.V... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.30

## KEROSENE.

The market has become slightly active.

American... \$3.21 to 3.41

Russian... 3.32

Langkat... 3.32

## SUGAR.

Prices continue to have an upward tendency.

Brown Takao... V. 7.70 to 8.10

Brown Manila... 8.70 to 9.70

Brown China... 7.40 to 12.00

White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60

White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

There is little or no demand.

Java, Medium to best... Nom. 250.00 to 300.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... Nom. 180.00 to 200.00

Madras (Karyak), Medium to best Nom. 130.00 to 160.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The advance has been fully maintained on the better qualities of silk going to the United States, whilst an increased demand from Europe for the lower grades has caused prices to move up for these, both in fine and coarse sizes. Settlements for this week are only some 600 piculs and the present high prices reached seem to tend to restrict business at the close.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... 1,120 to 1,130

Filatures—Extra, Fine... 1,060 to 1,070

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1,060 to 1,070

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... 1,040 to 1,050

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine... 1,100 to 1,120

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse... 1,070 to 1,080

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 1,070 to 1,080

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... 1,070 to 1,080

Common—Coarse... 1,055

Re-reels—Extra... 1,055

Re-reels—No. 1... 1,055

Re-reels—No. 1½... 1,055

Re-reels—No. 2... 1,055

Kakadas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... 1,055

Kakadas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... 1,055

Kakadas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½... 1,055

Kakadas—No. 2... 1,055

Kakadas—No. 2½... 1,055

## WASTE SILK.

Stocks are much reduced so the amount of business done has been small and confined to new arrivals of Waste which meet with a ready sale. Prices are unchanged.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... —

Noshi—Filatures, Good... —

Noshi—Oshiu, Best	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Bushi, Best	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Bushi, Good	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Joshi, Best	...	...	...	...
Noshi—Joshi, Good	...	...	...	...
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	...	...	...	...
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	...	...	...	...
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	...	...	...	...
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	...	...	...	...
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	...	...	...	...

## HABUTAE.

The Yokohama market has undergone no special change since last report. Generally speaking, business has been stationary although some slight fluctuations were experienced.

Owing to scarcity of material, some of the factories in Kawamata, a prominent habutae producing district, have stopped work, and consequently a slight rise has occurred in the outputs from that locality. There is a very small enquiry from foreign countries—America and India especially, for Kawamata habutae, so that the rise seems to be nominal. Fukui and Kanazawa habutae are being sent to Kawamata in order to undergo bleaching and mailed to the open ports as Kawamata. Anxiety is generally entertained that this will probably come to the notice of consumers abroad and that another fall in price will take place.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	3½ me.	4 me.	4½ me.
19½	10.10	9.75	9.65
22½	9.90	9.45	9.45
27	9.65	9.45	9.30
36	9.45	9.25	9.25

## "FINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
19½	9.15	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.80
22½	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
27	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.80	8.90

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½	10.30	10.70	9.60	9.40
22½	9.80	9.50	9.40	9.00
27	9.60	9.50	9.40	9.00
36	9.40	9.30	9.80	8.80

## RICE.

Tokyo.—The market which had been embarrassed by speculative purchases during the previous three weeks has now recovered its normal state. As enquiries from the interior continued throughout this week, prices were maintained.

Osaka.—The market is weak.

Kobe.—No notable transaction; slight fluctuations.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa... koku, 1,247,964  
Foreign rice in Fukagawa... 180,675  
Closing Price. Yen.Delivery. Yen.  
April... 14.41  
May... 15.83  
June... 15.16RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.  
(Tokyo.) per koku.  
Superior... Yen 14.71  
Medium... 14.09  
Common... 13.51  
Average... 14.10  
koku, 4,9629 bushels.

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tokyo and Osaka.—During the week, the markets were very dull. Some of the Cotton Spinning Companies shares were in good demand.

## COTTON YARN (Osaka).

Throughout the week, the market was very inactive.

April delivery... Yen. 131.00  
May delivery... 130.00  
June delivery... 129.35

## TEA.

Samples of new tea have been repeatedly brought from Shidzuoka and other western places to Yokohama. The quality is better than that of last year.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 14

London silver ¼ higher but no news from China since the 12th inst. and local rates have undergone no alteration at the close of the week. The 16th being Easter Monday all the Foreign Banks will be closed.

London—Bank T.T... 1/0½ @ 1/2

— Bills on demand... 1/0½ @ 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight... 1/0½ @ 1/2

— Private 6 months' sight... 1/0½ @ 1/2

Paris &amp; Lyons—Bank sight... 1/0½ @ 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight... 1/0½ @ 1/2

— Private 6 months' sight... 1/0½ @ 1/2

Hongkong—Bank sight... per \$100 101

— Private to days, sight... 99

Shanghai—Bank sight... 70½

— Private to days, sight... 72½

India—Bank sight... 152½

— Private 30 days' sight... 154½

America—Bank sight... 49½ @ 1/2

— Private 30 days' sight... 50

— Private 4 months' sight... 50½

Germany—Bank sight... 208½

— Private 4 months' sight... 212½

Bar Silver (London)... 29½

\* Nominal.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, April 12, 1906

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a perceptible improvement in business during the past week, and the demand for stocks has been very general. Grand Hotels have been the medium of a fair line of business at yen 225. Kirin Breweries changed hands at yen 130, market closing with sellers at the same price. Engine and Iron Works can be obtained at yen 120. Offers of Nickels are wanted. Langfeldts remain at yen 45 with nothing doing. Club Hotels are enquired for, offers of shares wanted. Oriental Hotel Kobe, and Brewery debentures are wanted. Japanese stocks have been dealt in to a fair extent chiefly in Tokyo City Loan Bonds. Osaka Harbour Bonds, Yokohama City Public Loan Bonds, Yokohama Electric Trams, and Yokohama Docks. For quotations see below.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	6.50 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	60 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	250,000	2500	100	100			30.6.05	10%	" 1	225 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 6,179.25	31.12.04	17½%	" 1	87½ S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.05		" 1	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd....	500,000	20000	25	25		Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05	12%	" 1	34 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd....	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	5,106.41	31.12.05	20%	" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	8,702.28	30.11.05	10%	" 1	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd....	125,000	5000	25	25		Y. 20,149.17	1st y.r.		" 1	25 S.
Oriental H.L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 N.
" " new "	251,000	1510	50	50	60,542.50					
" " old pref.		750	50	50				8%		63 Sa.
" " new "		1250	50	50						
" " Founders		80	12½	12½				Y.37	500 Sa.	
Oriental Consolidated	G.		G.					G.		
Mining Co., Ltd. ....	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. \$18 S.
Raub Australian Gold	£	150,000	£1	18/10	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	40cents.	" 1901	\$3½
Mining Co., Ltd.....	200,000	50,000	£1	£1						
Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.		Face Value of Debentures.		Rate of Interest.		Interest Payable.		Closing Quotation.	
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...	200,000.00		100.00		7 per cent.		1 April and 1 Oct.		108 Sa.	
Brett and Company, Ltd.....	11,500.00		100.00		7 per cent.		1 June and 1 Dec.		85 S.	
Yokohama United Club .....	250,000.00		100.00		7 per cent.		30 June and 31 Dec.		108 Sa.	
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00		100.00		8 per cent.		1 May and 1 Nov.		110 S.	

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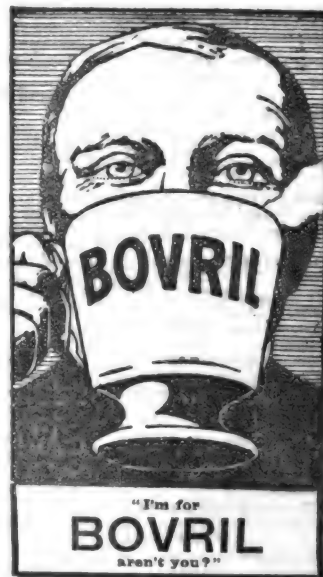
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For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about April —, the "FILIPPO ARTELLI."  
—Heller Bros.  
For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, April 17th, at 2 p.m., the "BOMBAY MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, April 18th, at Daylight, the "KAWACHI MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, April 18th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."  
—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, April 19th, at 10 a.m., the "KOSAI MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about April 19th, the "COPTIC."  
—O. & O. S.S. Co.

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YOKOHAMA, APRIL 21ST, 1906.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1906.

## MARRIAGES.

**POLLARD CAMERON**—On the 18th April, 1906, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Yokohama, and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., Incumbent, FRED POLLARD, fourth son of Frederick Lessey Pollard, Esq., of London, England, to AUGUSTA ROSE, second daughter of the late W. G. Cameron, Esq., and of Mrs. Cameron, Yokohama.

**EDWARDS PAGE**—At the British Consulate General, Yokohama, on April 19th, before J. Carey Hall, Esq., I.S.O. (British Consul General), and afterwards at the Union Church, Yokohama, the Rev. E. S. Booth officiating, ROBERT CAMPBELL EDWARDS, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, son of Matthew Edwards, Esq., of Willowbank House, Antrim Road, Belfast, Ireland, to HELENA DEBORAH LOUISE, daughter of Walter Finch Page, Esq., of Togonohama, Dzusli, Kanagawa Ken, Japan.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of plague is reported from Shimonoseki.

On April 18th, Kushiro, Hokkaido, experienced a snow storm.

£150,000 capital is being subscribed for new ice works at Singapore.

A FLOATING mine was observed on April 17th in the Bungo channel, Kyushu.

News brought by the *Capric* shows that Mr. F. Vivanti's death was shockingly sudden. He was alighting from a train on the New York elevated

railway on March 24th, when he fell on the platform and died in a few moments.

A CASE of supposed plague is reported in the village of Otake near Hiroshima.

TWO cases of small-pox were reported in Gobe-machi, Yokohama on April 15th.

TRAFFIC on the electric railway between Omiya and Kawagoe was opened on April 16th.

MR. K. Oshima, Chief of Police of Formosa, has been ordered to pay a visit to Egypt.

MR. M. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, has tendered his resignation to the Home Office.

THE Commission for the delimitation of the Franco-Siamese territories has arrived at Hanoi.

THE French flagship *Moncalm* and three destroyers left Hongkong on April 11th for Yokohama.

PRINCE Ferdinand arrived on April 18th at Kobe by the *Calabria*. The following day, he proceeded to Kyoto.

THE Emperor of Annam is about to visit Tonkin and in Hanoi fêtes are being arranged in honour of his coming.

A CASE of plague is reported in Kobe, the patient being the wife of a metal ware workman, residing in Nagasa-dori.

A telegraph message has reached Cairo that the withdrawal of the Turks on the disputed territory at Akaba has begun.

On the afternoon of April 22nd the Yokohama citizens will give a garden party in honour of soldiers who participated in the war.

THE German coasting steamer *M. Struve*, which struck on a rock near Ockseu Island, between Amoy and Foochow, has become a total wreck.

At the recommendation of Prince Kan-in, Marquis Oyama and Admiral Togo have been elected Advisers of the Ladies' Patriotic Society.

THE Miyako Hotel in Kyoto was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Fortunately, though the Hotel was crowded with guests, no lives were lost.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Yamauchi has been placed on the retired list. After the conclusion of the war, he was appointed to the headquarters staff of the Second Division.

A CASE of scarlet-fever was reported among the passengers on board the *Hakui Maru* which arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai on the morning of April 16th.

A CASE of bubonic plague was reported in Kobe, on April 16th the patient being Kiyo, the wife of a rice dealer named Akamatsu, residing in North Honcho.

A SEVERE earthquake devastated San Francisco on Wednesday. Three hundred lives were lost. Thousands were injured, and the damage done by fire exceeded a million dollars.

THE casualties created by the severe earthquake in Formosa on April 14th are officially estimated as follows: 14 persons killed; 67 injured; 1,144 houses collapsed; and 7,160, damaged.

UNDER the auspices of Mr. Hamao, the President of the Imperial University, and the professors of the various colleges, the annual spring boat races by the students of the University were held on

April 14th on the Sumida river in Tokyo. Fine weather marked the occasion and the races were carried out successfully.

On March 18, Bishop Satelee, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, confirmed Miss Ethel Roosevelt, second daughter of the President.

It is reported by the *Jiji* that the leading members of the Tokyo Kihin Kwai (Welcome Society) intend to purchase the Club Hotel, Yokohama, and to replace it by a larger building.

A SAD accident is reported from Matsuyama. On April 10th, owing to high waves, a fishing boat capsized off the district of Shuso, the result being that one fisherman and ten women were drowned.

MR. E. F. Crowe has been appointed Commercial Attaché in Japan to the British Embassy, with an office in the old British Court room, Yokohama. The appointment, for the present, is for three years.

MR. T. Inouye, Chief of Police of the Kanagawa prefecture, has been removed to the Metropolitan Police Office, as Director of the Secretariat. Mr. K. Yuasa, Chief of the Police of Nagasaki Prefecture, is appointed to the vacant post.

At 10.30 p.m. on April 16th, fire broke out in a freight car of a passenger train on the Tokaido Railway while running between Mishima and Numadzu, the result being that the mail bags and much passenger baggage were destroyed.

THE Kwansei Railway Co. will hold a general meeting on April 27th at Yokkaichi. The net profit for the last half year—from October to March—amounts to yen 798,364.05. The dividend is expected to be at the rate of 9.3 per cent per annum.

MR. M. C. Goncalves Pereira, Brazilian minister, having been transferred to Bolivia, will leave Tokyo about the middle of May for his new post. The vacancy in Tokyo will be filled by Mr. Louis de Pereira, formerly Secretary of the Legation in Venezuela.

THE Department of Communications will issue 3-sen and 1½-sen special postage stamps as souvenirs of the military review which is to take place at the end of April. The stamps will be used on postal matters in Japan, Korea and some cities of China only.

COLONEL Akashi, military attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, Surgeon-General Yoshida of the Fifth Division, and Mr. Akiyama, Councillor of the Army Department, have been ordered to attend the International Red Cross Conference to be held this year at Geneva.

THREE godowns used for storing gunpowder and other explosives were blown up in Osaka on Tuesday. Much damage was done in the neighbourhood and a child was killed through the collapse of a house. Passengers in an electric car passing at the time were injured.

BARON BAKHMETIEFF, Russian Minister, who recently arrived in Tokyo, proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on April 18th, and presented his credentials to the Emperor. The Minister was escorted by Baron Madenokoji, one of the Grand Masters of the Board of Ceremonies.

EMBARRASSMENT is again reported on the Tokyo Rice Exchange. Owing to the appearance of speculative purchases, the forenoon session was suspended on April 17th. The suspension, however, seems to be attributed to insufficient margin money being deposited with the Exchange by the purchasers.

## MANCHURIA.

Sunday, April 15.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Ying-kow says that this railway is to be built by a Chinese Company and that the Russo-Chinese Bank will provide the greater part of the capital. That is a new version, which we find difficulty in crediting. If the persistence of rumours may be taken as evidence of public interest the Kirin-Changchun line attracts much attention. In the face of the Portsmouth Treaty the arrangement suggested by the *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondence would be emphatically an act of bad faith.

Tuesday, April 17.

Yingkow telegraphs that the Russians are retiring from Northern Manchuria in a leisurely manner. Their troops are being gradually drawn towards the railway and thus the distance between them and the advanced guards of the Japanese garrison force is decreasing. There are now only 200 Russians at Supingchih, 400 at Kuchuling, 3,000 at Changchun and 4,000 at Kirin. But at Harbin there is still a huge army, and judging from the nature of the structures the Russians are putting up there to store guns and ammunition, Harbin is to be a permanent military depot. Arrangements are also in progress for stabling a great number of horses. This news all comes from Newchwang and can not be received with absolute confidence.

Wednesday, April 18.

The *China Gazette* has succeeded in attracting attention by publishing a message from its Peking correspondent, to the effect that Mr. Hosie, having been sent by the British Government to investigate the attitude of Japanese officialdom towards British trade, and having telegraphed to Mukden the fact of his pending arrival, was there treated with such marked rudeness that he left the city highly incensed and without accomplishing anything. We refrain from reproducing the particulars given by the Shanghai journal, since evidence of a very different nature is needed to convince any one that Japanese officials deliberately showed gross discourtesy towards a distinguished British official holding a high position. The animus of the correspondent may be gathered from his further allegation that the result of Mr. Hosie's investigations at Newchwang was to convince him that while every facility was given officially to Japanese merchandise, every obstacle was placed in the path of British and American goods.

The photographer, Mr. Toyeda, and his ten companions, who when travelling to Harbin, duly provided with passports, were seized by the Russian military authorities, have been released with the exception of Mr. Itonaga who, with one Chinaman and one Korean, is still detained on suspicion of being spies. This was the suspicion which led to the arrest of the whole party. They were kept in prison for 20 days, and they complain that the prison guards robbed them of all their money—sums varying from 700 yen to 200. They speak of their treatment as having been very cruel, especially that of Itonaga, whose plight seems to be decidedly dangerous unless the Japanese Authorities intervene vigorously in his behalf.

We read in the *Yomiuri Shinbun* that the Japanese Government has decided to take steps for the opening of Mukden and Antung on the 1st of May. Mr. Yamaza, Chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office, and Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, are said to have proceeded to Manchuria to

make preparations. During Mr. Yamaza's absence his duties will be discharged by Mr. Kurachi. The *Yomiuri* writes as though the opening of these places depended on Japan's fiat alone, but that, of course, is only a *façon de parler*.

Thursday, April 19.

Russia is said to have intimated her desire to establish a Consulate at Uriastai and the Chinese Government has issued instructions that investigations shall be made for the purpose of determining whether such a measure would impair China's Sovereign power.

Tokyo journals say that the Japanese Government has formally announced to the Powers the carrying into effect of the policy of the open door and equal opportunities in Manchuria. The notice states that military necessities have hitherto impeded this step, but that no obstacles exist any longer, and that, consequently, Antung and Tatung-kou (near the mouth of the Yalu) will be opened on the 1st of May, and Mukden on the 1st of June. It is further intimated that Japan intends to open Dalny in the near future. Persons who, taking advantage of these measures, travel in the interior of Manchuria, are warned, however, that owing to the conditions there existing Japan can not possibly undertake to protect their lives and properties, and that they must take the risks upon themselves. This addition to the announcement, though inevitable under the circumstances, will have a very deterrent effect.

Japan will establish a consulate-general at Mukden and a consulate at Antung, preserving, of course, her consulate at Newchwang.

It was recently stated that the Russians were prepared to surrender the railway between Changtu and Changchun and that Japanese commissioners, appointed to take over the line, were to leave Changtu on the 19th instant. Later intelligence indicates that the portion which the Russians are prepared to give up at once extends only as far as Kunchuling and that the commissioners will set out on the 22nd, their place of conference with the Russians being probably Shakotsu. The Japanese military authorities have made arrangements for commencing the restoration of the line immediately after its transfer.

It is stated that the offices of the Governor-General of Kwantun will be moved from Dalny to Port Arthur, as will also the office of the Civil Administration. The reason for this step is not stated, but it may be because of the contemplated opening of Dalny to foreign trade.

## CHINA.

Sunday, April 15.

On the 28th of March Amoy was visited by a very severe shock of earthquake. No such earthquake had ever previously been felt at the place. Minor shocks occurred on succeeding days and the disturbance has not yet ceased entirely. Exact statements as to the damage done and the injuries to life and limb are not forthcoming, but the effects of the shock seem to have been very severely felt. The heaviest shock experienced in Formosa was on the 17th of March, from which it may be inferred that the phenomenon at Amoy had a different origin. Japan has thus far escaped, but we can not yet feel quite confident.

Tuesday, April 17.

Germany has steadfastly pursued her

recently inaugurated policy of withdrawing her troops from Pechihill. On the 14th instant 1,900 of her Tientsin garrison embarked at Taku, leaving only 400 in Tientsin and 300 in Peking. It is stated that Italy is contemplating a similar reduction at an early date, but that the other Powers are undecided. Viceroy Yuan with his modernized army ought certainly to be able to guarantee the security of life and property in Pechihill, yet, when we consider the state of public feeling now existing in China, the time does not seem opportune for military evacuation by foreign States. Germany doubtless is fully convinced of the wisdom of her course, and from a purely German point of view there can be little question as to its diplomacy.

The Chinese official and the French Secretary of Legation who were sent to Nanchang to investigate the recent disturbance there, have left the place for Peking, whither the negotiations are to be transferred. A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* affirms that the Chinese Government still insist that the Chihsien did not die by his own hand.

Wednesday, April 18.

It is telegraphed that the Peking Government is endeavouring to save its face by removing or censuring the incriminated local officials, not on the ground that they failed to extend due protection to the lives and properties of Christians, but that they sent incorrect reports to Peking. Whether the Representatives of the Powers concerned will consent to that method of dealing with the problem, we have no information.

Thursday, April 19.

Chingtu telegraphs that the force sent by the Chinese Government from Szchuan to quell the insurrection in Tibet has been defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and that the Viceroy of Szchuan has ordered re-inforcements to be moved to the front with all expedition.

It is reported (*Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondence) that the Chinese Minister in Washington has been asked by the Secretary of State to inform the Chinese Government that the United States Congress is willing to modify the regulations relating to the admission of Chinese but that there is a natural reluctance to take this step in the face of the boycott of American goods. In fact Congress is not prepared to legislate under pressure of a menace, and the suggestion is offered that the Chinese should commence by abolishing the boycott, after which act America will not be slow to reciprocate. It seems scarcely likely that any proposition so crude has been officially submitted from Washington to Peking, though as a description of the sentiment of the United States Legislature the statement is probably accurate.

Friday, April 20.

According to the Peking correspondence of the *Kokumin* and the *Nippon* M. Pokotiloff is much incensed with the dilatoriness of the Chinese Government in replying to his proposals. He is said to have declared to H. E. Tang Shao-i, the Chinese Delegate, that Peking's tardiness constituted a clear proof of China's insincerity; that, under the circumstances, Russia would know what course to take, and that he should immediately move St. Petersburg to issue an order for the withdrawal of all Russian women and children from Manchuria.

We do not believe this tale. It may have some grain of truth but it reads like a large exaggeration.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

It is stated that the scheme of extensive reforms in the Metropolitan Police system of Tokyo, mentioned by us in a recent issue, has been actually drafted, and has left the hands of the Legislative Bureau for submission to a Cabinet Council. Few details of the proposed changes appear to be publicly known, but one is mentioned with considerable satisfaction. According to the present system the Chief of Police is required to seek instructions from the Prime Minister with regard to the discharge of high police functions, namely political prosecutions, and investigations. This provision is said to have been elided from the new system. Many changes of personnel are also spoken of, but probably in that respect we shall see only transfers.

The subject of the proposed reform of the Metropolitan police system occupies a great deal of attention in Tokyo, but it has not very vivid interest for foreigners, who have always found the police most obliging and efficient. The truth is that politics are largely connected with the matter, and in so far as the projected changes remove the police from the direct control of the administration, politicians welcome the re-organization. We may note, however, that the principal police authorities of the Akasaka and the Kojimachi districts have sent in their resignations, foreseeing that they are likely to be sufferers in connexion with the riots of last September. Briefly speaking the cardinal reforms contemplated by the new system are, first, that the Chief of Police will no longer seek instructions direct from the Minister President, and secondly that the police authorities of each district will be held directly responsible for the occurrences within their jurisdiction. The measure thus localizes responsibility.

On Saturday evening the *Chuo Shinbun* published an extra the gist of which was that the Inspectors of Police in nearly all the districts of Tokyo had resigned and that something very like a strike had taken place. This proved to be a great exaggeration. There have been only four resignations in direct connexion with the reforms and two in consequence of transfers which would have amounted to reductions of official rank. Several other inspectors have resigned in the sequel of advice given to them by their superiors. The inclination is evidently to deal firmly with the police problem and to satisfy the citizens that no excesses committed by the police in the riots of September last will be condoned. There seems to be great regret about the resignation of Mr. Matsui, Inspector of the Nishi-no-kubo district, who is recognised as one of the ablest and most experienced officers in the force. As to the idea that anything like a strike has taken place, it is altogether groundless.

Among the proposed reforms of the police system one contemplates an increase of salaries. The present salaries are quite insufficient. All the Tokyo newspapers approve of this. They say that the pay of the police at present is not equal to the wages earned by the humblest workman.

In the *Official Gazette* the much talked of reforms of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police are promulgated. The reforms are not sufficiently salient to have much interest for foreign observers. So far as we can see, the chief change is that the relations hitherto existing between the Chief of Police and the Minister President of State are terminated,

and the Chief of Police will henceforth take general instructions from the Minister of Home Affairs, while in matters directly concerning other Departments he will communicate with their respective Ministers. The police constables are given *kannin* rank, which doubtless means that they will receive increased salaries, but this point as well as other matters relating to the police in general are dealt with in separate regulations which have not yet been published.

In connexion with this subject the Minister of Home Affairs has issued to the Tokyo Municipality and the Chief of Police an injunction the spirit of which is to put an end to the vexatiously complicated procedure now followed by offices of local government and by the police in dealing with every-day affairs of the citizens. Documents are henceforth to be abolished as far as possible, the police are to refrain from a custom now too common, the custom of summoning people to attend at a police station in connexion with the most trifling matters, and whereas applications which have to receive the sanction of the police and the municipality have hitherto had to be sent in to each office separately, it will suffice henceforth if one application be sent to either office. Practical experience alone can convey any idea of the enormous waste of time and trouble that is entailed by the present system. Naturally when introducing a number of institutions entirely novel, the Japanese Authorities had to issue voluminous codes of regulations, and these being supplemented by other codes as circumstances suggested, the whole machinery became terribly complicated. On the other hand, the officials charged with giving effect to the system were equally novel to it and consequently could not venture to exercise discretion. They clung in nearly every case to the letter of the law, so that finally matters become so complicated as to involve a large frittering away of popular energy. It is that most mischievous and crippling abuse that Mr. Hara Kei is applying himself to correct, and if the Cabinet prosecutes this work resolutely, it will find the nation grateful.

## FORMOSA.

Sunday, April 15th.

There has been another earthquake in Formosa. It occurred on the 14th instant, and the shocks were two, one at 3 a.m. and one at 8 a.m. The centre of disturbance seems to have been near the port of Yensui in the south. Great damage is said to have been done there but accurate particulars have not been ascertained as yet. At Taipei in the north the shock was not felt, but it developed serious force at Kagi, where several of the buildings which had survived the earthquake of March 17th were heavily injured by this new attack, and 24 injured persons have been carried to the hospital. It is believed that several were killed.

Monday, April 16th.

The earthquake in the Kagi district of Formosa on the 14th instant is said to have been more severe than that on the 17th of March. The loss of life does not appear to have been heavy, but in this matter the accounts differ, some putting the casualties at 31—of whom 3 at least were killed—and some at 57 (including 7 deaths). Yensuiko, where the shock was originally reported to have taken place, is the port of Kagi where the former earthquake wrought such damage. Telegrams speak of 1,191 houses destroyed by this last shock and

746 injured. In fact the town of Kagi may almost be said to have been obliterated. The centre of the disturbance is reported to have been Nanseichiku, in the immediate vicinity of Kagi. Parts of the hills there were torn away, as was the case with Bandaisan in Japan, and heavy land-slides occurred. The comparative smallness of the injuries to life and limb is attributed to the fact that the people, warned by their experience on the 17th ultimo, vacated their houses rapidly at the first symptoms of the shock. The earthquake on the 14th is said to have lasted one minute. The time was 3.25 a.m., and thus many of those that escaped must have fled from their houses in night garments. Among the injured are 19 Japanese. Baron Goto's report of casualties refers to Kagi alone. He gives the killed as 7 and the injured as 22.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

News of the big earthquake which has devastated San Francisco reached Yokohama shortly before noon on Thursday and created a great sensation, so many among the foreign residents here having intimate ties with the city which lies behind the Golden Gate. The *gogai* runners, hardly heard since the day of war, were busy during the tiffin hour distributing newspaper specials. Among them was a message to the *Hochi Shinbun* which read:—

San Francisco 19th April.  
There has been a great earthquake in San Francisco. The loss of property is put at a million dollars. The town is still on fire and the killed number 300. The Municipal offices and other public buildings have been overthrown and it is anticipated that the whole town will be destroyed by fire.

Of course the wildest rumours were soon afloat regarding the losses sustained, one statement even going so far as to assert that Reuter had news of eighteen thousand people having been killed. This was an obvious exaggeration, for the *Kokumin's* telegram, which gave further details, ran:—

The worst earthquake in the history of California occurred here on Wednesday morning. Immense damage has been done. Scores of big buildings have been ruined. Many people are injured. No details are procurable as to the loss of life.

All the wires from the city are down. The shock lasted one minute.

Fire broke out in the ruins of a score of buildings which were burned. The water supply was cut off and the fire-alarm being disabled the city is at the mercy of the flames.

A telegram to the Yokohama Specie Bank, received via New York said that there had been a severe shock of earthquake at San Francisco, followed by a conflagration, the loss of property being great. The city was then still burning.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. wired from Shanghai that it had received a report from the American Pacific Cable Co. to the effect that in consequence of the earthquake at San Francisco, the staff of the telegraph office retired from the building and consequently communication with San Francisco has been indefinitely postponed.

These are all the public details obtainable up to the time of going to press. We understand that several private cables have been received assuring relatives in Yokohama of the safety of loved ones and friends. Old acquaintances will be glad to hear of the safety of Mr. John T. Griffin, for he is about due in San Francisco at this time.

It is interesting to note that Mrs. J. F. Lowder, of Yokohama, was in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake of 1868. The damage done then was very great, though the city in those days was mainly constructed of wood. To-day it is crowded with sky scrapers.



## KOREA.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* attributes to Marquis Ito a project of establishing pastures in Korea under the joint ownership of the Imperial Houses of that country and Japan. With that object Viscount Fujinami, Chief of the Imperial Stud Bureau in the Japanese Household Department, proceeded recently to Korea, and after much investigation selected five places, each about twenty thousand acres in extent, which seem suitable for the purpose in view. Our contemporary, in making this statement, notes that while the horses of Japan are superior to those of Korea, the latter country has much better cattle, sheep and pigs than the former. In fact, the President of Leland Stanford University would probably find Korea a much more civilized country than Japan if he compared the oxen and swine of the two empires. We do not understand the item of joint ownership, but doubtless some explanation—probably a flat contradiction—will soon be forthcoming.

A strange story is published to the effect that Mr. Li, Korean Representative in St. Petersburg, is in a painfully impecunious condition. He is said to be without means either to remain in Russia or to return to Korea. Presumably he failed to comply with the original orders of his Government to leave the Russian capital, and thus he finds himself abandoned, for naturally the Russians decline to help him. But from any point of view the tale is very perplexing.

At the instance of Marquis Ito, it is reported to have been decided that the salaries of all Korean officials shall be increased. Details are not given but rumour says that the Ministers of State will have, in addition to their pay, a sum of 13,000 *yen* each annually for entertaining expenses and contingencies. The first step towards putting an end to administrative corruption in Korea is to make official salaries adequate to support their recipients without recourse to dishonest practices. Marquis Ito was understood to have that in view when he went to Korea.

A bureau is to be established in Seoul for investigating the affairs of local governments in Korea. Thus far the only members spoken of are Police Inspector Kameyama of the Residency General, and Interpreter Shiokawa.

The return of all the Korean refugees, headed by Prince Wi Hwa, has been spoken of lately as an accomplished fact, but it now appears that such is not the case. Pak Young-ho and the other serious offenders have not been amnestied, nor is there at present any appearance of their being amnestied. Only in the case of Prince Wi Hwa and some fourteen or fifteen members of his suite whose offences were comparatively light have pardons been granted.

In the March number of "The Korea Review" there appears a poem entitled "At Kilja's Grave." It is signed "Stirling," and it deals feelingly with the eternal stillness that wraps the grave of even the greatest winner of victories and the everlasting paralysis that death decrees for him. The writer is in strong sympathy with Korea. He speaks of the island empire as "trampled over by the invader"; of its people as "lifting hopeless hands of prayer beneath the foreign yoke," and of Kilja's spirit neither "knowing the nation's woe" nor able to bring redress. "All this would be very touching were it inspired by any grave other than that of Kilja. But that hero was himself a usurper who, in the 13th century before the Christian era, invaded Korea

with an army of 5,000 followers, took possession of the country and founded a dynasty which lasted a thousand years. We may assume, therefore, that the Koreans were "trampled over" in his time and "lifted hopeless hands of prayer beneath the foreign yoke" at least as literally as they are now doing under the Japanese, who, for the rest, will make them far more happy and prosperous than ever Kilja did. The only advantage Kilja has over Marquis Ito is that the bee has been chaunting for some centuries in the green that wraps the former's grave and that the shadow of the pines falling across his narrow bed appeals to the romantic and silences the critic.

The *Menkwa Saibai Kyokai*, which has for object the growing of good cotton in Korea, seems to be making a success. Tokyo journals publish some particulars. It has been proved that American seed, when planted in Korean soil and properly cultivated, produces a crop twice as large as that obtained from Korean seed. The cotton farms in Korea cover an area of 300,000 acres. Last year, owing to inclement weather, only 800,000 piculs of cotton were produced, but this can be largely increased. The value was 210,000 *yen*, and the Society's experts calculate that the cotton grown in the peninsula will ultimately be worth 25 million *yen*. Thirty model farms are to be established and a sum of 120,000 *yen* will be expended for the purpose of distributing seed gratis among the Koreans. The *Menkwa Saibai Kyokai* numbers among its associates nearly all the most prominent Korean statesmen as well as the Japanese connected with Korea, for example Messrs. Pak Che-sun, Li Chion, Li Keunthaik, Li Hwa-yong and 3 other Koreans, Mr. Megata, Mr. Kato Masuo, Mr. Tsurubara, Mr. Kurachi, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Nabeshima, Mr. Sasa Tomofusa, etc.

## PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On March 7th the House of Commons, by a vote of 348 to 110, adopted a motion that "In the opinion of this House the time has now arrived when it is urgently necessary in order to give to every constituency an equal, free and unhampered selection of members, that all members of Parliament should be paid by the State a sum at the rate of £300 per annum." The measure was avowedly proposed in the cause of the development of democracy. It encountered keenest opposition at the hands of Sir Edward Clarke, formerly Solicitor General. He took the interesting line that the House of Commons could not lawfully vote in such a sense, first, because no member had competence to go into the lobby on a measure in which he was personally interested, and, secondly, because the House was trustee of the public funds and could not properly divert any part of those funds to its own uses. Particularly did he urge that to give salaries to the Irish members would be ridiculous since they themselves averred that they were in the House not to promote its discussions and its legislative duties but to obstruct them. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, while not venturing to join legal issues with the ex-solicitor-general, asked how the British Colonies had all managed to pay their members if it were unconstitutional to vote public money for such a purpose, and he further observed that Sir Edward Clarke, in the course of his parliamentary career, must have

voted for his own salary, a statement which Sir Edward Clarke strenuously denied. While supporting the motion, however, the Prime Minister intimated that the Treasury had no money to devote to such a purpose and hinted that even though the House voted in approval, the Government would not act upon the vote. Mr. Redmond, speaking on behalf of the Irish members, said that they were paid by their constituencies, and that in view of the distinction publicly made between them and the remainder of the House, they were willing to be exempted from the boon of salary. It is plain that after this vote the measure to which English conservatives are so strongly opposed can scarcely be long deferred.

## EASTER IN THE CHURCHES.

Easter Sunday was a typical April day in eastern Japan. The morning broke dull but by noon the sun was shining unchallenged from the bluest of skies. By evening, however, there was a promise of rain in the air. At the Union Church forenoon service there was a large congregation. The service was conducted by the honorary Pastor, Rev. E. S. Booth, the preacher being Rev. B. Chappell, Aoyama, who discoursed on "Christ is Risen." The music consisted of the usual Easter hymns and the anthem "The Lord is my strength" by Monk. During the offertory Mr. S. H. Somerton sang "The Trumpet shall sound," from "The Messiah" and Mr. W. K. Vincent, who was at the organ, played as the concluding voluntary the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah." The church was prettily decorated.

The Union Church Sunday School held the usual Easter flower service in Van Schaick Hall in the afternoon. The hall was very tastefully decorated, with spring flowers. Six Easter carols were sung. Addresses were given by Mr. C. Griffin, Superintendent of the Sunday School, who spoke of the work in which the children were interested, by Rev. E. S. Booth, and by Rev. Dr. Dearing on "The Gladness of Easter." The service was exceptionally bright. During its course prayers were offered for those who had left the community in the past twelve-month and also for those who might leave it during the present year.

Christ Church was beautifully decorated. The services were carried through by the Incumbent, Rev. W. P. G. Field, assisted by Rev. C. H. Shortt. At the morning service the *Te Deum* (Simper's setting) was sung; the communion service was fully choral and the sermon was preached by Rev. W. P. G. Field. In the evening the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Simper's setting) were rendered and the singing of a quartet consisting of Miss Alice Blundell, Miss Waddilove, Mr. Kenneth Dodds and Mr. Fellowes-Lukis was greatly appreciated. The church was crowded at all the services; the number of communicants during the day being 174. The collections amounted to *yen* 263.83.

The wounded soldiers at the permanent military hospital, Kojimachi, thoroughly enjoyed an Easter-egg hunt arranged for them by Mrs. W. Pengeley Buncombe. Dr. Hirai had kindly given permission to use the garden for the "hunt" but the original programme could not be adhered to on account of the weather. The soldiers were supplied with paper air balls and turned out into the verandahs and passages to play while the eggs and prizes were being hidden in the wards. They then went back to their wards, to search for the treasures.

## THE PRINCE OF TURKESTAN.

The Prince of Turkestan has arrived in Japan and is now in Kobe. Interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun* at Moji he says that his country is some 130 miles from the Russian frontier and has a population of 300,000, but does not possess a single soldier, and is a constant object of Russian aggression. He himself visited Liaoyang and Mukden during the war and being much struck by the superiority of the Japanese army to the Russian, he came to the conclusion that the only safety for his country lay in organizing a force according to the Japanese system. With that object ultimately but primarily for the purpose of his own education, he desired to proceed to Japan to study, but his father would not consent, and the Prince, with much difficulty, made his way to Peking where he submitted his petition to the Empress Dowager. Her Majesty immediately approved of the project and promised to furnish means, which was done by directing that a sum of 300 taels monthly should be transmitted to the Prince by Viceroy Yuan. The Prince adds that the Peking Government and also the Government of Turkestan looked to see some discussion of Mongolian affairs at the Portsmouth Conference, for Chinese administrative authority is not fully exercised in Mongolia and the place is now an arena of Russian intrigue. By way of prelude to such discussion the Peking Government had organized a special office in the Chinese capital under the direction of Prince Sü, but the subject of Mongolia had not been brought up at the conference to the great disappointment of that country as well as of China. Prince Sü had subsequently been ordered to proceed to Mongolia where he is now travelling. His report of the state of affairs there will doubtless have much weight with the Peking Authorities, but the Turkestan prince evidently thinks that, unless some drastic measures be taken, Mongolia will pass into Russian possession. The Prince will proceed to Tokyo where he will be joined by the Princess later on.

It appears that the Prince of Mongolia who has just reached Tokyo is chief of one of the Forty-eight Banner Corps and his father's principality is at the extremity of Mongolia on the borders of Turkestan. His desire to visit Japan is reported to have been inspired by Mr. Sasaki, whom he met in connexion with a negotiation which Mr. Sasaki was conducting in Peking with reference to mining affairs. The *Fiji Shimpō* attributes to the Prince great intelligence and an ardent desire for reform. Our contemporary adds that the Empress Dowager was not particularly pleased at the idea of the Prince's journey, but Her Majesty finally yielded to his insistence. The Russian Representative, however, tried earnestly to dissuade him, and, among other arguments, offered him an allowance of a thousand taels monthly if he would make Russia not Japan the scene of his studies. The Prince consulted Prince Sü about this proposal, but Sü warned him did he accept it he would certainly bring calamity on his country for the sake of trifling benefit to himself. Viceroy Yuan gave him the same counsel, and promised him an allowance of 300 taels monthly during his residence in Japan. Prince Clin, however, and Lu Tien-lin opposed the proposal of an allowance, mainly on the ground, it would seem, that the Prince's journey concerned himself personally and had no

public import. They were persuaded finally to change that view.

We give these particulars in consideration of the fact that they are published on the authority of the *Fiji Shimpō*, but we fail to understand whence they were obtained. If from the Prince himself, then his discretion is not equal to his alleged intelligence, and if from one of his suite, the sooner he adopts means to close their mouths the better. The Prince is to enter the *Shimbu Gakko* which is under the presidency of Major-General Fukushima and numbers many Chinese among its pupils.

## THE SAGHALIEN FISHERIES.

Judging from paragraphs circulated by news agencies and from comments in the Tokyo press, there seems to be much uneasiness lest the Foreign Office in Tokyo should concede the claims of the Russians with regard to the Saghalien fisheries. This matter hinges on the question whether fishery concessions are to be classed in the same category with ordinary rights of property. The Portsmouth Treaty pledges Japan to protect Russian rights of property in the ceded half of Saghalien, and Russia desires that the fishing permits granted by her to her own subjects—some of them granted during the war—should be recognised as such rights. It is obvious that if they be so recognised a very difficult complication arises, for Japan, on her side, invited tenders from her own people last year for these very privileges and made formal grants of them to the successful bidders. There are thus two holders of each fishery. Little doubt, we think, can be entertained as to the theoretical side of this problem, but a section of the Japanese public attribute to the Foreign Office a disposition to prefer expediency to right. The Foreign Office is represented as expressing the view that it would be very short-sighted policy to antagonise Russia with regard to this comparatively petty point on the threshold of the very much graver question concerning the fishery privileges to be granted to Japanese subjects by Russia in the waters of Siberia. The Saghalien concessions made by Russia cover periods of only four or five years at longest—one, however, is said to be for fifteen years—and it is not a very serious business to wait patiently until these concessions become null and void by lapse of time without girding against them now at the risk of sacrificing larger interests. Such is the disposition attributed to the Foreign Office. We can not tell whether the analysis be correct, but there is no difficulty in appreciating that a policy of that nature might well commend itself to sagacious statesmen. Writers in Japanese journals, however, show no inclination to cede anything to Russia. They hold that it is futile to look for any corresponding amiability on the part of the great Northern Power, and that Japan's wisest plan is to claim and insist upon receiving every part of her rights.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun* the officials of the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, have come an agreement with regard to the problem of the south-Saghalien fisheries. Their decision is that fishery concessions cannot be recognised as rights of property according to international law, but that an exception may be made in favour of Russian subjects who hold such concessions under long leases in the waters

of the southern half of Saghalien. It will be remembered that in previous journalistic accounts of this affair, the Department of Foreign Affairs was said to advocate a conciliatory policy, while the Departments of War and Agriculture and Commerce were resolutely bent upon asserting Japan's rights to the letter. The *Asahi* does not state the source of its authority but it publishes the news with all the pomp of double leading, as though the public were invited to place absolute credence in it.

## THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION.

This convention is expected to be published in a few days. It is not welcomed in Japan. The veto upon the reproduction of American books will hurt the Japanese badly. Translation is permitted, but translated works are poor substitutes for the originals. The fact is that Japan's position in the matter of copyright is very unfavourable. She has everything to give and nothing to get. No American publisher, nor any European for the matter of that, would think of re-producing a Japanese volume; it would be quite unintelligible to American and European readers. But books in English, French or German find many readers in Japan, and when she pledges herself to protect the copyright of such works in exchange for having the copyright of her own protected in the countries concerned, she makes a very one-sided bargain. Had she consulted her own interests alone she would have declined altogether to enter into copyright conventions with any Western State. We remember pointing this out some 20 years ago, and we remember also that our words evoked a storm of indignation among good folks who professed to be animated by the highest principles of justice. However, considerations of mere expediency are quite out of date. Japan having entered into copyright conventions with European countries, is bound to do so with the United States also, though the latter step hurts her most of all.

## THE SOCIALISTS IN TOKYO.

Mr. Nishikawa Kojiro and 20 of his accomplices have been remanded for public trial on a charge of exciting disturbance. Mr. Nishikawa is a socialist of the most pronounced type. He owns and edits the *Heimin Zasshi*, and his journalistic career has been of the most stormy type. He was the leader of the demonstrations made on the 11th and the 18th of March in the Hibiya and Ueno Parks respectively against the proposal to raise the electric-tram fares in Tokyo. Associated with him was Mr. Yamaji, a well known Christian and also a socialist, but a socialist of a very different type from Nishikawa. The meeting in the Hibiya Park with drums beating and red flags flying was too much for Mr. Yamaji. He seceded from the movement and thus a projected re-assembly on the 15th was prevented. But on the 18th Nishikawa and his fellow-fanatics met in Ueno Park, and after visiting the offices of the Tokyo City Council, where they made a demonstration, they proceeded to obstruct and stone the cars of the Shigai Tetsudo. These facts having been clearly proved, Nishikawa and 8 others have been remanded on major charges, and the remaining 12 of those apprehended will be tried as accomplices. This incident may be called the debut of socialism on the Japanese stage.

## MARQUIS ITO.

In the course of a speech delivered in Seoul on the 8th instant and published by the *Japan Times*, Marquis Ito made use of the following words:—

I may, however, be allowed to say a word or two on one thing that caused me some anxiety on my arrival here; it was as to the possible attitude of this people—how His Korean Majesty would be disposed towards Japan, and what sort of attitude the Korean Cabinet Ministers were going to assume. This formed the subject of anxiety not only to myself but to our Cabinet Ministers at home. More than that His Majesty the Emperor, out of his gracious solicitude for the welfare of Korea, was pleased to order one of his aides-de-camp, Vice-Admiral Inouye, to accompany me here, and report to His Majesty on my reception here as Resident-General and other matters connected with my assumption of office. Vice-Admiral Inouye, as you all know, left here for home on the 1st inst, with the required report in his pocket.

In that report I have submitted to His Imperial Majesty a detailed representation on all sorts of affairs since my arrival here. At first there appeared to be a certain element of doubt and suspicion on the part of the Koreans. Even now I daresay there may be such tendency among a section of this people not acquainted with the real state of affairs. But according to what His Korean Majesty has repeatedly condescended to say to me, I may be permitted to believe that I have the honour to enjoy his confidence and trust in no small measure. He has on more than one occasion been pleased to assure me that he wished to rely upon my loyal services for the regeneration of the Korean administration. His Majesty has also given orders to his Ministers to carry out the said work of regeneration under my direction and guidance. As for the Korean Ministers, they have assured me of their determination to do their utmost to this end under my direction and guidance; they say that an opportunity like the present will not occur again. And as a matter of fact, they are now actively engaged in the work of regeneration.

Such being the case, you will have perceived that the present situation of affairs is most satisfactory. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my sincere wish is to promote the good of Korea to the utmost of my capacity; nor need I remind you of the necessity for this purpose of ripe knowledge of the country and its people, and the necessity of proceeding with the work in a cautious and orderly manner. The time has not yet come for me to disclose to you the plan of work under contemplation. All that I can say now, as I have already stated on some previous occasions, is that my dearest aspiration will always be apart from the improvement of the Korean administration, to secure, on the one hand, an increase of friendship between Japan and Korea, and, on the other, the promotion of the common interests of the two countries. I consider it a great honour to have been charged with such an important task, and I shall be most sincerely gratified if my efforts in any way meet with success, for then I should have been able to fulfill in some measure what I owe to my Imperial Master and to the Emperor of Korea for the gracious confidence and trust with which they have honoured me. I feel no little uneasiness on account of my limited acquirements and also of the fact that the affairs in my charge do not concern Japan only. I am, however, resolved in all sincerity to do all that my humble ability will permit me to do. I earnestly hope that my intentions will meet with your candid appreciation. Let me also hope that you will rightly understand Japan's position in this country, and that while pursuing your respective avocations, you will always take care not to do anything tending to injure the prestige of our Empire.

These words ought to furnish a complete answer to those who continue to circulate the falsehood that the last convention with Korea was obtained by force. Already indeed Marquis Ito had denied the slanderous statement in most emphatic terms, but the publicists who, for reasons best known to themselves, have undertaken the task of discrediting and traducing Japan's Far-Eastern policy seem to ignore any evidence except such as makes for their own view of the case. They will now, we do not doubt, ridicule Marquis Ito's utterances and probably call them mere diplomatic platitudes, but men of judgment and impartiality will have no difficulty in choosing between the public assertions of the greatest statesman in the East, a man whose long and brilliant career

has been marked by sincerity as conspicuously as by ability, and the irresponsible utterances of journalists whose prejudice is so clumsily paraded as to be laughable, and whose sudden and violent espousal of the anti-Japanese party is Korea is commonly attributed to anything but honest conviction. Marquis Ito declares that he has the Korean Emperor's assurance of confidence; that His Majesty has instructed his Ministers to carry out the work of reform under his (Marquis Ito's) guidance, and that the Ministers, on their side, have declared their determination to do their utmost to that end under his direction and guidance. That is a sufficiently explicit analysis of the mood of the Sovereign and his Ministers, as displayed to Marquis Ito at all events. Whether they have two faces, and are turning the one towards him and the other towards his enemies, we can not say, but certainly without very convincing evidence no one will declare them guilty of such duplicity.

## THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION BILL.

It transpires that the Government has no intention of putting this bill into operation during the current year in the case of any railway except the Seoul-Fusan line. This information was elicited by Baron Soga, President of the Japan Railway, who waited on the Premier to make inquiries, and was referred to the Minister of Communications, the latter being at the same time instructed to give the fullest possible information. Baron Soga's requests were that there should be no sudden action under the bill; that each railway should be given notice of the date of its intended purchase; and that if this latter procedure were impossible, the railways should at any rate be told what interval of non-purchase they might count on. Mr. Yamagata, Minister of Communications, replied that several months notice would always be given, and that it was not the Government's intention to effect any purchase during the current year.

This negation does not apply to the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Chemulpo lines, which will be nationalized at once. The price paid for them is said to be 34 million yen. This price is calculated, in the case of the Seoul-Fusan road, not on the basis of net profits realized in the six half-yearly terms prior to June 1904,—as will be the case with other railways—but on the basis of the Treasury's 6 per cent. guarantee. The price of the Seoul-Chemulpo line, however, is estimated on the general basis. From the total of 34 millions there have to be deducted two sums, the first of 1,600,000 yen lent by the Government on account of the Seoul-Chemulpo road, the second of 700,000 yen diverted by the company to the Seoul-Chemulpo line from the Seoul-Fusan.

## SIR ERNEST SATOW.

Sir Ernest Satow has achieved a feat which we believe to be unique, at all events it is unique so far as our experience goes. He has retained Shanghai's good will from first to last during his career in Peking. The *N. C. Daily News*, alluding to his reported departure from China without any intention of returning, says, "we sincerely trust he is not going." It is an arduous feat indeed for any British Representative in Peking to remain in favour with his Shanghai nationals as Sir Ernest seems to have done. Shanghai's conceptions of diplomatic duties are

largely coloured by the spirit which naturally grows up in any small body of foreigners who sit down to earn a livelihood among a nation of millions whom they despise and distrust. That spirit prevails in every foreign community at every port in the Far East, and the times would be troubled indeed did Great Britain send to Peking Representatives who made it a duty to be guided by such sentiment. Sir Ernest, it must be confessed, has been somewhat fortunate: it has not been his lot to press questions which very closely concerned the direct interests of his nationals at the treaty ports. Still he can certainly claim the great credit of having followed the *via media* with much skill, not erring either in the direction of excess of zeal or in that of deficiency of resolution. He did not escape from Japan entirely without attack from the Jingo extremists with whom he never had any sympathy. But he left Tokyo on the eve of problems which he would probably have treated in a manner not satisfactory to those gentry, and in that respect also fortune was not unkind to him. At all events he has achieved a record in the Far East, and we venture to offer him our congratulations. We have no certain news of his intention to quit the Chinese capital altogether, but doubtless if he entertains any such purpose he looks forward to serving his country elsewhere, for he is still in the prime of life as prominent diplomatists count age.

## THE "KINROKU KOSAI."

The complete redemption of the Pension Bonds has been at length effected. These bonds were issued in the year 1877. They represent the pecuniary responsibility undertaken by the country in connexion with the abolition of the feudal system, a responsibility of 173,902,900 yen, being the aggregate of sums granted in commutation of perpetual revenues or life pensions enjoyed by the feudal nobles and the large crowd of *samurai* who constituted the bulk of the feudal community. Probably no transaction of corresponding magnitude was ever achieved so cheaply. Some historians have called it a "confiscation," but though the name found a certain measure of justification in the terms of the arrangement, we can not forget that the plan was evolved and all its details elaborated by representatives of the *samurai* themselves and that the system was accepted almost without audible murmuring. The bonds carried various rates of interest from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. and their redemption was to be effected within a space of 30 years reckoning from the sixth year after their issue, the annual amount redeemed being fixed in accordance with the Treasury's convenience, and the numbers of the redeemed bonds determined by lot. It will thus be seen that redemption had to be finally achieved by the year 1907, but that it could be effected earlier if the Government so desired. Forty drawings took place up to the close of 1905, and the total face value of the bonds redeemed was 157,271,360 yen, so that 16,631,640 yen worth remained to be dealt with. These have now been paid at one coup, the Treasury doubtless desiring to get rid of its five-per-cent. liabilities as quickly as possible. We may say, therefore, that the last vestige of feudal times has now disappeared.

Primroses were much in evidence in Yokohama on Thursday, April 19, the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death, nearly every other Britisher one met having some in his button-hole.



## THE "JIJI SHIMPO" AND THE DIET.

The *Jiji Shimpō* publishes a remarkable article on the Diet; remarkable because its gist is a lament that the Upper House discharges more important functions in a legislative sense than the Lower. Our contemporary advances the remarkable assertion that the number of bills which have passed the Upper House in the exact form they bore when they emerged from the hands of the Representatives is smaller than the number which have been either rejected or amended by the Peers. It also makes the not less remarkable assertion that the preponderating influence now exercised by the Upper House is the outcome of an error made by the drafters of the Constitution, who desirous of erecting the Peers into a bulwark for the support of conservatism, now find that, while they have themselves stepped down and joined hands with the Representatives, their creatures in the Upper House, namely, the Imperial Nominees, contribute a serious obstacle to the democratic exercise of legislative, and constructively of administrative, power by party politicians. As to the former of these assertions we call it remarkable because it greatly contradicts the impression produced on the public by the working of the Diet. We venture to affirm that if public opinion could be analysed, it would be found to hold that the fate of a majority of all important legislative measures is decided in the Lower House. That bills originating among the Representatives and passed by them at official instance should be amended by the Peers seems natural and proper, for, as our contemporary frankly admits, the Upper Chamber includes a larger measure of legislative and administrative experience and perhaps competence than the Lower. But the total rejection of an important and plainly useful bill by the Peers is another matter, and we can not recall any instance of such an incident. The remarkable character of the *Jiji's* second statement lies in the epithet it applies to the Imperial Nominees. We do not specially refer to the fact that our contemporary's contempt for these legislators reflects indirectly on their nominator, but rather to the fact that whereas the Imperial Nominees of the Upper House include a large majority of men who have won high reputations as administrators and scientists, they should be thus openly discredited by the leading journal of Tokyo merely because they assert their own views in opposition to the views of popular nominees who, in many if not a majority of cases, are men of little standing and less reputation. The growth of democratic tendencies in Japan is very clearly indicated in the *Jiji's* article.

## THE REVIEW.

It is stated that on the occasion of the grand review, or immediately after it, the following Lieut-Generals will be raised to the rank of full General:—

H.E. Lieut-General Terauchi, Minister of State for War.  
Lieut-General Baron Oshima (Hisano) 9th Division.  
Lieut-General Baron Oseko, 7th Division.  
Lieut-General Baron Tatsumi, 8th Division.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama is to command in chief at the Review on the 30th and General Viscount Kodama will be Chief of Staff.

The Minister of State for War has issued an injunction pointing out that the great

victory won in the recent war was due to the virtues of the Emperor, the loyalty and courage of the Army and the support of the people. It was a victory of the nation at large not of the military alone, and His Excellency therefore conjures the latter to abstain from all exhibitions of pride towards the people, and by their circumspect conduct to establish their title to lasting fame. The great Review is intended to include representatives of all the troops which actually took part in the war. That is His Majesty's desire, and it consequently devolves on all commanding officers to inculcate the duties of reserve, decorum and humility.

## SAGHALIEN.

It has been decided to grant holdings to one hundred Japanese families in the Susuya-River district of Saghalien near Vladimirofska. This arrangement will become operative from next month. It has also been decided to remove the seat of civil government from Korsakoff to Vladimirofska as a good road leading to the latter has been completed.

Accounts from Saghalien indicate that the cold of winter has worked terrible havoc among the horses and cattle left by the Russians in Southern Manchuria. Out of 1,600 animals, only 400 horses and 100 oxen are said to survive. There is a disposition to blame the Civil Government for not taking steps to avert this calamity, and to blame the troops for indiscriminate slaughter of oxen which might have escaped the cold. But, so far as we can see, the main fault of officialdom was reluctance to let the people take possession of the animals. Certainly it would have been wiser to save them alive than to see them perish, although the former entailed their transfer to private ownership.

## THE FAMINE.

Contributions received from the United States for the relief of the famine sufferers in the North have now reached the formidable figure of about a half million yen, of which some 382,000 yen have been transmitted through Mr. Huntington Wilson, American *Chargé d'Affaires*, having been collected by the *Christian Herald* of New York with the assistance of the American Red Cross. Some 30,000 yen have been sent to the Foreign Committee at Sendai and the remainder conveyed through the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Red Cross Society to be used for the purchase of food for the sufferers.

The total of other American contributions, which have come, not through the Embassy, but directly to the Sendai Committee, Bishop Harris, Bishop McKim and others, is in the neighbourhood of 100,000 yen.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

Amount already acknowledged	Yen. 11,055.60
Mr. J. S. Hambleton, Jackson, Va.	2.00
From Sentaro Oyama, for M. Gustave Boissonade, Antibes, Alpes Maritimes, France	50.00

About the beginning of April the famine reached the worst stage. Two hundred thousand people are being given food every day and two or three hundred thousand more are being furnished employment on Government relief works.

There will be little change for the better until July

and there will be more or less distress until the new crop of rice is harvested in October. However, the prime motive of our Committee, the enlisting of foreign sympathy, having been accomplished we plan to gradually close our work.

At a committee meeting held at the end of March a resolution was passed that "in order to expedite the work of the Committee we request that all funds be forwarded as rapidly as possible to the treasurer and that the last of the funds to be used by this committee be in the hands of the treasurer by May 31st in time for the final distribution."

The Committee at its meeting last week resolved to "request foreigners in Japan to send in any further contributions intended for this Committee, as far as possible, by the end of April."

## THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

WILLIAM E. LAMPE, Chairman.  
CHARLES S. DAVISON, Sec. & Treas.  
C. JACQUET.  
J. H. DEFOREST.  
M. B. MADDEN.  
G. A. FORREST.  
WILLIAM AXLING.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The new bridge and road at the Babasaki gate will be completed and opened for traffic by the date of the great military review at the close of this month. This is a place of sad memory. It was here that the terrible accident happened on the occasion of celebrating the Yalu victory in May, 1904. The gate, with its old-fashioned approaches, was a veritable death-trap, and only by means of extreme vigilance on the part of the police have frequent accidents been prevented under the conditions of modern traffic. The work of building the new bridge and straightening the approaches has cost 167,682 yen, of which the Emperor contributed 70,000. The improvement is most striking.

The death is announced of Mr. Hayashi Tadamasu, the well known dealer in Japanese works of art, in Paris. Mr. Hayashi was originally sent to France by the *Kirin Kōshō Kaisha*, an institution which only old residents interested in curios will be able to recall. He was their art interpreter, but he gradually worked out an independent position for himself, and at the time of the great French Exhibition, Baron Sone, then Japanese Representative in Paris, appointed him to be a commissioner in the Japanese section. The cause of his death is not stated.

Sir Malcolm McEacharn, Honorary Consul for Japan in Melbourne and Colonel of the Melbourne Militia, left Tokyo on the 12th instant for Australia where Lady McEacharn and Miss McEacharn await his coming. Sir Malcolm has to be in London by the middle of July; hence his brief stay in Japan and his consequent inability to avail himself of many of the hospitalities which the Japanese desired to organise in his honour, notably an entertainment by the Tokyo Municipality.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that three large holes have been discovered in the *Mikasa* instead of the one originally supposed to be the limit of the damage. She will be raised, but a considerable time must still elapse. It is curious that the loss of a Brazilian warship by an explosion in her magazine should have intervened to confirm the theory as to the cause of the *Mikasa* disaster.

Admiral Togo having obtained permission to present to the Great Shrine at Ise one of the captured battle-ship *Orel's* 12-inch guns, the huge weapon has been duly placed in the enclosure of the Shrine surrounded by a fence the pillars of which consist of naval mortars while the fence itself is of torpedo-

nets. On the gun, engraved in gold, is an inscription written by Admiral Togo himself, namely:—*Nippon-kai Sensho Kinen* ("Memorial of the victory in the Sea of Japan"). The ceremony of unveiling the gun and its environment took place on the 15th instant in the presence of Vice-Admiral Yamano-uchi, Port Admiral at Kure. Many naval officers and bluejackets were in attendance, and the precincts of the Shrine echoed to the music of a naval band.

Mr. Huntington Wilson, American *Chargé d'Affaires*, has received by cable official information to the effect that General Wright, the American Ambassador to Japan, is due at Yokohama on May 14th by the steamship *Minnesota*.

Shortly after General Wright's arrival Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will leave Japan to return home, when Mr. Wilson will take up his duties at Washington as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

On the 14th instant the Guards Division held their celebration in honour of their 6,500 comrades killed in the war. A very great number of people were present and the ceremony was most imposing. The Guards fought from first to last throughout the campaign.

The repairs of the battle-ship *Suo* (originally the *Pobieda*) having been completely she has emerged from dock at Nagasaki. She will proceed to Yokosuka. It has been stated in some quarters that the vessels taken by the Japanese from the Russians were not worth the great cost of repairing, and that the more economical course would have been to construct new ships. But that statement is not based on any acknowledged figures. We must assume that Japanese naval experts knew what they were about and had calculated the cost carefully before going to work. The *Pobieda*, for example, is almost a new vessel, one of the finest battle-ships Russia had on the Far Eastern station.

The bronze statues of Doctors Baelz and Scriba, which have been already alluded to in these columns, are now ready to be unveiled. The designer was Professor Tsukamoto and the chiseller Professor Naganuma. The work was undertaken in 1903 and the erection of the statues commenced last November. It had been intended to complete the statues by the time of the meeting of the Medical Congress now assembled in Tokyo, but a question then arose as to whether it would not be better to postpone the unveiling until the autumn of this year, when Dr. Baelz is expected to re-visit Japan. The latter opinion was finally adopted. To the expense of making and erecting the statues the 3,000 medical men who received instruction from the two eminent German physicians during the latter's sojourn in Tokyo have subscribed.

It is stated that a committee of the Tokyo City Council has recommended the construction of a public hall (*kokai-do*) in Tokyo. The plan advocated is for a building of brick, three storeys high, the ground floor to cover 1599 *tsubo* (1½ acres), and the attached buildings 996 *tsubo*. The place would accommodate something like 5,000 persons, an arithmetical calculation which we do not follow. Tokyo certainly wants a public hall, but a question is whether this is just the time to increase the already heavy taxes of the citizens.

The *Jiji Shimpō* follows the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in writing most sympathetically

about the seismic disturbance in Italy. Both papers commiserate in the heartiest terms with the people of Italy, and express great admiration for the conduct of the King and Queen as related by telegraph.

We extract the following from the *Evesham Journal* and *Four Shires Advertiser* of March 3rd last:

To Lord Redesdale congratulations were due on Saturday on the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth, his lordship having been born on February 24, 1837. Raised to the peerage in 1902, he adopted the title of Baron Redesdale on the exact centenary of the creation of the first barony of that name, which was conferred on his kinsman in 1802 on the occasion of his appointment to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, in succession to Lord Clare. The estates of the first Lord Redesdale of Batsford Park, Gloucester, subsequently went to his son, who was made an earl, and on his death, unmarried, in 1886, they were inherited by the present Lord Redesdale, who revived the title when he was raised to the peerage.

Lord Redesdale, formerly Mr. A. B. Freeman Mitford, of course, spent his 68th birthday in Tokyo.

Baron Dr. Takagi, whose visit to America and intention of subsequently proceeding to England were announced in these columns last fall, has now reached London and has promised to lecture at St. Thomas Hospital on the sanitary system pursued during the war.

Surgeon-General Koike has been appointed chief of the historiographers bureau organized for the purpose of compiling the medical records of the war. This choice seems to be universally approved.

Mr. Makino, Minister of State for Education, has agreed to discharge the duties of the Minister of Foreign Affairs pro tem. It is generally believed that the portfolio of Foreign Affairs will be offered to Viscount Hayashi, who is now *en route* for Japan from London, but nothing seems to be known as to the probability of His Excellency accepting the post.

The Emperor has been pleased to pardon H. B. Collins who, last year, was condemned to 11 years imprisonment with hard labour.

The *Official Gazette* promulgates the bill passed by the Diet in the last session relating to the prevention of collisions at sea. This measure provides that Japan shall adopt the system to which all the maritime nations of the West are parties: in other words, that Japanese ships shall in all respects conform with the regulations which guide the procedure of foreign vessels in navigating the high seas. It was at the instance of the British Government, if we remember aright, that this legislation was undertaken. The new law goes into force from May 1st.

The French Secretary of the Navy, in a recently delivered speech in Parliament, is reported (*The Times*) to have said of the projected additions to the German Navy:—"The details as to these great German ironclads were not accessible, but to judge from the credits, amounting to 45,600,000f. (£1,824,000), for this type, the several units would exceed 18,000 tons, thus equalling the French battleship. The same was true of the two German armoured cruisers, which were each to cost 34,350,000f. (£1,374,000), Germany's naval budget for the realization of her programme rose successively from year to year from 291,000,000f. (£11,640,000) in 1905 up to the maximum of 412,000,000f. (£16,480,000) in 1917." These prices seem very high. A ship of the *Lord Nelson* class—16,500 tons and 18 knots—costs in round figures £1,500,000, and it is evident that unless German builders

are much more expensive than English, a vessel involving an outlay of £1,824,000 must be much superior to a *Lord Nelson* or an *Agamemnon*, which are the strongest vessels now under construction for the British Navy. This remark applies with even greater force to the new German armoured cruisers. They are to cost £1,374,000 each, which is approximately the price Japan pays for the battle-ships *Katori* and *Kashima*.

Our readers, to many of whom Major-General Fukushima is known personally, while all know him by name and fame, will be glad to hear that he has been gazetted Vice-Chief of the Head Quarter Staff. His promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General may be shortly looked for.

The necessary surveys are being made for telephonic communication across the Tsugaru Strait to Hokkaido. It is to be hoped that this activity in far distant regions may be regarded as an earnest of some reasonable amount of diligence nearer home. The Department of Communications—probably it would be juster to say the Department of Finance—still looks on calmly while hundreds, if not thousands, of applicants for telephones are patiently awaiting their turn to be supplied, and have been awaiting it for years. We have never been able to fathom the official policy in this matter. Here is an unquestionably lucrative investment which demands only development and of which the State has already a monopoly. Yet it left in a flagrant state of undevelopment, while the monopoly system is extended anxiously in other directions. The service of the Tokaido railway, too, promises to be soon classed in the same category with telephones. Every day that passes furnishes fresh illustrations of the Railway Authorities' incompetence to cope with the public demand. It is a common occurrence for passengers to be left behind because the trains are too crowded to carry them, and in order to secure a seat in a special train one must book a place several days in advance. Is there any excuse for this failure to satisfy public requirements and to exploit a palpable source of State income? If there be an excuse, no outsider has been able to conceive it and no official has been at the trouble to explain it.

Professor Takamine has been decorated with the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun in consideration of his great discoveries in applied chemistry. The reward seems scarcely adequate to the nature of the service, but the truth is that there is a radical defect in the present system of Japanese Orders, and indeed of all Orders for the matter of that. There should be a separate set of Orders, granted solely for merit, and another set granted as mere displays of international courtesy. It is little short of ridiculous to see a man like Professor Takamine decorated with the fifth class of the Rising Sun, while men whose only title to recognition is their inclusion in the suite of some potentate, prince or magnate, or who have helped some financial transactions in which they found their own account, are recipients of second or even first class decorations.

The great mausoleum on the summit of Peiyushan at Port Arthur, the construction of which was promoted by Admiral Togo and General Nogi, is progressing rapidly. The bones of 18,000 men have already been collected into the receptacle for their rest. We presume that these bones include Russians as well as Japanese,

## MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

ONE of our evening local contemporaries discusses the missionary problem in China, and marshals many arguments and considerations which have been before the public again and again during the last twenty-five years. Indeed, they are really very much older, for they were officially formulated in 1871 and had been frequently discussed before that date. Reasons and facts are none the worse for being old, especially when they embody much truth, as these do. But there are some points which, if stated without limitations, are very misleading. Such, for example, is the charge that missionaries intervene in Chinese local politics and protect native converts against the operation of the territorial laws. The term missionaries in this case requires to be definitely restricted. For doings of the nature here described have never been laid at the door of Protestant missionaries. They are abuses of the protectorate exercised by France over her missions in China and therefore they stand to the account of the Roman Catholics only. It should not be necessary in these columns to disavow all intention of discrediting Roman-Catholic missionaries. Our profound admiration for the heroic self-sacrifice of these men has been often recorded. But none the less it is to their account that this injudicious zeal for the temporal welfare of Christian converts stands, and the ultimate responsibility lies with the French Government. The Protestant missionaries are not to be included, and when the murder of women and children by the Chinese is referred to missionary meddling in local politics, a constructive mis-statement is made, since Roman Catholic Missionaries have no wives and Protestant Missionaries do not so meddle.

As to the question whether missionaries should be allowed to visit the interior of China, a question which our contemporary is evidently disposed to answer in the negative, it has been discussed in the past from every conceivable point of view, and the balance of opinion has been that missionaries are entitled to claim their conventional rights as fully as merchants or tourists are, and also to claim the protection of their lives and property by their Governments. You can not forbid a missionary to teach the gospel of Christianity in regions where you allow the trader to buy and sell and the traveller to journey in the interests of science or amusement. It is the Chinese who must learn tolerance. During the entire period of LI HUNG-CHANG's viceroyalty of Pehchili not a solitary anti-missionary outrage took place there. It might well have been so hitherto, and it might well be so now, in the other viceroyalties also.

Finally, we observe that our contemporary repeats what may justly be called the treaty-port formula, namely, that missionaries ought to stay at home where there is plenty of scope for their energies and where they would not endanger international relations.

In this matter missionaries obey the command of CHRIST, which has more force in their eyes than the sneering depreciations of their detractors. It is part of their duty of patience to endure such attacks quietly, and it stands to their perpetual credit that they do so endure them. Hundreds of thousands of pious men and women in the home-lands judge that the preaching of Christianity to non-Christian nations is an act of beneficence which they are morally bound to assist. They do not discover the same scope for doing good among the non-Christian elements in Christian lands, and since this estimate of theirs is many cycles old and has been acted on with ever-increasing persistence, it is a reasonable inference that they are right.

## THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" ON KOREA.

WE find the following editorial utterances in our senior Shanghai contemporary:

For Japan's inevitable protectorate of Korea to be a success it is indispensable that the chief control shall be in the hands of Marquis Ito, and not of the Japanese military authorities, and that the interference even of Marquis Ito with the Koreans shall be limited as much as possible. In General Hasegawa and his officers there is a disposition to bully the Koreans which can only result in disaster to Japan; and the military must be subordinated to the civil power in Korea, if an active popular discontent which will render all Japan's efforts at pacification nugatory, is to be avoided. Then, what the Koreans really want is to be let alone. They do not want loans from Industrial Banks or any other Pactolus. They have no resources from which to repay the principal or interest, the money cannot be spent advantageously, and every loan is an entirely unnecessary burden on the country, postponing its possible future independence. The kindest thing Marquis Ito could do would be to push on making of roads all over the country, in which the people themselves would eagerly assist, and to stop the oppression of the people by their own officials. This is all Korea wants, and with this done, the Koreans could and would work out their own salvation. It is not a heroic programme, but a heroic programme must do more harm than good in Korea; it is a programme that meets all the present wants of the people, and the carrying-out of which would change the antipathy the Koreans feel now to the Japanese into genuine friendliness. This antipathy, which has existed for hundreds of years, has been increased by the high-handed action of the Japanese soldiers; and it is simply imperative that if General Hasegawa will not take his orders from Marquis Ito, he shall be recalled to Japan.

The impression produced by this article is that divided authority exists in Korea; that General HASEGAWA refuses to take his orders from Marquis ITO, and that the Japanese officers are disposed to bully the Koreans. Our contemporary may rest assured that these rumours are baseless. For the discharge of his military duties and the conduct of his troops General HASEGAWA is ultimately responsible to the Minister of War in Tokyo, but in all administrative matters Marquis ITO is supreme, and General HASEGAWA'S recall would follow very promptly did he attempt to take any measures not approved by the Resident-General, or did he decline to adopt any suggestion coming from the latter. The truth is, however, that this talk of Marquis ITO and General HASEGAWA suggests a conflict of authority which has no existence in fact. There is nothing to be laid to the charge of either the General—who is one of the kindest of men—or of his officers and soldiers. To expand the theme would convey an altogether false impression.

A word may be said, however, about our Shanghai contemporary's suggestion:—"What the Koreans really want is to be let alone." Such counsel is a little difficult to reconcile with the Shanghai journal's admission in the same article that Japan's protectorate of Korea is "inevitable." Has not Japan given ample trial to the policy of "let alone" in Korea? She may be said to have followed that plan for a quarter of a century, and its result was to plunge her into two great wars. The Koreans "let alone" inevitably devote themselves to intrigue. In their eyes the interests of party and of clan far outweigh the interests of the State. At this moment they have agents in Russia; agents whose object is to enlist the sympathies and engage the services of the Great Northern Power against Japan, though it admits of no question that did these solicitations succeed, either another war would result or Korea would become a Russian province. We entirely agree, every reasonable publicist must agree, with the Shanghai journal's verdict that Japan has no choice except to assume a protectorate over Korea. What we can not see is how a protectorate can be exercised simultaneously with leaving the Koreans alone.

It does not appear, however, that the Shanghai journal's conception of leaving alone is quite so thorough as the words suggest. Japan is to "stop the oppression of the people by their own officials." Only that and nothing more! How is to be done? We happen to know, on the authority of Marquis Ito himself, that no part of the problem awaiting him in Korea perplexes him so much or seems so difficult of solution as this very feat which appears to bulk so lightly in the eyes of the *N.-C. Daily News*, the feat of stopping the oppression of the people by their own officials. It means a total and radical reform of Korean administrative methods and Korean administrators. It means that the corruption which has hitherto been the ruling motive of Korean officialdom must be abandoned. It means that honest men must be found to manage matters which, from time immemorial, have constituted an unvarying field for chicanery. It means that the whole system of tax-collecting and of public accounts must be metamorphosed. It means that tribunals must be established where justice shall be administered without fear or favour, and to which the humblest individual may safely and confidently appeal against official extortion. It means that a thoroughly efficient police-force must be organized. And it means that good laws must be enacted and faithfully enforced. That is all that is involved in "stopping the oppression of the people by their own officials." Only that, and it is to be accomplished while leaving the Koreans alone!

Into the realm of finance also our Shanghai contemporary carries its criticism. It deprecates the policy of borrowing money, but, at the same time, it would have roads made "all over the country." Can roads



be made without money and does the *North-China Daily News* seriously condemn the spending of funds for the purpose of developing Korea's resources? Such has certainly not been the policy pursued by Great Britain in Egypt, and English financiers as well as English colonial administrators are tolerably good models. It is one of the strong points in Korea's favour that she can borrow money, being debt-free thus far, since she is thus enabled to introduce reforms which without expenditure would be impossible. After all, these remarks of our Shanghai contemporary seem to suffer from a defect very common to criticisms of Japan: she is expected by her critics to perform miracles. She must leave the Koreans alone and yet accomplish radical changes in their morality and their habits; she must carry out an extensive system of reforms and achieve important public works without any outlay of money; she must do for Korea what no other country, least of all Korea, has ever done for itself and what no sober-minded economist now suggests, develop the national resources without incurring any debt. The *N.-C. Daily News* is such a good friend of Japan, and even the article from which we quote is written in such a friendly spirit, that we hesitate to make any adverse comment, but, on the other hand, the Shanghai journal's habitually favourable habit lends force to any criticism appearing in our contemporary's columns and thus persuades us to plead for a little closer reasoning.

#### THE NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

THE law for the nationalization of railways having now been duly promulgated as amended by the House of Peers, occasion offers to make a few comments on points which do not seem to have hitherto received sufficient attention at the hands of foreign publicists.

In the first place it is to be noted that, from an economical point of view, the railway system of Japan was radically bad prior to this legislation. Speaking in round numbers, the private lines measured 3,200 miles in all, and these were held by 32 companies, showing an average of 100 miles per company. But the case was in reality still worse. For out of the 32 companies, 4 owned an aggregate of 1,870 miles, leaving a little over 1,200 miles for the remaining 28, or an average of 43 miles each. A moment's reflection will show what waste of money is involved in 28 different organizations for such petty enterprises, each with its own staff of operatives and officials and each with its own rolling-stock. In a country like England or America such costly division would not be endured for a moment. There, however, private enterprise would step in to correct the glaring defect. But in Japan private enterprise seems powerless. Private Japanese capitalists are not in a position to effect amalgamations after the American

pattern, and it may be doubted whether business conditions are yet suitable. The grievously uneconomical state of affairs, however, and the obstacles which this fractional system of transport offered to facilities and cheapness of goods traffic, had been forcing themselves more and more upon public attention of late years, and a conviction had been gradually growing that the only remedy lay in State ownership. On the other hand, no Cabinet, unless it commanded a solid majority in the Lower House, could have hoped to obtain the passing of a bill empowering the Treasury to buy up the roads. It is probably correct to say that the SAIONJI Cabinet was the first to possess this qualification, and the SAIONJI Cabinet lost no time in approaching the Diet. Our readers know how the bill fared at the hands of the House of Representatives. It passed by 243 votes against 109. In fact the whole House may be said to have supported the measure with the exception of the Progressists whose opposition to any important bill introduced by a non-Progressist Cabinet is, on the whole, a foregone conclusion. But, though thus triumphant in the House, the Cabinet received a great shock in the resignation of one of its most prominent and brilliant members, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. KATO objected that such legislation was an unwarrantable interference with the rights of private property. The charters granted to the private railway companies are all for fixed periods, and pending the expiration of these periods the Government, even with the support of the Diet, has no just competence to take the railways out of the hands of the companies. As a question of business morality we find no answer to such an argument. The only extenuations are that the public good dictated the proposed change and that the companies themselves, with the exception of a few of their principal shareholders, seem to find satisfactory compensation in the price which the State proposes to pay. An objection which found larger support was of a fiscal nature. Financiers anticipated that if, within the space of a few years, bonds representing several hundred millions of *yen* were handed over to the railways' shareholders, these would unload large quantities of them and the market-price of Japanese securities would probably suffer correspondingly. But this apprehension did not seem to weigh with the Lower House. It passed the bill virtually as drafted by the Cabinet. The Peers, however, set themselves to modify the measure so as, if possible, to placate its opponents. In the first place they expunged the names of 15 lines from the schedule of the railways to be purchased. The reason assigned for excluding these roads was that, being purely local, they did not necessarily enter in to a general system. But the following table will show that the expunged railways are precisely the most flagrant examples of the abuse of divided ownership:—

#### THE FIFTEEN ELIDED LINES.

Name of Road.	Mileage.
Nankai .....	42.15
Kawagoye .....	18.36
Narita .....	45.06
Chuyetsu .....	23.06
Toyokawa .....	17.61
Koya .....	17.31
Bisei .....	15.46
Zuso .....	10.51
Omi .....	26.01
Chugoku .....	48.60
Kanan .....	10.22
Tobu .....	42.78
Jobu .....	14.15
Mito .....	12.11
Hakata-wan .....	14.48

353.487

But cutting out these fifteen roads the Peers materially altered the character of the bill, converting it from a measure of public expediency into an instrument of State finance. They did not, however, make any change in the proposed method of calculating the purchase price of the remaining roads. We append a list of these 17 railways, showing not only their mileage and the prices that are to be paid for them, but also the sums disbursed by the companies on their construction and equipment:—

Name of road.	Mileage.	Purchase price, being twenty times the average annual profit during on con- the 3 years struction and ended June equipment	
		30th, 1904. Yen.	Yen.
Nippon Railway ...	861.07	130,532,540	54,479,359
Sanyo Railway .....	405.62	74,042,980	36,727,664
Kobu Railway .....	27.65	9,729,020	3,318,219
Kwansei Railway...	280.37	31,308,060	27,463,202
Kyoto Railway .....	22.16	2,055,240	3,471,700
Hankoku Railway..	70.16	6,274,780	6,429,074
Hokuyetsu Railway	85.65	7,061,900	7,706,021
Nishinari Railway..	4.46	563,480	1,956,505
Nanawo Railway...	34.27	1,345,520	1,515,231
Ganyetsu Railway..	49.36	1,312,980	2,584,596
Kyushu Railway...	444.28	97,654,600	51,397,153
Hokkaido Tanko Railway .....	207.51	29,168,180	11,704,726
Hokkaido Railway.	159.17	10,924,788	10,924,788
Sangu Railway .....	26.10	3,773,840	1,894,493
Sobu Railway .....	73.16	10,326,480	5,194,405
Boso Railway .....	39.32	1,772,440	2,070,601
Tokushima Railway	21.39	1,167,940	1,303,503

2,806,570 419,115,768 229,641,240

This table shows that for every 23 *yen* spent by the companies they will receive 42 *yen*, in round numbers. At first sight that appears a bad bargain for the State, but there are other factors in the calculation. Thus the Treasury incurs no expense, since the present earnings of the roads will suffice to meet the interest on the bonds handed to the companies, and it is calculated that the economy effected by single ownership together with the natural increment of traffic receipts will pay off the principal in 45 years, at the end of which time the State will be in the position of having acquired gratis a property bringing in a revenue of over 50 million *yen* annually.

The other changes effected by the Peers are not very practical. Thus they added a clause providing that any company objecting to the price at which its road is assessed may complain to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, but such a court of appeal plainly offers no certainty of redress. They also empowered the Government to extend the period of the purchase operation from 5 years to 10, and the period of payment from 2 years to 5; but since they left to official

option the exercise or neglect of this latitude, the provision has no binding quality. Indeed the Lower House showed its appreciation of the utility of these amendments by accepting them *en bloc* without discussion.

It may be added that the bill contains provisions as to the companies' reserve funds, debts and so forth, and that it authorizes the Authorities to deduct from the purchase-money any outlays incurred on account of a company's neglect of its line or rolling stock pending transfer to the State.

There is a great deal to be said against State ownership of railways. But there is also much to be said in favour of it, and Europe offers at least one example of the system's eminent success. In Japan's case we do not see what other course offered.

### THE BOOKSHELF.

*Kakemono*, Japanese Sketches, by A. HERBAGE EDWARDS: London, William Heinemann.

In the glossary attached to this excellently printed volume we read, "*Kakemono* \* \* \* Roughly and quite untechnically, *kakemono* can be divided into two classes: those which seek to give only an impression, and those which are a kind of miniature painting." The authoress, for we judge by many subtle touch-scattered here and there throughout the pages, that the writer belongs to the gentler sex, has been well advised in selecting her title. Her appreciations of Japan are in part impressionist sketches in others well finished miniature paintings. Japan has been exceptionally lucky in the majority of her interpreters of recent years. Men and women have come to these shores possessed of the supreme gift of sympathy and imbued with the happy knack of appreciative selection, and the result is seen in many a pleasant book revealing the impressions which the land and its people have made on observant, well-attuned travellers. Few of their books, however, will be found couched in a more charming vein than the volume now under notice. A. Herbage Edwards has used her opportunities well and from the opening sketch on "*Dai-Butsu*" to the last exquisitely wrought cameo—"And she was a widow"—she weaves around her readers the reminiscent glamour which encircled her as she sped hither and thither in the "land of the gods." The story of her ascent and descent of Fuji is a capital piece of descriptive writing in which the authoress exercises such a wise restraint in the use of superlatives as to border almost upon the austere. The companion picture depicting an unsuccessful attempt to scale Asamayama is more flamboyant. The sketches, we might mention, are grouped together under the following headings: "The Faith of Japan," "Lord Fuji," "The Art of the Nation," "Scenes in Rain and Sunshine," "The Land of the Gods," and "The Heart of the People." We travel with the writer to many a famous spot already described by a hundred pens, but the charm of her style, the grace of her thought, create a sense of freshness amid old familiar things, revealing even to jaded intellectual palates, nay even to those whose lot is to read many a book upon Japan, beauties hitherto scarcely recognised or apparently unperceived. Altogether "*Kakemono*" is a delightful creation, a book to chase away the greyness and the gloom of disenchantment which gather ever and anon in the lives of residents in Japan, those unfortunates who are brought too much in contact with the sordidness which underlies so much which is but as a pleasant mirage to the eyes of the transient traveller.

*Bardelys the Magnificent*, by RAPHAEL SABATINI: London, Eveleigh Nash.

EVER since Mr. Stanley Weyman gave us those delightful romances of the cloak and sword, "*Under the Red Robe*" and "*A Gentleman of France*," a flood of similar stories has issued from the press both in England and in America. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, but we fear Mr. Weyman, though he

may have appreciated the delicate attentions thus bestowed, could have experienced little satisfaction at the craftsmanship displayed by the majority of his imitators. This can not be said of "*Bardelys the Magnificent*." The story of the strange wooing pursued by the Sieur Marcel de St. Pol, Marquis of Bardelys, and of the things that in the course of it befel him in Languedoc in the year of the Orleanist rebellion, is capital reading. The purist may object that the author has not realised the atmosphere of the time as Thackeray visualised the closing years of the Stuart *regime* in his immortal "*Esmond*;" that he puts words and phrases in the mouth of a sixteenth century gallant which could fall only from the lips of a man of the present year of grace; that his conception of the relations of the sexes in the days of Richelieu is rather too Victorian—these defects do not radically spoil the tale. Marcel de St. Pol, Marquis of Bardelys, the favourite of Louis XIII, surnamed the Just, holds the stage very effectively. His evil genius, the Comte de Chatellerault, is also a well-drawn character, while as a foil the despicable Monsieur de St. Eustace is excellent. We need not describe the story of how the Marquis of Bardelys in his hotel in Paris entered into a mad-brained wager which took him into Languedoc in search of a wife, against the express wishes of the King, just on the eve of the battle of Castelnaudary—the battle which Mortmorency lost for Gaston d'Orleans—or of the surprisingly narrow escapes he had of losing his head ere the troubles passed away at the close of the Assize of Toulouse; nor need we delay over the love-scenes at the castle of the Vicomte de Lavédan. Suffice it to say that Roxalanne, the daughter of de Lavédan, was a woman worth the winning—a "lily maid of Astolat" whom any Chevalier would have been proud to wear as "the Captain jewel of his carcanet."

*Deborah's Life*, by JAMES BLYTH: London, Eveleigh Nash.

WHEN Mr. James Blyth produced that novel of English rustic life called "*Juicy Joe*," the reading public rubbed their eyes and awoke to the fact that a new vein had been struck in the living rock of English letters. Many complained that he had by over-emphasis conveyed an erroneous impression of the degradation which has engulfed so much of the English peasantry; but others held a contrary opinion and contended that his shadows were none too black, that the vices, the squalor, the unutterable meannesses he depicted had been brought to light simply because they lay ready to the hand of the first man with courage to disclose them. It was a terrible tale which Mr. Blyth told of the dwellers in an obscure East Anglian village, but he had seen the life he portrayed from the inside and could quote chapter and verse for all his statements. "*Celibate Sarah*," his next book, was in lighter vein. He had abandoned the muck-rake for a cleaner implement, and in "*Deborah's Life*" he has gone even one better. Again he takes us into East Anglia, to that part of the ancient sub-Kingdom of the Heptarchy which borders on the Fens, and which received such a strong infusion of Danish blood in the stormy days of the Danelagh. Here he introduces us to characters the like of which we can remember to have met in our daily lives—at least those of us who have been bred and brought up in the quietude of rural England. The Squire, last of his race—"a boy of the olden time"—the parson, the dwellers at the Hall, the village shopkeeper, the provincial solicitor, the ale-house frequenters, the drabs, cadgers, and drunkards of the hamlet,—Mr. Blyth deals with the people in fact who make up the population of a country village at the present moment, thirty years after the Education Act has been enforced, ten years since the County and Village Councils came into being. There is no gainsaying that among these folks are several most loveable in their manners and dispositions: there are others from which the reader turns with abhorrent loathing. But the central character, Deborah Merdingill, stands out head and shoulders above them all. The Buddhist symbol of the lotus applies to her. Born in the slime, nurtured amid muddy waters, befouled in her innocence before it was

given her to distinguish between good and evil, she came to flower in marvellous perfection. And as her whole life was one of continual sacrifice, so was her death—an offering freely given for the man whom she so strangely benefited. There is a touch of the old Greek drama in the composition of this book. All through we seem to catch solemn, insistent echoes of the still far off but inevitable tragedy: slowly the predestined victim moves towards her funeral pyre, though all unconscious of the fate prepared for her; and yet when all has been accomplished that it has been given her to do, she immolates herself as Iphigenia did of old, freely, unhesitatingly, nay, as one quite ready to pass "to where beyond these voices there is peace." For all its sadness, its glimpses of the sordid undercurrents of existence, its rustic villanies and degradation, "*Deborah's Life*" is a book to read and ponder over. Roland Bellamy, the hero, is a manly fellow after his lights; and the parson, Mr. Ives, one of God's Saints.

### THE YA-AMI HOTEL FIRE.

Our Kobe correspondent telegraphs that the Yaami Hotel at Kyoto was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It is feared that two foreign ladies, guests of the hotel, have been burnt to death. The police are investigating. Over a hundred guests were staying at the Hotel. The loss is estimated at yen 400,000, and only yen 80,000 was covered by insurance.

In connexion with the disastrous fire that broke out on the night of April 17th in the Ya-ami Hotel, Maruyama, Kyoto, further details are given. The flames occurred in No. 1 room of the new building (at 11.30 p.m.) and at once spread throughout the hotel, destroying it and two adjacent tea-houses, Mine-gaye-ro and Yoshino-ya. Seventy-six of the foreign guests in the hotel narrowly escaped and were removed to the Kyoto Hotel, Miyako Hotel, the Buddhist temple Chion-en, etc. The hotel was established with a capital of yen 150,000. It was insured with the Nisshu Fire Insurance Co. for sixty thousand yen, the Osaka Fire Insurance Co. for twenty thousand yen and five other insurance companies for fifteen thousand yen each. The hotel was re-insured with a foreign insurance company for yen 15,700.

The Governor of Kyoto reports that eighty-seven foreigners, who comprised all the guests, escaped safely, news of two foreign ladies being missing turning out to be erroneous. It is stated that a strong smell of kerosene oil was noticeable on the ground floor of the building in the evening, but investigations failed to disclose anything. At half past eleven flames shot up and enveloped the building, and the efforts of the fire brigade to extinguish the fire were rendered futile owing to the lack of sufficient water in the locality, and the strong wind that was blowing at the time. At one time the Chion-in and Choraku temples, where religious services were proceeding, were in danger, but disaster was happily averted. The cause of the fire is being investigated, but incendiarianism is suspected.

### EASTER.

When Easter comes she comes in white array  
Of plum-flowers tossed along the trees like spray,  
And cherry lighter still and sweet as May.  
Along the grass her footsteps leave a trail  
Of yellow daffodils and windflowers pale,  
And daisies pelt the grass like sudden hail;  
While in the crocus cups the wild bee hums  
When Easter comes.

When Easter goes she leaves the world more clean  
For her three days of triumph and of teen,  
Her knees have touched the church floors and  
there left

Some such dim light as in the rocky cleft  
Lingered when Death was of the Lord bereft.  
And women seeking death to weep upon  
Found angels sitting by the sealing stone.  
Open are all Love's gates that were shut close  
When Easter goes.

NORA CHESON.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

The first number of the new literary magazine started by the Hakubunkan called *Bunshō Sekai* appeared on March 15th. The chief contributors to its pages are Messrs. Tokutomi, Toyabe, Shimoda, Kamada, Urahara and Dr. Haga. Mr. Tokutomi writes on certain rules which should be observed by all writers. He says that every sentence composed should be so clear that no reader need go over it a second time in order to apprehend its meaning. He points out that some writers aim at suggesting profundity of thought by the use of certain phrases. This he condemns. To make easy things appear difficult, an art much practised in China and in old Japan, by the use of language that few people understand, is a practice which cannot be too strongly censured. The readers, Mr. Tokutomi tells us, are by no means extinct who regard unintelligibility as a proof of profundity. He reminds us that it has been the fashion in England to admire Carlyle and attribute to him marvellous profundity because of the great obscurity, fragmentariness, and apparent incoherence of his sentences. Most sensible readers prefer Macaulay to Carlyle, because he had the art of stating his meaning in an unmistakably clear manner. The three principal qualities which, in Mr. Tokutomi's conception, constitute good writing are (1) Lucidity, (2) Minuteness and Accuracy and (3) Impressiveness.

Mr. Kamada Eikichi, head of the Keiōgijuku, urges the importance of abbreviating and simplifying Japanese correspondence as much as possible. This we think has already been done to a large extent. The postcard has helped to bring about this improvement.

Dr. Haga Yaichi deals with the subject of quotations. He says what is undoubtedly true, that quotations often tend to show the inferiority of a writer's style to that of the author from whom he quotes. He points out that no article or essay should depend on citations for its chief strength. They occupy a very subordinate place in good composition. Where quotations are made in order to give authority to a writer's statements, the case is different. Dr. Haga is of opinion that there is far too great a tendency in all Japanese writing to clothe thoughts in language quoted from ancient books. Even in the case of illustrations, instead of thinking out suitable illustrations for themselves, writers stick to the stereotyped ones borrowed from the classics. There is too slavish an adherence to the words of ancient classical literature in most of the writing of the present day. (*Aiarashii tatoe wa tsukutte tsukau to iu koto wa hanahada sukunai. Mukashi no hito no uo shiyō suru no wa motoyori zōsa mo nai ga, mō sukoshi hōne uo otte, jibun de kufu suru koto nishilai to omou no de aru.*) Quotation is sadly overdone, says Dr. Haga, and though it may appear a somewhat severe remedy, he would recommend all school teachers, in order to encourage originality of composition among their pupils, to discourage the present practice of hauling in classical quotations continually to hide if possible the poverty of the writer's own language.

Mr. Shimoda of the Peers' School writes on women's letter language. He thinks women should try and write in the semi-colloquial style known as *Gembun-itchi* as far as possible, but as yet that style has not assumed sufficient definiteness to be used as a model. So Mr. Shimoda recommends girls to write as they speak. Very sensible advice, it seems to us, for there is nothing more correct and charming than the speech of a highly educated Japanese lady.

A small portion of the *Bunshō Sekai* is devoted to English and German translations. The former are under the editorship of Mr. Takashima Suteta, of the Commercial School, the latter are under the charge of Mr. Nakano of the Military Academy. The English part does not rise above the standard of what is known as Japanese-English. We see no use in publishing ungrammatical English as an aid to the study of that language. But this is habitually done in this country by 20 or 30 different organs. The Japanese part of this new magazine covers 230 medium size pages and the foreign part 10

pages. The price is 15 sen per copy. It treats of almost every conceivable subject connected with literature, giving specimens of a great variety of styles.

\* \* \*

For a great many years the compilation of school text-books has been thrown open to private competition with one or two exceptions. As a result Readers and other class-books have for a long time been contending against each other for school patronage. The want of suitable Japanese Readers for Middle Schools has long been felt. That want has now been supplied in a very satisfactory manner by the publication at the close of last year of a series of Readers known as the *Meiji Tokuhon*. They were compiled by Dr. Haga Yaichi, a very able writer and an advanced thinker on many subjects. They were published by the Fuzambō and sell at 25 sen per volume. In get-up, printing and material they are first-class books and are just the kind of thing that is needed in Middle Schools to-day. Dr. Haga is of opinion that in almost all the text books hitherto used in Japanese schools too much importance has been attached to ancient and mediæval Japanese, and pupils have received no regular drilling in the language now in use in this country. Hence he has made the language of to-day the standard language of the Readers. The pieces given have been carefully selected, being extracts from the books or articles of the best known writers of the Meiji era. Every style of writing is represented, from classical Chinese down to ordinary colloquial. Extracts from poems, plays, funeral orations, novels, newspaper and magazine articles, Imperial Rescripts, reports of speeches and the like have been made. General enlightenment and the awakening of interest in a great variety of subjects were the chief aims, the author tells us, he had in view. He has succeeded admirably. To colloquial Japanese he has given great prominence, every volume containing some colloquial pieces. Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō writes a very good colloquial style, we have observed for a long time past. Dr. Haga quotes largely from him. Dr. Y. Tsubouchi's colloquial is at once refined and very expressive, as may be seen from the extracts Dr. Haga has made from his colloquial articles. One of the objects Dr. Haga has had in view in the compilation of the Readers has been to familiarize the student with the modern Japanese world and to induce him to take an interest in science, commerce, industry and politics. At the same time he aims at cultivating in his mind noble sentiments. Special attention has been given by Dr. Haga to emotional development and to the strengthening of the student's volitional faculties.

The publication at a later date of a gigantic Medical Dictionary is announced by the Dōbunkan. It is being compiled by a committee of experts consisting of no less than 58 members. Each collector of words is confining his attention to one branch of medicine. This lexicon defines and explains 16,300 terms and the 6 volumes run into some 3,000 pages. For the compilation of an exhaustive dictionary a committee is necessary. This new work is called the *Igaku Daijisho*. It is being printed in No. 6 type. It will embrace the whole of medical science. The price of the work has not yet been announced.

The *Sekai Tokuhon*, written by Professor Ikeda Gishō, of the Kyōto University, gives an account of this gentleman's European travels and of western customs and institutions. It is intended for use as a Reader in schools. It is issued by the Yoshikawa Publishing Company and sells at 55 sen a copy. It is considered to be a very instructive and entertaining book and is having a large circulation.

The first number of the *Nogyō Sekai* (The Agricultural World) appeared on April 1st. It contains articles by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. Yokoi, Dr. K. Sasaki and a number of less widely known writers. They discuss the present state of agriculture in Japan and suggest remedies for its numerous defects and drawbacks.

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Mr. Abe Isoo, connected with the Waseda Semmon Gakkō, contributes to the *Taiyō* a long

and important article entitled, "The Present Middle School System and the Teaching of English." We have only space for a very brief statement of the conclusions reached by this writer. His essay undoubtedly voices general public opinion on the subject treated. The method of teaching English followed in the Middle Schools is all wrong, says Mr. Abe. Students who leave the Imperial University after 10 or 11 years' study of the language are unable to speak or write it correctly and only understand a part of what is said to them in that tongue. A short time ago great reforms were said to have been projected by Mr. Saitō Hidesaburō, who then was employed by the Imperial University. He maintained that new methods of teaching should be adopted in the High Schools, that the inefficiency of the University students in English had its root there. But in this he was quite wrong. The root of the evil complained of is in the Middle Schools. The High School course only lasts 3 years. The amount of progress students make during that time must largely depend on the knowledge of English they possess when they enter. If the High School English teachers have to spend most of the time at their disposal in teaching what ought to have been taught in the Middle Schools, how can they train the student in the more difficult parts of the language? The desired reform must begin with the Middle Schools. "The teaching of English in Middle Schools is an entire failure" (*Chugakkō no eigo kyōju wa zenshen shippai de aru*), says Mr. Abe. He proposes various remedies for the present state of affairs. One is that steps should be taken to encourage the study of English among Primary School boys. Classes should be formed for such lads. Pronunciation should be taught in a thorough manner. They should be grounded well in the elements of the language before entering the Middle School. The reforms in the Middle Schools proposed by Mr. Abe are three in number. (1) As far as possible the text-books used in these schools should be in English. (2) The weekly hours of study should be reduced to 20. (3) Only 6 subjects per week should be studied.

(1) The adoption of English text-books for all subjects with the exception of Japanese Geography and History, Oriental History and the Japanese language would present no formidable difficulty. Mathematics, Science, Botany and the like could all be taught by means of English books as easily as they are taught to-day, and would give the pupil a knowledge of ordinary English he does not now possess even after years of study. The fourth and fifth year students should be questioned in English and have to answer in English. If the students were accustomed to use English text-books and were obliged to understand them, it would no longer be necessary to spend so many hours over the Readers of which the pupils have long since grown weary. The examinations connected with the use of the text-books should all be in English. Mr. Abe answers fully every possible objection to the plan proposed by him. He argues, and we think conclusively, that to insist on a student's mastering the meaning of 3 or 4 pages of a text-book per day would in a few years give him double the amount of knowledge of English he now possesses.

(2) Coming to the reduction in the hours of study, Mr. Abe says that according to the present rules the first and second year Middle School pupils study 28 hours per week, third year students, 29, and fourth and fifth year students 30 hours a week. The reduction of hours would allow of the employment of a less number of teachers at higher salaries. This would permit the raising of the standard of teaching. The diminution in the number of hours spent in the class-rooms would give the students the time for preparation which they cannot possibly find at present, and thus our Middle Schools would cease to be the cramming institutions they now are. As things are now, there is no time for self-development among the students. Consequently the Middle School graduates, though in many cases nearing manhood, are in speech, knowledge and thought still children (*Konnichi no Chūgakkō wo sotsūgyō shitaru mono wa mukoto ni kodomo no gōtoki mono de atte, gogaku ni oite mo, shisō*



ni oite mo, kenshiki ni oite mo, makoto ni yōchi naru mono de aru.) This is the result of the orraming policy (*Chūnyū shugi*) followed in our Middle Schools.

(3) At present the subjects taught in Middle Schools amount to 13 or 14 per week. There is nothing more foolish in the present system than this (*Yō wa kore mo motte genseido chū mottomo bakarashiki ten to kangayete oru no de aru*) That the pupils have no time for the proper preparation of these subjects goes without saying. Mr. Abe thinks that only 4 subjects besides gymnastic exercises and morals should be taught, and the students should be expected to master these subjects in a most thorough manner. He recommends the entire abolition of the practice of giving the students long lectures. If they thoroughly understand their English textbooks they can dispense with the lengthy and frequently irrelevant lectures now given to them. Mr. Abe goes into the subject of salaries and the employment of foreign teachers. He proposes that foreigners should be engaged to teach philosophy or science during 18 hours in the week at 150 yen a month and others are to teach conversation at 140 yen a month for 18 hours or more. Where competent men are to be hired at these figures he does not say. Mr. Abe concludes his article with the advice that the Mombushō give the Middle Schools liberty to fix hours of study, subjects and the like for themselves. The centralization of education as far as the Middle Schools are concerned having proved an entire failure, local autonomy should be tried.

In his "Monthly Character Sketches" Mr. Toyabe this month deals with Marquis Saionji and Mr. Katō Takaaki and their relations to each other during the early weeks of the year. In the minds of most people there is much that is mysterious, says Mr. Toyabe, in the action of Mr. Katō and Marquis Saionji some weeks ago. As regards Mr. Katō, people say he must have known quite well before he entered the Cabinet that Marquis Saionji proposed carrying out the programme of the Katsura Cabinet to the letter. With certain items in that programme he did not agree. He was opposed to the continuance of the war taxes, to the Bill for the consolidation of the National Debt, and to the Bill for the Nationalization of the railways, and yet he joined a Cabinet bent on pushing these measures through both Houses of the Diet. But seeing that Mr. Katō had given public utterance to his opinions before Marquis Saionji formed his Cabinet, why was he asked to join it in the face of the divergence of opinion that the Marquis knew to exist? If Mr. Katō's action is inexplicable, that of the Marquis is equally so. We can't help thinking, proceeds Mr. Toyabe, that Mr. Katō's acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet was a great surprise to the members of the Katsura Government. The most natural explanation of Mr. Katō's action is this that he joined the Cabinet without knowing the exact political situation, without knowing the real relationship of Marquis Saionji to the Seiyūkai members of the Diet. He did not quite know how far the new Government intended to go in the carrying out of the policy of the Katsura Cabinet. He hoped to modify some of the actions contemplated by the Saionji Cabinet by winning over some members of the Cabinet to his side. When he found this to be impossible he pitched on the Railway Bill as the most suitable measure on which to make a stand and this led to his resignation. There was no doubt a certain amount of inconsistency in his joining the Cabinet at all with his views, but he seems to have hoped for compromises which other statesmen were not prepared to make. Mr. Katō is no political idealist, but an intensely practical man, and this was shown by the nature of his objections to the Railway Bill. To the academic question whether in the abstract it is better for the Railways to be owned by the State or by private Companies he attached no importance. He confined his discussion to the practical aspects of the Bill. One thing is certain, and that is that the public is satisfied that Mr. Katō had no sinister design either in joining the Cabinet or leaving it. He acted from no self-interested motives on either occasion. Nevertheless his action was no doubt a very big surprise to Marquis Saionji. He did

not realize till the time of the discussion of the Railway Bill in the Cabinet how great a mistake he had made in asking Mr. Katō to join the Government. But his resignation gave the Marquis no concern. He displayed the most wonderful light-heartedness throughout the whole proceedings. In a light-hearted manner Mr. Katō was asked to join the Cabinet; in a light-hearted manner the announcement of his resignation was received. In dealing with grave state affairs the Marquis shows marvellous coolness. Nothing vexes him; nothing upsets him; nothing hinders him. Marquis Saionji is undoubtedly the most interesting personality in our modern political world, says Mr. Toyabe. To thoroughly understand him is by no means easy. For a prime minister to swallow whole the policy of a former premier in the way the Marquis did is, to say the least, very rare. It might under certain circumstances be interpreted as weakness, but the Marquis strikes nobody that knows him as weak. He is denounced in some quarters as the slave of officialdom, as a mere tool in the hands of men who have fixed ideas as to how the country should be governed. His sudden downfall is predicted on the ground that he has hitherto shown no initiative whatever, that he is supported by props that might be removed at any time. But such, continues Mr. Toyabe, is not my opinion. By carrying out the Katsura Government's policy the Marquis has rendered the members of that Government under great obligations to him. So his position to-day is really very powerful and very unassailable. He has now an opportunity such has been granted to few statesmen in this country for inaugurating some special policy of his own. Will he utilize this opportunity? It is difficult to reply confidently either that he will or that he won't. Like Lord Rosebery, Marquis Saionji is a man of wide culture and many tastes. Politics have never been the all-in-all of his life. They have never absorbed his whole attention in the way they have done with Marquis Itō and Count Okuma and a few other statesmen in this country. He has used them as one among the many diversions, one among the diverse interests, of his many-sided life. This being his attitude to politics, naturally he is less keen in seeking office and keeping it than are the men who live for politics alone. But his ability is so great that when a measure has been decided on he may be trusted to carry it out with consummate skill. Though the Railway Bill was not of his designing, the plea that it is an anti-trust measure, that it is to all practical purposes a form of state socialism is doubtless his own idea (*Kore kokka shakai shugi no fukuin* [gospel] *wo keishi* (啓示) *suru mono ni arazu ya?*) If this interpretation is capable of being applied to the other acts of the present Government, it will constitute an entirely new banner around which many of our politicians may be found rallying. A new policy of this kind breaks up all existing political organizations. Just as in England Mr. Chamberlain's proposed fiscal reform has disorganized all the English political parties and produced entirely new combinations; just as President Roosevelt with his Imperialism and anti-trust notions has created a new Mississippi river to divide America into two political halves; so it may turn out here that Marquis Saionji's appeal to the Diet to save the country from all the evils of private monopolies by supporting a state monopoly may mark a new departure of no little interest in Japanese politics.

Dr. S. Nakamura writes in the *Taiyō* on "The Value of the Hague Peace Conference" in a very philosophical and sensible manner. While admitting that the potentialities of the Conference have been exaggerated by some writers, he sees that there is much that it can accomplish. After detailing the many improvements in the methods of conducting war and the changes in the attitude of neutral powers that may be secured by mutual agreement among the delegates at the Conference, he goes on to urge his fellow-countrymen to welcome the sitting which it is proposed to hold some time this year. Some, says Dr. Nakamura, cavil over the name "Peace Conference" unnecessarily and say the Conference will never lead to universal peace, and so on. It is called a "Peace

Conference" because its object is to promote the cause of peace as much as possible by means of arbitration, while it mitigates the horrors of war by the enactment of a number of rules and restrictions. What it has already accomplished in this line is of no mean order, and it certainly will do still more in the near future. Here are Dr. Nakamura's concluding words:—"To object to Peace Conferences in the abstract is the height of absurdity. It makes no matter by whom the convening of such conferences was first proposed, nor where they are held, nor what kind of questions are submitted to them for settlement. All appeals to the Conference should be welcomed and treated seriously. The Conference will always have it in its power to alleviate a certain amount of human suffering and to restrict the disorder caused by war to some extent. Compared with victory over a foreign foe, compared with an alliance with another country, compared with winning the good-will of foreign countries by sending ambassadors to those countries, these Conferences are neither superior, as means to an end, nor inferior."

No less than 10 pages of the April *Taiyō* are occupied with a statement of Count Okuma's views on Korea, a country which for many years past the Count has studied closely. In the opening remarks the great services rendered to the cause of good government in Korea by Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, are referred to. The information collected by Bishop Harris while in Korea was handed on to Marquis Itō and to Count Okuma. Count Okuma refers to Bishop Harris as holding none of the views of the ordinary narrow-minded religious bigot (*butsu no shūkyōka teki no henko naru kangaye wa sukoshi mo motanai hito de aru*). The tone of Count Okuma's article is one of great solicitude, lest Japan should find the task of reforming Korea too great for her. The notion with which hundreds of Japanese have gone to Korea is that the Koreans can easily be "got over." Big profits they think are to be made in the peninsula. This for centuries was the policy of the European States engaged in colonizing, and it eventually led to all sorts of serious political difficulties and in many cases to war. Into the policy recommended by Count Okuma we have no space to go here.

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The first number of the resuscitated *Waseda Bungaku* appeared on January 1st. The demand for the magazine has been so large that this first number has already reached the Fifth Edition. The former *Waseda Bungaku* was very ably edited by Dr. Tsubouchi Yūzō. Seven and a half years have elapsed since its discontinuance. The new magazine is edited by Mr. Shimamura Taketarō. The magazine, in addition to serving as an organ for Count Okuma's flourishing University, will throw open its pages to the general public. Freedom of thought is to be its watchword and in the opening pages of the first number we are informed that it will welcome literary contributions of every sort and that no kind of veto will be put on the discussion of any subject connected with literature. It will aim at raising the standard of literature throughout the country. Art, religion, education, history, philosophy, customs, and the drama will all be discussed in turn. The writers for the first number are, we observe, mostly Waseda men. A Society has lately been formed at Waseda called the Bungei Kyōkai, of which Count Okuma is the President. It is evidently a very strong body having all the old Waseda scholars as members. The papers read before this Society will be published in the *Waseda Bungaku*. The staff of the Magazine have issued a notice to the effect that they are prepared to act as a Committee of advice to would-be novelists and play-writers. If manuscripts are sent to them, they will be reported on and in certain cases portions of them will be published in the Magazine. There are numbers of young men who have talent for writing, but they do not know how to set about getting their manuscripts accepted by publishers; nor do they in many cases know whether their productions have any literary value or not. Promising authors will henceforth be pushed by

the Waseda Committee. This plan strikes us as being highly commendable. The Waseda School has long been a great literary centre, but its present new activity seems to have been caused by recent events. The opening sentence of the new *Waseda Bungaku* refers to the year 1906 as the first year of an entirely new era in Japanese history, and the literary luminaries of Waseda are evidently determined to make a big stir in the Japanese literary world. There is so much literary talent at Waseda that great things may be expected from this new movement. Mr. Tokutomi Rokkwa, the brother of the editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, is one of the writers for the magazine. The style, tastes and opinions of the two Tokutomi brothers are reported to be entirely different, and for some time past Mr. R. Tokutomi has had no connection whatever with the *Kokumin Shimbun*. He has made a name for himself as a writer of articles, novelettes, and the like. The *Waseda Bungaku* appears on the first of each month and sells at 20 sen a copy. It varies in size. The March number covers more than 200 pages. A good deal of space is devoted to articles on Japanese plays and stage-acting.

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Much appears in the magazines from month to month on Manchuria. The Japanese are engaged in the exploration of the province and the tone of what has appeared on the potentialities of that part of China is most hopeful. Mr. Matsuo Onjiro, writing in the *Rikugo Zasshi*, says that there could be no greater contrast between any two nations than that displayed by the Koreans and Chinese who live on opposite sides of the Yalu. By crossing that river from Korea you enter a new world, says Mr. Matsuo. Instead of idleness you witness activity everywhere; instead of filth you see comparative cleanliness. Instead of the miserable hovels of the Koreans you see substantially built houses with tiled roofs. Instead of listlessness and hopeless stupidity you find business keenness and great intelligence on every hand. Mr. Matsuo recommends his fellow-countrymen to go to Manchuria in preference to Korea. He describes at considerable length the various openings for business there.

Baron Kaneko has been giving a series of addresses to the Kokka Gakkai on his sojourn in the United States during the war. He says that at first the sympathy of the Americans was with Russia to a large extent, but that gradually it altered in favour of Japan. The *Kokka Gakkai Zasshi* publishes a number of learned articles from month to month. The Kokka Gakkai have had a discussion on the relations of the two Houses of the Diet to each other and the Constitution of the Houses, started by Professor Hozumi. In an article on this subject published in the Society's Magazine Mr. Uzawa Sōmei, B.L., makes the following remarks:—"Though the constitution of the two Houses is capable of some improvement, yet on the whole it may be said to suit the times in which we live and the state of political parties. But there is one particular in which the Houses fulfil their functions in a very indifferent manner, and that is in the opposition they offer to certain Government measures. Government in constitutional countries is largely a conflict between the wills of different statesmen, only ending occasionally in compromise. Here perhaps compromise is carried too far. In reference to the attitude of the Houses to each other, seeing that they represent different interests, it might be naturally supposed that it would frequently be one of opposition, and in case of the opposition being carried to a great length one of the Houses might always be expected to give way to the other. But it is not so. In England the general feeling in the country is in favour of forcing the Upper House to give way to the Lower, but in Japan general public opinion has hardly reached that stage. In the West in constitutionally governed countries numerous measures originate with the opinions of the mass of the people, that is to say, legislation begins from below and works upwards. Here it originates with the rulers in power and is subsequently acquiesced in by the people. There are many elements of popular government as understood in the West that

do not exist here at all. Take the notion which is held so strongly in countries like England that a member of the House of Commons is sent there to represent the views of his constituents. Here in Japan the member of the Lower House is guided principally by his own personal views and the exigencies of the party to which he belongs in his attitude to the various measures brought up for discussion in the House of Representatives. The fact that the opposition offered to Government measures in either House cannot be carried to the extent of wrenching the reins of government from the hands of the men who hold them renders the whole attitude of the Diet to successive Cabinets something radically different from the attitude of Legislative Assemblies to Governments in more democratic states. But we have not only refrained from giving full power to the people who choose members for the Lower House, we have taken care that the authority of the Lower House shall be no more than that of the House of Peers. The granting of equal authority to the two Houses has led to all sorts of unsatisfactory compromises on grave matters of State.

### WEDDINGS.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. Fred. Pollard and Miss Augusta Rose Cameron, second daughter of Mrs. W. G. Cameron, an old and deeply respected resident of Yokohama. The church was nicely decorated for the occasion, one of the bride's names being taken as a motif, and the dresses of the bridesmaids followed out the scheme in pink and white also. The bride entered the Church on the arm of Dr. Wheeler, who gave her away. She wore a very becoming princess gown of white liberty satin with chiffon fichu and orange blossom, and her head was decked with a tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossom. Her only ornament was a pearl and ruby pendant chain, the gift of the bridegroom; and she carried a shower bouquet of white flowers. Two of her sisters were bridesmaids, the Misses Madge and May Cameron. They were prettily gowned in white and pink organdie trimmed with white lace and pink ribbon and wore hats of white *point d'esprit* trimmed with white liberty satin ribbon. They carried bouquets of pink and white flowers and wore gold heart-shaped lockets and chains the gifts of the bridegroom.

The Bride's mother wore a black gown trimmed with black taffeta and cream lace, and a black hat. Mrs. L. Pollard wore a handsome grey dress with a white hat. Mrs. J. F. Drummond, sister of the bride, wore white silk with a white hat, which was eminently becoming to her. Mrs. D. Crowe, from Nagasaki, aunt of the bride, wore pink and white and a stylish black liat.

The Rev. W. P. G. Field, Incumbent, officiated, and the service was fully choral, Mrs. Field being at the organ. The Best Man was Mr. J. S. Cartwright, and the Ushers, Messrs. W. J. White, J. H. C. Goodban, C. von Fallot, and H. W. Kilby.

A reception was afterwards held at the house of the bride's mother, when a large number of friends gathered to wish happiness to the young couple. The presents, which were numerous and handsome, were here on view.

Later in the afternoon the happy pair left for Tokyo en route for Nikko, where they will spend the honeymoon. The bride's going away gown was a white serge coat and skirt costume trimmed with white silk braid and white hat trimmed with pink roses.

On Wednesday at Englewood, New Jersey, Mr. Charles Hastings Thorn of Yokohama, and Miss Lilian McAlister Morse, second daughter of Mr. J. R. Morse, President of the American Trading Company, were to be married. The happy couple are expected in Yokohama on June 3rd. Many congratulatory cables left this port on Wednesday for Englewood.

"Happy is the bride which the sun shines on," runs the old proverb. There was sunshine in abundance on Thursday when the marriage

took place in the Union Church of Mr. Robert Campbell Edwards, of Belfast, and Miss Helena Deborah Louise Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Finch Page of Togo-nohama, Dzushi, Kanagawa Prefecture. The church was very prettily decorated with cherry blossoms, bamboos and palms, and the service, which was conducted by Rev. E. S. Booth, was choral, Miss Mendelson singing the solo "Vater Unser," by C. Krebs, and Mr. W. Karl Vincent presiding at the organ. As the wedding party entered the Church, the hymn "O Father all-creating" was sung, and they departed amid the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of ivory duchesse satin trimmed with repossé lace panel and collar, having a band of the same lace round the hem of the skirt edged with pleatings of satin and a veil of tulle fastened with orange blossom. She was accompanied at the altar by her sisters, Miss Gertrude Page as Maid of Honour, and the Misses Dorothy and Hilda Page as Bridesmaids, who wore white organdie dresses trimmed with lace insertion, and insertion shamrocks over green silk,—in compliment to the nationality of the bridegroom—and white panne and chiffon hats with pink roses. The Maid of Honour and the Bridesmaids wore each a gold bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Page, mother of the bride, wore grey bengaline trimmed with tan lace and a black and silver toque trimmed with spring flowers. The ladies carried beautiful bouquets.

Mr. A. B. Lowson officiated as best man, Messrs. Libeaud and Lambert as groomsmen, and Mr. G. G. Brady and Mr. O. Strome as ushers.

Later in the afternoon a reception, which was largely attended by friends of the happy pair, was held at No. 62 Bluff, where the numerous and valuable presents were on view, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Edwards left to spend the honeymoon at the country residence of the bride's parents at Dzushi.

The bride's travelling dress was of pale green cloth trimmed with white silk braid and she wore a black picture hat with ostrich plumes. It is hardly necessary to say that interest in this event was greatly enhanced by the well-known musical gifts of the bride, which she has always so cheerfully shared with the members of the community, or that the most cordial and sincere good wishes accompany the couple in their new path of life.

### YOKOHAMA CUSTOMS.

In connexion with the revised Customs Tariff Law which will come into force on Oct. 1st, the Yokohama Customs makes the following announcements:—

The present tariff duty will be imposed on cargo arriving not later than the last hour of Sept. 30th, if the application for import permit is presented to the Customs during that day.

2.—Art. 26 of the Extraordinary Special Tax Law will also be enforced after the enforcement of the revised Tariff Law: namely, sugar not over No. 15 of Dutch Standard and molasses stored before Oct. 1st in the bonded warehouse will be dealt with under the new tariff if it be taken out after Oct. 1st.

3.—To enjoy the benefit of the Conventional Tariff, certificates of origin are required to be presented together with the application for import permit. However, the presentation of the certificate is now waived on importers asking for grace of time and promising to do so within the required period. After Oct. 1st, such grace will not be granted but Art. 2 of the Administrative Law of the Customs Tariff Law will be strictly enforced.

The trial of O. Takebayashi, formerly O. Noguchi, who is charged with having murdered Mr. Neisai Noguchi, the well-known poet, was resumed on April 18th in the Tokyo District Court. Several police inspectors and others were examined as witnesses. Discussion took place between the Public Prosecutor and Messrs. Saito and Hanai employed for the defence. The case was then adjourned.



## A CHAPTER OF KOREAN HISTORY.

(COMMUNICATED)

One of the important results of the recent war between Japan and Russia is the blotting out of Korea as a disturbing factor in the political affairs of the East. To some this may seem a national misfortune, and to be regretted, but when one becomes familiar with the history of misrule and oppression that have been going on in the Hermit Kingdom for generations past it becomes rather a cause of thankfulness that a new era has dawned upon the unfortunate land. One who has been prominent in the history of the country, and perhaps the most able and progressive man that Korea has yet produced, has furnished the following history of what has occurred there in the not distant past.

About fifty years ago there lived in Korea a man named O Kyung-suk, who went to China for the sale of ginseng and other products of the country and on his return brought back some books descriptive of the customs and institutions of other lands. These books were eagerly read by a few individuals, and in this way a knowledge of the outer world was obtained.

One of these persons was Kim Ok-kin. He was a man of only medium rank but possessed of great energy, quick perception and a personal power and magnetism which made him an acknowledged leader of men. He saw and recognized the fact that civilized countries were much superior to his own; and, by the help of a younger brother of the King (who was still young), he was able to make known to His Majesty what he had learned, and also his own views as to the best interest of the country. These opinions met with the King's approval; and some others of the nobles and more enlightened young men; and thus the progressive Party of Korea came into being. At first they were few in number; and they dared not express their opinions publicly, for to do this was to provoke opposition and endanger their lives. At this time the King's father, the Tai Won Kun, was regent. He was a strong and cruel man; and had caused the death of several of the French priests, together with some 10,000 of their followers. The foremost object of the Progressive Party was to make Korea an independent and civilized nation. They opposed the conservative and pro-Chinese policy which then prevailed and advocated among other reforms:

- (1) The abolition of the office of Royal Attendants, who were the immediate servants of the King, and His Household. They numbered many thousand; and had almost limitless power, as all petitions from the people and all royal edicts passed through their hands.
- (2) The organization of a Gendarmery and police system, after the model of that in Japan. (Of these two organizations Pak Yong Hyo was to have been the head. He was a nobleman of high rank, who had married a daughter of the former King and was a great favourite at the court.)
- (3) The enfranchisement of the common people. This measure was heartily supported by the King; and all classes were thus permitted to win distinction in the service of the State.
- (4) Alteration of the system of taxation so as to prevent corruption, and encourage industry and enterprise on the part of the people.
- (5) The abolition of certain corporations or guilds, that were in many cases simply bands of ruffians and object of terror to peaceful citizens.

Besides these there was proposed a discontinuance of the annual tribute to China, and the assertion of complete independence.

One of the first steps in the way of progress was to secure some suitable medium of circulation for the purpose of trade. The Conservative, or Pro-Chinese Party, advocated the use of the Chinese cash, or coins of similar character. This was also urged by Mr. Mollendorf, who had been sent from China by Li Hung-chang as adviser to the Government. Mr. Mollendorf also proposed the introduction of European machinery for its manufacture. He further recommended that the coin should be debased so that it would contain but one-tenth of its face value, and thus secure a large profit to the Government. These views were strongly opposed by Kim Ok-kin and his followers, and the King agreed with

them. Then by royal appointment Kim Ok-kin was sent to Japan, to raise a loan for the purpose of establishing an honest currency and the facilitation of trade.

During Kim's absence in Japan continued efforts were made to thwart his plan, and by the misrepresentations of his enemies the whole scheme resulted in failure. Then as a matter of necessity the King gave temporary permission to manufacture coins like the Chinese. The privilege of making this money was sold by the officials to any person who was willing to pay; and no guarantee was required as to the value of the coins produced. The money received by the officials for the privilege of coinage was kept by them; and thus large sums were accumulated by a few, and the people were cheated and robbed. The result was that the currency became more and more debased; and there was great distress everywhere. Then the very persons who had advocated these measures proposed that the King should issue an edict forbidding the circulation of such a poor currency. But foreigners holding this money were excepted; and as a result the Chinese and Japanese tradersmen purchased large quantities of it at a mere nominal price and compelled the Government to redeem it at its face value. Trade was killed; no produce came from the country; and men died in the streets of starvation.

The King took counsel of Kim as to what to do; and at last revoked the decree. The men who had brought the distress and ruin upon the country united to thwart the plans of Kim, but he retained the sympathy of the King and also of the representatives of other nations, with the exception of China. The members of the Cabinet quarrelled bitterly among themselves; and cared very little for the interests or welfare of the people. The one thing which they sought after was to get Kim and his party out of their way.

At this time a large number of the ruffian class who belonged to the Conservative party were gathered in the Capital. The Progressists knew that plots were being formed for their destruction, and suspected that the coming of so large a band of reckless men was for this very purpose. They therefore were constantly on the watch lest they be taken by surprise and put out of the way.

On the 4th of December, 1884, a supper was given by the Head of the Postal Department at the new post office, to celebrate the inauguration of a postal system in Korea. At this supper given by the Progressists, there were present the American and English Ministers, and Min Yong-ik, a nephew of the Queen, who had been at the Head of the Embassy which visited the United States and Europe. He was not a member of the party; but having been so much abroad, entertained more liberal views than his associates.

While at supper there was raised in the street a cry of fire; and Min Yong-ik, being the Head of the Army as well as Mayor of the City, went out to ascertain the location and extent of the conflagration. He was at once struck down by the assassins, who were there in wait, and returning to the room where the supper was going on fell helpless and bleeding to the floor. Who these assassins were, and the object of their attack, is a matter of dispute. The progressists say that they were the emissaries of the Conservatives, and the cutting down of Ming Yong-ik was a mistake,—he being taken for one of the Progressists. This is confirmed by the fact that the street was filled by a wild rabble who were in sympathy with the Conservatives and ready for any such work. The attack upon Min Yong-ik was the signal for a general stampede. Kim Ok-kin and his followers fled through a back door, over a wall and by a narrow lane to the palace, and reported to the King what had taken place. The leaders of the Conservative Party were sent for and six of them cut down in succession as they entered the court. The King then asked for the protection of the Japanese troops, which was given.

A new cabinet was then formed, of which I Jai-wan was the Minister of the Left, Hong Yong-hi, Minister of the Right, Pak Yong-ho and Soh Kwan-pon, Commanders of the Army, and Kim Ok-kin was the Minister of Finance. These

persons entered at once upon the discussion of plans for the inauguration of various reforms and the introduction of a better state of things.

Until one o'clock of the next day there was no interruption; and the Japanese and Korean troops together were guarding the palace. Then there was an assault by the Chinese soldiers, in far superior numbers. The King with his attendants fled from court to court in order to get out of range of the bullets that were flying about.

For a time the Japanese troops kept back the Chinese (who were reinforced by the mob) but at length they were driven back and compelled to make their escape as best they could. Kim and his associates, with the exception of one (Hong Yong-sik who remained and was instantly killed) accompanied the Japanese soldiers in their retreat.

On reaching the Japanese Legation they asked the Minister for protection, but he replied that he had more than he could do to protect his own people and they must take care of themselves. The soldiers, however, kindly gave them shelter; and disguised in Japanese clothing they passed out of the city in company with the Japanese fugitives of all classes and under the escort of the troops.

The journey of 25 miles to Chemulpo was made on foot in a cold December night, and they nearly died from the exposure and fatigue. On reaching that port it so happened that a Japanese steamer was lying at anchor; and getting on board secretly, they were kindly protected by the captain and brought safely to Japan.

Mr. Mollendorf followed and made every possible effort to have the Japanese Government give them up that he might take them back and put them to a cruel death. But in this he was not successful, and they were spared to serve their country and the world in other ways.

The youngest of the party was named Sah Jai-pil, who afterwards changed his name to Philip Jaisohn. He went to the United States; and after graduating at an academy in Pennsylvania, went to Washington, D. C., and secured a position in the Smithsonian Institute, and at night attended a medical course until he received a doctor's degree. He then became an assistant in the Garfield hospital and was entrusted with the preparation of the antitoxin for the city of Washington. Subsequently he was induced to go back to Korea and assist in securing for an American Company the privilege of constructing a railroad from Chemulpo to Seoul. He accomplished this, and was appointed an Adviser to the King. In the meantime he devoted his time and energies to the establishment and publication of two papers,—one in English, and one in Korean. In these he exposed the corruption and evils that prevailed and urged their correction. He also insisted upon the appointment of efficient and honest officials, and the needed changes in their laws and customs. As a consequence of his boldness in exposing the corruption that prevailed his life was in constant danger, and it was necessary for him to be attended by a guard wherever he went. At length his denunciation of wrong aroused such bitter hatred, and found so little support from those of influence and ability that he was notified by the weak and vacillating King that his services were no longer wanted. Being thus discharged he returned to the United States. His departure, however, did not end his influence; for good as the ideas which he had disseminated by his voice and pen had made an impression upon many minds, and the leaven of his teachings had spread throughout the Kingdom, awaking new hopes and aspirations in many hearts.

The second was a nobleman named Soh Kwan-pon, who had been one of the members of the Embassy that visited the United States and other countries in 1882-3. He had thus been able to learn of the great superiority in the conditions of other countries over his own. He also went to the United States and graduated at Lincoln University. For some time he likewise had a position in the Smithsonian Institute. After a time he returned to Korea and was appointed Minister of Justice and of Education. Subsequently he was appointed Minister to the United States. This position he filled until the failure of



his health. He died of consumption in Washington about ten years ago. The third was Pak Hong-ho, a nobleman of high rank, who had married the former King's daughter and was a special favourite of the King. In the year 1881 he was the Head of an Embassy to Japan, where he also imbibed new and progressive ideas. He also went to the United States, but soon returned. After some years spent in Japan he went back to Korea and was appointed Mayor of Seoul and Minister of Home Affairs. His institution of some radical changes in the habits and customs of the people aroused much hostility on the part of his countrymen; and his bold opposition to the aggression of Russia made such enemies that he was obliged to flee for his life. Coming to Japan he has been the object of suspicion and hatred on the part of the officials in Korea; and various plots have been formed to assassinate him, but have failed. He now lives in comparative seclusion, but is still admired, and followed by many young and ardent advocates of reform. The leader of all, Kim Ok-kin, remained in Japan; and being energetic and restless was unable to restrain himself. His conduct caused considerable trouble to the Japanese, and no end of anxiety to those who were in power in his own country. Various schemes were formed for his destruction, but for some time he was able to escape. At last a Korean came to Japan, and professing great devotion to the Reform movement, so won his confidence that he was persuaded to go to China, with the promise that an interview would be granted with Li Hung-chang; and probably in this way the reform of Korea hastened. Allured by this promise Kim Ok-kin went with his supposed friend to Shanghai, where he was at once shot by his companion. His body was taken by the Japanese, and was being brought back to Japan, when some Chinese soldiers took it away and put it on board a Chinese man of war, which then sailed for Korea to take it back to his enemies. On reaching that country the body was taken from the coffin, the head, hands, and feet chopped off and stuck up in public, while the naked remnant was thrown out into the field and left exposed with the inscription above it: "The Great Traitor, Kim Ok-kin." This conduct on the part of the Chinese and Koreans so enraged the Japanese that it proved to be the culminating cause of the war between Japan and China.

Soon after this an English transport was on its way from China to Korea, laden with Chinese soldiers, when the Japanese man of war under the command of Capt. Togo (now the famous Admiral) attacked and sunk it. This was followed by the landing of a Japanese army in Korea, which attacked and drove out the Chinese forces; then pushing on to Port Arthur brought the Chinese to accept humiliating terms of peace.

In consequence of the interference of Russia, France, and Germany the fruits of the victory were in part taken from Japan, but the result in Korea was an end to the Chinese control; and thus an opportunity was given for the country to develop along new and progressive lines. So the death of Kim Ok-kin made possible what he had desired and striven for during his life, but failed to accomplish.

Had the King only realized his opportunity, and had honest and efficient men around him, and been devoted to the welfare of his country instead of his own comfort and safety, there would have been a very different state of affairs in the East to-day. Instead of a mere subject power Korea would have a place and voice among the nations of the earth.

But lack of patriotism, honesty and ability on the part of the King and court has brought about the struggle between Japan and Russia; and the latter also has been swept out of the Middle Kingdom and an end made of her domination there. While the Progressive Party in Korea has come to an untimely end, what it stood for has not been utterly lost to the country. New ideas have permeated the people's minds and since their own ruler has, like Belshazzar, been recreant to his duty Japan has taken the reins in her hands and now stands before the world as the embodiment of liberty and reform for the long down-trodden and distracted nation.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### CLAIM FOR OIL-CAKE.

A case instituted by the China and Japan Trading Co., No. 89, Yokohama, against Shikano Keijiro of Utsunomiya, Tochigi prefecture, claiming yen 1,715.70 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till the execution of judgment, came up on April 13th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's firm was represented by Mr. H. Sato. Defendant, who was absent, was unrepresented.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that defendant ordered from plaintiffs in April, 1904, 250 bags of oil-cake. The manure was imported in June the same year and subsequently it was delivered to defendant. The manure was valued at yen 2,815.70. On October 15th, the same year, defendant paid eleven hundred yen to plaintiffs through the Hamaguchi-Shoten, Tokyo. The remainder of the bill is still left unpaid.

After a few questions as to the nature of the business transactions between the parties, the Court delivered judgment in favour of plaintiffs with costs.

#### THE "MONNA VANNA" CASE.

On April 12th, in the Osaka District Court, Ikeda Sadajiro prosecuted Mr. O. Kawakami, the well known actor and his company, on a charge of having encroached upon plaintiff's acting rights in *Monna Vanna*, and further presented a petition asking for the seizure of the Nakaza theatre, Osaka, where the translated drama is being performed.

It may be remembered that Mr. F. Uda, a merchant of Tokyo, filed a petition in the Yokohama Local Court against Mr. O. Kawakami, who is now in Osaka, asking for the seizure of the translation of the drama *Monna Vanna*. As a result, the acting rights in the drama were sold by auction on April 9th for eighty yen at the office of Mr. Kusakabe, one of the bailiffs belonging to the Yokohama Local Court. Ikeda Sadajiro, the plaintiff, purchased the acting rights.

The actor, the same day, presented a statement to the Court through Messrs. S. Mori and F. Yamaguchi in which he admitted the sale of the translated drama but urged, however, that the legal conveyance of the acting rights had not yet been affected, consequently he incurred no liability in continuing the performance.

The drama in dispute, says the *Asahi*, was translated by Mr. Yamagishi. Another translation was made by Mr. Takasu Baikei, which was published in the *Taiyo* in its December issue, in 1905. The last named translator presented his work to the actor. The performance at the Nakaza Theatre will be continued till April 15th as previously arranged.

In the case instituted in the Yokohama District Court by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce against the Tatung School, Yokohama, for possession of the building and claiming yen 3,255 alleged to be rent unpaid and yen 2,325 alleged to be damage, judgment has been delivered by Judge Nakanishi dismissing the plaintiff's petition. The essential points of the decision were that the representative of the school leased the building from the plaintiff and employed it for the purposes of the institute, and that rent was duly paid. The lease between the parties being still in existence the employment of the building for the school could not be taken as an illegal occupation.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

According to telegrams in Tokyo papers dated April 16th, a Captain Worth, of the British Army, has been arrested at Nagasaki on a charge of fraud. There is not yet any detailed report.

A sailor named Martinerie Jacqueson (19) serving on board the French steamer *Louqsor* which arrived at Yokohama on April 11th, was arrested on April 13th and removed to the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having assaulted a Japanese coolie who was working on the ship. The Frenchman is said to have inflicted severe injuries on the man's head. The Harbour police

report that previous to the occurrence some other Japanese coolies quarrelled with the sailors on the vessel but the trouble was settled through the efforts of the officers of the ship. The assault committed by Jacqueson seems to have resulted from some misunderstanding on his part.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has established an Office in Shanghai with a capital of taels 250,000 jointly with a Chinaman named Yongsz-Ho. Their business is to supply the Chinese Government with military stores.

A Hongkong telegram recently reported the death of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. It is now ascertained that the notice referred to the demise of Mr. John Anderson, father of Sir John Anderson, the Governor, who is now at home on short leave. The deceased was 85 years of age.

The Education Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Augustine Birrell, President of the Board of Education, provides for public control of all schools, strictly undenominational teaching, and for the abolition of religious tests of teachers. The Bench of Bishops are up in arms against it.

The Cunard Company have decided to name the two new fast turbine steamers now being built under the agreement with His Majesty's Government by Messrs. John Brown & Co. Limited, Clydebank, and Messrs. Swan, Hunter, Wigham, Richardson (Limited), Wallsend, *Lusitania* and *Mauritania* respectively.

According to investigations by the Department of Communications made at the end of February, Japanese merchant steamers of over twenty tons gross numbered fourteen hundred and the tonnage aggregated about one million tons. The details are as follows:

Steamers.	Tons.	Gross Tons.
649.....	20-100	29,884
248.....	100-300	41,868
89.....	300-500	34,442
121.....	500-1,000	85,881
121.....	1,000-2,000	182,119
98.....	2,000-3,000	237,940
39.....	3,000-4,000	132,215
11.....	4,000-5,000	48,633
5.....	5,000-6,000	26,755
18.....	6,000-7,000	112,138
1.....	over 7,000	7,463

The tea season is now at hand and samples of new crop are continuously coming in from Shidzuoka and other places to Yokohama. The quality is good. On April 21st, samples will probably be shipped by the *Doric* through foreign traders who are believed to have received orders from New York, Canada, Chicago, etc. The nominal prices are as follow, compared with those of last year:—

	1906. Average. Yen.	1905. Average. Yen.
Special Choicest .....	—	66.00
Choicest Choice .....	50.00	55.00
Finest Fine .....	45.00	43.00
Medium Good .....	40.00	—
Common good common.....	35.00	—

It is generally believed that the first big shipment of new tea will take place at the end of this month.

The commanders of the various army divisions will hold a meeting on April 23rd at the Army Department. The present commanders are as:—

Imperial Body Guards.....	Lieut.-Gen. Asada.
First Division.....	Prince Kan-in.
Second ".....	Lieut.-Gen. Nishijima.
Third ".....	Matsunaga.
Fourth ".....	Tsukamoto.
Fifth ".....	Kigoshi.
Sixth ".....	Okubo.
Seventh ".....	Oseko.
Eighth ".....	Tachimi.
Ninth ".....	Oshima (Hisanao.)
Tenth ".....	Anto.
Eleventh ".....	Sanajima.
Twelfth ".....	Inouye.
Thirteenth ".....	Haraguchi.
Fourteenth ".....	Tsuchiya.
Fifteenth ".....	Ohihara.
Sixteenth ".....	Yamanaka.

The last four divisions were organized during the war.

### ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

The lecture delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon at the Higher Commercial School, Tokyo, was, as we indicated on Friday morning, listened to by a large company of students from the chief schools in the capital and by many invited guests, both Japanese and foreign.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman, H.E. Mr. Makino, Minister for Education, who said it was a great privilege and a great honor for him to preside that afternoon over such a vast meeting consisting largely of leaders of intellect and scholastic circles as well as of students coming from some of the principal educational establishments in Tokyo. They were assembled to welcome and to hear a most distinguished authority on the training of English gentlemen in public schools and universities in England. It was a subject that aroused keen interest in Japan, especially at this moment. The people of Japan had come to appreciate the meaning and worth of an English gentleman. He thought he voiced the prevailing feeling of all in that hall when he said that they considered it a rare fortune to hear such a notable authority on such a subject. Recently they had had several visits of distinguished personages from England. Admiral Noel had visited them and recently they had had a visit from Prince Arthur of Connaught who came to them charged with an important mission from his Royal uncle to His Majesty the Emperor. Under all those circumstances he thought they would welcome Bishop Welldon's presence as a spontaneous expression of the high regard with which their great ally laid stress on matters appertaining to Japan. He hardly needed to remind them that the public schools in England—of which they had a representative among them that day—were the birthplaces of great men who had made the British Empire what it was. Referring to the presence of Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald he said that when he called on the British Ambassador to ask his presence there and mentioned the subject on which Bishop Welldon was to speak, Sir Claude said that there was no higher authority on that subject than Bishop Welldon. Those words, he thought, were eloquent and he would not add to them but would simply introduce the Rt. Rev. Bishop (Applause).

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon said his first and pleasantest duty was to thank His Excellency for the suggestion of the subject and also for his presence in the chair at the meeting. To him it could only be a pleasure to do all in his power to strengthen the good understanding between the two peoples of Great Britain and Japan, who had many things similar in their lives. The Minister had said that the term "gentleman" as understood in England had some charm for Japanese ears and had almost become a naturalized Japanese word. To bear the name of gentleman was the silent if not expressed ambition of most young English hearts. It was largely due to the public schools and the universities, but after all a great deal of education, it might be the part best worth considering, was given at home. But it was also true that the British Empire, one of the most astonishing institutions under the sun, had been strengthened and developed by men who were trained for the task in public schools and universities. He quoted Canning's saying that, if he were asked how it was that England had been able, for so many generations, to supply a series of men qualified to serve God, both in Church and State, he would ascribe the production of such men to the education in the public schools and universities. The public schools and universities had many things in common among themselves, but if he spoke rather more of the public schools than of the universities the reason was that he thought that in the shaping of character the schools played a more important part than the universities. The latter were the homes of the learned professors whose names are known all over the civilized world. But the schools were under the control and influence of men of character themselves, as the names of Dr. Arnold and Dr. Thring went to show, the former one of the headmasters of Rugby, and the other headmaster of Uppingham, which school was attended by Sir Claude MacDonald. There were differences between the universities, as between the schools, so he would limit his remarks to those most known as fitted for the training of character,—to Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow. The object of these institutions was not wholly intellectual, but essentially social and moral,—to form gentlemen, to send out men who would be manly, scorn effeminacy, and despise mean, shabby conduct as "unworthy of a gentleman." The boys were taken out of their homes at the most impressionable age, about 13, to live in the boarding houses of the schools and kept there till 18 or 19. Thus they spent

more years in the schools than in the universities. They were allowed to go home one-third of a year, while at the universities they were allowed to rest at home about one-half. The school masters received them not only to teach them their lessons, but to set them high ideals of honour and duty and to spare no pains in developing in them an elevated conception of patriotism. The school masters stood in a most intimate relation to the boys. The masters' influence was always moral, aiming at the formation of character. Thus it was that the schools had come to elicit deep affection from their scholars. As an example, the speaker referred to the case of Marquis Wellesley, elder brother of the great Duke of Wellington, who, even as Governor-General of India, kept up correspondence with his old master at Eton, reporting his doings and even asking advice about his administration; and when dying wished to be buried in the chapel of the school, with his own verses inscribed as an epitaph on his tomb. It was always inculcated upon the pupils that they must keep up the honour of their schools. Should they ever bring dishonour upon their school, then their names were removed from the list. The lecturer had known cases where boys had incurred disgrace during their public school life and had waited years until they could retrieve their positions. So great was the ambition to do their school honour, and so great was the fear to do the contrary that one master, called a tutor, associated with the boy, watched over him, understood, corrected and sympathized with him. That one tutor followed him from the first to the last of his school life. The master first of all demanded obedience, implicit obedience. The master who argued was lost. He must lay down the law: Aristotle had said no body was fitted to command unless he had learned first to obey. This nurtured the high sense of duty which had been remarkable in many English heroes. Nelson's words, "England expects that every man will do his duty," or Wellington's saying at Waterloo, "Whatever happens, Uxbridge, you and I will do our duty," were among the most notable examples. Further to make gentlemen of the boys they must be trusted so that they should come to act so as to be worthy of their master's trust. Espionage was utterly hateful to English ideas. Put weight on their honour, so that they could not but respond to the trust, and the boys would come to feel it better to incur punishment than to escape at a sacrifice of honour. The speaker told from his experience as head master of Harrow of an instance of a boy who was accused by him of an offence, but who replied "no!" His word, as is the practice, was accepted as final, and the thing ended there. But a few years later the master, while crossing the Channel, met the young man on board the ship, and there the latter made confession of his false denial, which had haunted him ever since. They could not form or attain the character of a gentleman as the name was used in England unless their word in Society, in business and any other aspect of life was utterly beyond reproach or suspicion. He referred to the fact that the masters never employed unfair means for finding out a boy's fault from another boy. His own word always held good. With a passing allusion to corporal punishment he went on to say that the boys' character is moulded by the public opinion of the school. Naturally it cannot be perfect, but imperious and irresistible as far as it goes. Among the boys, social inequality is done away with entirely. The book "Tom Brown's School Days" seemed to have given rise to misconceptions of the English school as something barbarous. But those old days are past, and hardly any inhuman treatment of boys is nowadays known. The fighting days are also gone. The boys' sense of responsibility was cultivated by giving a great deal of authority and privileges to older boys, who are thus brought into a closer relation with their masters in the work of imparting discipline to the younger and inferior boys. This "monitorial" system has proved good at least for the monitors themselves. It has been an excellent training for the discharge of public duties. The intellectual education of England was dwelt on, and described as resting on the two pillars of exact science (principally mathematics) and languages. The former gave training in the power of discrimination between truth and falsehood; and the latter in the understanding of human nature. Then he passed on to athletics as a training force for English boys. In playing games, English boys learnt the value of fair play, to scorn "foul play," and to "pull together." The spirit of honourable equity was implied in the expression: "He doesn't play the game." The boy learns obedience by explicit acquiescence in the decision of an umpire. The strain often experienced on the athletic grounds helps to develop his iron "nerve," which will support him later in difficult situations of life. Then they learn the virtue of unselfishness, from co-operating with others. The very result of this is to produce modesty in the boys, the virtue of putting one's own merits in the background.

The lecturer was delighted to see the zeal which the native Calcutta youths displayed in the game of cricket, as a hopeful sign of mutual understanding and drawing together of the English and Hindoos. Pluck, also, was developed. Dread of pain, reluctance to meet danger in a boy was held to be effeminate, and would meet with contempt from his fellows. Striking were the young Nelson's words, "What's fear? I never saw fear; I don't know what it is," but it was the characteristic of all English boys. The lecturer then passed on to study the result of such education, as illustrated in the British government of India. An empire of 300 million people, that is one-sixth of the entire population of the world, is governed, not counting the army in the Punjab, by a number just below 1,000. One Englishman over 300 thousand. The speaker saw with his own eyes, during a great famine, at an interior station, the chief of the station lying sick in bed, his secretary just dead, and the whole onerous duties of administering the government of some million people performed by a young Englishman. How the boys keep up their fraternal feeling after leaving school was then told. Some instances of school or class mates occupying in the same period important positions in government or in the army were given. It was a feeling of patriotism for their schools that united them. Their successors in schools too rejoice over their successes and honours; and they mourn their deaths. No wonder an officer in a South African battle was heard crying, at his last moment, "Floreat Etona!" Some of the works of these students were mentioned. Notably philanthropic work in London is associated with public schools. No undertakings of the schools, however, are of lasting success, unless these rest upon religion, and the chapels are made the centre of life and interest in the schools. They are made to commemorate the past glories of the schools, hold up their dignity and consecrate their very existence. Finally, the lecturer turned to the students and told them they must not imitate in toto the English schools and boys, for they had demerits and defects. But he hoped they would in the characteristic spirit of "imitative originality" of the Japanese, develop something better. He prayed for a better understanding between the allied peoples,—an entente cordiale not of arms but of sympathy and intelligence. Japan and England, different in many respects, are so similar in history. The speaker seemed to discern something better coming in the condition of men. The wished-for consummation may yet come for intellectual, moral, and even in the end, spiritual fusion of the East and the West.

Baron Suematsu proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Professor K. Mitsukuri seconded and the vote was passed by acclamation.

Bishop Welldon acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. Suzuki, Secretary of the Privy Council, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Sir Claude MacDonald seconded. The Bishop had mentioned that he had received part of his education at Uppingham. He was proud of that and he was proud also to add that he received at the hands of that great and good man, Mr. Thring, on a certain never-to-be-forgotten occasion corporal punishment. He had committed an act of the most deliberate and flagrant disobedience. He knew he was due for a certain lesson and yet he deliberately avoided it in order to see two of his friends punch each other's heads. He deserved the punishment and he had been good friends with the master afterwards.

Mr. Makino thanked the audience for the attention with which they had listened, and closed the meeting.

### WASEDA ENGLISH SOCIETY.

The following programme was presented on Saturday at the entertainment organized by the Waseda English Society. The proceedings were characterized by all the heartiness which we have come to associate with everything done by Japanese students in this line:—

#### PART I.

#### MUSIC.

Opening Address ..... Dr. Hatoyama.  
Japan since the Visit of Commodore Perry .....  
(Original) ..... S. Yoshimi, (pol. 1.)  
"Mrs. Hardcastle's Journey" (Dialogue, by Oliver Goldsmith) ..... Com. Prep.  
Mr. Hastings ..... W. Tsuda.  
Tony Hardcastle ..... S. Takashima.  
Mr. Hardcastle ..... H. Minami.  
Mrs. Hardcastle ..... K. Oshiba.  
"Christianity from a Commercial Viewpoint" .....  
(Original) ..... N. Ishibashi, (com. 1.)  
"The Roman Father" (Dialogue, by Pyne), com. 1.  
Brutus, a Roman Consul ..... Y. Oka.  
Titus, his son ..... E. Asakawa.  
Valerius, a Roman Officer ..... H. Kishi.

"The Bishop's Silver Candlesticks" (*Dialogue*, by Victor Hugo).....Com. Prep.  
Bishop Bievenu .....T. Yamana.  
Madame Magloire .....K. Hayakawa.  
Jean Valjean .....Y. Sugiura.  
A Corporal of Police .....S. Mizuno.  
Police Constable .....K. Aoyama.

## PART II.

## MUSIC.

"The New First-class Power" (*Original*)  
T. Takeichi .....(com. 11.)  
"The Mock Doctor" (*Dialogue*, by Molière).....com. 1.  
Gregory, a wood-cutter .....H. Shigeyama.  
Dorcas, his wife .....T. Nakamura.  
A Squire.....H. Hata.  
James, a steward .....Y. Kimura.  
Harry, a coachman.....R. Ban.  
Jasper, a Lord .....K. Mishina.  
Charlot, his dumb daughter .....M. Imanishi.  
The Trial Scene from the "Merchant of Venice" .....com. 11.  
Duke of Venice .....R. Mikoshiba.  
Shylock .....S. Nakase.  
Antonio .....T. Hayase.  
Bassanio.....K. Yoshida.  
Gratiano .....K. Kanatsu.  
Portia .....S. Ijichi.  
Nerissa .....T. Harada.  
Solanio .....S. Maruyama.  
Salarino .....G. Tachikawa.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A GLOBE-TROTTER'S SUGGESTIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have seen various references of late in the local papers to the importance of encouraging the globe trotter (with his purse) to visit and to stay in Japan. As I belong at present to that species, may I be allowed to air a few grievances and humbly to offer a few suggestions?

Of course I have the usual long list of complaints against the Tokaido Railway, the management of which seems to me to be, if possible, worse than when I was in this country before, some six years ago, but which I presume it is hopeless to criticise: although it seems obvious that the first necessity for the tourist should be comfortable and punctual trains in which to tour. I feel bound to add that the officials at various stations, in which we were in difficulties, were most courteous and obliging.

Complaint number two is the state of the roads in Kyoto. It is simply astonishing that there should be moderately good roads in nearly every other town while the seeing of sights and the buying of "curios" at Miyako is made a veritable penance by the discomfort of a jinrikisha jolting over such tracks.

Naturally, number three is the manure cart. Surely it is not impossible to restrict this traffic to the early hours, say before 9 a.m.?

Number four will perhaps appear odd, and yet I think it important. It is a long growl at the Japanese hotel as arranged for foreigners. Most of us Globe Trotters come here for a visit to a land of beauty: we lodge and feed comfortably enough, but we live in rooms which a third rate lodging house at home could not beat for sheer ugliness. Should any of your readers have visited Egypt, they will understand what I mean when I say that a hotel in Japan should bear the same relation to Japanese architecture and art as Mena House Hotel does to that of Cairo. Here is a suggestive fact: last winter we arrived as a party at Mena, intending to remain there a few days. We did not leave for nearly three months. There is a capital stable, laundry, dairy, etc., and everything else to match. The hotel is an almost faultless example of Arab art. If there should exist an association of hotel keepers in Japan, it would be well worth their while to send one of their most observant members to see and report upon the methods by which Mena is kept full throughout the season eight miles from a town crowded with hotels.

Now considering the national genius of the Japanese for beauty and cleanliness, it appears curious to the stranger that the ordinary furniture and accessories supplied for the use of foreigners in some of the larger and all the smaller inns should be usually of a sort, and in a condition in which those foreigners would be ashamed to offer to their servants.

I do not know whether there is a school of architecture and its allied arts in Japan, but if there is, it would give me pleasure to offer a small prize for the best design of an hotel building for the use of foreigners, which should be an extension and a modification, not a destruction, of native methods and native ideas. The design would include the re-modelling of all furniture, electric fittings and such like accessories, and the cost would in all probability be considerably less than that of the usual type of building.

It is also extremely likely that the turning of Japanese taste into this channel would lead to a new and

profitable industry in the export to other countries of beautiful yet simple furniture for the household.

If this should happen to meet the eye of any teacher of architecture, who wishes to accept the above offer to his school, a post card to the address below will find me during the next four weeks.

Lastly, one small suggestion more. It would add enormously to the interest of a visit to such places as the wonderful Castles of Kyoto and Nagoya if the attendant officers and caretakers were instructed to wear the ancient costumes of the soldier and of the court. It would be a similar idea to that of keeping the "Beefeaters" of the Tower of London in their ancient garb, and the expense would be a mere trifle. Indeed, no one could possibly object to the payment of a fee for the privilege of admission to these places, and the expense would vanish.

Apologising for the length to which this letter has run. Yours truly,

ALEC WILSON,  
(Member of Japan Society, London).  
Hotel Metropole, Tokyo.

Tokyo, April 16, 1906.

## PRESIDENT STARR JORDAN ON JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—When you skin a man alive you do it well, as you do everything, and there is not much left of Professor Jordan after your editorial of the 11th. But let us at least save some of the pieces of the carcass. Even the Devil is not as black as he is painted. *Oui ni mo namida aru.*

With your kind indulgence I would like to say that my acquaintance with the genial Doctor dates from a certain evening when I sat in the chancel of Trinity Church, San Francisco, by special invitation of the Rector, and listened to two gentlemen address an assembly of 1500 men (mostly) who could not be restrained from loud applause even in the sacred edifice. What the President of the Leland Stanford Jr. University said was all very good ethically, but it might have been said by a Turk, Brahmin or Buddhist as well. There was not one jot or tittle of Christianity *per se* in it. The President of the other University, being a Baptist, was more pronounced. When it was all over and I bade these heads of the great educational institutions on the Pacific Coast goodbye at the church door, I said to them:—"I belong to Japan and if I can get in a graft on either one or both of you for the benefit of the Japanese I am going to do it." They both responded most cordially that I was welcome to try. I have tried on one and succeeded. My private secretary is now in Stanford. I will venture the assertion that with the possible exception of Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Berkeley, Cal. State University, there is no man on the whole Pacific Coast who is now doing more for the education of Japanese youth than Professor David Starr Jordan, the President of Stanford. I do not dispute one word of what you say. I would not dare to even if you were wrong. But in fear and trembling I venture to ask you to look again at what the Doctor writes about the matter of Japanese agriculture. The Mayor of Sendai, the venerable Mr. Hayakawa, is the most progressive agriculturist that I have met in now nearly two decades of residence. He uses American agricultural machinery, and methods borrowed from other lands as well. If there were more men like him we would have no famines. With improved methods learned in our country and in Europe it is quite possible for the North East to feed four, yes ten, times its present population. If you print this and give me more space, I should like to preach a little more on this subject, for I am quite sure that it will save the people from starvation in the future. You ought to give the Doctor a chance to prove his statements about education and fishing, also both apostolic subjects.

Yours, etc.

H. S. JEFFERYS.

## ENGLISH VERSUS JAPANESE MORAL EDUCATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—When Canon Welldon delivered his excellent lecture on "the training of gentlemen in the English public schools and universities" at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School on the twelfth inst., this right Reverend Doctor dwelt upon the idea of gentlemen as the ideal character most charming to the boys and young men of his country and he pointed out with much impression how this root idea of English moral education works out itself into commendable features of the strong character of his countrymen. His lecture, which lasted for more than an hour, uninterpreted, was eagerly listened to by the whole audience overcrowding the great hall and was quite suggestive to those who are engaged in school work, as his theme referred mainly to the education of young men from 13 to 18 years old, corresponding exactly to that of our middle

school boys. The present writer who has never been abroad, is in no position to give any criticism upon the Doctor's lecture, nor is it necessary to try that after the candid lecturer replied to the remarks of Baron Suyematsu about what the latter saw personally in England and said that he spoke then only of the best parts of English education. However it may be, no one can deny the fact that our ally, the English nation, is composed of individuals who are brought up as gentlemen and who always strive themselves to attain that personality and that her national strength lies in the strong sense of honour and duty of the majority of her people. He told us that the term gentleman has an immense charm for English boys and young men. They try themselves to become fine gentlemen before they think of their future work or livelihood. By the teachers and educators they are not only treated, but also trusted, as gentlemen, nothing being done to nor expected from them which is below their sense of honor and duty as gentlemen. Even in cases of misdoing they are punished only on their own confession of their misconduct. Much is left to their own conscience which is always fostered and strengthened by the healthful tone of the common opinion among themselves.

What a different sight from what we perceive generally in our schools! If such an education be right, the state of ours is more like that of things in a prison or in the hospital at best. If our painstaking and always troublesome way of school management be a proper one, then the English school described by the Canon is a place not adapted to bring up men, but intended only to please them. However admirable one may consider the English way of education, it is of course foolish enough to try to import these things from outside. They must be of internal growth and never be of external annexation. Nor do we deem the ideal of gentleman as the only standard possible of recommendation on earth. Every nation has to set up before her young men her own ideal, indigenous to her history. But the one thing we must discuss is the need of a standard personality of some kind or other as the central and consummate figure to be put before young men in their moral culture. Desirable virtues analyzed and arranged in a scholarly form will be of some consideration in ethics; yet there is no vital power to unfold one's character in such a system. Any ethical system must have a personality in or behind it to have a lasting influence upon one's character. Piles of golden rules and heaps of proverbial sayings have no force to reach the inmost heart of men and what does not reach these has no part in the formation of one's character, in whatever elaborate style they are patched together and under whatever authoritative name they are presented. They may be mechanically recited by the students' class and they might be pedantically expounded by the moral talkers. Yet all they can do is formal and not spiritual, simply because there is no personality in them. Perhaps our young men of to-day know their moral lessons much more and better than those of olden times. But that is no surety for their superiority in moral character; on the contrary we hear often of the complaints raised about their more glaring misconduct, which are quite well-grounded in some cases. Bushido has been talked of so much recently as the soul of the Japanese morals. But the secret of its vital power which was really so inspirational that we cannot but admire it even after so long a period is in the personality of Bushi representing the highest culture of the age and not in the idea of loyalty and gallantry dissected from it. Chinese culture transplanted in the Japanese soil produced many noble and strong characters in the Tokugawa period and this was not the effect of its cardinal virtues in their separate action upon the scholars. Kunshi was the name of a personality embodying all these virtues into one living form. The scholars of the age conceived in their heart each an ideal personality of that name and spent strenuous efforts in attaining that standard character. Success of the moral culture in both the past age of our chivalry and that of our scholasticism thus proves for the place of a personality as an indispensable agent in character building and what does this point to in regard to the ethical instruction of the present age of materialism and science worship with no, or very vague, conception of a personality as the basis of the system?

It is needless to say that such a personality must be the common standard equally binding and charming for both the educators and the educated. In this respect the teachers' past must correspond exactly with the student's past. No one would become enthusiastic over what we ourselves are not earnest at. The second person plural, you, must be dispensed with and the first person, we, needs to be taken up instead in moral instruction. "As the students' part" is the favourite expression used by teachers in reproving or exhorting young men; but that very position hinders both parties from conceiving the same earnestness towards a high ideal. Without such a common sentiment any moral



instruction is of no effect. Only when the common opinion among the teachers and the taught is pervaded with the earnest spirit for the standard personality and when the school life and its management are always moulded by its benign influences, the much-desired character of young men will be attained so far.

It is beyond the scope of the present letter to discuss what kind of a personality ought to be set up for our boys and young men; this next topic I leave to you and other scholars more fit to take up such subjects. I am, Sir, very truly yours,

B. URAGUCHI.

Koishikawa, Tokyo, April 17, 1906.

### CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(CONCLUDED FROM NEXT ISSUE.)

#### GROUP XVIII.

CARS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SCIENTIFIC IMPLEMENTS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND MACHINERY.

	Revised.	Former.
	Ad val. Duty.	Ad val. Duty.
	%	%
419—Locomotives and coal and water tenders.....	20	10
420—Locomotive engines and coal and water tenders, parts thereof.		
1. Wheels and axles ... 100 kin	4.70	10
2. Tyres.....	1.54	10
3. Others.....	20	10
421—Railway passenger carriages and freight vans...	20	10
422—Railway passenger carriages and freight vans, parts thereof.		
1. Wheels and axles ... 100 kin	1.51	10
2. Tyres .....	1.32	10
3. Buffers.....	2.33	10
4. Springs .....	2.00	10
5. Others.....	20	10
423—Horse tramway and electric railway cars, and other tramway cars and parts thereof.....	20	10
424—Carriages, automobiles, and parts thereof.....	50	10
425—Bicycles and Tricycles.....	40	25
426—Parts of Bicycles and Tricycles.		
1. Tyres.....100 kin	95.60	25
2. Others.....	40	25
427—Drays and Carts.....	20	10
428—Dredgers and parts thereof.....	15	5
429—Steamship, sailing vessels, boats.....	10	5
430—Philosophical, chemical, medical or surgical, drawing, surveying, and other scientific instruments ...	20	10
431—Eyeglasses.....	40	10
432—Microscopes and parts thereof.....	20	10
433—Binocular glasses.....	40	20
434—Telescopes.....	20	10
435—Compasses and chronometers (mariners') and parts thereof.....	10	10
436—Clocks, standing and hanging.....	40	20
437—Clocks, standing and hanging, parts thereof.		
1. Movements...100 kin	40.10	20
2. Springs.....	2.15	20
3. Hair springs.....	10	20
4. Others.....	30	20
438—Watches.		
1. Gold or platinum ...	50	30
2. Others.....	40	25
439—Watches, parts of.		
1. Cases.		
a. Gold or platinum...	50	15
b. Others.....	40	15
2. Springs.....100 pcs.	1.10	15
3. Hair springs .....	0.80	15
4. Dial plates .....	4.10	15
5. Others.....	40	15
440—Balances, measuring scales and tapes.....	20	10
441—Thermometers and barometers.....	20	10
442—Hydrometers, gas-meters, pressure-gauges, ampere-meters, volt-meters, and other similar meters.....	20	10

443—Musical instruments and parts thereof and their accessories.....	40	15
444—Magic Lanterns and parts thereof.....	50	10
445—Photographic apparatus and parts thereof.....	50	15
446—Photographs and parts thereof.....	50	25
447—Sewing machines.		
1. Worked by hand ... 100 kin	11.10	10
2. Worked by foot .....	8.25	10
448—Parts of sewing machines.....	20	10
449—Diving dresses and parts thereof.....	20	10
450—Typewriters.....	20	10
451—Telegraph and telephone apparatus and parts thereof.....	20	10
452—Boilers.....	15	10
453—Steam, gas, kerosene oil engines, dynamos and all other motive power engines and parts thereof.....	15	10
454—Metal-working implements, wood-working implements, and parts thereof.....	15	10
455—Spinning and weaving machines and parts thereof.....	15	10
456—Other machinery and parts thereof.....	15	10
GROUP XIX.		
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
457—Copra.....	free	free
458—Funori.....	free	0.286
459—Sekikasai.....	free	0.590
460—Bark for tanning..... 100 kin	0.42	...
461—Rattan.		
1. Split.....	1.32	0.482
2. Others.....	0.94	0.482
462—Bamboo.....	20	...
463—Cork.		
1. Bark.....100 kin	1.66	0.990
2. Corks.....	8.92	...
3. Others.....	10	6.530
464—Timber and Lumber.		
1. Rosewood, tagasan (a grained hard wood) boxwood, redwood, red sandal wood and ebony ... 100 kin	0.63	...
2. Lignum vitae .....	...	...
3. Teak ...100 cubic ft.	11.80	...
4. Oregon pine, fir and cedar.		
a. Board and plank ... 100 sq. ft. (1 in. thick)...	0.60	...
b. Round timber and square timber..... 100 cubic ft.	4.56	...
5. Kiri (Paulownia)..... 100 kin	0.52	...
6. Others.....	15	...
465—Firewood.....100 kin	0.05	...
466—Charcoal.....	15	5
467—Bone charcoal...100 kin	0.79	...
468—Carbon rods for electric light.....100 kin	6.86	...
469—Pulp for paper manufacture.....100 kin	0.25	0.342
470—Sparterie.....	20	10
471—Straw braid.		
1. Not exceeding 1/4 inch in width.....100 kin	20.30	...
2. Not exceeding 3/4 inch in width.....100 kin	7.76	...
3. Others.....	3.35	...
472—Felt hat body... ..	19.70	...
473—Hat leather (imitation leather included) 100 kin	30.50	15
474—Matting.		
1. Packing mats.....	free	...
2. China mats.....	30	...
3. Cocobark matting 10 sq. yds.	1.61	...
4. Others.....	30	...
475—Oakum.....100 kin	0.66	0.749
476—Tarred felt, tarred paper, malthead, and other similar materials for roofing and ship's bottoms.		
1. Tarred felt...100 kin	2.10	10
2. Others.....	20	10
477—Yeast.....	15	...
478—Malt.....100 kin	2.00	0.581
479—Fodder.		
1. Hay .....	0.16	0.126
2. Others.....	5	...

480—Fishing gut.....100 kin	108.00	32.075
481—Sealing wax.....	20	15
482—Putty.....100 kin	0.97	0.291
483—Roller composition .....	9.19	...
484—Caoutchouc.		
1. Crude.....	free	5.885
2. Sheet.		
a. Soft.		
i. Not exceeding one millimetre in thickness.....100 kin	87.80	17.905
m. Others.....	35.90	17.905
b. Hard .....	37.80	17.905
3. Rod .....	31.60	17.905
4. Piping.		
a. Soft .....	84.20	20
b. Hard .....	63.20	20
5. Others.....	20	20
485—Gutta percha.		
1. Crude.....	free	5.855
2. Sheet.....100 kin	39.40	7.905
3. Others.....	20	...
486—Manufactures of Caoutchouc and gutta percha, (not otherwise provided for).		
1. Comb .....	161.00	22
2. Teeth .....	171.00	20
3. Others.....	60	25
487—Dental rubber.....	60	20
488—India rubber in liquid... (with vessel).....100 kin	18.00	...
489—Waste and old caoutchouc (only fit for re-manufacturing).....	free	...
490—Hard fibre (rod, sheet, pipe or tube, etc.) 100 kin	10.90	...
491—Celluloid (tape, rod, sheet, pipe)...	25.60	...
492—Manufactures of Celluloid (not otherwise provided for).		
1. Combs.....	67.50	20
2. Others.....	40	20
493—Brushes and brooms ...	40	20
494—Emery cloth.....100 kin	2.67	5
495—Sand paper.....	1.86	5
496—Emery grindstone wheels .....	6.16	5
497—Crucibles.....	20	10
498—Portland cement .....	0.33	0.102
499—Asbestos, in sheet .....	2.05	1.268
500—Packing for steam engines.....	7.50	5.835
501—Belling and hose for machinery.		
1. Leather.....100 kin	25.30	10
2. India rubber. ....	12.50	10
3. Canvas .....	13.50	10
4. Others.....	15	10
502—Saddles, bridles and harness.....	40	25
503—Trunks, portmanteaux, and travelling or courier bags.....	40	20
504—Leather and hide, manufactures of (not otherwise provided for).....	40	20
505—Picture frames and moulding.....	50	20
506—Wooden manufacture (not otherwise provided for).....	40	...
507—Bamboo, rush, rattan manufactures (not otherwise provided for).....	40	...
508—Lamps, lanterns and parts thereof.		
1. Incandescent electric lamps.		
a. Not exceeding 32 candle-power 100 pc. ....	5.80	20
b. Others.....	10.20	20
2. Asbestos mantels .....	5.10	20
3. Others.....	30	20
509—Canes, sticks, whips, umbrella handles.		
1. Ornamented with gold or silver, or of plated metals.....	50	20
2. Others.....	40	20
510—Umbrellas, or parasols.		
1. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	50	25
2. Others.....	40	20
511—Handles of umbrellas, canes, sticks and whips.		
1. Of gold and silver, or gold and silver plated .....	50	20
2. Others.....	40	20

512—Films for photographs.			
1. Undeveloped .....	40	...	20
2. Others .....	40	...	...
513—Artificial flowers.....	50	...	25
514—Figures of men and animals (excepting those of gold) .....	50	...	...
515—Ivory manufactures not otherwise provided for...	50	...	20
516—Tortoiseshell manufactures (not otherwise provided for) .....	50	...	25
517—Coral work (not otherwise provided for).....	50	...	30
518—Imitation precious stones and pearls .....	50	...	35
519—Toilet or dressing cases	50	...	25
520—Toilet or perfumed water, oil, dentifrices and all other cosmetics and perfumery .....	60	...	30
521—Soaps.			
1. Toilet.....100 kin	...	24 70	20
2. Laundry purpose.			
a. Marseilles...100 kin	...	3 92	1 25 6
b. Others .....	...	3 54	1 25 6
3. Others .....	30	...	10
522—Articles for use in billiards, tennis, cricket, chess, and all other games, and their accessories ..	50	...	30
523—Gymnastic implements	30	...	...
524—Toys .....	50	...	25
525—Manufactured tobacco	250	...	150
526—Incense sticks .....			
100 kin (with packing)	...	4 15	...
527—Matches .....	40	...	20
528—Fireworks .....	100 kin	...	6 41 30
529—Explosives.			
1. Gunpowder (smokeless powder excepted)			
100 kin	...	6 30	4 94 4
2. Dynamite ..	...	5 90	15
3. Detonators ..	...	30 30	15
4. Fuses .....	100 kin	...	22 80 15
5. Others .....	25	...	15
530—Cartridge cases, bullets and shells .....	40	...	25
531—Sporting guns .....	40	...	25
532—Cannon, muskets, revolvers, side-arms, swords and other arms .....	40	...	25
533—Models and specimens.	free	...	free
534—Signboards .....	free	...	free
535—Manures (brans, bean-cake, dried fish unfit for food, bone powder, blood powder, bone ash, guano, calcium super-phosphate)	free	...	free
536—Raw materials not otherwise provided for .....	10	...	10
537—Semi-manufactured articles not otherwise provided for .....	20	...	20
538—Manufactured articles not otherwise provided for.			
1. Rough .....	30	...	20
2. Fine .....	40	...	20

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)

## THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

London, April 13.

The King and Queen of Italy were welcomed with delirious enthusiasm on returning to Naples. The inhabitants there were in a state of panic; and wailing crowds were marching in religious procession through the streets all day. The general use of masks, goggles and dust-coats (to guard against the showers of cinders) makes Naples seem like a city full of motorists. The rain of ashes and sand diminished last night.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, April 14.

M. Bourgeois, new Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made a statement in the French Chamber of Deputies, commending the Algeiras settlement as a satisfactory one, which could only be secured by fair, mutual concessions. French interests and dignity were in no wise impaired, and France's special interests in Morocco were fully recognised.

## ENGLAND AND THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

The Lord Mayor of London has handed to the Japanese Embassy a further instalment of £2,000 towards the Japanese Famine Fund.

## VESUVIUS.

There is a general improvement of the situation with regard to Mount Vesuvius. It is believed the eruption has spent its force. The rain of ashes continues, though greatly reduced in volume.

## THE NAPLES ERUPTION FINISHED.

Later.

At Naples the rain of ashes has completely ceased. The sky is clear and the sun is bright. Vesuvius is visible. The public are regaining confidence and resuming their normal avocations.

## THE POSTMEN'S STRIKE IN FRANCE.

There is another widespread strike of the postmen in France. The Paris Government has superseded 300 of the strikers.

## RUSSIA AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Russia is willing to postpone the Hague Conference.

## ROOSEVELT AND THE KAISER.

At Washington the German Ambassador presented 50 German veterans to President Roosevelt, who in his speech said that no strain imparted better qualities to the American people than that of the Germans. It must be the primary object of statesmanship to knit the two nations closely. He congratulated the Kaiser on the work accomplished at Algeiras.

## THE SPEECH OF M. BOURGEOIS.

M. Bourgeois, in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, paid a tribute to the unwavering support of France's steadfast ally, Russia, and of France's loyal friend, Great Britain.

## A HEAT WAVE.

Extraordinary heat prevails in Great Britain.

## THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM TO VIENNA.

London, April 15.

A sensation has been caused in Vienna by the publication of a telegram from Kaiser Wilhelm to Count Goluchowski, thanking Austria for the unwavering support she accorded Germany at the Algeiras Conference, "which," the telegram continued, "was a splendid deed of a loyal ally and in which you have shown yourself a brilliant second upon the duelling ground. You may rely on my rendering a like service on a like occasion."

## NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The Russian five per cent. loan was signed in Paris. The price is 88 and it is stated that France's share is forty-six millions sterling. The German refusal to participate in the loan has caused soreness in Russia.

## AMERICAN NAVAL DISASTER.

London, April 16.

An explosion has occurred on board the American warship *Kearsage* during gun practice. A Lieutenant and five men were killed and many injured.

## AMERICA'S COLOSSAL FORTUNES.

President Roosevelt, in a speech, said that it would be ultimately necessary to consider the adoption of a progressive tax on the transfer of unhealthily swollen fortunes in order to prevent any individual from inheriting unearned wealth beyond a certain amount.

## JABEZ BALFOUR.

Jabez Balfour, the ex-M.P., has been released from prison.

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE BANKERS.

For the purpose of encouraging the import of gold into the United States the Secretary of the Treasury has arranged to lend money to the banks during the transit of gold from Europe.

## THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

London, April 17.

The German press is inclined to deplore the Kaiser's telegram to Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, which is everywhere regarded as an indirect reprimand to Italy for her attitude in the Algeiras Conference, just as the boycotting of the Russian loan by Germany demonstrated Germany's displeasure with Russia's attitude.

## ANXIOUS MILLIONAIRES.

President Roosevelt's speech has caused an unequalled sensation in America. The passage in which he alludes to "unhealthily swollen fortunes" is described as "advanced Socialism," and it is anticipated that this will overshadow economic questions already pending.

## GERMAN OPINION.

Later.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the Kaiser's telegram is a clear indication that the Triple Alliance cut a poor figure at the Algeiras conference; perhaps it had already gone to pieces.

## INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY.

The German Ambassador at Rome has tendered official condolences with reference to the Vesuvius disaster.

## THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

London, April 18.

It is expected that the Russian loan will be issued next week. The bulk of the proceeds will probably be allowed to remain at the various monetary centres concerned; hence it is not likely there will be much withdrawal of gold.

The French holders of the 1904 issue of bonds are to be given preference in the allotment.

## ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

The Bishop of London has published a letter condemning the Government's new Education Bill. He announces the summoning of a mass meeting to be held in the Albert Hall on the 11th May, the first of a series of meetings.

## THE TIES OF KINDRED.

Later.

The Zulu Chiefs Sigheanda and Nambi, in the vicinity of the Ukhandha forest, have refused to cooperate in the movement against Bambaate.

Reinforcements of militia are being despatched from Remopenlsing. The situation is quieting.

## THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is officially announced that the Russian loan is for 89½ millions sterling, bears 5 per cent. interest and the issue price is 89. Twenty millions will be issued in Russia; 48 millions in France; 13 in Great Britain, and the rest in Austria and Holland.

## JAPANESE OFFICERS FEASTED IN LIVERPOOL.

London, April 19.

The officers of the Japanese battleship *Katori* were given a banquet by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

## THE U.S. AND CHINA.

President Roosevelt and the Dowager Empress of China exchanged greetings on

the occasion of the completion of the "All-American" cable to Shanghai (via Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines).

#### THE NATAL RISING.

The Natal Government is advertising for volunteers to form a "Special Service Corps," for active service in Zululand, at five shillings per day.

Later.

The mobilization of the whole of the Militia in Natal, apart from the Transvaal Irregulars, is regarded as inevitable.

#### AMERICAN DIVORCES.

The Supreme Court at Washington has decided that a resident of one State cannot procure divorce from a resident of another State. This invalidates thousands of remarriages, including those of prominent people in America and elsewhere.

#### INSURANCE SCANDALS.

President Roosevelt in a Message to Congress urges the necessity of special legislation to provide against the recurrence of insurance scandals.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE ALGERIRAS DUEL.

Vienna, April 14.

The German Emperor has telegraphed to Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declaring that the latter was a brilliant second to the German representative on the duelling ground at Algieras. The Austrians are offended at the imputation of Austria's secondary position.

#### THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

London, April 16.

Diplomatists in Paris believe that the Kaiser's telegram was intended to make mischief in Austria and Italy. It is considered to be a failure.

#### PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY.

London, April 17.

At Berlin the general feeling is that the foreign and domestic general political situation is unsatisfactory; that international relations are assuming entirely new aspects and that the nation shows serious lack of interest and energy in home affairs.

#### MANCHURIA.

London, April 18.

The Times expresses confidence that Japan will do her utmost to secure the fulfilment of China's pledge to open Manchuria. The question is, will Japan's firmness and patience overcome the resistance of classes interested in maintaining the old abuses.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, April 19.

A terrible shock of earthquake has visited San Francisco. The city is burning. The municipal offices and other public buildings all collapsed. The destruction of the city by fire is expected. Three hundred persons have been killed. The damage is so far estimated at over one hundred million dollars.

#### THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The report presented at the thirty-third yearly meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton on April 28th showed as follows:—

The Board has now to lay before the Shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1905, and a statement of the 1905 Working Account

to the same date. It has been found inconvenient to continue the system hitherto adopted of closing the Working Account on the 30th June of the following year, and it is proposed now to close the 1905 Working Account until the 31st December, 1906. It is also proposed to hold in future the annual meetings in April of each year instead of in October, 1905. Account.—The balance at credit of Working Account on the 31st December, 1905, was \$2,792,271.71 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30.00 per share be paid to shareholders out of interest, absorbing \$300,000.00, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors absorbing about \$275,000.00 and that the remainder be carried forward to be dealt with in April, 1907.

New issue of Shares.—Since the 31st December, 1905, the Society has obtained power to increase its capital by the creation of 2,400 additional shares, to be issued, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, to the Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, in exchange for their shares in that Company. Nearly 2,000 of these new shares have already been issued and will rank *pari passu* with the old shares for the interim dividend recommended above. The dividend thus paid on these new shares will be charged as part of the purchase price of the China Traders' shares taken in exchange for them, and not against the profits of the year 1905. Similarly any dividend which may be received from the China Traders' Insurance Company in respect of the year 1905 on the shares purchased by the Society will be credited against the purchase price of the shares.

#### BALANCE SHEET.

On the 31st December, 1905.

Dr.	
To Capital 10,000 Shares of \$250 each—\$2,500,000 upon which \$100 per Share called and paid up \$1,000,000.00	
„ Reserve Fund,—	
Silver .....	\$2,000,000.00
Sterling ...£40,000=	389,847.72
	2,389,847.72
„ Unclaimed Bonus and Dividend ...	27,799.36
„ Exchange Fluctuation Account ...	299,977.84
„ Investment Fluctuation Account ...	31,153.29
„ Working Account 1905, Balance ...	2,792,271.70
„ Reinsurance Fund ...£118,389.55	1,153,844.66
„ Underwriting Suspense, Account ...	£58,410.94
„ Sundry Creditors .....	569,279.66
„ Bills Payable .....	318,133.20
	15,517.65
	\$8,597,825.01

#### Cr.

By Cash on Current Account at Hongkong .....	\$ 58,022.29
„ Cash on Deposit with Banks in Hongkong, Shanghai & Singapore ..	521,787.72
„ Amount invested in Mortgages, Debentures and other Securities in Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore .....	2,940,613.82
„ Amount invested in London, viz:—	
Deposited in Banks...£103,000.00	
Other investments... 289,684.10.1	
	£392,684.10.1
„ Amount invested in Melbourne, viz:—	
Deposited in Banks...£ 2,000.00	
Other investments... 16,421.3.0	
	£ 18,421.3.0
„ Amount invested in Yokohama ...	179,536.08
„ Amount at debit of Branches and Agencies .....	109,547.21
„ Sundry Debtors .....	769,151.74
„ Furniture and Office Leases.....	161,817.77
	30,169.53
	\$8,597,825.08

#### WORKING ACCOUNT, 1905.

On 31st December, 1905.

#### Cr.

To Net Premium from 1st January to 31st December, 1905 .....	\$ 4,784,834.08
„ Interest.....	368,485.39
„ Exchange .....	11,000.92
	5,164,320.39

#### Dr.

By Agency Commissions.....	\$ 108,952.99
„ Head Office, Branches and Agency Charges .....	426,051.80
„ Remuneration for year ending 31st December 1905, to Directors, Committees and Auditors .....	27,347.97
„ Losses and Claims paid.....	1,809,695.92
„ Balance .....	2,792,271.71
	5,164,320.39
Sterling Exchange taken at 2s. 0½d.	

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe .....	N. L. D.	Sachsen 1	Sa. April 21
Vancouver....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 2	M. April 23
Vancouver....	C. P. R.	Tartar 3	Tu. April 24
America.....	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. April 24
Europe .....	M. M.	Polynesien 4	W. April 25
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Tremont 5	Th. April 26
Hongkong....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. April 26
Hongkong....	P. M.	Manchuria 6	Th. April 26
America.....	T. K. K.	America Maru 7	Tu. May 1
Hongkong....	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. May 3
Hongkong....	G. N.	Dakota	Su. May 6
Hongkong....	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. May 10

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 18th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 9th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe .....	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. April 21
America.....	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. April 21
Vancouver....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. April 21
Portland.....	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. April 22
Hongkong....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. April 23
Europe .....	P. & O.	Manila	Tu. April 24
Hongkong....	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu. April 24
Hongkong....	P. M.	Siberia	Th. April 25
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th. April 26
Hongkong....	B. T.	Tremont	Th. April 26
Vancouver....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. April 27
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Sachsen	Sa. April 28
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. April 28
Europe .....	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	W. May 2
Hongkong....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. May 3
America.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. May 5
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. May 5
Seattle .....	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. May 8
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W. May 9
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Shawmut	F. May 11
Hongkong....	P. & A.	Aragonia	Th. May 17

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Sanuki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,793, D. Ohno 13th April.—Ujina, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Urmston Grange*, British cable steamer, 2,213, W. Kestlake, 13th April.—Guam via Bonin Islands.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Yamanouchi, 13th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homma, 13th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 14th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 12th April, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 14th April.—Saigon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samueli Samuel & Co.

*Filippo Artelli*, Austrian steamer, 3,832, — 14th April.—Trieste via ports, Shanghai 10th April, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 14th April.—Yokkaichi, 13th April General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 14th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Needles*, British steamer, 2,906, J. P. Turner, 15th April.—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, M. J. Curran, 15th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,733, 15th April, —Takao, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Ismaila*, British steamer, 3,381, A. E. Stebbing, 15th April.—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samueli Samuel & Co.

*Banhs*, British steamer, 2,662, A. W. Wooster, 16th April.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 16th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Karasaki*, Japanese cruiser, 5,627, 16th April.—Yokosuka.

*Pvona*, British steamer, 4,878, C. R. Longden, 16th April.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Ohio*, U.S. battleship, 12,440, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan, 17th April.—Shanghai via Kobe, 16th April.



*Wisconsin*, U.S. battleship, 11,525, Captain Franklin Drake, 17th April.—Shanghai via Kobe, 16th April.

*Concord*, U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. C. J. Boush, 17th April.—Shanghai via Kobe, 16th April.

*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 18th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 18th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 31st March, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 18th April.—Sydney via ports and Hongkong, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Santhia*, British steamer, 3,353, R. Phillips, 18th April.—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Taiyuan*, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 18th April.—Sydney via ports and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 18th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Arayo*, British steamer, 2,307, Clough, 18th April.—Kobe, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Tyr*, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, D. Nielsen, 18th April.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Lowther Castle*, British steamer, 2,961, W. Lightoller, 19th April.—New York via ports, and Manila, 11th April, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 19th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manila*, British steamer, 2,711, A. W. Anderson, 19th April.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,038, Irizawa, 19th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 19th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Louqsor*, French steamer, 4,444, Casanova, 13th April.—Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 13th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Machao*, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 13th April.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Segovia*, German steamer, 3,796, Schoenfeldt, 13th April.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 14th April.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, German steamer, 5,001, E. Malchow, 14th April.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 14th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 14th April.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Bengali*, British steamer, 3,619, P. Gibson, 14th April.—Vladivostok, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 14th April.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Suzuki, 14th April.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Seefahrer*, German bark, 3,073, E. Rohdies, 15th April.—Vancouver, B.C., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanoichi, 15th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Neddes*, British steamer, 2,906, J. P. Turner, 16th April.—Royal Roads, B.C., Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 16th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 16th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Calabria* (26), Italian cruiser, 3,800, Captain F. Moriondo, 16th April.—Kobe.

*Mishima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,197, K. Kinoshita, 16th April.—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Karasaki*, Japanese cruiser, 5,627, 17th April.—Yokosuka.

*Taishoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,733, 17th April.—Kobe, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Filippo Artelli*, Austrian steamer, 3,832, A. E. Radonich, 17th April.—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

*Falladon Hall*, British steamer, 2,206, F. Wickham, 18th April.—Mojil, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Kawachi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Peterson, 18th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tanen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, A. Christensen, 18th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Fuerst Bismarck* (36), German cruiser, 10,700, Capt. Wilken, 18th April.—Kobe.

*Choko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,216, C. Misaki, 19th April.—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homma, 19th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, N. Ohno, 19th April.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Santhia*, British steamer, 3,353, R. Phillips, 19th April.—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Tategami Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Suzuki, 19th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kisakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,470, K. Roshira, 19th April.—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai, via ports:—Mr. J. Y. Thomas, Mr. H. C. Thomas, Mrs. T. Kusano, Mrs. R. Kimura, Miss M. Kimura, Miss T. Kimura, and 2 Chinese, in cabin: 5 Japanese, in second class: 135, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. M. Howells, Mr. R. K. Macnamara, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Mrs. Ethel H. Robertson, Mr. Richard Salomonsen, Dr. Edward Taussig, Mrs. Louis Taussig, and Mr. S. B. Hickox, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. A. C. Breyer, Mr. C. W. Clifton, Miss M. B. Robertson, Mr. M. Woodley, Mr. P. H. Wootton, and Miss S. T. Wootton, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. E. C. Jansen, Mr. D. Percebois, and Mr. E. L. Esternaux, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. E. Behrendt, Mr. Guy A. Bisset, Mrs. G. A. Bisset, Mr. R. W. Butcher, Mr. David A. Collins, Mr. F. A. Crowhurst, Mrs. F. A. Crowhurst, Mr. John W. Inglesby, Mr. John Latta, Miss Olive Maxon, Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, Mr. H. M. R. Rodman, Mrs. H. M. R. Rodman and infant, Mrs. M. E. Rouzee, Master Hobart Rouzee, Lt.-Com. John H. Rowen, U.S.N., Mr. O. L. Simpson, Mr. Wm. Skyrme, Lt. James E. Walker, U.S.N., Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. G. E. Wolf, and Mr. G. E. Wolff, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. T. Chas. Cuvelier, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. Ames Howlett, and Mr. A. J. White, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Sigismund*, from Sydney via ports:—Dr. Hatton, Mrs. P. Hatton, Dr. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Macken, Miss M. Macken, Mr. R. Jackson, Miss M. B. Rosa, Miss G. R. Ross, Mr. J. E. Painter, Mr. R. M. Gilfillan, Mr. A. Moulart, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Miss E. L. Barnes, Mr. T. Rietmann, Mr. S. W. Cartright, Mr. T. McQuaide, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Captain Bailey, and Mr. Gubbins, in cabin; Mr. M. Protzen, Mr. Ishikawa and son, Mr. A. A. Brims, Mr. Robert Lieb, Miss S. Iwano, Mrs. Th. Leonard, and Mr. C. Miller, in second class; Mr. Kok Dih, Mrs. Kok Dih, Mr. Mo Ki Paw, and Mrs. Kiko, in third class.

Per British steamer *Doric* from Hongkong via ports:—Col. G. C. Goodloe, Mrs. G. C. Goodloe, Miss Morton, Miss C. R. Bowie, Mr. C. H. Potts and native servant, Mrs. C. H. Potts, Mr. Paymonville, Mrs. Paymonville, Mr. Chandler, Miss Chaddier, Mrs. A. E. Peck, Mr. M. Schellingberger, Lt. R. de la Mothe, Baron P. Barante, Hernt de Anker, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Mrs. H. J. Neville, Miss Neville, Mr. M. Homann, Mrs. M. Homann, Mr. Nelson Lee and Mrs. Nelson Lee. For Honolulu:—Miss Maud F. Witherby. For San Francisco:—Mrs. L. D. Margis, Mrs. C. S. Smith, Mrs. K. Rumeys, and infant, Mr. J. W. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Higley, and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Connolly, Mr. C. B. Baker, Mr. L. Premyslaw, Mr. Mirio, Mr. L. Reoder, Mr. A. Schernikau, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. F. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. D. Young, and Mrs. J. F. Wilbur, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Saenger, Mr. and Mrs. Homann, Mr. Hellyer, Mr. R. Henzler, Mr. and Mrs. Pollak, Mr. Blum, Mr. Guggenheim, Mr. Solomon, Mr. M. Russell, Mr. Charles G. Helm, Mrs. Neuberg, Mr. Leybold, Mrs. Neville, Mr. Sandberg, Mrs. J. Liddle, child and amah, Mr. P. McGregor Grant, Mr. Georges de Man, Mr. W. Sand, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. de Freitas, son and amah, Miss Mayer Brun, Mr. Paul Brandt, Mr. Hensolt, Capt. Trummler, Mr. Cesar Wegener, Mr. Henri Verleyesen-Nyysseus, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schaeffer, child and amah, Mr. Jungius, Mr. and Mrs. Read,

baby and amah, Mrs. Bensted, Mr. James W. Price, Miss Preston, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Ludden, Mr. Buller and 4 children, Miss Warner, Mr. S. Warnock, Miss Ballard, Mr. Lerdikoff, Mr. Mui Hing, Mr. J. Y. Yun, Mr. Wong Yut, Rev. J. W. van Kirk, Mr. G. R. McLean, and 32 Chinese, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. L. Bax, Mr. O. D. Bax, Mrs. E. Bent, Count de Blois, Le Comte V. de Bocarme, Mr. G. Bovard, Miss Brand, Mr. J. H. Buford, Rev. E. Cannon, Mrs. G. Clinton and infant, Mrs. O. V. Curtis, Mr. Hugo Dahms, Mr. C. F. Davis, Mr. M. Djachenkoff, Miss Downie, Dr. J. D. Fowler, Mr. S. Fulcher, Mr. G. Furukawa, Mr. J. George, Mr. H. H. Glover, Mr. W. Hadert, Mr. H. J. Haslett, Mr. S. A. Henry, Mr. F. Hitch, Mr. T. Takiuchi, Mr. A. Kolwitz, Mrs. A. Kolwitz, Capt. H. Kondo, I.J.A., Mr. Lan Quan, Miss E. P. Lange, Miss Linker, Lieut. M. Lovell, Mr. Frank Lovitt, Mr. G. M. Lukish, Mr. K. Maeda, Mr. C. E. Maltby, Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. Frank Macnaghton, Mr. K. Moore, Mr. T. Murakami and servant, Mr. J. Mustavos, Mr. H. Northy, Miss B. Northy, Mr. E. Ono, Mr. E. W. Pattison, Mrs. E. W. Pattison, Mrs. M. Paxton, Mr. A. Penner, Miss Mary Penner, Miss Quesnelle, Mr. B. Rempel, Mrs. J. H. Rice, Miss Rice, Lieut. W. L. Reddes, U.S.N., Mr. T. Saito, Mr. H. Sakurai, Mr. K. Sayeki, Mr. H. H. Seebree, Mr. D. N. Singh, Mr. K. Suzuki, Hon. J. C. Sweeney, Mrs. J. C. Sweeney, Miss Sweeney, Mr. W. Tagore, Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Miss Tencate, Mr. J. T. Thompson, Mr. A. G. Wessennich, Miss Waiars, and Mr. Yuki, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per American steamer *Lyra*, for Tacoma:—

	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong	—	—	—	100	—	100
Kobe	—	2	—	—	—	2
Yokohama	—	262	—	—	—	262
Total	—	264	—	100	—	364

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*:—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Genoa.	Lyons.	Marseilles.	Genoa.	Marseilles.	Trieste.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	22	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	45	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	12	—	—	27	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	12	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	68	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	29	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	—	53	—
Total	67	92	—	—	109	—

Shippers of silk per steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco, 14th April:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	186
Herbert Dent & Co.	102
Bavier & Co.	34
F. Strahler & Co.	37
L. Mottet	20
China and Japan Trading Co.	20
Jewett and Bent	14
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	245
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	284
Doshin Kaisha	56
Total	904

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 20.  
The Yarn market is dull and prices are down yen 10 all round. In Shirtings there is no business but prices are maintained. No change in Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
                                  { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches ... 4.00 to 4.50  
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 4.50 to 5.25  
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.50 to 0.65

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PICH.	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	9.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards,		
30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards,		
32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65	

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	PER KAL.	290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	365.00 to 375.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	455.00 to 465.00	

American Middling ...	33.50 to 34.00	
Indian Broach ...	28.50 to 29.00	
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.50	

## METALS.

No sales reported.		
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICH.	4.20 to 4.40
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	4.35 to 4.65	
do Sheet ...	4.70 to 6.95	
do Hoop (34" to 1 1/2")	5.00 to 5.50	
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G ...	11.75	
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	6.60 to 7.20	
Tin Plates, 90lbs. L.C.W. ...	7.40 to 7.65	
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ...	2.30	

The market is steady.		
American ...	\$3.46	
Russian ...	3.12	
Langkat ...	0.55	

## SUGAR.

The market is quiet.		
Brown Takao ...	Y. 7.70 to 8.10	
Brown Manila ...	8.70 to 9.70	
Brown China ...	7.40 to 12.00	
White Java and Penang ...	12.60 to 13.60	
White Refined ...	14.70 to 17.00	

## INDIGO.

Forward contracts are now coming along but there is little new business.		
Java, Medium to best ...	Nom. 250.00 to 300.00	
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00	
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	Nom. 130.00 to 160.00	
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...		

## EXPORTS. RAW SILK.

Spring reeling is beginning to arrive in fairly large quantities, and the quality is about average. Business has been on a rather restricted scale. We leave prices unchanged.

Quotations.		
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,120 to 1,130	
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...		
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,060 to 1,070	
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...		
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,040 to 1,050	
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1,100 to 1,120	
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...		
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1,070 to 1,080	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	1,030 to 1,040	
Common—Coarse ...		
Re-reels—Extra ...		
Re-reels—No. 1 ...		
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...		
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	1,055	
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...		
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...		
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 ...		
Kakedas—No. 2 ...		
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...		

## WASTE SILK.

The market is unchanged and the business passing is chiefly in Kibiso Filature.

Quotations.		
Noshi—Filatures, Best ...		
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...		
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...		
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...		
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...		
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...		
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...		
Noshi—Bushi, Best ...		
Noshi—Bushi, Good ...		
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ...		
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...		
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	80 to 90	
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...		
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	110 to 120	
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	100 to 105	
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	40 to 60	
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ...		

## HABUTAE.

The market, which had been for some weeks in a dormant state seems to be growing active. Enquiries have come from Europe and America but transactions are not yet so brisk as to cause any rise in price. Generally speaking, the market promises well for the future.

KANAZAWA.			
Inches.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
19 1/2	Yen. 10.10	9.75	9.65
22 1/2	9.90	9.45	9.45
27	9.65	9.45	9.30
36	9.45	9.25	9.25

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK.					
6 me.	6 1/2 me.	7 me.	7 1/2 me.	8 me.	
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2	9.35	9.10	9.20	9.25	9.20
27	9.00	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.90
36	8.70	8.70	8.75	8.60	8.60

"GOLD" MARK.					
4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.		
Inches.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2	10.30	10.70	9.60	9.40	
22 1/2	9.80	9.50	9.40	9.00	
27	9.60	9.50	9.40	9.00	
36	9.40	9.30	9.80	8.80	

## RICE.

Tokyo.—As already reported, the market was suspended on April 17th owing to embarrassment created by serious speculative purchases. Since then, the market has been involved in difficulties.

Osaka and Kobe.—Business is being carried on in an active and orderly state although there have been fluctuations.

Osaka.—The market is weak.

Kobe.—No notable transaction; slight fluctuations.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,283,804	
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	193,212	
Closing Price.	Yen.	
April		
May		
June		

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per koku.	
Superior	Yen 14.71	
Medium	14.09	
Common	13.51	
Average	14.10	
koku, 4,9629 bushels.		
(Osaka.)		
April	13.80	
May	14.1475	
June	14.165	
(Kobe.)		
April	13.41	
May	13.75	
June	13.945	

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tokyo.—During the week, there has been no notable change. The market, however, has a promising tendency for the future. It is generally reported that the inactive condition of the money market has induced capitalists to invest in stocks; that under the foregoing conditions, sellers are trying to re-purchase what they had sold; that purchasers strongly maintain their attitude despite slight fluctuations; and that at the end of the month

when delivery is to take place settlements will be difficult.

Osaka.—Transactions are active in shares of the Kyushu and other railway companies, and of some leading cotton spinning companies. There is a rumour that Mr. K. Den, formerly vice-minister for Communications is purchasing shares of the Kyushu Railway Co. under instructions of the Government, with the view of nationalizing the lines at a lower price than the estimate mentioned in the last session of the Diet.

## COTTON YARN (Osaka).

Throughout the week, the market was very inactive.

April delivery	Yen. 128.40
May delivery	127.45
June delivery	127.65

## TEA.

Small supplies are coming in and there will doubtless be shipments at the end of the month. There is as yet, however, no market, and we reserve prices. The quality is good.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 19.  
London silver unaltered and Hongkong sterling quotations unaltered, but Shanghai is 1/8 higher and has caused local rates on Shanghai to rule easier accordingly.

London—Bank T.T.	1/0 1/2 @ 1/8
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2 @ 1/8
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	1/0 1/2 @ 1/8
— 6 months' sight	1/0 1/2 @ 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256
— Private 4 months' sight	260 @ 59 1/2
— 6 months' sight	261 1/2 @ 1
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 101 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	do 99 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	70 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	72 1/2
India—Bank sight	152 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	154 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2 @ 1/8
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	212 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

\* Nominal.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, April 19, 1906  
LOCAL STOCKS.—Owing to the intervention of the Easter Holidays, business has been curtailed and transactions which have taken place have been principally in Japanese Stocks. Kirin Breweries are on offer at yen 130. Club Hotels are enquired for. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at yen 120. Offers of Nickels are wanted. For quotations see below.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$860 buyers. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 67 1/2 sellers. China Traders, \$96 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$103 sales. Hongkong Lands, \$116 buyers. Humphreys' Estates, \$11 1/2 sellers. Green Island Cements, \$29 1/2 sales. Farnhams, Tls. 119 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 120 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	6.50 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	60 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 6,179.25	30.6.05	10%	" 1/2	225 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50		Y. 8,349.06	31.12.04	17 1/2%	" 1	87 1/2 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05		" 1/2	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	500,000	20000	25	25		5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	34 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	130 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	" 1/2	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25				1st y.r.	" 1/2	25 S.
Oriental H.I. L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 N.
" " new	251,000	1510	50	25						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		8012 1/2	12 1/2					Y.37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.						
Mining Co. Ltd.	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. \$18 S.
Raub Australian Gold	£	150,000	£1	18/10		£4,873	31.3.05	40cents.	" 1901	\$3 1/2
Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	50,000	£1	£1						

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
Share and General Broker,

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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAU,"—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about April —, the "FILIPPO ARTELLI,"—Heller Bros.  
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, April 18th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, April 26th, at 10 a.m., the "HAKUAI MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about April 19th, the "COPTIC,"—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., April 10th, at 2 p.m., the "SHINANO MARU,"—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand April 20th, the "TAIYUAN,"—Butterfield & Swire.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治廿五年三月廿日  
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNANT QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions, be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On April 25th, at No. 186 Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of W. J. HAM, of a Son.

## MARRIAGE.

On April 9th, at San Rafael, Cal., FREDRICK OLDS to JULIA, daughter of Peter Murphy, of San Francisco, Cal.

## DEATHS.

Entered into life, April 23rd, 1906, FLORENCE D. S. SCUDDER, wife of Rev. F. S. Scudder, in the 32nd year of her age.

At his Residence, Shiba Koyen, No. 11, 8 ban L. C. M. LANGGUTH, of Messrs Siemens-Schuckert D.K.K., at the age of 54.

At Saigon, Cochinchina, on the 11th instant, ARTHUR VINCENT OLIVIER WOODWARD, aged 33 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON April 23rd a case of supposed cholera was reported in Tsukijima, Tokyo.

THE strikes in France are spreading and a serious disturbance on May Day is expected.

A CASE of plague was reported in Osaka on the morning of April 23rd, the patient being a workman.

THE Japanese Consul-General in New York wired on April 21st to the Foreign Office that a government bill regarding the imposition of a new tax on tea and coffee has been submitted to

Congress. There is no sign that the bill has affected trade.

GENERAL Viscount Kodama, Chief of the Military Staff Office, has been promoted to Junior Second Rank.

ABOUT 4.30 a.m. on April 21st, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Tokyo and at points to the westwards.

THE Japanese training squadron under Admiral Shimamura left Thursday Island on April 21st for Townsville.

ONLY a quarter of San Francisco remained standing when heavy rains put out the fires started by the earthquake.

THE Emperor of Austria has decorated Mr. Makino, Minister for Education, with the Grand Cordon of Leopold.

IT is reported by the *Hochi* that the Government has decided to purchase the Seoul-Fusan Railway on July 1st.

MR. R. W. LITTLE, for seventeen years editor of the *N. C. Daily News*, died in Shanghai on the 1st April from typhoid.

THE battleships *Kashima* and *Katori* will leave London on May 1st and are expected to arrive at Yokosuka on August 14th.

MR. Matsubara, Japanese Consul at Honolulu, has wired to the Foreign Office that two cases of black plague have appeared in the city.

MR. K. Nakagawa, Secretary of the Kyoto University, has been appointed confidential secretary to Marquis Saionji, the Premier.

THE Japanese Consul at Singapore reports that cholera is prevalent there. During the week ended April 14th, eighteen cases were reported.

THE first squadron—consisting of the *Yakumo*, *Asama*, *Iwate*, *Iwaki*, *Adzuma*, etc.—under Admiral Katooka arrived at Shinagawa on April 22nd.

MR. Kato (Tsunetada), Minister in Belgium, has been ordered to attend the wedding ceremonies of the King of Spain, which will take place on June 1st.

THE Tokyo Rice Exchange, which has been closed since last week owing to embarrassment caused by speculative purchases, was re-opened on April 24th.

ON March 21, the U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations favourably recommended an appropriation of \$250,000 for building an American Consulate in Shanghai.

PROFESSORS Omori and Nakamura, the well-known seismologist and architectural expert, have been ordered to proceed to San Francisco to investigate the recent earthquake.

MR. M. Tani, proprietor of the Kaneda Coal mine, Kyushu, has made a contract with a foreign capitalist for a loan of a million yen, the price being 9 per cent and the interest 6 per cent.

THE British steamer *Teucer* (2564 tons) and the Norwegian steamer *Babelsberg* (2181 tons) have been purchased by a shipping company of Kobe and re-named the *Chusa Maru* and *Kinko Maru* respectively.

AT 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, it was discovered by Messrs. Pollak Bro., No. 26 Settlement, that the godown at the back of the office, opening on the side street, had been broken into during the night and two cases of *habutae*, valued at about yen 2,000, abstracted. A heavy padlock

on the door had been smashed, the woodwork broken and the door forced open. The next night Messrs. Mendelson Bros. silk go down was entered.

BARON Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador to Tokyo, who is now in Peking, will arrive in Yokohama on May 5th by the cruiser *Fuerst Bismark*, which left Yokohama on April 19th for Taku to receive him.

THE British Museum has declined to purchase the Nelson memorandum outlining the plans of the battle of Trafalgar, which was recently sold at auction for £3,500 and offered to the Museum by the purchaser at the same price.

THE well-known Buddhist temple Hongwanji, Kyoto, is negotiating with a foreign firm in Yokohama for a loan of two million yen. The estate belonging to the temple, five million *tsubo* in area, is to be offered as security for the debt.

A LONDON telegram was received on April 25th at a Tokyo bank to the effect that the new 5 per cent. Russian loan has been issued there at the price of 89 but this was lowered to 88. Owing to the steady state of the money market, the loan was not well received.

Mrs. Archibald Little, before leaving England for China, handed the manuscript of a novel to Mr. Fisher Unwin. He was to publish it last month under the title, *A Millionaire's Courtship*. A millionaire's yachting tour in the Far East forms the groundwork of the story.

IT is stated, says our Seoul weekly contemporary, that at 9 p.m. on the 8th, inst., two trains collided at a point six miles south of Sin-Chu-Mak Station on the Seoul-Wiju Line. One engine driver and one stoker were killed on the spot, and three other men were wounded.

MR. T. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in New York, wired to the Foreign Office on April 24th that there was no notable change in the raw silk market. Owing to the earthquake in San Francisco, business in cotton was in a dull state. The stock of cotton throughout the country was a little over 1,080,000 bales.

LEADING citizens of Yokohama held a very crowded garden-party on the afternoon of April 22nd at the cricket ground and entertained soldiers returned from the front. The same evening the soldiers organized a lantern procession and paid visits to the Kencho and the City Office, after which they proceeded to Noge.

THE *Asahi* reports that the negotiations of the Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway Co. for a foreign loan have failed. It is said that Sir Malcolm McEachern, representative of a British syndicate proposed that the interest should be 4.5 per cent and the issuing price 92, but the Japanese company asked that the issuing price be 93.

A CASE of suspected plague was reported among the crew on board the British steamer *Savitha* which arrived at Yokohama on April 18th. The ship was removed to Nagahama Quarantine Station the following day. The patient was a fireman. Later it was reported by the Harbour Office that three cases of small-pox were found among the crew.

IT is stated that Prince Wi-wha was received in audience by the Korean Emperor on the 8th inst., and on that occasion His Majesty bestowed upon the Prince two decorations, viz. that of the Grand Cordon of the Golden Measure, and that of the Grand Order of Merit. Prince Wi-wha having spent most of his early life abroad had not as yet received any decoration from the Emperor.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

Friday, April 20.

Throughout Friday the excitement caused in Yokohama by the news of the San Francisco earthquake was at fever heat. The newspaper offices, prominent American houses and the banks were besieged with callers seeking information. Reuter's message, which we print elsewhere, gives a few more particulars, but they are meagre compared with what we should like to see. The collapse of such immense buildings as the City Hall, the Phelan, the "Call" and the mammoth hotels evidently did not occasion such a terrible loss of life as was at first feared. The hour at which the shock occurred of course reduced the death list very considerably, for it was evidently the manufacturing and industrial districts which suffered most.

Reuter speaks of the collapse of an hotel on Valencia street, in the Mission, as being the deadliest accident, involving as it did so many lives in its ruin. The *Fiji Shimpō's* telegram tells of a reign of terror prevailing in China Town, and of the San Jose lunatic asylum being destroyed, though here most of the residents escaped. A private telegram reaching Yokohama says the whole of the district from the water front to Kearney Street, which comprises the heart of the business part of the city, has been destroyed, which thus confirms Reuter's message. Again, Mr. A. Rosenberg, of San Francisco, now in Yokohama, received a cablegram stating that his warehouse on Brannan Street, near the Pacific Mail Dock, had been saved, but that his office on California between Battery and Front, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away from the warehouse, had been burned. This office is in the heart of the business section of the city, being close to the California Bank, and not very far from the lower end of Market Street, the main artery, and the water-front district.

The Japanese population of San Francisco, we might mention, numbers 11,032 souls.

On the morning of the 18th at 9.30 the seismometers at the Imperial University were violently agitated but no shock was felt. The conclusion came to at the University was that a severe earthquake had taken place in some region about 10,000 kilometers distant. In Osaka also the seismometers were much disturbed. They indicated the recurrence of a shock either heavier or closer than the earthquake of the 1st of February when Panama and South America were visited by a tidal wave.

According to the seismologists of the Imperial University as quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun*, there is no reason whatever to assume any connexion between the recent earthquakes in Italy, Formosa and America. Everything goes to show that these disturbances had quite different origins. There are on record many instances of several earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occurring within a brief state of time in various parts of the world without any inter-relation of cause. Of course the superstition among the Japanese are talking of the *Hi-no-ye-Uma* year, which has thus far indubitably justified its traditional reputation in the matter of fires and earthquakes. The superstition will sink deeper than ever into the hearts of the uneducated masses, who attach more importance to concrete incidents like conflagrations and earthquakes than to all the reasoning of scientists.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co., tele-

graph from Shanghai that owing to the recent earthquake in San Francisco, damage has been caused to the Pacific cable and communication by that route is interrupted.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has received no further telegraphic news regarding the earthquake in San Francisco from its New York branch.

Saturday, April 21.

The nearest available station for the despatch of telegrams is Stockton, 90 miles from San Francisco. This explains, of course, much of the delay in sending out details of the disaster. The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the police fled when the shock occurred and that advantage was immediately taken of their absence by the roughs, who proceeded to pillage the Chinese quarter and from thence extended their violence to various parts of the city. It became necessary to proclaim martial law, and to employ the military for restoring order. We can not discover where the *Hochi* obtained this information, nor does our contemporary itself give any indication. Of course the hour of the earthquake's occurrence—5 a.m.—was most fortunate. Had it happened in the daytime when the factory hands were all at work the mortality must have been much greater. The wholesale destruction of the gas and water-mains is mainly due to the fact that the "down-town" portions of San Francisco are built on made ground. Messrs. Shibata and Co., the well known curio dealers of Yokohama, have received a telegram announcing the complete destruction of their San Francisco store. Mr. Shibata thinks that Mr. Consul Uyeno and his subordinates are probably safe, as they do not inhabit the building used for offices, and he farther thinks that the Japanese element of the population have probably suffered little as their residences were not in the badly wrecked regions.

Mr. Kajima, a telegraphic engineer of the Government, who was visiting the Izu Archipelago in the S. S. *Okinawa Maru*, reports that on the 14th instant volumes of smoke were seen ascending from a point in the sea south-east of Aoyashima (Onigashima). There had been no appearance of this eruption 3 days previously when the steamer passed. The smoke continued to ascend in increasing volume, and when the vessel left the vicinity on the 15th instant, the white column seemed to be about a thousand feet high. Through a distance of some 20 miles from the scene of disturbance pumice stones were seen floating in the sea.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from London attributes to Professor Milne the opinion that as the earth revolves the inclination of its axes produces displacements of matter, and earthquakes result from the shock caused by this matter subsequently re-adjusting itself. Such, so far as we can gather, is the meaning of the telegram. Evidently Professor Milne can not have intended the explanation to be exhaustive for there can be little question that heat, as exhibited in volcanic eruptions, is responsible for many earthquake shocks.

The experts of the seismographic department of the Imperial University say that the seismographs began to show signs of the disturbance at 10h. 24' 11" p.m. on the 18th instant. Deducting 11 minutes for the time of transmission and correcting the time for difference of longitude, this would correspond to 5p. 03' a.m. on the 19th, which was exactly the hour of the San Francisco shock. The instruments showed a disturbance last-

ing 4 hours, an interval sufficient for the shock to have travelled right round the world, from which fact its violence may be inferred. Professor Inamura computes that this earthquake was of about the same magnitude as that which occurred in India last year. Both were of extraordinary vehemence, and it is noteworthy that the seismographs in the Imperial University showed a disturbance lasting 4 hours on the occasion of the Indian shock also. The Professor believes, from surveying the records of the past 50 years, that although nothing can be certainly predicted as to the advent of some correlated seismic disturbance in Japan, there is, on the whole, no reason to be apprehensive. He notes that, although the general impression is that San Francisco has always been free from earthquakes, such is not the case. History shows that the city was visited by a very violent shock in 1868, when great damage was done. Witnesses of this disaster are living in Yokohama at the present moment. Nevertheless immunity for a space of 38 years is enough to beget complete confidence. Professor Inamura takes the same view as Professor Milne with regard to the proximate cause of the shock, namely, a land slide, but he does not attempt to say how these land-slides are produced. He attributes the Indian earthquake of last year to the same agency and he remarks that if the site of the original convulsion was on shore, the effects were probably proportionately terrific.

The *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Japan Times* have started a subscription for the sufferers by the earthquake. Sums from 2 yen upwards will be accepted by the *Fiji*. The *Yomiuri* recommends that Japan at once send two men-of-war to render all possible assistance.

Sunday, April 22.

The latest telegrams—received by Messrs. Shibata & Co., the Specie Bank and the Mitsui Company—show that the town was burning on the 19th, 20th and 21st. Messrs. Mitsui's offices were at first reported safe but they seem to have been subsequently destroyed by the conflagration.

Messrs. Mendelson Bros., of Yokohama, have received news of the safety of relations of the firm living in San Francisco.

The offices of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha are in Market Street, which is the very centre of the destruction. No news has been received, and the conviction is that the building has been destroyed.

The store of Messrs. Komata & Company, in Ogden, appears to have fared in the same way as did that of the Mitsui Company: it escaped the earthquake only to be destroyed in the fire that followed. As to their San Francisco store, they have received no intelligence.

It is almost decided that the Japanese Red Cross Society will send a hospital ship to the scene of the disaster.

It is expected that the Department of Education will send Professors Tanakadate and Omori to investigate the catastrophe.

Japanese newspapers express profound sympathy with the inhabitants of the ill-fated city. They speak of the incident as though it had occurred in Japan, such is the friendship this country entertains towards the people of the United States.

The *Nippon* discountenances the idea of getting up subscriptions in Japan for the relief of the sufferers. It thinks that most of those upon whom the loss will fall are millionaires, and that any pittance which Japan might succeed in collecting would be a mere drop in the ocean. A wiser step

therefore would be to contribute for the succour of the Japanese residents who have probably suffered losses such as are crushing in many cases. This is the opinion held by prominent members of the American community in Yokohama.

The Mikado has addressed a message of condolence to the President of the United States.

Monday, April 23.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* puts the losses caused by the earthquake at 600 millions of *yen*. Of this amount 480 millions are covered by insurance, British offices being involved to the extent of 100 millions and those of continental Europe—principally Germany, we presume—to the same amount. These are evidently rough figures.

The Japanese and Chinese inhabitants are said to be suffering greatly. Quantities of rice have been supplied to them by the War Department, but it is evident that the American markets are not in a position to furnish suddenly any large amount of this staple.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram received by a Japanese resident from New York, saying that another severe shock was felt on the 20th instant, and that it wrought great additional destruction.

Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, sent a telegram on April 22nd to the Mayor of San Francisco conveying the profound condolences of this city in the recent disaster.

Mr. B. C. Howard, Agent in Yokohama for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company the Occidental and Oriental S.S. Co., and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha sends out the following notice:—"Kindly note that we are in receipt of advices from San Francisco that there will be no sailings from that port until further notice."

It must have occurred to many persons that the question of insurance in San Francisco is not so simple as the telegrams suggest. Here in Japan the Japanese fire insurance companies expressly exclude from the risks taken by them all loss resulting from volcanoes, subterranean fire, or earthquakes. Mr. Abe Taizo, Managing Director of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company, speaking to a representative of the *Fiji Shimpō*, explains that in a country where earthquakes are so frequent as in Japan, no insurance company could possibly accept such risks, and he claims that, in view of this exceptional circumstance, the Japanese companies took the lead in expressly excluding losses resulting from earthquakes. He further alleges that the practice of foreign companies also is to exclude earthquakes, unless an addition is specially made providing for the inclusion of that particular risk. We presume that Mr. Abe is well posted on this subject. Certainly policies granted by foreign companies do contain a saving clause which exempts the insurer from any liability connected with volcanoes, subterranean fires, earthquake or hurricanes. But we are not aware that immunity from these dangers can be specially purchased by paying a higher premium, and we are disposed to think that if such a precaution be possible, the companies willing to concede it are exceptional. At any rate it is not unlikely that the policies granted to San Francisco citizens contained the usual clause exonerating the insurers from earthquake risks, and that very few citizens were so provident as to pay extra premiums for their inclusion. Yet the telegrams speak positively of 480 million *yen* worth of property being covered by insurance, from which

statement the plain inference is that this question of special risk has not yet presented itself.

Tuesday, April 24.

It is certainly a difficult question from a purely practical point of view whether the Japanese people should make any effort to give pecuniary aid to the sufferers by the earthquake in San Francisco. The difficulty consists in the fact that there would scarcely be any hope of raising a larger sum than a hundred thousand *yen*, and such an amount, representing a national contribution, would attract attention by its smallness rather than by its intention. Hence the really practical course for the Japanese to pursue would be to succour their own nationals, some ten thousand in number, who are reported to be in dire straits, and to confine themselves to expressions of sympathy with the American sufferers. But it is plain that the Japanese themselves do not take that view. Their idea is that, considering their country's relations with America and considering the exceptionally kindly feeling that the American people have always displayed towards them, they are morally bound to show their sympathy in the most substantial form possible, and that, whether their offering be large or small, it will at all events be an expression of their friendly sentiment. Hence some of the leaders of public opinion are engaged in collecting money for transmission to San Francisco. Berlin telegraphs that President Roosevelt has announced America's determination not to accept aid from foreign countries, but we are inclined to agree with the *Fiji Shimpō* that the President has been misinterpreted, for a wholesale refusal of that kind would scarcely be gracious in the face of the liberality that American citizens themselves have always displayed when the calamities of foreign nations were in question. On the other hand, it is hard to endorse the Japanese view in its entirety. For evidently unless the subscriptions made in this country reach, at all events, a respectable figure, there is the strong risk that, so far from evoking gratitude, their smallness may be taken as an evidence of indifference. Up to the evening of the 23rd inst. the *Fiji Shimpō* had collected only 2,026 *yen*, and though the *Beiyu Kyokai* and the *Chagyo Kumiai* are spoken of as likely to enter the field, there are no signs of great spontaneity or munificence. Indeed it may well be conceived that many of the most wealthy men are hesitating about associating themselves with an effort which may prove little better than a fiasco. To us it appears that the best way to save the situation would be for the Red Cross Society to send a hospital ship and the Government a cruiser, whatever sums are contributed by the people being handed over to the Red Cross Society in partial defrayment of the expenses incurred. The sympathy of Japanese would thus be very conspicuously shown and the danger of strikingly inadequate dimensions would be avoided.

A well-known insurance agent in Yokohama, in the course of conversation on Wednesday, expressed the opinion that all fire-insurance policies issued in San Francisco during late years have had the earthquake clause elided, in consequence of the keen competition among the rival fire companies. Property lying a few miles out of San Francisco, however, could only be insured under the conditions existing among foreign companies here, that is, an earthquake clause is inserted in every rural policy. Under

these circumstances there can be little doubt that the British and other Fire Insurance Companies have to face some enormous losses in San Francisco.

Thursday, April 26.

A telegram from Washington says that among all the nationalities composing the population of San Francisco the Japanese were most successful in saving their belongings at the time of the earthquake, a fact which is attributed to their greater skill in reducing their effects to a portable condition. Many of them speedily improvised neat little shelters outside the city, but they could not improvise food. It is added that they received exactly the same treatment as the American citizens themselves in connection with the distribution of provisions.

Latest accounts correct the low estimate of fatal casualties—300—reported some time ago to have been officially made, but there is evidently uncertainty on this point, one telegram speaking of 2,000, another of 1,500, and another of 1,200. Inasmuch as some 500 bodies are said to have already been recovered, however, the loss of life will probably be found in the end to have been very heavy.

Similar contradictions are observable with regard to the loss of property. At one time it was computed as high as six hundred millions of dollars, but now the figure mentioned is only one half of that total. As might have been expected, several insurance companies are said to have been bankrupted by the immense liabilities incurred.

The private subscriptions in the United States for the relief of the sufferers are now reported to have reached the immense total of 15 million dollars (3 millions sterling). The Treasury has already paid out a sum of 3½ million dollars. It is again asserted that contributions from foreign countries are refused, though foreigners in America are allowed to subscribe, but the *Fiji Shimpō* notes that no such refusal has been intimated to the Government of Japan, or to any corporation, firm or individual in Japan. Our contemporary infers that this rumour, which emanated originally from Berlin, is incorrect, since, if such an intention were entertained by the United States Authorities, the fact would have been speedily communicated through official channels in order to avert the embarrassment which would confront foreign peoples were they left to collect funds destined to be rejected in the end. The *Fiji* therefore continues to collect, but its list, when last published, showed a total of only some 5,000 *yen*.

The Japanese Red Cross Society have decided to send a hospital ship to the scene of the catastrophe. They have applied for the steamer *Kusuho Maru*, originally the *Aviol*, which was one of the finest ships employed by the Russians for hospital purposes, and was made a prize in the Battle of the Sea of Japan for abuse of the Red-Cross flag. The Society's regulations do not contemplate any assistance of this kind rendered to foreign peoples, but an exception is made in the case of the American nation with which Japan is on terms of such conspicuous friendship. The Society have also determined to raise a subscription for the relief of the sufferers, using all the machinery at their disposal to facilitate the effort. Apparently the project is approved by the Ministers of State, for General Terauchi, Admiral Saito, Mr. Sakatani and Mr. Makino invited over fifty of the leading residents of Tokyo and Yokohama to the Foreign Office on the 26th inst. to consult about the best method of proceeding. The *Beiyu Kyokai* are also



interesting themselves in the matter of subscriptions.

On Thursday at the instance of the Red Cross Society a meeting of leading merchants and bankers of Tokyo and Yokohama was held in the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There were present representing the Government Mr. Makino, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of War and the Navy, and Count Matsukata, Vice-President of the Red Cross Society. The merchants and bankers of Tokyo and Yokohama were represented by Barons Shibusawa and Iwasaki, Messrs. Yasuda, Matsuo, Kondo (Rempei), Ikeda, Okura and several others. The sum of two hundred thousand yen was subscribed on the spot.

We learn that His Majesty the Emperor has subscribed a similar sum.

#### THE SAGHALIEN FISHERIES.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the grants made, or which will have to be made, to Russian subjects in accordance with the benevolent policy said to have been adopted by the Japanese Government in the case of southern Saghalien, represent over 60 per cent. of the value of the whole fisheries. When the 222 fisheries were recently put up for sale to Japanese subjects the aggregate amount of the successful tenders was 547,948 yen, and if the amount of the 37 fisheries claimed by the Russians be considered on this basis, they are found to represent 345,203 yen, or over 60 per cent. of the whole. Tokyo journals state that the principal beneficiaries are three, namely:—

- M. Clemenko, who has leased 9 fisheries from 1899 to 1910, these nine fisheries amounting to 48,993 yen in the Japanese tenders.
- M. Semianoff, who has leased 17 fisheries from 1900 to 1910, the 17 amounting to 172,533 yen in the Japanese tenders.
- M. Birridge, who had leased 11 fisheries from year to year before the war and who is believed to have obtained a fresh lease, these 11 amounting to 123,677 yen in the tenders.

There is further the Kamchatka Trading Company which is said to have obtained a lease of Robben Island from 1900 to 1911, but which has not yet applied to have the lease confirmed, probably because the Japanese Government has closed the seal fisheries there and is employing men-of-war to guard them, with the object of restoring them to something like their old wealth of fur-giving animals. It is well understood that the Japanese Government does not acknowledge these fishing leases as rights of property. No right whatever is recognised in respect of Russian subjects. The leases are to be confirmed—if such a policy be ultimately followed—wholly as a matter of international courtesy. And indeed this question is of very trifling importance compared with the question of the fishing privileges which are to be conceded by Russia to Japanese subjects in the three seas of Japan, Behring and Okotsk, in accordance with the Portsmouth Treaty. The only comment to be made is that it would seem advisable to discuss and arrange the limits of the latter privileges before making the Saghalien concessions. Otherwise Japan may find that she has indulged in a fruitless display of magnanimity.

Contradictory rumours continue to circulate with reference to the problem of the Saghalien fisheries. A few days ago, on the authority evidently of a news agency, Tokyo journals asserted that the Government had resolved to confirm the privileges held by certain Russian subjects from St.

Petersburg, which resolve involved the necessity of revoking concessions subsequently made by Tokyo to Japanese subjects for the same fisheries. It is now denied with equal confidence that any such decision has been reached. The point is made that the Japanese Government can not reasonably cancel grants already openly sold by it to Japanese subjects and paid for by the latter. If then these fishing privileges held by Russians must be recognised, or if it be deemed expedient not to ignore them altogether in view of possible developments in another direction, then the simplest course is to indemnify the Russian holders out of the money paid by Japanese purchasers of the same privileges. There could not be any particular difficulty in buying out the Russians, and such a plan would seem the plainest after all. Some publicists ridicule the notion of trying to purchase Russian placability by concessions. They say that no policy could be more shortsighted, and that the best manner of dealing with St. Petersburg is to abate no jot of lawful rights. But these voices are in a decided minority, and the device of compensating the concessionaries out of the funds paid in by Japanese bidders appears to be the most approved.

#### THE GREAT MILITARY REVIEW.

Several correspondents having asked us whether admission can be obtained to see the great review on the 30th, we have made inquiries at the War Office and have ascertained that the only hope is by application to the Welcome Society in Tokyo. It is most improbable that accommodation can be provided for all the sight-seers, whatever form these applications take, and we understand that, as a *pis-aller*, some kind of structure will be erected at the northern side of the Hibiya Park, whence what may be called the over-flow of the review may be witnessed. The troops will parade at Aoyama, where the Imperial inspection and the march past will take place, but as fifty thousand men are to be assembled in Tokyo and as such a number can not find space on the Aoyama ground, a large contingent will be posted on each side of the street from the Palace to the parade. The Emperor's cortège will pass between these lines, and after its passage the men will close in and march four deep towards Aoyama. This part of the affair will be visible in some measure from the Hibiya Park, and very likely a great many Tokyo citizens will think it quite worth while to witness even that much. But for those who desire to see the parade, the inspection and the march-past the only chance is application to the Welcome Society, and on the whole we should not imagine that it is a very hopeful chance.

The line of the Imperial Procession on the 30th instant will be over the new bridge at the former Baba-saki Gate; then at once to the right along the moat; then by the road running on the north side of the Hibiya Park as far as the Sakurada Gate, where the procession will turn to the left until reaching the north face of the Foreign Office compound; whence it will wheel to the right, pass in front of the German Legation and then enter the direct road for Aoyama. The return journey of the troops will be the same as far as Akasaka Mitsuke, when the procession will take the Miyake-zaka (at the back of the War Department); then *via* the Hanzo Gate; then along the inside of the moat to the Take-bashi; then along the outside of

the moat to Wadakura; thence by the Gaisen-doro to the Hibiya Park.

The immense park of captured guns are now in position on the Gaisen-doro—between the front gate of the Palace and the Baba-saki Gate. They make a very imposing spectacle.

The dimensions of the chief hall of entertainment in the Shinjuku Park, where over 6,000 officers will lunch on the 1st of May, are said to be 396 feet by 156 feet. The work of construction is nearly completed. There is also an ante-room measuring 120 feet by 240. All the members of the Imperial Family and all the Princes of the Blood will form part of the procession which will thus be quite unprecedented in Japan. Troops are daily arriving from the provinces.

#### THE MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

The Provincial Governors, to the number of 43, together with the Head of the Hokkaido Administration and the Governors of the three Cities, met on the 25th instant in the Home Department. General Terauchi, Minister of State for War, read an address on behalf of the Minister President of State. It consisted in the main of an exhortation to discountenance any disposition on the part of the people to indulge in extravagance as a result of the late victorious war, and an injunction to encourage the spirit of economy in every possible manner, as finance lay at the root of national greatness. The address alluded specially to the law for the nationalization of private railways, which measure the Premier attributed to the Government's desire of promoting the country's financial welfare.

Mr. Hara Kei, Minister of Home Affairs, then spoke. He said that every war since the Restoration had been attended by a measure of national progress, and the same result must be looked for now, especially as the recent triumph came at a time when the season was ripe for Japan's development. But this development was not to be confined to economics and politics, it must be universal. The local Governors could contribute largely to this end. Within the limits permitted by law they should spare no pains to encourage and promote progress of every kind. They might rely on being left a free hand by the Central Government, and they should not shrink from any responsibility incurred in the sequel of their own acts. He believed that nothing was more pressing at the present juncture than improvement of official procedure with a view to rendering it more facile and less tedious. Such a reform might not be possible to the extent contemplated by outsiders, who did not take full note of the history of regulations or of the inter-relations of laws. But a great deal might undoubtedly be done and the doing of it should not be postponed for a moment. Turning to *post-bellum* measures, he declared that nothing was more important than to foster the people's financial development. That was the fundamental necessity, and in obeying it all differences of political parties should be ignored, everyone endeavouring to further a result which made for the good of the country. It had hitherto been the custom for the Home Department to submit questions and proposals for the consideration of the Governors, but on this occasion the Department intended to invite suggestions from the Governors themselves, which suggestions would be adopted so far as the law permitted.

## CHINA.

Monday, April 23.

Telegrams from Peking represent that certain Chinese statesmen are incensed because Japan has promised the opening of Antung and Tatung-kau on May 1st. and of Mukden on June 1st. They allege that it is not within Japan's competence to fix these dates and that by so doing she has trespassed upon China's sovereign rights. If the Chinese Government takes that line the opening of Manchuria will be postponed, we presume, though it is quite obvious that since the final decision in this matter must always have rested with China, her alleged protest is an example of somewhat excessive self-assertion. As a matter of fact Japan may be said to be in military occupation of all Southern Manchuria, and she will remain in possession until the expiration of the originally fixed period of 18 months, unless the Russian evacuation having been effected sooner, she agrees to step out simultaneously with the latter consummation. Evidently, therefore, China is not in a position to open Mukden, Antung and Tatung-kau without Japan's cooperation. Nevertheless we should have imagined that Japan would not take the step without consulting China, and we strongly suspect that she did consult her, and that the mood attributed to "certain Chinese statesmen" has its origin in the fancy of a newspaper correspondent.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking says that Viceroy Yuan has three times addressed the Waiwupu urging that Japan be asked to discontinue work of construction on the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway, that the price be assessed, and that the line be purchased by the Chinese Government. If this message be correct, it indicates that the Japanese are actually engaged converting into a permanent way the military road taken by them from the Russians. It must be confessed that the whole problem of Manchurian railways is very obscure.

There is said to be talk of changing the present Governor-General of Mukden, who has not shown himself competent to deal with difficult situations.

Sir Ernest Satow, in accordance with instructions from home, is reported to have postponed his departure by two months, in order that he may bring to a conclusion the Nanchang and Tibetan negotiations. A delay of two months will mean that instead of getting away in the spring, Sir Ernest will have to remain until the hot weather fully sets in.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Shanghai says that France is showing a more yielding mood in the matter of the Nanchang trouble. She has withdrawn her demand for a yearly payment to the support of the Roman Catholic church in the district—did she ever make such a demand?—and she has expressed her desire to re-consider the remaining five propositions. China has appointed Tang Shiao-i and Lien Shun (?) as Commissioners to deal with this affair.

Tuesday, April 24.

One of the Japanese subjects who was apprehended by the Russians at Harbin and incarcerated for some time on suspicion of being a spy, has returned to Nagasaki. He says that the prison at Harbin is full of accused persons, some 360 of whom are held for grave offences. The greater portion of the prisoners are charged with the crime of insurrection. Mr. Itanaga, who had been sent by the Japanese authorities to purchase horse-fodder, is still detained as a spy

and is said to be experiencing very harsh treatment. But the strangest part of this man's story is that troops are constantly reaching Harbin from Russia, and that they are distributed to various points. He also alleges that Nicholisk is to be a great military depot and that stores are being carried thither in large quantities.

Several Japanese journals publish this statement. The incredible part of it is that relating to the arrival of troops at Harbin. Possibly the assembly of troops there to be entrained for Russia has been misinterpreted.

The Japanese and Russian commissions for arranging the transfer of the railway northward of Changtu met at Shahotsu on the 22nd instant, the Japanese being under the command of Major-General Nakamura and the Russians under Major-General de Witte. The Japanese reached the rendezvous at 9.20 a.m. but the Russians did not appear before 10.40. The latter were escorted by a sotnia of Cossacks. A telegraphic account of the meeting is published by the *Asahi*, which receives it from a correspondent at Tieling. We learn that the programme was that the section of 100 miles between Changtu and Supingchieh should be handed over at once, and the section between Supingchieh and Changchun on the 1st of August. Major-General Nakamura preferred two requests. The first was that as the Portsmouth Treaty entitled Japan to receive the railway, all its appurtenances and the mines connected with it, and as the Japanese were naturally without exact information concerning the details of this property, the Russian should produce all books and documents throwing light on the matter. To this Major-General de Witte assented, and two boxes full of books and documents were transferred to the Japanese. The second request was that opportunity should be taken of the meeting of the commissions to hand over not merely the Changtu-Supingchieh section but also the Supingchieh-Changchun. Major-General de Witte was at first disposed to plead that his powers did not extend to such an arrangement, but on its being pointed out that his powers were identical with those of Major-General Nakamura, he agreed to settle all the preliminaries then and there, but to defer the actual transfer until further instructions from the Commander-in-chief.

The conference lasted until 4.30 p.m. No building connected with the railway could boast a roof, and a Chinese farmer's house supplemented by a tent had to be used. It was consequently agreed that the next meeting should take place at Supingchieh. Major-General Nakamura complained strongly of the condition of the line. He said that, according to the Portsmouth Treaty, the Russians were bound to hand over the road in a fair state, whereas many of the rails had been carried away and a large part of the sleepers. The Russian commissioner replied that since the signing of the treaty not so much as a nail had been extracted by them. All the havoc had been wrought by Chinese marauders, and in so far as this was due to insufficient supervision on the part of the Russians, he begged to apologise.

Wednesday, April 25.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking, dated the 23rd, says that the treaty with reference to Tibet has been at length concluded. Its main points are (1) that England recognises Tibet to be under China's protection; (2) that, so long as no outside Power interferes, England will abstain altogether from any meddling in Tibet's domestic administration; (3) that

to increase trade between Tibet and China, markets shall be opened in the former and shall be connected by telegraph with India; (4) that England shall have preferential rights in the matter of Tibetan railways, mines and all other profitable concessions; (5) that, with the exception of Chinese subjects, no aliens shall be employed in the domestic administration of Tibet; and (6) that China shall pay to England, in reimbursement of the military outlays incurred by the latter, a sum of 2,400,000 taels.

Evidently the second and the fourth of these conditions are the backbone of the Treaty. It must have gone hard with the Chinese Government to concede the latter, for it is directly opposed to the policy now understood to be adopted in Peking.

It is telegraphed to Tokyo that the Nanchang complication is likely to be settled on the basis of China paying 500,000 taels to France and 400,000 to England. Such is the meagre intelligence sent across the wires to the *Asahi Shimbun*. We find it very hard to credit the idea that this affair has been disposed of by a simple monetary payment. If that be true, the finale will bear the aspect of a fiasco.

A prominent official in Peking is credited with saying that the negotiations between China and Russia are at a standstill. This is attributed to the fact—if it be a fact—that whereas it had been agreed to ignore the secret treaty formerly concluded between the Russian General Grodikoff and the Chinese Governor of Kirin, Mr. Chou, nevertheless M. Pokotiloff is preferring demands identical with the stipulations of the treaty. In short, he is attempting to restore a convention which the two Powers had agreed to consign to the waste-paper basket. The time of this convention's signature is placed in the days when General Grodikoff acquired Blagovestchensk notoriety and before he replaced Linevitch as commander-in-chief. This reference to date certainly strengthens the probability of the story now told as to the Peking negotiations, for it may well be supposed that, in his capacity of commander-in-chief, General Grodikoff is urging M. Pokotiloff to resuscitate by diplomacy in Peking the agreement formerly signed by the General in Kirin.

Thursday, April 26.

As was easy to conjecture, the news received on the 24th that the Nanchang complication had been settled on a purely monetary basis, is now contradicted. So far as England is concerned the payment of a small indemnity by China—thirty thousand taels is spoken of, in marked contrast to the four hundred thousand of the previous telegram—will suffice, but France demands much more than pecuniary indemnification and the punishment of three minor officials. Her money claim is said to be 735,000 taels. She asks for the degradation of the governor and another high official, as well as the punishment of three of the leading gentry, and she asks that the other leading inhabitants shall proceed to the Christian church to make public apology, and that a monument should be erected to the memory of the sufferers. The latest news is that negotiations are about to commence on this basis, and it thus appears that the previous telegram was about as incorrect as possible.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the Tibetan treaty having now been concluded, Sir Ernest Satow will probably leave Peking almost immediately. It is also stated that a strong protest may be anticipated from Russia on the basis of her secret treaty with

China. There is always talk of secret treaties between Russia and China whenever any complication arises. But it is evidently extravagant to suppose that such agreements can be set up against conventions openly concluded by third Powers with one of the parties to the alleged contract.

Friday, April 27.

The report compiled by Surgeon C. H. Daws, R.N. of a *post-mortem* performed by him on the body of Mr. Chiang, magistrate of Nanchang, has been published verbatim in Shanghai. Dr. Daws, after a most detailed and minute description of the condition of the deceased, arrives at the definite conclusion that he died by his own hand, and that, in addition to the first wound inflicted, he made two subsequent efforts to hasten the catastrophe, one by stabbing himself with a scissors or shears, another by dragging open the wound with his fingers. To persons without surgical knowledge it seems scarcely credible that examination of the body of a man more than two days after his death, can disclose whether his fate was the result of suicide or murder. And indeed Dr. Daws himself does not pretend to speak with absolute assurance. But the particulars he gives—particulars too lengthy to be reproduced here—are convincing, and after their perusal no one can retain any credence in the allegation that the magistrate was done to death by the late Father Lacruce. That attempt to impute the guilt of murder to a zealous propagandist of Christianity is now completely discredited.

#### THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

H.E. Mr. Hara, Minister of State for Home Affairs, proceeded on Thursday morning to the head offices of the Metropolitan Police, and delivered a lecture in explanation of his recently issued instruction. He did not pretend to say anything new. His predecessors had often inculcated the very same obligations which he now urged upon his hearers; namely, the obligation of uprightness and freedom from corruption (*seiren keppaku*); the obligation of suavity and politeness (*shinsetsu tenrei*) in the discharge of their duties; the obligation of brevity and expedition (*kani hinsho*) in dealing with affairs instead of adhering to useless formalities and multiplying forms of procedure, and finally the obligation of absolute fairness and impartiality (*kōhei*), recognising no differences of political parties, ranks or degrees but treating all citizens exactly alike. The Minister alluded to the rapid growth of the Tokyo population; to the consequent increase of police duties, and to the fact that the numerical strength of the force was insufficient. From every point of view it was absolutely necessary to augment the salaries of the force. But we gather from His Excellency's speech that this step is not to be taken immediately.

This was the first instance of a Minister of Home Affairs proceeding in person to the offices of the Police and addressing the Inspectors. Mr. Anraku, Chief of Police, called attention to the fact and expressed a conviction that the results of the visit would be beneficial.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, speaking of the reorganization of the Police, says that the 75 separate stations (*bunsho*) which were established some years ago by the advice of the Tokyo Municipality, are to be abolished, and that, on the other hand, the number of police-boxes will be largely increased. As

for the establishment, which now numbers 3,500, it will be raised to 5,000, and each constable will receive an addition of 2 *yen* monthly to his salary.

Governor Senge also has addressed an instruction to the Police, the important part of which is that they are required to dispense with formalities and be content if a document is clear and comprehensible whatever the language it be couched in. We may mention in connexion with this a story told by Professor Hozumi of how he tried for 3 days to pen a document which would meet the approval of the formalists at a police station and how he was finally obliged to spend 2 *sen* upon having it written by a professional amanuensis who lived hard by. The Governor also directs the Police to abandon their habit of summoning citizens indiscriminately to the stations. Further, when they do summon them they are to choose convenient hours, and they are to take care that the persons summoned are not kept waiting and are not sent back owing to the absence of the inspector or constable charged with the business.

The Governor has issued similar instructions to all the local offices in the municipality. They are enjoined to make celerity and freedom from formalities their prime object in transacting business, and to substitute the telephone as far as possible for documents and interviews.

If these reforms be carried out they will mark the beginning of a new and most earnestly desired era for Tokyo. The newspapers are delighted. They declare that they raise both hands in praise. But they justly note that such a reform demands a great deal more than the mere issue of instructions from Ministers and Governors. It demands discretion, courage and intelligence, to say nothing of zeal, on the part of subordinates.

#### THE EX-MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the *Japan Times* we read that, probably on the strength of a scurrilous article in a low-class Tokyo Journal, the correspondent of some Canadian and other foreign newspapers wired a statement charging Mr. Kato, the recent Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, with resigning his portfolio because the pecuniary interests of a millionaire connexion were menaced by the bill for the purchase of State railways. The *Japan Times* writes an able editorial refuting this accusation, but we venture to think that our contemporary might have dispensed with the task of marshalling arguments in refutation of a slander so obviously sensational. It is the curse of modern journalism that it gives employment to correspondents who, to maintain their positions, are compelled to supply striking items to the newspapers for which they cater. These men invariably seek the worst discoverable explanation of every incident, and generally find it in mercenary motives, not recognising that the motive which inspires their own sacrifice of truth and decency on the altar of sensation, is essentially the pursuit of pecuniary emolument. In the particular case treated by the *Japan Times*, the Japanese journal which originally sinned and its foreign followers paraded their complete ignorance of facts, or their total indifference to truth, by taunting Mr. Kato because he endorsed the Cabinet's programme of continuing the war taxes and establishing a large amortization fund, whereas he objected to the Railway Bill. There

is not the faintest analogy between the bill in question and the former two measures. Any one bracketing them together must either be quite careless of truth or inconceivably ill-informed. The war taxes and the amortization fund were simply questions of financial convenience; the Railway Bill involved a principle which lies at the very root of sound administration and national prosperity, the principle of the inviolability of rights of property. As a point of theory the compulsory sale of private railways before the periods of their charters have expired is distinctly a violation of rights of property. It may have been palliated in Japan's case by national expediency and by the tacit—if not previously ascertained—assent of a majority of the shareholders. But if these extenuations failed to satisfy Mr. Kato's conscience, his resignation evinced not only a high sense of legislative integrity but also readiness to subserve political ambition to the dictates of upright statesmanship. His retirement from office under the circumstances must have meant a most painful sacrifice; a sacrifice quite beyond the conception of persons like the Canadian correspondent or his Japanese prototype, and it is therefore very natural that these men should wholly misinterpret the incident.

#### TOKYO HARBOUR.

It is 20 years, we read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, since the day when at the instance of the Home Department, then under Count Yamagata, the Tokyo Municipality appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of providing a harbour for Tokyo. Dr. Furuichi, the well-known engineer, was the principal expert employed, and he and his assistants drew up a plan the gist of which was to build an embankment from Shibaura to the forts, reclaim all the land on the Tokyo side of the embankment except the approaches to the harbour, and have the latter outside the embankment. This would have placed the centre of the port somewhere in the vicinity of the present Shinagawa railway station, or, in other words, opposite Takanawa. The cost of this work was estimated at 41 million *yen*, one half of which sum the municipality hoped to obtain from the Treasury and by the sale of the reclaimed land, while the other half would have to be put up by the city. This would have involved an addition of 400,000 *yen* annually to the present taxes of the citizens. But the taxes already amounted to 2 millions of *yen* and showed a constant tendency to increase. Therefore the committee sought for a less expensive plan and found it in a scheme to fill up all the space within the Forts Nos. 4, 1 and 5—except of course the channels to the mouths of the Tokyo rivers—thus bringing the centre of the harbour to the region of southern Shinagawa, or, in other words, to the vicinity of Omori. By this means about 1¼ million *tsubo* of land would be reclaimed, which would fetch a sum of at least 35 million *yen*, leaving only a comparatively small burden to be shouldered by the city. But when this scheme was submitted to Professor Furuichi, he denounced it utterly. Tokyo might almost as well have no harbour at all, he said, as a port so distant as Omori, and to proceed with such an undertaking would be madness. The Municipality are now represented as being in an almost despairing condition. They see only one of two courses; either to employ a foreign engineer for drawing up a new scheme, or to dissolve the 20-years old committee and drop the whole project.



## FORMOSA.

Great strides have certainly been made in the pacification of Formosa, but with regard to a large part of island, it is evident that the "pacification" of the inhabitants is a term for which we should be more correct in writing "extermination." The *Hochi Shimbun* has just published a series of seven articles on this subject, and the gist of them may be given here without any fear of wearying our readers. Not more than two-fifths of the island have been brought completely under civilized sway. This portion consists of the extreme north and south, and a belt comprised between the west coast and a high range of hills that form the backbone of the island. By the Japanese the pacified aborigines are called *Juku-ban* and those that still remain implacable are known as *Seiban*. The former are partly Chinese by birth. They sided with the Chinese against the Japanese at the outset, and naturally with the Chinese they afterwards bowed to the situation. Accurately subdivided there are said to be twenty races of the *Seiban*, but broadly speaking there are only eight. They occupy the mountainous and thickly wooded strip of territory comprised between the east coast and the median line of mountains. But they are not equally distributed throughout this strip. In the southern half many have become pacified, whereas in the northern half all are as savage as ever. It is in this northern half that the "head-hunters" have their habitat. So far as can be ascertained, they were not originally savages. Their ferocious disposition was developed gradually under the pressure of Chinese raids. Driven by the Chinese from the plane country on the west and pursued again and again into their refuges among the hills, they became veritable Ishmaelites, and there grew up in their bosoms a thirst for vengeance which they lose no opportunity of slaking. There are 15,000 of these aborigines in the southern half of the island's eastern zone and 40,000 in the northern half. All attempts to pacify them having failed, the Japanese have been obliged to resort to a system which may be described as one of gradual invasion. The operation partakes in some respects of the nature of hunting wild beasts. The *Seiban* utilize the mountains, the ravines, the riverbeds and the rocks, just as hunted beasts would use them, and in all essential respects they are hunted beasts, the hunters being a long line of armed detachments which push gradually eastward into the unpacified zone. These detachments are called *Aiyu* (village braves) their units—*Aitei*, or village youths—being Chinamen. To each *Aiyu* there is an assistant-constable (native) who acts as corporal, there is a Japanese constable who discharges the function of sergeant, and there is a police-sergeant who fills the post of officer. The total strength of these invading corps is 10,900, namely, 3,300 Japanese police-sergeants and constables; 3,500 native assistant constables, and 4,100 native privates. They carry the arms of soldiers but are under the ultimate control of the civil administration. The extent of front along which they operate is about 500 miles, so that there are some 20 men per mile. We gather that the whole front of the unpacified zone—in other words, the length of the mountain range forming the backbone of the island—is a thousand miles, but in the southern half of it measures of conciliation alone are relied on, and the iron line of troops operating steadily eastward advances from the border of the

northern section only. The invading bodies take care to keep in touch of each other constantly, but to do so does not appear to be always possible, for news occasionally arrives of successful attacks organized by the savages against isolated bands. The system seems, however, to be as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make it, and there can be no question that the zone of resistance is being gradually and steadily narrowed. Force alone is not relied on. The two great necessities of the *Seiban*, salt and ammunition, are carefully excluded by the Japanese. It is not possible, however, to make this exclusion radical. Small quantities of the contraband articles are supplied by Chinese boats visiting the eastern coast and by the *Jukuban* in the south. Still the strictness of the blockade has raised the price of salt to 1½ yen per *sho* and that of 3 cartridges to 1 yen. Application was made to the naval authorities to prevent smuggling over-sea, but they declined, and small steamers are now to be armed for the service. Thus the doom of these misguided people creeps nearer day by day, and ultimately the 7,500 square miles occupied by them will pass into Japanese hands. But the operation is not without loss as the following table shows:—

LOSSES OF CORDON CORPS.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
1902 .....	17	1	18
1903 .....	30	24	54
1904 .....	105	43	148
Totals .....	152	68	220

The *Hochi* justly observes, that there are no Orders of the Golden Kite or *Shokonsha* festivals for the men who die in this service. They go down to the grave unwept, unhonoured and unsung.

There appears to be much distress in Formosa in consequence of the recent earthquake. Baron Goto reports that shocks of greater or less violence continue daily, and that they cause ceaseless uneasiness. On the 17th instant there was a tremendous downpour of rain which made it impossible for the people who are camping out to cook any food. On that day and the following measures had to be concerted for specially preparing provisions, and rations were served out to 10,483 persons, the amount of rice employed being 444 *koku*. From the 19th it was determined to supply food only to the most indigent. Assistance has also been given towards the re-building of the inhabitants' houses. Baron Goto says that the Emperor's benevolent gift and these efforts on the part of the local government have produced a most excellent impression, and that voices of gratitude are loudly heard. The streets of Kagi were so littered with the debris of fallen houses that special measures had to be adopted to render them passable.

## WASTE LANDS AND SHEEP IN JAPAN.

A correspondent writes:—"Sheep-raising in Australia has failed again and again, but the British subject never says die, and, as Napoleon observed of him, never knows when he is beaten. The *Bushido* warrior is made of similar stuff, and if the order is 'Up guards and at them,' behind a plow-handle he will make the desert blossom as a rose and bring forth abundantly. The history of California shows what labour put on land can do to feed the world. Read the History of San Francisco Missions, 'Dana's Three Years Before the Mast etc.' Almost all recent works on social science

show that land and labour are the great sources of wealth and that a diversity of crops is the great panacea for famines and all sorts of bad times. Compare the people of the north of Ireland with those of the south who suffered famine because they depended on potatoes only. Labour can replace the bamboo-grass with alfalfa. Goats can eat and thrive on anything."

All this is very true with certain reservations and it would be more convincing were it less romantic. The questions to be considered are very simple. We expressed, and again express, a doubt whether moors like Nasu-no-hara, which are thickly covered with volcanic scoria, could be made productive however diligently they were ploughed. On such moors every patch that possesses any apparently arable potentialities has been utilized by the Japanese peasant, and the idea of attempting more does not seem to have presented itself to his mind during centuries of observation. We do not venture to allege that the feat of growing crops in such places is out of the question, but we do think that it presents difficulties imperfectly appreciated by critics like our correspondent. As to goats being able to "eat and thrive on anything," it remains to be proved whether they can live on bamboo grass. Certainly sheep can not. Sheep will not live upon any grass indigenous in Japan. Foreign grass must be cultivated specially for their benefit, and the officials of the old Colonization Department, as well as those of the Imperial Farms, could tell something of what that means. Of course if bamboo-grass could be replaced by lucern as easily as our correspondent suggests, the problem would look different. But could it? Bamboo-grass is about the most obstinate tenant to which nature ever leased a plot of land. Then there is the further obstacle that the Japanese people must first be trained to eat mutton and goat's flesh. At present they have a radical dislike for mutton, and we may take it for granted that they would loathe goat or kid flesh. However there is no knowing what the future may bring forth. Our faith in time is large. But we adhere to the point that those who glibly condemn the Japanese for not growing wheat on their moors and feeding sheep and goats on their hills, show a little "previousness" of judgment.

## REMBRANDT.

Mr. William Heinemann, the celebrated London publisher, is bringing out a series of ten albums containing facsimile reproductions of Rembrandt's most famous pictures, with an illuminating preface and text by Mr. Emile Michel. These albums, which cost only half a crown cash, certainly possess the greatest interest. Two numbers have already appeared, and they show that the complete series will be intensely attractive to lovers of fine art. It is only in the era when the science of illustration has attained such remarkable development that a publication like these Rembrandt albums is possible. They afford the public an opportunity of enjoying and appreciating the works of the great Dutch master as fully as would the galleries where the originals are displayed and where these perfect facsimiles have been obtained at the cost of great trouble and outlay. The pages are arranged so that the completed series can be bound into one volume of convenient dimensions. We presume that the albums are obtainable at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's library.

## KOREA.

The *Tsushin Kanri-Kyoku* (Bureaus for managing communications), established by the Japanese in Korea, are to be henceforth intrusted with the duty of receiving and transmitting State funds in districts where the Central Bank has no office or branch. For this service the bureaus are to receive an annual grant of 250,000 *yen*.

Marquis Ito left Seoul on the 21st instant for Japan.

It has been suggested to us by a correspondent that the *Weekly Province of British Columbia* either greatly exaggerated or grossly misrepresented the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffries when, in a recent issue, it put into his mouth the extraordinary charge that Japanese soldiers in Korea fusillade Korean subjects if the latter object to being despoiled of their property by Japanese, and our correspondent asks us to advise that judgment should be suspended until the exact words used by the Archdeacon are clearly ascertained. Our article (21st instant) which constitutes the subject of this suggestion did in fact aim at conveying precisely a qualified view. In two places we clearly indicated the possibility that the Archdeacon had been misquoted. In one part we said:—"It is impossible to distinguish how far his assertions have been distorted by the newspaper publishing them, but that they have been in some degree distorted we can not entertain any doubt." And in another part we wrote:—"We have not the slightest hesitation in denouncing that assertion"—the fusillading of Koreans because they objected to being robbed—"as a shocking lie, and we regret greatly that it should have come from the lips of a clergyman, if indeed it did so come." No means at present offer of judging between the Archdeacon and the newspaper which quotes him, though of course there is the strong inherent improbability that such slanders should have emanated from Christian divine. It remains, however, for Archdeacon Jeffries to set himself right with the public. If, as we are disposed to think, he has been grossly misrepresented, he must give as much publicity and emphasis to a disavowal of the *Weekly Province's* report as have been given to the report itself, and in the meantime it is permissible to entertain the hope that he has been the victim of an unscrupulous and remarkably inaccurate reporter. Evidently the *Weekly Province* must have come under his notice, and if he was misrepresented by it, there can be no doubt that he took immediate measures to contradict the slander, in which event the subsequent number of the British Colombian journal will bring to us his denial.

The *Hoan Kisoku* recently enacted in Korea by the Residency General appear to be a compound of the Peace Preservation Regulations (*Hoan Jorei*) and the Warning Regulations (*Yokai-rei*) which, when enacted years ago in Japan, created so much commotion. The first article empowers Residents (*riji*) to order that any persons who, having no fixed abode or occupation, speak or behave in a disorderly manner, shall, within a fixed period, acquire a fixed abode or adopt a fixed trade, and shall duly report the fact of having done so. The second article provides that, without authority from a licensed barrister or from a Resident, no Japanese subject shall undertake matters of a legal character. This provision is obviously intended to correct an abuse not uncommon in Japan, namely, the interference of *sashi* in cases

where, by the exercise of intimidation, they seek to bring about a settlement without recourse to the law courts. The third article requires that previous notice must be given to a Resident and his consent obtained before making any attempt to collect money or to promote the formation of an association, for any purpose whatsoever. Then follow articles forbidding the employment of violence, fraud or menace to influence the acts or opinions of others or to further demands, or to enhance prices, or to increase or decrease the cost of labour. There is also a veto against exacting or accepting high commissions or fees for services rendered in connexion with the raising or discharge of loans in coin or in kind, as well as against the use of violence, menace, fraud or forceful restraint in connexion with the collection of debts or the recovery of articles. Finally, it is forbidden to receive, or promise to receive, money or other form of reward for assisting men to obtain office. The punishments for violating these rules vary from 3 months major imprisonment with a fine not exceeding 50 *yen*, to 1 year's imprisonment with 200 *yen* fine. The Rules go into operation from May 1st.

The pasture ground of which mention was recently made as about to be formed in Korea under the auspices of the Imperial Households of that country and Japan, has been chosen by Viscount Fujinami. It is said to measure 15 miles by 10.

The compilation of an Imperial Household Law (*Koshitsu Tenpan*) for Korea after the manner of Japan is proceeding apace. This project has received most zealous approval from the Emperor of Korea. It is expected that the new law will very shortly be promulgated.

## FORMOSAN FINANCES.

Formosa has now an income of 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  million *yen* and is self-supporting. The figures for the current fiscal year as compared with those for last year are as follow:—

	1906-7.	1905-6.	Difference.
Ordinary Revenue	25,364,426	19,997,408	+5,367,018
Extraordinary Revenue	405,674	15,786	+389,888
Totals	25,770,100	20,013,194	+5,956,906
Ordinary Expenditures	19,467,044	16,247,056	+3,229,988
Extraordinary Expenditures	6,303,056	4,459,122	+1,843,934
Totals	25,770,100	20,706,178	+5,063,922

It is further to be noted that the budget for the current fiscal year includes a sum of over 2 million *yen* allotted for amortization of the Formosa public works debt, and a further sum of 3 millions for the construction and repair of railways, an outlay hitherto defrayed out of the proceeds of bonds. Baron Goto, when speaking before the Budget Committee of the Lower House, said that nothing had assisted Formosan finance more than State monopolies, and that by improving this system considerable increases of revenue might be looked for in the future. The monopolies bring in the following sums:—

	Yen.
Salt Monopoly	847,000
Camphor	6,620,000
Opium	4,140,000
Tobacco	3,270,000
Total	14,877,000

Thus it is seen that these monopolies produce more than a moiety of the whole

revenue. But the *Keizai Zasshi* justly observes that the expenditure involved in working the monopolies is also very large, namely, 8,600,000 *yen* for the current year. In other words to obtain a gross income of 12 *yen* an outlay of 7 *yen* is required. Moreover, it has to be remembered that the establishment of these monopolies has demanded the fixing of large sums of capital, so that, on the whole, the monopoly system does not make such a fine showing as might be imagined at first sight. Our contemporary further observes that tea is taxed to the extent of 430,000 *yen*, that there are outward harbour dues aggregating 170,000 *yen*, and that the export duties aggregate over 300,000 *yen*. Against all these imposts the *Keizai Zasshi* strongly inveighs, declaring that so long as such trade-crippling taxes are levied, it is impossible to be satisfied with the Formosan fiscal system.

## THE TAX INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

In the last session of the Diet the Government introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Tax Investigation Committee and introduced also a budget appropriating the necessary funds. This project—which was chiefly concerned with the war taxes—obtained the approval of the Lower House but was rejected by the Upper on the ground that the responsibility of making such investigations rested on the Government and that no special provision need be made for the discharge of a duty which, under any circumstances, had to be performed. The Government has been guided by the opinions of both Houses. It has organized an investigation consisting entirely of officials. The purpose is thus composing the personnel is that the committee approved of by the Representatives included non-official members, whereas the Peers virtually decided that, if such a committee was formed at all, it must be purely official. Thus while the committee now appointed is not in contravention of either House's decision, it accomplishes the Government's original purpose, in part at all events. The chairman is Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, and the members are ten. It is expected that the committee (called *Zeiko Shinsa-kai*) will work with all expedition, and will complete its labours within six months,—instead of the two years proposed by the original bill—so that the results may be communicated to the Diet next session.

## THE PRIZE SHIPS.

Out of the 15 prize steamers recently put up to tender by the Naval Department, eleven were sold and it was announced that fresh tenders must be sent in for the remaining four as the offers made did not come up to the lowest official figure. The vessels sold were as follow (we omit the names of the Japanese purchasers as none of them is likely to be known to our readers):—

Name of Ship.	Price.	Purchaser.
<i>Toppi Maru</i> .....	151,500	Messrs. Samuel
<i>Henri Balkow</i> .....	21,500	Samuel & Co.
<i>Lydia</i> .....	41,000	
<i>Montara</i> .....	134,750	Messrs. Samuel
<i>Yatsura Maru</i> .....	45,000	Samuel & Co.
<i>Utsun Maru</i> .....	44,800	
<i>King Arthur</i> .....	30,000	
<i>Bawtry</i> .....	79,867	
<i>Antiope</i> .....	14,300	Messrs. Libaud Co. (?)
<i>Scotchman</i> .....	55,000	
<i>Nagara Maru</i> .....	31,000	

Total ..... 648,217

This represents 34.16 *yen* per ton,

## MR. ROBERT LITTLE.

The news is confirmed of the death of Mr. Robert W. Little, Editor of the *North China Daily News*. Typhoid fever was the cause but as yet we have no particulars. Mr. Little, it need scarcely be observed, was one of that remarkable family whose members have done so much to make China known to the English-speaking world. He came to the East originally with the intention of pursuing a mercantile career, but little success attended his efforts, and in 1889 he became Editor of the leading Shanghai journal, which post he had filled for 17 years when death overtook him. It is as a journalist that we are familiar with him. He had a light and pleasant style, and he brought to his task not only great industry but also remarkably sound judgment. The latest occasion on which he exercised this latter quality conspicuously was in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, when he took the right side all through, showing keen insight into the situation. He was not equally happy in connexion with the conflict between China and Japan ten years previously, but in extenuation of his want of perspicacity on that occasion it must be noted that his error was shared by the great majority of foreign onlookers and that his sympathies naturally impelled him to espouse the cause of the country he lived in. Speaking broadly, no one will deny that he very greatly improved the quality of the *North-China Daily News*, raising it to a most prominent position among Far-Eastern journals and winning for it a large degree of popularity. In the ordinary course of events several years of active work should have lain before him, and it will be difficult indeed to find any worthy successor in the editorial chair or any occupant of the important place he filled in Shanghai Society.

Later.

The death of Mr. Robert Little, editor of the *N.-C. Daily News*, took place on Friday, 21st inst., at his residence on The Bund, Shanghai. The deceased was in his 67th year. In an "In Memoriam" notice our senior Shanghai contemporary says:—

We do not need to ask the sympathy of our readers this morning in the loss—the irreparable loss—which the words above written mean for us. Our sorrow is Shanghai's. It is not for us who have lived with Mr. Little, who have worked under him, who have looked to him for unfailing leadership, to praise him. As our chief we honoured him, as our friend we deplore him. Everyone knew him. To half Shanghai he was invariably "Uncle Bob," and to know him was to love him.

A son of the late Dr. W. J. Little, late senior physician of the London Hospital, Robert Little proceeded from St. Paul's school to Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated. He came out to Shanghai rather more than forty years ago, making the tedious voyage round the Cape before the days of steamers or Suez canal. He was engaged for some years in different branches of commerce, as a tea merchant and as Secretary to the Shanghai Electrical Company, among other things until he joined the staff of the *North-China Herald* first as Sub-Editor, and succeeding Mr. J. W. Maclellan as Editor, some years later, in March, 1889. His fellow journalists showed their appreciation of his worth by electing him one of the few Fellows of the Institute of Journalists outside the home country. Before undertaking newspaper work Mr. Little had already taken the keenest interest in public affairs and from 1879 to 1881 was Chairman of the Municipal Council. A polished scholarly writer, he was also a fluent public speaker, with the rare gift of saying the right thing at the right time in the right way.

There was no keener sportsman in his day. Mr. Little was an original member of the Hook and Ladder Fire Company, now the Mibholoongs; he rode with the Shanghai Rangers, the dashing predecessors of our present Light Horse, and was a member of the Reserve Company of Volunteers till quite recently. As an oarsman he was captain and also secretary of the Shanghai Rowing Club. He knew the river intimately and nothing in the way of

watercraft came amiss to him. In matters theatrical he took always the keenest interest and he was long one of Shanghai's most popular amateur entertainers. The ending of so full a life leaves a gap in our community which will not be easily filled. He passed away peacefully, surrounded by his near relatives, full of years and honour, and his memory will long be cherished in the city to which he gave so much.

## THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND FOREIGN TOURISTS.

His Excellency Mr. Sakatani, speaking before the Economic Society in his private capacity of member, laid great stress on the necessity of arrangements for the accommodation of tourists. He mentioned the improvement of railway services and of connexions between steamers and railways as a reform easy of attainment but hotels belonged, he said, to a different category, and unless vigorous measures were taken in this direction tourists would continue to find Japan what a distinguished traveller had recently called it, virtually a closed country. His Excellency thought that this was distinctly a matter calling for official intervention, and he spoke of not only giving portions of public land free for the erection of hotels, but also of remitting the business tax in the case of these concerns whether run by foreigners or by Japanese. It was pointed out, however, that the Diet could never be brought to consent to remission of the tax, and that special consideration in the matter of sites was all that could be reasonably asked for.

We should like to be able to share the Minister's confidence as to improvements in railway service. Daily complaints are heard about the service on the Tokaido line, which is the main trunk route of Japan, and there does not seem to be any valid ground for asserting that anything like adequate steps have been taken to adapt this line to the demands of the great traffic passing over it.

Mr. Sakatani alluded also to the guides. That is a very hackneyed subject. It has often been discussed in these columns. The Welcome Society and Mr. Minami's agency have done much but there is much still to be done, and how to do it is a veritable puzzle.

## DEPARTURE OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

By the Royal Mail steamship *Athenian*, of the C. P. R., departs this morning Mr. Fred. G. Woodruff, of whom it may be said, without stretching the meaning of the words one jot or one tittle, that he was the best known man in Yokohama. Coming to the East originally with the intention of joining the Hoochly pilot service at Calcutta, young Woodruff, who came of seafaring folk located at Deal in Kent for generations, arrived in Nagasaki by sailing ship in the spring of 1869. Passing on almost at once to Yokohama he entered the service of Messrs. Burgess and Burdick, ship chandlers and compradores. He was soon in charge of their outdoor staff, and when we mention that in those days it was the custom for the ship-compradores to go right down to Sagami and board the incoming vessels on the open sea before even the pilot had put off, some idea of the strenuous life which Mr. Woodruff led can be gathered. In those days all the cattle slaughtered here for food were killed at the abattoirs at Honmoku and eight firms were engaged in the business. Mr. Woodruff's early training as a butcher stood him in good stead and he was soon starting in business on his own account.

Trade must have been brisk for him, for he speaks of boarding nineteen ships in one day, and all of them down the Bay. In 1874, tiring of the life, he sold his share of the business to the immediate predecessor of Mr. Langfeldt, and taking passage on the Scotch clipper ship *Cathay*, carrying home the first cargo of Japanese rice ever shipped to England, he arrived off Falmouth in the record time of 120 days. Six months in the old country and Mr. Woodruff came out East again. For a while he pursued his old line of business, but 21 years ago he shouldered the now familiar leather bag and with the good wishes of all the community began work as a bill-collector. Faithfully has he discharged his duty to all his clients in this direction, and no man leaves Yokohama with a finer record for uprightness and sterling honesty of purpose, and none deserves a holiday better than he. Mr. Woodruff intends spending a week with his son, at school in Canada, and then joins the *Empress of Britain* on her first trip to England, expecting to reach Liverpool by May 29. From thence he makes his way home to Deal, to renew his associations with the "Garden of England—Kent—" as a good Kentishman should.

## THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The first census of the British empire has been taken. It relates to the year 1901. The difficulty of including South Africa and the immense labour of tabulating figures which relate to such a vast expanse of territory and such a multitude of inhabitants delayed the work so that it seems a little belated. The area of the Empire is found to be 12 millions of square miles, in round numbers, and *The Times* thus sums up the other leading features of the census:—

The King has in Asia more than 300 millions of subjects; in America 7½ millions; in Africa about 43 millions; in Australasia over five millions; and in Europe over 42 millions. Classifying them broadly by religions, there are 208 millions of Hindus, 94 millions of Mahomedans, 58 millions of Christians, 12 millions of Buddhists, and 23 millions of various pagan or non-Christian religions. It should be said that this last item represents a very wide generalization, since it contains Parsees, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and Confucians, as well as very primitive forms of superstition. Every attempt in this country to add a column for religions to the census returns has been met with an opposition hitherto successful. It would seem that a large part of our population are possessed by an unaccountable reluctance to declare the faith that is in them. There does not seem to be much of this singular reticence in other portions of the Empire. There is no difficulty in getting people to say what their religion is, but there is a good deal in classifying them after the information is obtained. People have the courage to declare themselves Calathumpain, Canopist, Hoke, Hylozoist, Tipon, Thesian, Sung Quong, Millennial Dawnite, and so on. Their particular fancies make good reading, but they are apparently so distracting to a serious statistician as rather to spoil his humorous enjoyment. Even among what he hesitatingly describes as minor Christian sects, such titles as Dipper, Tunker, Forward Movement, and Tolstoronian Christian must cause misgivings.

Mr Burns and his friends may be directed to that portion of the returns which shows that at least a million and quarter of Chinamen are reckoned among British subjects. If they will pursue the line of inquiry thus suggested they will learn from other, though not more recondite, sources of information that these Chinese are exemplary subjects, merchants, bankers, and country gentlemen, as well as industrious and efficient workmen. A curious fact brought out in the returns is that during the last decennial period there has been a falling-off in the rate of increase of the population throughout the whole Empire. It is well marked even when India, whose circumstances have been exceptional, is excluded. The fact would seem to call for revision of theories founded upon the same phenomenon in these islands.



### CONSTRUCTION OF STATE RAILWAYS DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

From 1904 "the situation"—to use the Japanese euphemism for "the war"—caused a cessation of railway-building by the State, all the money which would have been devoted to that purpose under ordinary circumstances having been applied to meet the expenses of the war. But the result of measures submitted to the Diet last session, is that some of the suspended work is to be resumed and some new roads are to be commenced. The following table will show what is to be done:—

#### KAGOSHIMA RAILWAY.

(Between Kagoshima and Yatsushiro, 94.34 miles.)

Already the section of this road between Kagoshima and Yoshimatsu (40.55 miles) has been opened to traffic and the work is now to be continued, the Diet having granted an appropriation of 1,170,000 *yen* for the purpose. Some heavy operations have to be undertaken. Thus the upper waters of the Kumagawa, a very rapid river, have to be twice crossed by bridges of 200 feet and 80 feet span respectively, and the lower reaches have to be crossed twice by bridges of 200 feet span and three times by bridges of 80 feet span. There is further the formidable Yadake Tunnel, 6,883 feet long. These 53.79 miles of road will therefore require some time to build.

#### SAN-IN RAILWAY.

During the current year 18.8 miles of the Fuku-chiyama-Wadayama section of this road will be surveyed and the land required will be purchased. If, thereafter, any of the money assigned for the year's work on the line remain over, it will be applied to tunnelling purposes.

On the Wadayama-Shironosaki section 23.10 miles have already been surveyed, the route has been laid out, and work on the whole is expected to commence this year.

On the Tottori-Awaya section work had been suspended entirely owing to the war with the exception of the Awaya tunnel which could not be abandoned. This has now been completely pierced and as the work on the line will be vigorously renewed, it is expected that the road will be opened to traffic about March next.

The 38.40 miles between Yonago and Imaichi will, it is expected, be completely surveyed in the course of the year, the necessary purchases of land will be made and work will be commenced.

The sum allotted for the San-in Railway during the current year is 1,590,000 *yen*.

#### THE MAIZURU RAILWAY.

The unbuilt section of this railway between Sonobe and Ayabe measures 26.6 miles. It has however been surveyed and the route laid out. This year the land will be bought and some of the work of construction commenced. Meanwhile operations will be continued on the section already nearly completed.

The grant is 240,000 *yen*.

#### THE CENTRAL (CHUO) RAILWAY.

The portion of this road eastward of Shiojiri (in Shinshu) has been virtually finished. There remains the section (16.73 miles) between Okanoya and Shiojiri, and this will be opened to traffic, it is expected, at the beginning of June next. When that is effected the whole route east of Shiojiri will have been completed.

With regard to the portion west of Shiojiri, the bridging of the rivers Kiso and Kawakami and the building of Sakashita station will be continued, and work will be undertaken on one section.

The appropriation is 610,000 *yen*.

#### O-U RAILWAY.

The programme for the year is to increase the rolling stock, to build the Tsuchizaki workshops and to complete all the remaining constructions.

The appropriation is 1,100,000 *yen*.

#### SOYAMA-NAOETSU RAILWAY (75 miles).

The survey will be effected, the route marked and the purchase of land commenced.

The appropriation is 300,000 *yen*.

#### THE HOKKAIDO RAILWAY.

The joining of the Takachi-Kushiro line will be effected; the Ochiai-Obishiro line will be completed; work will be completed on lines already under construction, and the survey of new lines as well as of lands required in connexion with them will be commenced.

The appropriation is 73,000 *yen*.

### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We read in Japanese journals that certain foreign residents of Yokohama have applied for permission to erect at their own expense a department in the Tokyo Exhibition which is planned for next year, and to furnish it with foreign exhibits. At first the committee of the Municipality was disposed to reject the application on account of the very limited space available at Uyeno, where the Exhibition is to be held, but finally it was decided to grant the desired permission—a wise resolve, we venture to think, for it is not less important that the Japanese should have an opportunity of seeing and examining foreign products than it is that they should exhibit their own.

The plans for the art section of the Exhibition have already been completed and the building is to be commenced at once. It is to be 282 feet long and 84 feet wide and will cover an area of 404 *tsubo*.

It is stated that the invitations issued for Friday's Imperial Garden Party totalled 5,672, including 254 to the officers of American men-of-war now in port, 81 to German naval officers, 60 to British naval officers and 35 to French. The day was beautiful and the cherry-blossoms were quite perfect.

The commotion caused by the Kaiser's telegram to the Austrian Prime Minister continues. It is not obliterated even by the San Francisco earthquake. One has to confess, however much one may be disposed to admire the versatile talents and the untiring industry of the Kaiser, that His Majesty can scarcely be called a model of discretion, if we estimate discretion by the standards hitherto accepted. Perhaps it is part of the Imperial policy never to let the world's interest flag. His Majesty may possibly think that there is political wisdom in keeping himself prominently and perpetually before the eyes of Europe. We do not presume to assert that he may not be right, but when we recall the various excitements he has caused by spectacular telegrams and startling utterances, we can not refrain from thinking how happy for the nations' peace it is that he has the European stage to himself. Were there two such Richmonds in the field, something would surely happen. However, Germany is great enough to have such a Sovereign, and Germans probably feel that the momentary shocks which these doings impart to international relations are more than compensated by the Kaiser's solid work on behalf of his country's progress.

Investigations made by the Home Department are said to show that the number of soldiers throughout the empire who have lost limbs or been otherwise crippled in the war is 31,088. It is not supposed, however, that the whole of these will have to enter the asylum (*haihei-in*) which has been established in accordance with a vote of the Diet last session.

Messrs. Kono, Ogawa, Otake, Sakurai and 8 others have been discharged, the evidence against them being deemed insufficient. These are the 12 men charged with inciting to disturbance on the occasion of the peace riots last September.

The President and Vice-President of the Japan Trading Company, Messrs. Ikeda Kaizo and Otani Kahei, have addressed to the Government a representation urging that the duties levied on Japanese imports into

Russia's East-Asian dominions *via* Siberian ports are prohibitive, and that when the new commercial treaty between Japan and Russia comes to be negotiated, every effort should be made to obtain a reduction of these imposts, Japan on her side undertaking to grant corresponding tariff concessions to Russian products imported from Siberia. They further petition that Japanese Consuls and commercial agents should be appointed at Siberian centres of trade.

A new Japanese fire insurance company has been formed in Tokyo on a coöperative basis. The terms are that 5 per cent. of the net profits having been set aside as the legal reserve, and 10 per cent. as rewards to officers, a dividend of 6 per cent. will be paid to the shareholders, after which 20 per cent. of the remainder will be paid back to the policy-holders and 80 per cent. will be employed for a further dividend, for special reserves and for carrying over. The capital of the company is 500,000 *yen* and all the shares have been subscribed. The names of the principal promoters are Messrs. Inouye Kakugoro, Kadono Ikunoshin, Murakami Sada, Murai Teinosuke, Kataoka Naotera, &c.

The *Nichi Nichi* writes about Japanese maritime enterprise since the war. First among new undertakings is the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's service to South America, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has followed with a service from Hongkong to Siam. One steamer will be despatched each way every fortnight. There are plenty of vessels keeping up the communication between Japan and Hongkong, but there is no Japanese ship plying between the latter and Bangkok. Germany does the bulk of Siam's over-sea carrying trade. In 1903 the number of vessels entering Bangkok was 613 with an aggregate displacement of 514,000 tons, which total was divided thus:—England 60,000 tons; Norway 87,000 tons; Germany 32,300 tons. Siam has not a very large foreign trade. Her imports in 1904 were 35 million *yen* and her exports 40 millions. But even these figures indicate a marked development as compared with a few years ago, and in this development Japan has a prominent share, for she sends to Siam large and increasing quantities of silk stuffs, figured matting and matches, making a total of some 5 million *yen*. On the other hand she receives nearly six million *yen* worth from Siam in the form of rice, teak and minor articles. These figures show a very remarkable degree of development. Under the circumstances, a steamship service might have been opened between Hongkong and Bangkok some time ago, especially as the Germans, though taking such a large share in Siam's maritime carrying business, have no fixed service farther east than Singapore, their steamers thence to Hongkong sailing on varying dates. Our contemporary heartily congratulates the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on this display of enterprise.

The original intention was that the monument on Pehyushan (1,500 feet above the sea) should be erected at the expense of Admiral Togo and General Nogi, but the idea has taken hold of public sympathy, and the present purpose is to appeal for general subscriptions. The dimensions of the erection will be correspondingly increased, and the cost will be 400,000 *yen*. There will be a *nokotsu-do* (sepulchre of bones) in which the remains of twenty thousand men, Japanese and Russians, are

to be interred, or have actually been interred, and immediately to the south of it will be erected a huge obelisk, surmounted by a 12-inch shell. Port Arthur will thus be dominated by a conspicuous memento of its terrible story.

The following paragraph taken from the *Dry Goods Economist* will be of interest of many:—

That a telegraph company is responsible for errors in the transmission of despatches was the ruling of Supreme Court Justice Maddox, of Brooklyn, this week. The case turned on an error made in a telegram sent by a southern mill in response to the request of a bag concern in New York for prices on a quantity of cotton cloth. The mill wired, "two eighty for narrow three eighty for wide cloth." The message as delivered read, "two-eighth" and "three eighth," and as a consequence the bag firm made a contract which netted them a loss of \$2,193.75. They sued the Postal Telegraph Cable Company for the amount, and the verdict of the lower court has been sustained.

As the first steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's re-opened service to Australia the *Yawata Maru* received a very warm reception. Moreover, she came back to Japan with all her cabins full, and it is stated that all the berths in the *Nikko Maru*, which is the next of the same Company's steamers Japan-bound, have already been engaged.

It is confidently expected that the Government will fall in with the plan proposed by Mr. Sonoda, Chief of the Hokkaido Administration, and will place the island on an independent financial footing after the manner of Formosa. The idea is that the colonization of Ezo has been retarded by the island's connexion with Japan proper; a connexion which has exposed it to all the financial vicissitudes of the latter. When the Treasury found any pressure on its income, it naturally began to lop off outlays in distant regions and thus Hokkaido was the first to suffer. Apparently Mr. Sonoda's idea is that by handing over to the island's administration all the State forests, an income of 1½ million yen could be realized as a permanency, and this, if regularly appropriated, would suffice for all essential public works.

The *Gakushi-kai* in Japan corresponds to the Royal Society in England and the Academy in France, and has its counterparts in other European countries. It was founded in 1878, on the basis that its membership should be limited to forty, of whom fifteen should be Imperial nominees and twenty-five should be elected by the members. At present it numbers only twenty-six. In 1898 the Royal Society of England proposed that there should be a general convention of the learned societies of the world (*bankoku rengo gakushi-kai*) every third year, and the proposal having been enthusiastically taken up, the first convention met in 1901 in Paris, the second in 1904 in London, and the third is to meet next year in Vienna. The Japanese Society has been asked to join the convention and to send delegates to Vienna, and the invitation has been gladly accepted, to the great satisfaction of the Japanese public. It is pointed out that the people of this country have made several important inventions during the past few years, but that very little is known of them by the world at large owing to lack of any means to make them generally familiar. Indeed, as we have often ventured to predict, the saying once so common among foreign observers that the Japanese have the faculty of imitation without that of initiative, has now been pretty conclusively contradicted by facts, and

it is desirable that these should be more widely published. The *Gakushi-kai* labours, however, under one disadvantage, as a Tokyo contemporary points out, namely, that among its twenty-six members sixteen owe their scholastic fame to literary abilities and only ten are men of science. Now a literateur in Japan means a man versed in the Japanese or the Chinese language, or both, and evidently such a person can not hope to make any mark at a meeting of European learned societies. A suggestion is therefore made that the vacancies in the ranks of the Society should be filled up speedily. But does that course imply any sound remedy? It appears to us that if the *Gakushi-kai* has not hitherto recognised the eligibility of any candidates for admission above the twenty-six now forming the Society, no good would be done by suddenly adding ineligible. There is no room for haste in such matters. The Japanese are going on excellently. They have already obtained a measure of recognition which no one could have ventured to predict for them, and so far from enhancing it they may achieve the opposite result by precipitancy.

Among the honours conferred by the King for distinguished service on the part of officers attached to the Japanese forces during the recent campaign, the rank of Colonel is conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel C. Vernon Hume, Royal Artillery, D.S.O. This promotion will be universally approved and welcomed. Colonel Hume's qualities as a soldier, already well attested, were displayed more conspicuously than ever in the Russo-Japanese war, and nothing could exceed the tact and tireless courtesy shown by him in discharging the arduous duties of military attaché to the Legation during the trying time when newspaper correspondents and officers waiting to go to the front were filling Tokyo with complaints and laments. We offer our hearty congratulations and our hopes that the next step will come for Colonel Hume as rapidly as the last two have come.

On Wednesday the Local Governors, who have all assembled in Tokyo with three or four exceptions held their first meeting at the Home Department. It is stated that very few questions will be submitted to them by the Minister of Home Affairs. His course will be rather to invite suggestions from the Governors themselves, which suggestions will be collated and adopted as far as possible.

The Generals of Division also are now in Tokyo and their first meeting at the War Department took place on the 25th.

Marquis Ito accompanied by General Murata, Captain Miyaoka of the Navy and others, reached his Oiso villa on the 24th. He was welcomed by Mr. Kato Takaaki, Baron Iwasaki, Mr. Takata, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Baron Suyematsu and several others.

It is stated that the list of rewards in connexion with the war will number as follows:—

General Officers .....	170
Staff Officers.....	2,200
Captains and Lieutenants .....	21,600
Sergeant Majors. Warrant officers ...	6,300
Sergeants and Corporals.....	223,000
Privates .....	867,000
Non-combatant Officers.....	102,000

Total ..... 1,223,270

A correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun* who has visited the *Mikasa* describes her condition as very disheartening. She has

suffered heavy injury, but the exact extent of it is difficult to ascertain. The force of the explosion must have been enormous, for half-inch iron plates are crumpled like paper. She is sunk 20 feet in the mud, and her wood-work shows signs of decaying. Two attempts to pump her out have failed. The workmen find great difficulty in accomplishing anything, on account of the sand, which constantly increases. It is therefore quite impossible to form any accurate idea of the time when she will be re-floated but there is no sign whatever of despondency. The present plan is to stop the leaks temporarily and then to stir up the the mud and sand so that they can be pumped out with the water.

Prince Nakonchansi of Siam, Commander-in-Chief of the Siamese Army, has arrived in Tokyo to attend the review on the 30th instant. Japanese journals publish a brief record of the Prince's career, and note that he is an accomplished linguist, speaking no less than four European languages.

#### RECEPTION TO REV. & MRS. E. S. BOOTH.

Under the auspices of the Union Church Ladies Auxiliary a farewell reception was given at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening to the Rev. E. S. Booth, honorary pastor of Union Church, and Mrs. Booth, previous to their departure on a well earned holiday trip to the home land. There was a large attendance of personal friends, as well as those connected with the Church, to whom the reunion afforded an opportunity to wish Mr. and Mrs. Booth a pleasant journey and safe return. The hall was charmingly decorated with the beautiful pink and white blossoms of the season and adapted to the purposes of a salon with seats around the sides and tea tables and lounge chairs scattered about the auditorium. A varied programme of music occupied the earlier portion of the evening, interspersed with intervals for social converse. This opened with a pianoforte duet, by Mrs. Brockhurst and Mr. W. K. Vincent, "Poet and Peasant," followed by a song, "The Vedette," by Mr. S. H. Somerton. Mrs. Irwine, who was in excellent voice, gave a beautiful rendering of the song "For all Eternity," accompanied by Miss Burdett Leach, after which Mr. H. A. Poole, accompanied by Miss Page, gave a violin solo. Mrs. Irwine and Miss Burdett Leach sang a duet with much expression, after which Mrs. Dearing read a very beautifully worded poem of farewell to Mrs. Booth, written by herself. Quite a pleasant surprise was sprung upon the guests by the appearance of the Misses Page in a vocal duet, Tosti's "Beauty's Eyes," which was rendered with a freshness and verve fully appreciated by the audience, to most of whom the vocal talent exhibited by these young ladies was quite new, though as clever musicians they have oftentimes delighted the community. Mr. Booth, in a few heartfelt words thanked those present for their appreciation of his past labours in the cause of Union Church and trusted to return to Yokohama ere long better equipped for more work; and particularly on his own and Mrs. Booth's behalf, to Mrs. Dearing for her touching and beautifully expressed farewell address. Mr. Somerton brought the musical programme to an end with a spirited rendering of the song "The Devout Lover," and the Rev. Dr. Dearing, who had acted as chairman throughout, delivered a short address, dwelling upon the welcome back to Yokohama which would be accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Booth on their return. Refreshments and social intercourse then filled up the time till the last hand shake and *bon voyage* of the assembled guests with Mr. and Mrs. Booth, after a very pleasant evening had been spent.

Mr. N. N. Adis, Straits Settlements, and Mr. Montagu Kirkwood, late of Japan, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

## AN ACCUSER OF THE JAPANESE.

THE *Weekly Province* of British Columbia quotes Archdeacon W. M. JEFFRIES as preferring an extraordinary indictment against the Japanese in Korea. The Archdeacon is of the American Episcopal Church and spent some time in Yokohama, where he conducted a special mission in Christ Church. He declares that he has been an eye-witness of the cruelties he describes and he shows photographs in confirmation of his charges. It is impossible to distinguish how far his assertions have been distorted by the newspaper publishing them, but that they have been in some degree distorted, we can not entertain any doubt. Almost entirely against Japanese soldiers his accusations are preferred. "When a Korean objects to confiscation of his property," says the Archdeacon, "he is falsely charged with being a spy and is probably shot or hanged the same day." The truth of this singular allegation is declared to be attested by photographs, one of which "shows the execution of a Korean by hanging who had been accused of being a spy" and the other "shows a number of prisoners tied up to crosses with their arms extended and about to be shot by a squad of soldiers." To enhance the horror of this latter tale, Mr. JEFFRIES is made to add:—"Frequently the first bullet does not end the unfortunate man's existence and he is left hanging on the cross arms until a second bullet kills him." This rider is quite enough to demonstrate the spirit animating the whole tale. For when "a squad of soldiers" fire volleys at men placed at a distance of 15 places to be executed, there is no question of "the first bullet," and as to the occasionally protracted nature of death when such a form of execution is employed, the thing is not only common but sometimes inevitable. The main point, however, is that no evidence whatever is adduced to prove that these punishments were unjustly inflicted because their victims had refused to submit tamely to the confiscation of their estates. It is well known that during the war Koreans were executed for spying. Many of them acted as spies in Russian pay, and, being occasionally apprehended, were put to death, just as Chinese and Japanese subjects were put to death by the Russians in Manchuria for a similar offence. Such things are unavoidable features of war. It was reserved for the Venerable Archdeacon WILLIAM M. JEFFRIES, however, to allege that Japanese soldiers in Korea made a habit of executing as spies Koreans who objected to being robbed of their property. We have not the slightest hesitation in denouncing that assertion as a shocking lie, and we regret greatly that it should have come from the lips of a clergyman, if indeed it did so come. That there has been occasional, if not frequent recourse to violence by low-class Japanese subjects in Korea can not be gainsaid, and we hope to see some of these roughs deported under the provisions

of the very stringent law which has now been enacted by the Resident-General. Equally it is not to be gainsaid that there has been and that there still is occasional, if not frequent, recourse to violence against Korean subjects by Occidentals who have not always the excuse of being low-class. Such wrongs, however, when perpetrated by Europeans or Americans, as they were once in Japan and as they still are in China, India, and all the world over when white men have to do with coloured human beings, find no loud-voiced denouncers in Korea: the spirit of racial solidarity silences criticism. But if the Japanese err in the same direction, there is an immediate outcry. And it is well that there should be. Two wrongs do not make a right, neither could there be any policy more destructive to Japan's best interests than the propensities displayed by certain of her subjects in Korea. The people of Japan may be sensible that the standard prescribed for them is higher than that lived up to by their critics, but it is not in this matter of Korea alone that such to the case. A similar disposition to play the Pharisee used to be displayed by many foreign observers of Japan's modern career, and is still displayed by them. We heard the same charge preferred often enough and loudly enough in the early days of her colonization of Formosa, but the era of accusation did not last long in that case because, perhaps, there were none who found their account in protracting it. Nevertheless these considerations do not excuse the forceful doings resorted to by some Japanese in Korea and we trust, as indeed we are confident, that Marquis Ito will soon correct the abuse. But the point we wish to make here is that this accusation advanced publicly against the Japanese troops by Archdeacon JEFFRIES, is heard of for the first time from his lips, though he distinctly alleges that "these incidents which I describe are of recent date and so far as I am informed they continue to this date." Japan has in Seoul more than one inveterate enemy who attack her in season and out of season with a degree of blind prejudice which fully discredits their assaults. Yet even by these men it has never been hinted that her troops are employed to murder in cold blood unfortunate Korean subjects whose only crime is to protest against their own spoliations, and we venture to assert emphatically that, whether wittingly or unwittingly, the Venerable Archdeacon W. M. JEFFRIES is guilty of one of the most infamous slanders ever uttered.

## HOTELS.

THERE is quite a mania for hotel building in Japan. Tourists have come in a deluge and every corner capable of accommodating them is occupied; so much occupied, indeed, that the over-flow has extended to places miles away from Tokyo. The Imperial Hotel with 70 rooms has 93

guests and the Metropole with 50 rooms has 80 persons staying there. It appears to be thought that the stream of tourists will not only continue but even increase. We doubt the latter forecast. This, in our opinion, is the tourists' year *par excellence*. It is the year immediately after the war, and the average Occidental is extremely curious to see the first Oriental nation that has ever held its own in the lists against a Western Power, above all against the champion—or well nigh the champion—military giant of Europe. When that curiosity is satisfied, Japan will lose much of her attractive force. There will always be many tourists but in our opinion 1906 will hold the record for some years at all events. However, hotel-projectors and hotel-owners do not appear to share our view. The proprietors of the Hotel Metropole are said to be about to erect a new three-storeyed building with large accommodation, and those of the Imperial Hotel entertain a similar intention, while a third project embodies the building of a monster hostelry in Shiba Park at a cost of some three-quarters of a million yen. The Hotel Metropole, which is said to be owned by Japanese, should not have any special difficulty in increasing its capital by 200,000 yen—the rumoured amount—but the Imperial Hotel is peculiarly situated as to capital, inasmuch as the funds for its construction were furnished by the richest men in Tokyo, not as a money-making enterprise, but because they thought that not to possess a suitable hotel was a disgrace to Tokyo. Would they be willing to put up a further amount? It is doubtful. However, the required sum can easily be raised by debentures. The Shiba project is connected with the name of Mr. OKURA KIHACHIRO, and rumour says that the Municipality are prepared to grant a free site in Shiba Park. That would be an immense advantage, for the cost of land in any suitable locality constitutes a heavy item in the expense of setting up a hotel. This munificence on the part of the Municipality is primarily due, of course, to the desire of promoting the city's prosperity, but it said to be also due in no small degree to the Minister of State for Finance, who has commented in strong terms on the economical folly of not making every effort to attract the Pactolean stream of tourists.

Yokohama too is not inactive. There is talk of re-building the Club Hotel, so as to convert it into an edifice with 150 bed-rooms and of commensurate magnificence in all respects. So long as Yokohama is the port of Tokyo the mail steamers will call at the former, and so long as the mail steamers call there, Yokohama will continue to offer special hotel attractions to tourists. The question is, how long will that be? Probably pretty long. Tokyo seems to be still far distant from any practical step towards furnishing itself with a harbour, and even when it has done so—say ten years hence at the soonest—one may reasonably query whether Yokohama will not remain as



hitherto the sole place of call for big passenger steamers in Tokyo Bay. It will scarcely be worth while for these steamers to go on to Tokyo, only 18 miles distant. With cargo-boats the case would be different, but so far as mail steamers are concerned, Yokohama looks likely to enjoy a protracted monopoly. There may be room then in Yokohama for another hotel, but certainly the Tokyo rivals have to be taken into account, especially such a rival as the projected Shiba Park Hotel, which would start with the great advantage of paying nothing for its site, whereas a Yokohama hotel would be saddled with an initial charge of 150 yen per *tsudo* on that account.

#### "YIELDING."

THE author of "*Bushido in the Past and in the Present*" uses these words:—"Yes, peace has come at last but with what a sense of national humiliation! These glorious victories and noble sacrifices are rewarded with the thought that we have had to yield more than we were prepared to yield in order to secure this welcome but costly peace." Mr. IMAI writes "St. Andrew's Hostel, Tokyo" under his signature. We wonder whether this idea of "humiliation" and "yielding" is entertained at St. Andrew's. There is indeed humiliation for Japan; great humiliation. But not the kind of humiliation spoken of by Mr. IMAI. It is the humiliation that her publicists had not the courage to raise their voices against the clamorous condemnations of the ignorant masses when these fell into a mood of utter unreason over the peace terms. It is the humiliation that not one Japanese journalist of note—the *Kokumin* excepted—has attempted to re-habilitate Baron KOMURA's reputation and to assert for him what really belongs to him, the credit of having worn the crown of thorns unflinchingly for his country's sake. We should like to know from the author of "*Bushido in the Past and in the Present*" whether in his historical studies he has ever discovered a country which, having lost a campaign in a foreign land and being entirely free from all menace to its own borders, nevertheless consented to pay a great indemnity to its conqueror. The thing is wholly unheard of and will probably remain unheard of for all time. What would Mr. IMAI have done had he been charged with the conduct of the negotiations on Japan's behalf? What would any of his fellow-thinkers have done? He and they talk of Japan having yielded and of national humiliation, but we doubt whether he or they have ever seriously considered their country's position towards Russia. The alternatives were either to dispense with an indemnity which, under the circumstances, there was neither reason nor precedent for levying, or to resume a campaign which would have been incomparably the most terrible and the most costly in all human experience. Can there be a

moment's hesitation in deciding which was the wiser course? But some may say, why then ask for an indemnity at all. Would it not have been far more dignified to exclude the money question altogether? The obvious answer is that Japan was absolutely bound to ask for more than she was prepared to receive. Had she entered the conference chamber and at once presented a note containing the irreducible minimum of her requirements, either peace would never have been obtained or some really humiliating concession would have had to be made. International negotiators do not say their last word first. That is not the way settlements are reached, nor is there any record that a settlement ever was reached in such a fashion. We ourselves entertain the conviction that the issue of the Portsmouth Conference was the most signal triumph won by Japan throughout the whole war, and that Baron KOMURA, instead of being a discredited official, deserves to rank with Admiral Togo and Marquis OYAMA in the nation's esteem. Russia suffered her greatest defeat at Portsmouth. For six months her adversary's armies had lain inactive in the face of her troops, clearly confessing by their quiescence that they recognised the magnitude of the task of advancing. She herself had contrived, during that interval, to amass vast forces in the field, and she was fortified by assurances from their commander-in-chief that, in spite of previous defeats, now certainly would he lead them to victory. Had Japan, been in Russia's place, what would she have instructed her plenipotentiaries to say at Portsmouth? It is quite plain. She would have bade them say:—"We offer you the terms you yourselves formulated before the war began, and beyond these terms we are not prepared to budge one inch." What then would have been Russia's reply? And what would have been Japan's reply, had Count WITTE and Baron ROSEN used that language? It is astounding to think of the terms that Baron KOMURA succeeded in obtaining and that Russia was induced to concede. She handed over one half of Saghalien, a surrender of territory such as Great Powers are not wont to make except in the sequel of complete defeat. She gave up the Liaotung Peninsula with Port Arthur, its impregnable fortress, and Dalny, its invaluable gate of access to the Pacific, thus abandoning for ever her centuries' old struggle for exit to ice-free waters in East Asia. She ceded the main part of her Manchurian Railway, thus consenting to effacement in the Three Provinces, a field where she had been supreme when the war broke out. And she bowed to the adoption by the Japanese of any rôle they pleased to act in Korea, thus allowing them to dominate both of the maritime avenues to her sole remaining naval base, Vladivostock. Nothing need be said of minor concessions. The major here quoted are sufficiently wonderful. To obtain such terms under such circumstances was a feat of diplomacy without parallel, so

far as our reading of history goes, yet the man who obtained them is discredited, and even now, after there has been full time to reflect, we find writers of Mr. IMAI's ability, who date their books from a centre of Christian refinement and high erudition, propounding the extravagant doctrine that Japan suffered a national humiliation at Portsmouth, and we do not find one publicist of note sufficiently clear-sighted and courageous to expound the true worth of Baron KOMURA's achievement. It is this lack of perspicacity or lack of courage, we know not which to call it, that constitutes a real humiliation to Japan, not her failure to extract from Russia some millions of yen. Her opinion has been moulded by political agitators and speculators on the stock exchange, and she tamely surrenders herself to their guidance.

#### ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

St. George's Ball given in the Public Hall, Yokohama on St. George's Day was a most successful and enjoyable affair. The interior of the building was charmingly decorated, for which acknowledgements are due to Mrs. Manley, to Mr. Curjel, to Mr. C. Murray Duff and to the Hon. Secretary Mr. H. J. Sharp. Various large floral mottoes were displayed among others, "God for England, Edward and St. George," "St. George for Merrie England," "Our Ancient Word of Courage, 'Fair St. George,'" and "Oh to be in England now that April's there." The attendance beat the record, we believe, but though in the early part of the evening there was much crushing later the dancing proved very enjoyable. The guests were received by the President of St. George's Society (Mr. L. J. Healing) and Mrs. Healing. The committee and stewards responsible for the arrangements were as follow:—

COMMITTEE:—Messrs. L. J. Healing, President; V. A. C. Hawkins, Vice-President; E. Edmondson, Hon. Treasurer; H. J. Sharp, Hon. Secretary; F. J. Abbott, E. C. D. Davis, F. L. Elliott, C. Thwaites, A. Bellamy Brown.

STEWARDS:—Messrs. Duke Marshall, F. J. Hall, F. W. Hill, L. S. Hudson, E. J. Libeaud, E. P. W. Skrimshire, James Walter, A. G. M. Weale, Cyril Allen, I. Fletcher, W. S. Moss, W. Y. Showler, H. W. Kilby, A. C. H. Potts.

A telegram from the St. George's Society of England, with which the local society is affiliated, reading, "To-day we think of England and of you," was posted in the hall, attracting much attention.

#### PRESENTATION TO THE HONORARY PASTOR OF UNION CHURCH.

The Trustees of the Union Church on Thursday morning presented to the Honorary Pastor, Rev. Eugene S. Booth, who is sailing for America on Saturday by the *Manchuria*, the following Testimonial signed by more than 50 members and friends of the Church, together with a cheque for yen 505.

To the Rev. EUGENE S. BOOTH:—In view of your approaching departure from Yokohama on a well-earned furlough, the Members and Friends of the Yokohama Union Church and Congregation take this opportunity of expressing to you their deep and heartfelt appreciation of your services for so many years as Honorary Pastor of the Church, a position which for more than two years you have filled as a labour of love. Your sympathetic and unflagging services in the public ministrations of the Church, in the Bible Class, in our homes, and in the community at large lead your many friends whose names appear below to cordially respond to the suggestion of the Trustees of the Church in uniting in this practical expression of our regard for you and for Mrs. Booth, and we beg that you will accept this accompanying check for yen five hundred and five as in some measure expressing the love and cordial regard in which you are held in Yokohama.

Yokohama, Japan, April 24th, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth leave a large circle of friends in Yokohama who will miss them sorely but all hope for their early return.

## REVIEWS.

"A Staff Officer's Scrap Book," by Sir Ian HAMILTON; Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama.

THIS is certainly the most interesting and, in our opinion, the most valuable of all the books that the war has hitherto inspired; with the single exception of "The War in the Far East" by the Military Correspondent of *The Times*. Sir Ian Hamilton surprises us, it must be confessed, by his opening chapters—surprises us in two ways, first by his insight and secondly by his *sans gêne*. In a daily record written on April 1st, 1904—and reproduced in the opening chapter of his book—he tells us with reference to correspondence already indited and posted:—"In these letters just despatched the last poor shreds of my military reputation have been staked upon a forecast that the Japanese army will beat the Russian army wherever they meet them on terms even approaching equality;" and he adds:—"Further, I have fairly let myself in for the opinion that the Japanese army, battalion for battalion, surpasses any European army except only the English army at its best, not at its second best, which is the state in which it usually finds itself." To appreciate the remarkable perspicacity and courage of these declarations, it has to be remembered that Sir Ian reached Tokyo on the 16th of March, and that, consequently, he had spent only two weeks in Japan when he arrived at this singularly accurate estimate of the Japanese army's capacity. How many of his own nation, how many of any Western nationals, would have endorsed him at that time? Is it not true that the vast majority of even those who posed as, and passed for, authorities on Japan, believed and were openly declaring their belief at the time of Sir Ian's arrival in this country, that while the Japanese might hold their own against the Russians at sea, they would make but a poor show against them on shore? The British General, however, came to Japan with a solid foundation for his judgment. He had campaigned in India and he had fought in South Africa, and from experiences gained in those fields he had already learned what all the world began with bated breath to tell itself a year later, namely, that a nation which preserves certain primitive traits and supplements them by the implements of war and its arts as furnished by the Occident, reaches a far higher standard of military virtue than a nation which represents up-to-date civilization. Carrying with him that conviction, and observing how closely the Japanese resemble the Gurkhas whom he knew "in camp, on the march, in war and in peace," he had no difficulty in convincing himself that the soldiers of even this little Oriental Empire would be able to cope successfully with the renowned and immense hosts of huge Russia. "I ought to know the Gurkhas well," he says, "and, if so, I know the Japanese soldier also. He is a very old friend. Lord Roberts had a faithful orderly, a splendid fighting Gurkha, who watched over him jealously from '78 to '81, and is now a respected native officer retired on his pension. We called him 'Bullethead.' Behold, in one Japanese company, at least a dozen 'Bullethead,' as small as life, and quite unmistakable in their resemblance to that splendid old soldier of the Afghan war."

Incidentally the reader will infer that Sir Ian Hamilton thinks Indian troops fully competent to fight the Russians should the latter venture to invade India. That is precisely what he does think, and what he is at some pains to elaborate. But we can not follow him into this part of his subject, fascinating as the digression is.

The second way in which Sir Ian surprises us is in the second chapter of his work. He there undertakes to give pen-and-ink sketches of many of the prominent Japanese whose acquaintance he made in Tokyo—Baron Komura, Count Katsura, General Terauchi, Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Ito, Marquis Oyama, Baron Kodama and General Fukushima. The laws of grace and courtesy have perhaps undergone much modification in England during the past 30 or 40 years. Yet however greatly they may have changed in the direction of laxity, we doubt whether this second

chapter of Sir Ian Hamilton's work can escape the reproach of containing a multitude of solecisms. It is not well, it can not be well, that a guest, above all a man of high station and wide reputation, who has been kindly and hospitably treated, should set himself at once to compose and publish descriptions of the personal appearances and mental characteristics of his hosts in terms frequently so candid as to be actually offensive. We wish that Sir Ian Hamilton had omitted this chapter, though we confess to have read it with keen interest and to be fully conscious of its fascinations. We wish that it had been omitted for another reason also, namely, that, speaking of two of the Japanese Generals, Sir Ian concludes that chapter with these words:—"Yet these are the two who, more than any of the other Japanese men or women I have met, make me realise that East is East and West is West; as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be." There can not, we think, be any greater fallacy: it is a freak of Occidental imagination. The difference between a Japanese and an Englishman is in no sense radical. It is a difference almost wholly of habits and traditions. That is our solid conviction after 40 years of observation, but we must confine ourselves here to the bare statement.

Sir Ian Hamilton's book does not cover the whole war. It stops short at Liaoyang and even with that limitation it refers to one part of the field only, the part where the First Army fought under Kuroki. He was not present at the Yalu but he gives an unequalled account of it, and the other fights described by him are only "an affair of outposts," "the battle of the Heaven-reaching Pass" (Motien ling), "Chatao," "the battle of Yashirei" (Yangtsu-ling—unfortunately Sir Ian uses sometimes Chinese place-names, sometimes Japanese—), and "the Disastrous Retreat from Penlin." His descriptions are thrillingly interesting. Not alone does he give us a bird's eye view of each engagement, but he subsequently follows the battle through all its details, bringing to each feature the ripe knowledge of a great General and explaining clearly where each side excelled or failed, and what opportunities were neglected or utilized. With his usual insight he discerns that the extraordinary caution shown by the Japanese in the preliminaries to the Battle of the Yalu were due to a lingering uncertainty as to the quality of Western troops. They had never previously faced an Occidental Army. For forty years they had been borrowing models of everything from the West, and unconsciously they had borrowed also a latent conviction of Western superiority. They knew well, too, that the campaign would derive its moral colour from the opening fight. If they themselves were defeated their future conduct would inevitably reflect that shock whereas the Russians would be confirmed in the confidence which is such a powerful factor of victory. Therefore although numerically far stronger than the Russians—we do not share General Hamilton's belief that they knew exactly how much stronger—they spared no precaution however petty, however meticulous, to ensure success. From that time no trace of the misgivings that prefaced the Yalu was apparent. General Hamilton fully recognised this. Indeed, there seems to be nothing that he does not recognise and trace from first to last with unerring instinct. It is impossible to lay down his book. Once opened, it may not be closed until the last page is reached. Shorn of the second chapter it ought to be in keen demand in Japanese military circles, and so far as concerns our own countrymen or any English-reading nationals, we strongly recommend them not to lose time in realizing the enjoyment this volume confers.

"*Bushido in the Past and Present*," by Mr. T. F. Imai, of St. Andrew's Hostel, Tokyo.

THIS book is written in the interests of Christian propaganda. Its object is to demonstrate that the conditions favourable to *Bushido* as it existed in feudal days, have disappeared or are rapidly disappearing, and that unless the old cult be reinforced by new ethics it must lose its practical

value. This object is not set forth in the opening pages of the book. On the contrary, it is carefully kept out of sight. The author's method is first to discuss what *Bushido* really is, and then to show its incompatibility with present circumstances. He conducts his inquiry with much erudition and admirable lucidity. But it appears to us that he is not always consistent. Thus he denies that *Bushido* is a philosophy, or that any such questions as the universe, time, space or life ever suggested themselves in its origin or progress. Yet in a series of well chosen extracts from the writings of Yamaga Soko, the greatest exponent of the *Bushi's* cult, he shows plainly, as we think, that *Bushido* was a philosophy, and in denuding it of all thought for the universe, time, space or life, he seems to forget the moral illumination which the true *Bushi* sought and found in the practice of *sazen*, an illumination which revealed the universe in a new aspect, obliterated from it all traces of passion, interest, or affection, and hid the perception of birth, death, growth or decay. Mr. Imai will probably reply that this is not *Bushido* but Buddhism; the teaching of the Zen sect not the precepts of the *Samurai*. The answer, it seems to us, is that *Bushido* and this particular form of Buddhism can not be differentiated, and that the revelations of the latter were only a well defined expression of the former's spirit. Apart, however, from this apparent discrepancy between description and analysis—a discrepancy easily understood when we recall the author's purpose—Mr. Imai gives us a really excellent insight into *Bushido*; an insight which goes more deeply into the subject than even Professor Nitobe's and is translated into examples of great beauty. In these respects we have nothing but applause and admiration for the book. But when we are asked to believe that the *Bushido* cult can be "purified, renewed and perfected in union with Christ," we can not fail to observe that whereas it is the very essence of *Bushido* to exalt the institution above the individual, Christianity teaches precisely the opposite; and whereas life is incalculably precious in Christian eyes, it is altogether inconceivable in the *Bushi's* creed as compared with the dictates of duty. Assuredly Christian ethics may graft upon *Bushido* many grand and ennobling doctrines in which it is now defective, but it is equally certain that in some essential features the creed of the Nazarene and the cult of the *Bushi* are not compatible. If there is to be any attempt to weld the two, it must result in the rejection of one or the other. The question to be determined, then, is not how they can be united but which should be preferred.

## THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

THE second annual inspection of the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade took place in the Public Hall on Wednesday afternoon before a crowded and deeply interested audience. The Boys' Brigade keeps up its numbers splendidly despite many disadvantages, and that the lads are keen on their drill was seen in the excellence of the evolutions gone through, all showing a decided advance upon the display of last June. The hall was decorated with national flags. The inspecting officer was again Col. C. V. Hume, R.A., D.S.O., military attaché of H.B.M.'s Embassy, whose comments will be found below. The proceedings began with an inspection of the Company by Colonel Hume, after which the hymn "Underneath the Banner," was sung, followed by prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D.

Mr. Jas. Walter, who presided, then said:—Colonel HUME, the Boys' Brigade 1st Yokohama Company; Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is the second Annual Inspection of this Company and for this express purpose Colonel HUME R.A., D.S.O., Military Attaché H. B. M.'s Embassy, has again so kindly come down from Tokyo and will with his keen, critical eye report to us (parents and all interested in the welfare of the Boys' Brigade) what progress, if any, has been made in the matter of military drill, and coming from a soldier we expect and welcome his criticism

which we know will be given without fear or favour. With your permission I will give a brief sketch of the work of our Boys' Brigade during the second year of its activity, which commenced in October last year. The various parades have been held regularly week by week and the excellent attendances of last session have been well maintained during this session, the average weekly possible attendances at the drill parades of the Company being 97.62 per cent. and at the Sunday morning services 98.03 per cent. These figures give abundant evidence of the keenness evinced by the members. Rifles were issued to the Company in October and have added very largely to the effectiveness of the parades. Whilst on this subject of rifles I would like to draw the attention of the Officers and Boys of this Brigade to what Lord Roberts has recently said in outlining the policy of the National Service League:—

"As much military instruction as possible must be given to all boys previous to their reaching the military age, and stress is laid on the fact that the early training will have a beneficial effect on the moral and physical conditions of the population at large. It is urged that the spirit of patriotism should be instilled in all boys by the teachers; that instruction in the use of the rifle be given and rifle shooting should be made a national sport."

Your Capt., Mr. Tebb, is considering with myself the ways and means for having rifle shooting at the Omori butts for the elder boys of this Brigade and before long we hope to be able to report progress. The Inter Company Challenge Medal, which was offered for competition last session between the 1st Shanghai Company Boys' Brigade and this Company, the award being based on the securing of the highest average weekly percentage of possible attendance per month, the most number of months during the session, has been again won by this Company after a keen contest with our competitors. The Ambulance Class for instruction in "First Aid" and stretcher drill has been a most popular one and the majority of the members have taken advantage of the exceptional opportunities afforded them for becoming useful members of society in intelligently ministering to cases of accident which may arise. I can assure you, boys, that a great number of the older visitors present here today much regret that they never had the opportunity, when young, of joining an Ambulance Class, so you boys will require no urging to get and retain all the knowledge you possibly can in the matter of "First Aid" to the injured. The Company has been exceedingly fortunate in having as its Instructor Dr. W. J. E. Davies, who has given his valued services week by week absolutely gratuitously. His continued interest in the welfare and improvement of the Company has been very greatly appreciated. The Sunday morning services have been a source of considerable profit and encouragement to the members who have been privileged to hear a series of excellent addresses from various members of the community Sunday by Sunday. The subjects chosen have been specially helpful in the up-building of character and the benefits accruing cannot be readily estimated. As, however, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," Company recreations have not been overlooked. Last Summer the first Annual Camp was held, when nearly 20 boys availed themselves of a four days' holiday at Koshiba down the bay of Tokyo. The Camp was voted a grand success by all who attended; there were no cases of sickness. The Football Club, which was organised in October, gives promise of a bright future. A "Route March" was held in February, when the Company marched out to Negishi and were very hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sale, who had provided many and sundry delicacies dear to boys' hearts. Fireworks were afterwards discharged in the garden and the Company returned home by torchlight; the effect being most impressive. I will not detain you longer as the programme must be carried out, but before closing these remarks I would like to say how highly this community appreciates the work Captain Tebb is doing so successfully amongst our boys and we tender him our hearty thanks, also to his officers who have so ably seconded his efforts, and to you,

the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade, we give you the assurance of our entire support and trust you will attain even greater successes in the future.

Following this came Squad Drill with arms, Mr. H. W. Kilby, 1st Lieut. in command. The evolutions were smartly gone through and evoked applause. A song by Dr. Emerson, "When the Boys Come Home" (*Allison*), formed an interlude, and then, what to some was the most interesting feature of the entertainment was announced—Ambulance Drill. Dr. W. J. E. Davies has been instructing the lads in "First Aid to the Wounded," all through the winter, and the drill now shown included exercises with closed stretchers, and then stretcher drill by the N. C. O. squad, including "first aid" bandaging on scalp, knee and foot. The 2nd Lieut. of the Company, Mr. P. E. Nicolle, was in command, and the professional manner in which the lads carried out the drill spoke volumes for the manner in which he handled them and for the way in which Dr. Davies has taught them the first principles of the art and craft of "first aid." After a song by Mr. S. H. Somerton—"A Soldier's Song" (*Mascherani*)—the Captain, Mr. L. D. Tebb, put the whole company through evolutions, and then Colonel Hume rose and said that was the second time he had had the pleasure of inspecting the company, and he was very glad indeed to be able to tell them that he would make a most favourable report on what he had seen that evening. He was delighted to hear the excellent report read by the Chairman. The attendance at drill could not have been better. He was also pleased to hear the Company had beaten the Shanghai Company this year. (Applause.) Referring to the Chairman's statement that there was a chance of some rifle shooting being done in the near future, Colonel Hume said it would afford him the greatest possible pleasure to offer a prize for competition, the conditions to be decided by the officers of the Company and the Committee. (Applause.) The boys had turned out smart on parade, and the drill with arms as well as the stretcher drill reflected very great credit on the members, on Captain Tebb and his officers, and also on Dr. Davies, who had instructed the boys in stretcher drill. Colonel Hume pointed out one or two things which had caught his eye as requiring improvement, and commented on the remark of Lord Roberts, quoted by the Chairman as to the need for boys being versed in the use of arms.

Captain Tebb on behalf of the officers and members of the Company, thanked Colonel Hume for having honoured the Company by inspecting them for the second time, and for the interest he had always shown in their work, and also for the offer to present a prize for competition. On behalf of the Company he also desired to congratulate the inspecting officer on his recent promotion to the rank of Colonel as a mark of King Edward's appreciation of the gallant officer's services as Military Attaché with the Japanese Army during the late war. (Applause.) Captain Tebb also thanked the Chairman for presiding that evening.

At the call of the Captain, the Company gave three cheers and a "tiger" each for Colonel Hume and the Chairman.

The American and British National Anthems brought a very enjoyable entertainment to a close.

#### FIRES.

On the evening of Tuesday, April 24th, a few minutes before seven o'clock fire broke out in the barber's shop near the Tokyo Club. For a time the Club and Mr. Brindley's offices were in great danger but the flames were happily brought under control after consuming the barber's shop and part of the adjacent houses.

The whole of the building erected by Mr. Masujima was destroyed in the fire of the 24th instant. It contained Mr. Masujima's offices, a barber's shop (where the conflagra-

tion originated), the offices of the Progressist Party and some other offices. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread and the inconvenient hour, the archives of the Progressists, were all burned. The building was insured for 20,000 yen.

At 9.40 p.m. on April 21st fire broke in the Shimabara-za theatre, Kyoto, destroying the building and six others. About four hundred persons who were in the theatre escaped.

Fire broke out at 10 a.m. on April 22nd in the village of Yakuno near Kyoto, destroying twenty houses.

On Sunday evening, a fire occurred in Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. Owing to a strong southwesterly wind, the flames, which originated in the Tokyo Academy, spread at once to the adjoining buildings, burning down about a hundred houses.

On April 21st, fires occurred in Oita-machi, and the village of Bekki, Oita prefecture. In each case, about a hundred houses were destroyed.

At 4.10 a.m. on April 24th, fire broke out in Fukutomi-cho, Yokohama destroying six houses and damaging three. The accident originated in the shop of a lamp dealer named H. Nagase. The cause is not yet known.

A telegram from Sendai says that on April 25th two fires broke out in the villages of Kanegase and Onoda, destroying 167 and 80 houses respectively.

#### THE FAMINE.

Messrs. Pollak Bros. have donated through the Swiss Consul-General yen 2,500 towards the relief of famine sufferers.

Mr. Donald McKintyre of Sydney, Australia, has sent five tons of salt-beef to be given to the famine district in the North-East.

Through Baron Kaneko, Mrs. Potter, the wife of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church in New York, U.S.A., has made a donation of \$1,000 towards the North Japan Famine Relief Fund.

The Executive Committee of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following sums towards the Famine Relief Fund now being collected:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged .....	11,105.60
A reader of the "Fukui Geppo," per	
Rev. W. B. Langsdorf .....	.50
Rupees.	
Mr. Tata .....	1,500
Messrs. Vussonji Tricunji and Co. ....	1,001
" Breul and Co. ....	1,000
" Balchand Oogherchand and Co. ....	501
" Prier de Saone and Co. ....	500
" Mitchell and Co. ....	500
" Sethna Dady Captain and Co. ....	500
Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadvala .....	500
Messrs. Mathuradas Callianji & Co. ....	301
" Shamji Ludha and Co. ....	251
" Bhimji Shanji and Co. ....	201
" N. S. Gazoda and Co. ....	101
" Greaves Cotton and Co. ....	101
" Dharamsey Jeitha and Co. ....	101
" Madon Bhimji and Co. ....	101
" Jethabhai Vurdhman and Co. ....	101
" Bhagwandas Visram and Co. ....	100
Mr. N. D. Dadysett .....	51
Messrs. Damji Arjoon and Co. ....	51
" Vussonji Velji and Co. ....	51
" Cursondas Lukhmidas .....	51
" P. Chrystal and Co. ....	51

Total ..... 7,615

In Northern Korea, rinderpest is prevalent. Some Japanese medical officials have been sent from Seoul.



## YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, held on the 23rd instant, Mr. C. V. Sale was elected Chairman, and Mr. M. Beart Vice-Chairman for the ensuing year. Committee—Messrs. W. T. Payne, D. H. Blake, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, J. A. Harmsen, V. R. Bowden, and J. T. Griffin.

## TELEGRAMS.

The following letter was read:—

We have experienced much inconvenience through the mutilated condition in which our telegrams have been received during the last few months. We have taken up the subject with the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department at Yokohama with the special object of ascertaining the point at which the errors occur and have elicited the following information:—

1. That the proportion of errors originating with the Japanese lines is very small compared with that originating from the foreign portion of the lines.
2. That according to International Conventions no enquiries are permitted outside the country of origin.

From this it would seem that there is no means of placing the responsibility for the vexatious and annoying errors which so constantly occur.

We enclose copies of the correspondence exchanged with the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department.

Resolved.—That in view of clause 2 in reference to enquiries, this Board will communicate with the cable companies through the Chambers of Commerce of London and New York.

## PHARMACOPEIA JAPONICA.

From enquiries made in reference to this work, it has been ascertained that it will probably be published in three or four months and be in the Japanese language. It will contain about double the quantity of matter as compared with the last issue, which was in Latin and contained 300 pp. crown octavo. It was thought this Board might have been able to issue an English translation of the work, but as a German version will be published the Board has decided that there is not room for two translations.

## MAILS TO AND FROM KOBE.

The following letter was read:—

I beg to hand you enclosed an extract from the *Kobe Herald* of 19th inst. the information contained in which appears to me to merit the serious attention of the Board.

The delay in delivery of Mails between this and Kobe has already been very inconvenient and it was hoped that the improvement in the train service would expedite the mails, but so far from this being the case it would appear that the service will be slower than it was before. If it is found impossible to carry heavy mails by the first evening express, an arrangement might be made to carry privileged letters charged with an extra postage.

Another communication on the same subject was read:—

We desire to call your attention to the fact that while a faster and more complete train service has been arranged between this port and Kobe the result so far as mails are concerned is of a retrograde nature.

Under the former service mails posted for train leaving

Yokohama 6.45 p.m. arrived Kobe 9.30 a.m. next morning

Kobe 6.20 p.m. arrived Yokohama 9 a.m. next morning

Under the new service the fast evening express leaves Yokohama at 7.11, but we are informed by the Imperial Post Office that the combined Tokyo and Yokohama mails carried by this train are limited to ten bags. Consequently it will frequently happen that part if not all of the Yokohama mail will be held over until the later train leaving at 8.12 p.m. and arriving in Kobe at 11.30 a.m. the next morning. According to our experience mails despatched by this later train are not delivered in Kobe until about 2 p.m.

A similar change has been made in the despatches from Kobe, so that instead of receiving our mails at about 11 a.m. they are delivered at about 2 p.m.

We shall feel obliged if your Board will take up this matter with the proper authorities, with a request that an acceleration of mail service should accompany the acceleration of train service.

Resolved.—That, in view of the importance of the subject, the Authorities be communicated

with without delay, the first step to be taken being that the Chairman of the Board obtain an interview with the Director of Posts.

## MAILS TO KOBE.

The Chairman of the above Board has been informed by Mr. S. Iida, Director of Posts at Yokohama, that, representations having been made by him to His Excellency the Minister of State for Communications, an arrangement has been effected by which all local mails received in time will be despatched to Kobe by the fast evening express. The thanks of the business community are due to Mr. Iida for his very prompt and courteous attention to the request placed before him.

In reference to the comments on the mail service to Yokohama, which appeared in our issue of the 24th inst. the *Kobe Herald* publishes the below communication from the local Post Office:—

Sir,—With regard to your comment on Kobe-Yokohama Mail Service, appearing in your issue of the 19th inst., I am directed by the Director to state that the matter has been engaging best attentions since the inauguration of the new train service, and, after, various considerations, a new arrangement has now been made in order to meet the requirement of the business community, by which the mails only for Yokohama will be forwarded by 6.30 p.m. train from Kobe.

The closing hours of the above mails will be 5.20 at Sannomiya office and 5.40 at Sakaimachi Head Office every evening. It should, however, be noted that as the above express train attaches no postal car, the mails could not be received direct by the train and that, therefore, the mails intended for transmission by the above express should better be posted at either Sannomiya or Head Office to ensure the quick despatch.

## OPENING OF THE FUJIMI-CHO KYOKWAI.

On April 14th was opened at Fujimi-cho, roku-chome, Tokyo, the new church building of the Fujimi-cho Church, which takes the place of the Ichiban-cho Church of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai, a church which was organized in 1886 as an independent congregation, but united with that body in the following year with the Rev. Uemura Masahisa as pastor.

Mr. F. Usawa, one of the church, gave a history of the undertaking to provide a new building in the course of which he said:—The project was definitely formed in March 1899, when it was thought the sum of eight thousand yen would suffice for the land and the building. In 1902 it was seen that this amount would be quite insufficient and it was proposed to raise thirty thousand yen, but, on the opening of the war in 1904, it was considered inexpedient to try to raise so large a sum. In 1905, 180 *tsubo* of land was bought for 5,600 yen. As we needed more than money the sympathy of the churches in the early part of 1904 the pastor made an evangelistic tour through the country in order to obtain the help of the churches. The total amount of money obtained was, in round numbers, yen 18,000 of which yen 16,000 was raised by those connected with the Ichi ban cho Church; yen 1,500 was given by the members of other Churches and non-Christians; and yen 500, by foreign missionaries and friends.

A letter was received from a missionary who was at that time in New York in which he kindly said that if he were authorized to lay the matter before the Presbyterian Churches in America probably five thousand dollars could be obtained, but this offer was not accepted. It is now 34 years since the beginning of the present stage of development in Japan, and we believed it to be in accord with the will of God that we should build the church ourselves, and show the spirit of sacrifice. In taking this course there is no anti-foreign feeling whatever, we desire the sympathy of our foreign brethren and are grateful for their kindness and help in the past. I feel sure that our church is not lacking in the spirit of hospitality toward them.

The Rev. Y. Honda, D.D., preached the opening sermon from the texts, "Ye are the temple of

God," and "In this place is one greater than the temple." He recalled the time when the pastor and he were students together in Yokohama, when they were satisfied with a room in a tea-house as a preaching place, referring to the fact that the church should always be one in which the Resurrection is preached as a historical fact; and that the new church, beginning its work on Easter Day, should rise to a life of even greater activity and service than the church whose work it continues.

Representing the *Fukui Domei Kai* (Evangelical Alliance) Rev. H. Kozaki referred to his long friendship with Mr. Uemura, and quoted with approval the saying of Dr. Jefferson who, on being asked whether he proposed to make the new Broadway Tabernacle an *institutional* church, replied that he hoped to make it an *inspirational* church.

Mr. Uchigasaki, an assistant of the Rev. D. Ebina, pastor of the Hongo Church, said that he spoke, though his name was not on the programme, for the Hongo Church which is usually considered to be the opposite pole of the Ichi ban cho Church. He expressed his own personal obligations to Mr. Uemura and said that the Church throughout the country needed the power that was manifested in the church of which he is pastor.

## L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The reunion of the Alliance Francaise held in the Van Schaick Hall on Thursday afternoon proved a very enjoyable entertainment. The literary portion of the programme was provided by the Rev. Père Papinot, who read a most interesting and historical paper on the relations of the French people with Japan before the opening of the country in 1859. This was followed by a second part which opened with a song, "Rondel de l'Adieu," (Isidore de Lara) capably rendered by Mr. Ruinat, who has a very pleasant light tenor voice. Mr. Salinger followed with a solo on the violoncello, Rubinstein's "Romance No. 3," which it is almost superfluous to say, was excellently played and greatly enjoyed by the audience. The third number was a recitation, "La Gervaise," by Jacques Normand, which afforded the reciter, Madame Ruegg, to display, to full advantage her very high elocutionary and dramatic powers. The lady was enthusiastically applauded and was presented with a beautiful bouquet. Mr. Ruinat followed with another song, H. de Fontenailles' "Saistu" a dainty little *chanson* which was much appreciated, and the programme concluded with a piano forte duet, a "Polonaise" by Dvorak, which was most spiritedly executed by Mr. and Mrs. Saenger. Mr. Saenger also played the accompaniments to Mr. Ruinat's songs most sympathetically. There was a very fair attendance, including a considerable number of visitors from Tokyo, who, unfortunately had to leave before the conclusion of the entertainment.

## BEATTIE-COX WEDDING.

A quiet little wedding took place in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Wednesday, when Miss Beattie Beattie was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Douglas Cox. The Rev. W. P. G. Field officiated and the service was fully choral. The bride, who was given away by Mr. W. H. Talbot, was attired in a heavy white embroidered silk, and wore a lace and straw hat with plumes. She had as bridesmaids the Misses Ethel and Amy Talbot, the former in pale blue chiffon and the latter in white. Mr. H. Macdonell was best man. The hymn "O Perfect love" was sung and also "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," while Mendelssohn's Wedding March resounded as the bridal party left the church. A reception was given at the residence of Mr. Talbot, where the best of good wishes were expressed for the newly married pair. The bride's going away dress was of white serge, trimmed with white silk braid. After a short stay in Tokyo and Kyoto, Mr. and Mrs. Cox will take up their residence in Kobe.

**"THE CAPTIVES OF BABYLON" IN TOKYO.**

In response to an invitation from the Young Men's Christian Association of Tokyo, the augmented choir of Union Church, under the leadership of Mr. W. K. Vincent, gave a repetition of Shinn's Oratorio, "The Captives of Babylon" in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Kanda, Tokyo, on Saturday evening. The performance was fixed for 6 p.m. and the forty odd members of the choir left Yokohama by the 4.20 express train, arriving at Shimbashi before 5 p.m. The arrangements for transport of the members were admirably carried out by Mr. Clarence Griffin, collaborating with members of the Y. M. C. A., by rail and tram cars, and the whole company arrived at their destination well before the necessary hour. Tokyo audiences, however, are, we understand, not accustomed to punctuality, and as there was a very small house assembled at 6 p.m. a rather tedious wait ensued till about 6.30, by which time the large hall was more than half filled. Then a start was made, and after that the audience continued to increase until the thousand or so seats in the body of the Hall and large gallery were fairly well filled—we should say at least 600 to 700, which was certainly better than Yokohama afforded to the performers. The singers' seats were raised in tiers on the stage and were filled to their utmost capacity, the piano being on the lower level. As on the last occasion in Van Schaick Hall, Mr. W. K. Vincent conducted, Miss Blundell officiated most admirably at the piano, the soloists comprised Miss Mendelson, Mrs. Thom, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Kendall and Mr. Somerton, and the Choir was the same as before, with the exception of a tenor and a soprano who were absent on a honeymoon trip. The hall seemed to be for the most part well suited acoustically for orchestral work and solos, concerted pieces and choruses all went well. At first, the same doubt appeared to rest in the minds of the audience, as appeared in the Van Schaick Hall, whether to give vent to applause or not, but before the performance was through this doubt was solved, and several of the solos, notably the last of Mr. Cooper's, and several of the choruses, were warmly applauded, while at the conclusion the whole house joined in an ovation of hand, clapping and applause, proving most distinctly that the performance had been fully appreciated. After the performance the members of the company were most liberally provided with a cold collation in the salons of the Y. M. C. A. Hall and then took the trams again in time to catch the 9.30 train back to Yokohama, after what was described by most as a very enjoyable excursion.

**THE LAW COURTS.****CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.**

The hearing of the case in which Messrs. Mendelson Bros. claim twelve hundred yen from the Yokohama agents, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, of the Ocean Steamship Co. and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co. was resumed on April 20th in the Yokohama District Court.

Capt. A. Weston, and Messrs. M. Beart and J. T. Lias were examined as witnesses.

Mr. Montague Beart deposed that Captain Weston was landing agent appointed by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Before Sept. 14th last, the firm bought the lighters, etc., from Capt. Weston and provided a landing department which was now in existence. Witness described the practical routine of the landing business, and added that the landing department of Messrs Butterfield and Swire always received bills-of-lading from the consignees before the completion of the delivery of cargo. Referring to Exhibit A-1—a bill-of-lading—the Court asked witness why the document was left in the hands of the plaintiffs after the defendants were insisting that the goods had been all delivered to the consignees. Witness replied that the bill-of-lading was returned to Messrs Mendelson Bros. in a friendly way when Mr. McIvor asked for the documents and that the defendants had no responsibility to return them to the plaintiff.

Capt. A. Weston deposed that he gave a certificate to the consignees by endorsing on the bill-of-lading, whenever there was short delivery. The landing agent did not always attend to damage caused to cargo. Damage was settled between the consignees and ships agents. Claims for shortage or damage, were, however, not allowed after the time notified by the ship's agents.

Mr. F. J. Lias stated that tin plates were imported by many steamers belonging to the defendants. A portion of the lots brought by the *Machaon* and *Deucalion* were still left undelivered. The short delivery was certified in the Customs permit concerned. The bill-of-lading was surrendered to the landing agent before the consignee commenced to take delivery of the cargo. Consequently, the shortage was not specified in the bill-of-lading.

At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, Counsel had a brief argument, after which the case was adjourned.

**CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.**

The case filed by Mr. J. C. Wilkinson of Kobe against the Crown Cork Co. L'td of which Mr. E. Mendelson is the local representative, claiming yen 161,019.47 was brought up on April 20th in the Yokohama District Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Nakamura and the defendants by Mr. H. Sato.

The statement of the plaintiff's Counsel as to the grounds of the petition was that some fourteen years ago, during 1892, the plaintiff discovered a mineral spring, at Takaradzuka, Settsu Province, which proved to be one of the best of drinking waters. He planned to bottle the water and offer the same on the market. Preparations were made, machines purchased, and works erected, and at length, in 1894, the water made its first appearance in the market under the name "Tansan." The water was favourably received, its sales increased daily. In these circumstances, the plaintiff did his best to improve the machinery, equip the works, and enlarge the scope of the business, so that he might be enabled to meet the ever increasing demand. In 1899 a certain Harold Robert Smythe, who was the Managing Director of the defendant company (which had its head office in London, England) came to Japan, and taking cognizance of the big business carried on by the plaintiff he, the said Mr. Smythe, asked the plaintiff to use in his business his "Crown" corks relative to which the defendant company held patent rights and was engaged solely in the manufacture and sale. The plaintiff went to London in May 1900, and personally inspected the "Crown" corks, bottling machinery, the method of bottling, and the results thereof. The "Crown" corks were than apparently better than ordinary corks and, above all, the defendant company having guaranteed that the "Crown" corks were the best articles in the world, and that the contents of any bottle fitted with these corks would never leak, the plaintiff was finally persuaded to use the patent corks in his business, and gave orders accordingly to the defendant company. The use of the corks continued from 1901 to 1903, and the result was always satisfactory. In the meantime, the plaintiff was informed by the London offices of the defendant company to the effect that the defendant company was going to establish a manufactory of the "Crown" corks at Yokohama, Japan, to manufacture corks of exactly the same quality as the London corks, and that they desired plaintiff would use the Yokohama made Crown corks in future.

The first shipment was made on the 4th August 1903, and thenceforth, in the aggregate, 262 cases of the Yokohama Crown Corks were purchased, for which the plaintiff paid the total amount of yen 22,307 till August 1904. The Yokohama "Crown" corks were, notwithstanding the guaranty and assurances of the defendant company, so very inferior in quality to those of London make, that they were useless for the plaintiff's business.

After the statement by plaintiff's counsel the defendant's counsel denied the allegations *in toto*. Plaintiff's counsel produced twenty-nine exhibits in support of the claim,

The Court said that owing to the large num-

ber of documents submitted it was impossible to proceed further without investigating them and for this reason adjourned the case until May 16th.

**PETITION FOR DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.**

The action filed by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., asking for a decision in bankruptcy against R. Okawa, a drug trader, came up again on April 23rd in the Yokohama District Court.

Defendant's counsel produced several letters—Exhibits Nos. B—5 to 7—and said that the defendant's business was taken over by his younger brother Tomijiro Okawa, and transactions were being carried out under the name of the successor, though sometimes the name of Ryonosuke Okawa was used for the convenience of the business. One of the letters produced was an order from Messrs. Simon Evers and Co., given to Tomijiro Okawa on Jan. 18th this year and Counsel added that the name of the defendant was not used in such an important communication as he had no direct responsibility. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Yasui, an employee of Messrs. Simon, Evers and Co., as a witness and said that he wrote the foregoing order for a quantity of peppermint.

Plaintiff's Counsel also producing several letters said that the business was practically attended to by the defendant and not by Tomijiro Okawa, his younger brother, who was merely an employee in the office. Many important documents were signed by defendant.

The Court, at this stage, said that the man required by defendant's Counsel could not be examined as a witness.

The parties then entered into discussion. Plaintiff's Counsel said that defendant's business was practically carried on under the name of Ryonosuke Okawa and on his account. When the defendant received advances from Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. they were not for Tomijiro Okawa as defendant's Counsel insisted. Should the defendant still maintain his contention that he had no direct liability in the business a question would arise as to who was responsible for money—received on several occasions,—from Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co. Counsel concluded by saying that if the defendants' contention was upheld then there would follow a criminal action for fraud.

Defendant's Counsel contended that it was a true fact that defendant had transferred his business to his younger brother, Tomijiro Okawa. The successor was responsible for the accounting of any money received from the plaintiffs' firm.

The Court declared the hearing concluded and that judgment would be given at 1 p.m. on April 25th.

**CLAIM BY TRANSPORTATION AGENT.**

The hearing of a case instituted by H. Kawai, forwarding agent, against Messrs. Faber and Voight, claiming yen 258.50 began on April 24th, in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. S. Ota and defendants by Messrs Ikeda and Akiyama.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on February 13th last year, plaintiff received forty-five bags of pea-nuts from Shizuoka via a forwarding agent, the Maruichi-Unsoten, which merchandise was consigned to the defendants. The draft, amounting to yen 250, was attached to the way-bill and sent through the Thirty-fifth Bank. On the arrival of the goods in Yokohama, they were delivered to Messrs. Faber and Voight before the draft was honoured. Later, the defendant's firm refused to pay the draft, and it was left unpaid till May 8th the same year, when the plaintiff paid the amount to the Thirty-fifth Bank together with interest yen 8.50, incurred.

Defendants' Counsel held that the pea-nuts were sent from Nagashima, a wholesale merchant of Shizuoka, to the defendant. Some advances had been made by the defendant to a third-person before the present goods were consigned. Consequently, the defendants had incurred no obligation to pay for forty-five bags of pea-nuts valued at yen 250. Further, the defendants were not bound to take up the draft on the bank.

The parties discussed the technical questions

raised, after which plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine S. Arai, an employee of the Thirty-fifth Bank, as a witness. The Court gave consent and decided to summon him on May 12th.

#### CLAIM AGAINST A LANDING AGENT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the case instituted by K. Iwai, a hard-ware merchant of Osaka, against Captain A Weston, claiming *yen* 1,276.50 came up on April 24th before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs Imamura and Uzawa, and the defendant by Mr. H. Sato.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on April 2nd 1905, plaintiff imported 60 cases containing galvanized sheets by the steamer *Oanfa*; on June 29th 378 cases of similar goods by the *Prometheus*; and on July 23rd, 60 cases of similar material by the *Jacques*. These cargoes were landed by Capt. Weston. Among the lots, nineteen cases—2 cases among the lots on the *Oanfa*, 17 cases on the *Prometheus*, and 3 cases on the *Jacques*—were short delivered. The shortage was valued at *yen* 1,260. Further, on April 8th, a lot of 100 casks containing chloride of potash was brought by the *Kaisow* being consigned to the plaintiff. One cask was short delivered, the value being *yen* 16.50.

Defendant's Counsel admitted that the plaintiff's claim as to shortage against his bills of lading was correct, but that the landing agent had no responsibility.

Plaintiff's Counsel requested the Court to adjourn the case for further preparation of evidence. The Court gave consent and adjourned the hearing till May 12th.

#### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The hearing of a case in which Messrs Siber, Wolff & Co claim *yen* 1,541.80 from Messrs Butterfield and Swire, Yokohama agents of the China Mutual S. N. Co. and the Ocean S. S. Co. was resumed on April 25th in the Yokohama District Court.

Four Japanese were examined as witnesses. Mr. T. Sone, one of the tidewaiters of the Yokohama Customs explained the customs regulations with regard to landing of cargo and the passing through the Customs and deposed that the goods landed in the compound of the Customs were under the supervision of the Customs authorities. The owners or the landing agents sometimes watched the goods they were concerned with. In April or May, last year, a few cases of white shirting and flannel were stolen from the Customs compound. The merchandise was consigned to Messrs Siber, Wolff and Co.

Nagasawa, a cotton and woollen piece goods merchant, was examined. He stated that in April or May last year, the market price of British flannel was *sen* 51—51½ not including the war tax. If the tax and commission of the importer be added to the cost, the price would be *sen* 58-59. Referring to an invoice shown by the Court, witness said that the home cost should be about 10½ pence. If the freight, insurance and other various charges be added to the cost, the price for Yokohama delivery will be 12 or 12½ pence. Further witness stated as to white shirting that the cost was about 8s. and 10d. per piece, being equivalent in Japanese money to *yen* 5.40 or 5.45. If the import duty and the war tax be added the price would be *yen* 6.20 or 6.25.

B. Nambu, a convict now in the Yokohama jail, was summoned as witness. He stated that he confessed in the criminal section to having stolen eleven cases containing flannel, shirting, woollen cloth, etc. in April or May last from the compound of the Customs. He was unable to describe the marks, etc., on the packages as he had forgotten them. Heishiro, one of his accomplices, forged the official stamp pressed on the packages, after the import duty was paid. Witness put the false stamp on the cases containing white shirting, etc., and took them from the shed in the Customs compound.

Watanabe, another convict from Yokohama jail, said that he purchased the foregoing goods which had been stolen by Nambu and others from the Customs, and he sold the merchandise in several places.

After the conclusion of the examination, Counsel spoke briefly. The hearing was then adjourned till April 30th.

#### PROTEST ON DISTRAINT.

The case instituted by K. Kanda against Mr. H. V. Gielen petitioning for the release of two billiard tables and eight other articles which defendant seized together with the property of a third person, came up on April 25th the Yokohama Local Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. S. Ota and the defendant by Mr. R. Ideura.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on March 5th and 7th this year, Mr. Gielen seized the property of a third person, T. Watanabe, No. 156, Yamashita-cho, together with two billiard tables and eight other articles belonging to the plaintiff. Counsel added that the plaintiff purchased these things in March, 1904, from a Chinese merchant named Ah Phon, residing at No. 146, Yokohama. On the 30th of the same month, the plaintiff lent the goods to the third person.

Defendant's Counsel held that the statement of the plaintiff could not be correct and that there was no definite evidence. He refused to admit plaintiff's petition.

The parties discussed the question of the place where the billiard tables, etc. were being kept. The Court decided to see the place in dispute and adjourned the hearing till May 2nd.

#### SENTENCE ON L. H. ABEL.

In the Yokohama District Court, sentence has been given against Mr. Louis Henry Abel, formerly secretary of the International Oil Co. Ltd. No. 8, Yokohama. Accused has been sentenced to eight years' minor confinement on a charge of having forged private letters and committed fraud. The accused is not at present in Japan.

The essential points in the charge against L. H. Abel (37), an American citizen, formerly secretary of the International Oil Co., Ltd. No. 8, Yokohama, are given by the Public Prosecutor of the Yokohama District Court as follows:—

The International Oil Co. was established on Dec. 13th, 1900, and Mr. Abel was engaged by the firm up to January 1905. He was elected on Oct. 20th, 1903, auditor and was instructed to superintend the book-keeping and accountants' work. Availing himself of his position he made out several vouchers for false accounts and drew cheques payable by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which he drew himself, the amounts and dates being:—

	Yen.
1903.	
Jan. 9th.....	2,000.00
April 18th.....	800.00
July 23rd.....	2,500.00
Nov. 21st.....	3,000.00
1904.	
Jan. 21st.....	1,000.00
July 25th.....	1,000.00
Sept. 14th.....	1,000.00
Oct. 10th.....	2,000.00
" 29th.....	2,500.00
Dec. 22nd.....	2,018.98
" 30th.....	5,000.00
" 31st.....	3,500.00
1905.	
Jan. 21st.....	3,600.00

Many of the cheques were made out as though they were paid to Ishikawa, Mr. F. Woodruff, and Mr. Akiyama. Besides the foregoing frauds, the accused drew the following amounts from the same bank on the private account of Mr. Copmann:—

	Yen.
1903 November 22nd .....	826.00
December 21st.....	10.17
" 31st.....	51.15
1904 February 8th .....	1,100.00

The first three presented were to meet bills of the American Trading Co.

#### TOKYO DISTURBANCE CASE.

In connexion with the acquittal of Mr. H. Kono and other politicians charged with having instigated the Tokyo disturbance, Mr. Kobayashi, Chief Public Prosecutor of the Tokyo District Court, informed them on April 25th that the public procurator concerned had decided not

to appeal against the decision given on April 21st. On April 26th, the grace of appeal having expired, the acquittal was confirmed.

The trial of S. Hosaka and 103 other coolies who are charged with having created a riotous tumult on September 5th last will take place on May 23rd in the Tokyo District Court. Sixty-eight lawyers are employed for the defence.

Takahashi Yeikichi (46), a naturalized Japanese, formerly a British subject named Frederick Curtis, residing at No. 2,275, Negishi, Yokohama, was arrested on April 25th under a warrant issued by Preliminary Examination Judge Hasegawa of the Yokohama District Court. It is said that he tried, on the evening of April 12th, to set fire to his dwelling with the purpose of obtaining two thousand *yen* insurance from an insurance company.

#### THE COLONIST'S CRY.

It's cruel of you, Springtime, when folks are growing old,  
To set their hearts a-longing for banks of prim-rose gold,  
Green willows by the river, gold kingcups by the Colne  
Where every breath is perfume, a jewel every stone.  
Lambs call about the meadows, the rooks are on the plough,  
The thrush is singing anthems, buds gem the apple bough;  
The dreamy shadows nestle in streets of sunlit grey,  
Whilst we're away from England, six thousand miles away.  
I see Mount Baker's summit, a cone of rosy snow—  
Where waves broke, bloom the lilies: the fields of ocean glow  
As God's sign gleams in heaven: the rocks are pink with foam  
Of ribes and of stoncrop—our hearts cry out for Home!  
For the narrow lanes of England, where may meets overhead;  
Where living hamlets cluster round dreamlands of their dead;  
Where Hope has met fulfilment, Ambition reached its goal,  
Each acre had its story, each homestead found its soul.  
Where all the earth is mellowed, and Nature's wood lyre strung  
To loves our maidens whispered, the songs our people sung;  
Where some girl's face is smiling in ev'ry op'ning rose,  
Some heart of England speaking in ev'ry wind that blows.  
O England, England, Springland! we wander whilst we live:  
To broaden Britain's Empire, the best we have we give:  
Surely they sleep the soundest in Mother's lap who lie,  
We have worked, our strength is ended: ah! call us home to die.

CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

Pier Island, British Columbia.

In the *Spectator*.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Russian mine was washed ashore on the morning of April 25th at Arahama, Kashiwazaki, near Niigata.

Further modifications of the plans for the increase of the police force in Korea have been issued, and it is now stated on good authority, says the *Seoul Press Weekly*, that the proposed reforms will be put into execution on June 1st. It is now said that 26 District Police Stations (with a Japanese Police Sergeant, a Korean Police Sergeant, 6 Japanese policemen and 8 Korean policemen each) and 122 Sub-Police



Stations (with 2 Japanese policemen and 4 Korean policemen) shall be established in the interior, and for this 590 Japanese (which includes 20 Police Sergeants and 520 policemen and several interpreters) and 1,039 Koreans (including 26 Police Sergeants and more than 1,000 policemen) shall be employed. Recruits for the force, after being trained from June to October will enter as regulars, and the Japanese contingent will be selected from those who are in active service in Japan. For this scheme the sum of yen. 274,000 will be defrayed by the Financial Office.

It has been arranged that the steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha plying between Yokohama and ports in South America will hereafter convey mails and parcels intended for Peru and Chili. The S. S. *Glenfarg*, which is to be despatched for Callao (Peru) and Iquique (Chili) on Wednesday, the 25th inst., will for the first time take mail for these districts. The mail closes at the following hours:—Ordinary Mails, 10.30 a.m., Registered Articles, 9.30 a.m., Parcels, 9.00 a.m.

The *Kobe Herald* announces the death on April 18th, of Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Dr. J. L. Atkinson, who has been closely identified with religious and philanthropic work in Kobe for upwards of thirty years. Mrs. Atkinson has been an invalid for some time past but with characteristic energy she kept about until a few days ago. The cause of death was Bright's disease. Mrs. Atkinson leaves three sons and three daughters, two of whom (Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Wm. King) are married.

The convenience of the railway and the fact that Pyengyang is an interesting place was attested last week (said the *Seoul Press Weekly* of April 14th) when some 15 visitors were guests of the little Anglo-Saxon community here. Pyengyang has about 30 men and women missionaries belonging to the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and two Frenchmen. About 60 li out east from here is the Poong Poo Coal Mines—a Government enterprise, which is in charge of Mr. J. Kavanagh. The Presbyterian Mission is soon to "hive" again for on May first Dr. & Mrs. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Koons will officially become members of the new station at Chairyong. Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Sharp, of Seoul, are also appointed members of the new station. Chairyong is about 12 miles west of the railway station of Sarawun which is the next station to Whangju going south. A very large and promising developed work is in the territory. The British Gold mine at Gwendoline is gradually closing down, the gold having "run out." Not however before it proved a paying investment for the last company which took it. Dr. Campbell, the surgeon, left a few days ago. There are 5 men left now, not including the Manager Mr. Holloway.

The first-class cruiser *Monmouth* has been selected to replace the first-class cruiser *Donegal* on the China Station, the latter having been injured on the voyage outwards by going ashore. The *Monmouth*, like the *Donegal*, is a fine new cruiser of the well-known "county" type. She was built by the London and Glasgow Company in 1900-01, and was the third of her class finished. Her chief dimensions are:—Length 440 ft., beam 66 ft., mean draught 24½ ft., displacement 9,800 tons at the ordinary load line. She is fitted with four cylinder triple expansion engines of 22,000 h.p., supplied by 31 Belleville boilers with economisers, which have done very well in the cruiser. With regard to protection, a steel belt of from 4 to 2 inches in thickness runs on each side from the after turret to the bows; the casemates, turrets and barbettes are protected by from 4 to 5 inch armour, whilst a protective steel deck of ¾ inch to 2 inch armour, and the main deck, armoured by 1½ inch plates, and further protection to the engines, boilers, magazines and other vital portions. The conning tower, from which the cruiser is controlled in action, is guarded by 10 inches of armour. The armament consists of four 6 inch guns in pairs in turrets on special double mountings; ten 6 inch guns in casemates on broad sides; ten 12 pounders, three 3 pounders, eight machine guns and two 18 inch

torpedo tubes. Of the latter she carries nine 18 inch, and five 14 inch, the last named torpedo being for boat service. When in commission the *Monmouth* carries 700 officers and men. The *Monmouth*, which, said an exchange, will be completed to full complement on April 13th, has served one commission with the First Cruiser Squadron, which she joined when it was formed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### JAPANESE AGRICULTURE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—One good turn deserves another. You were so good in publishing my former letter that I venture to once more trespass upon your patience. *Suru mo Kiyori Otsuru.* In my last I ought to have written "If there were more men like him we should have no famines." Now every crow thinks his own crow is the whitest. You have made modern Japan and naturally you do not like to have any one find fault with your creation. But even the diamond may be polished, and with your kind permission I will give a rub or two in the place cut by Professor David Starr Jordan. I will preface the sermon with a story. Once upon a time in the dim ages of the past a certain missionary priest was leading to their flocks in the north east district two gentle shepherdesses, when by chance they found themselves in the company of a very polished Japanese gentleman who very kindly advised them to pay no attention to the conversion of the nobility but to devote themselves to the people in the back-country who being more easy of approach would come in large numbers to the Church, etc. This doctrine was combatted with considerable warmth by the missionary party, and examples from ancient and modern history were poured in upon the head of the adversary until he, being a gentleman and perceiving that the situation was uncomfortable for one of the ladies, made a masterly retreat into another railway carriage to soothe his nerves with a good Havana. On his return the priest in the subtle Socratic manner opened up the attack from the agricultural side and asked the gentleman why ploughs were not used in Japan. This brought forth the indignant retort that they were used in the neighbourhood of Osaka. "But why are they not used here on *Nasu no Hara*?" retorted the ecclesiastic. "Here you are going to shoot rabbits on land that could be cultivated with a steam plough to feed thousands." Oh! said the victim, "It is impossible for you foreigners to appreciate the conservative character of the Japanese peasantry." "Well," said the other one, "You have been in Europe." "How do you know that?" retorted the Japanese gentleman.

"That is another story, as R. K. says. You have been in Switzerland and Germany and know that thousands are nourished by goats. Your mountains could support untold thousands of these useful animals whose flesh and milk might nourish very many of your people who now are steeped in abject poverty."

This was met by the former formula, "It is impossible for you foreigners to appreciate the Japanese peasantry."

The subject of "sheep" was shelved with the same diplomatic formula. Jig-saws and circular saws and the power going to waste in the mountain streams was damned by the same soft statement, "It is impossible, etc. etc." Then the worm turned and said: "Well sir! If your people are so stupid that they will not have flocks of sheep and goats to put food in their bellies, and coats on their backs, nor saws to make roofs over their heads because of their conservative character, can you not give us a generation or two before you expect any great results from the teaching of a foreign religion?"

The gentleman owned himself beaten. He did not give his card, but his photograph was seen later and recognised as a former Minister of Agriculture, and he is now in a position to send experts in practical agriculture to teach his people to plough and raise sheep and goats and rig up jig-saws and circular saws and all the rest. There is no necessity for any future famines if the educated classes of Japan will put into peaceful projects onethenth of the Bushido energy that they do into methods of wilful and deliberate murder; for that is just what war is.

Let us call a spade a spade and use it; as well as ploughs, sheep, goat jig-saws and circular saws.

H. S. J.

Would the ploughing of *Nasu-no-hara* or other Japanese moors produce any return for the expense and labour, and would goats thrive on Japanese hills where there is nothing but bamboo-grass? How can sheep be kept in Japan? Every effort to keep them may be said to have hitherto failed.—Ed. J.M.

## MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the Article with the above heading which appeared in your issue of the 15th inst. you quote what you say may be called the treaty-port formula, namely, that missionaries ought to stay at home where there is plenty scope for their energies. The following extract from a speech made by the Hon. Mr. Campbell, a prominent member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Natal, as recorded in the *Natal Mercury* of Nov. 10th last, may be of interest to some of your readers. Mr. Campbell stated that he had been deputed with ten other gentlemen to study and report on the Native question, and among his experiences he related the following.

"In my travels I went to a mission-station, and met there a Scotchman from my own native town of Glasgow. He had made his fortune there, and had come to South Africa. I went through the schools, and through the workshop, where the industrial part of the Mission was carried on. I found him a level-headed business man. I told him I wanted to ask him one question, a question I had never asked before of any missionary. I said to him, 'You are managing this station in a business like way. I hope you will not be offended at my question. You made your money in a city where there are thousands of people suffering from cold and hunger, and you left them to come and help those who do not suffer in this way. Explain that, if you please?' He said to me, 'Mr. Campbell, I will answer that question. I used to go into the slums, and I found there were too many workers there already. At one house I visited, the workman's wife exclaimed upon my appearance at her door, 'Oh, good gracious, another missionary! You're the third I've had this morning. How am I to cook my husband's dinner?' and other forceful illustrations he gave me to show the influences which induced him to come to South Africa."

Hakodate, April 20th, 1906.

F.

## PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Perhaps the most regrettable feature of your very severe criticism of a recent address by President David Starr Jordan on Japan, is the fact that it conveys the impression that Dr. Jordan is animated by a spirit of unfriendliness toward Japan. Without taking space to go into the question of the merits or defects of his address I would like to say that Japan has probably no stauncher and more influential friend on the West Coast than the president of Stanford University. He is a sincere admirer of Japan, as both his public and his private utterances show, and the cause of Japan's further progress in science, in government, in economic and social conditions lies near his heart. As to the Japanese who emigrate to the West Coast, in addition to extending a cordial welcome to all who come to Stanford University for study, the weight of his position as a leading citizen of California and his relations of personal intimacy with the President of the United States, are wholly thrown into the scale in favour of fair and friendly treatment of the Japanese.

Dr. Jordan's second visit to Japan this summer will be a fortunate event, especially for the progress of science in this land. It will be the visit of a sincere, though not indiscriminating, friend.

Respectfully yours,

D. B. SCHNEDER.

Sendai, April 20th, 1906.

## JAPAN'S FUTURE INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST.

EDUCATIONAL, HUMANITARIAN, RELIGIOUS.

(By Rev. J. H. PETTEE, D.D., Okayama.)

(A paper read at the spring meeting—held March thirteenth, at Osaka,—of the Missionary Association of Central Japan.)

Prologue. Three introductory remarks are in order,

1.—This subject calls for prophetic powers in its treatment. I can make no just claim to such distinctive ability. However since true prophecy means insight rather than foresight and all missionaries ought to have some of that quality I yield to request and make this attempt.

2.—The subject as well as writer was the selection of the committee. They form a powerful not to say amusing contrast. The one is as large as the other is small. But it will be noted that extensive as is our subject-to-day the committee have wisely restricted it. It does not quite cover the whole habitable globe of even Far Eastern life and leadership.

Politics, trade, art, at least are not definitely included. Difficult as the task may prove I shall try to be as brave and self-restrained as the committee

though some references to these tabooed parts of the subject will performe be needed.

3.—As to method of treatment two courses out of several specially commended themselves to my mind, viz:

A.—By first collating the views of many writers, especially Japanese and then modestly adding my own or.

B.—By simply stating my own view and the reasons for holding such an opinion. I have decided to combine the two methods somewhat but on the general basis of this second course.

1.—Coming now without further delay to the subject in hand I would sum up my own view in a sentence.

*Japan is and is destined to remain the Oriental Pioneer of Modern Civilization in the East.*

Before considering in detail just what this means let me mention a few of the reasons why we may feel assured of its general correctness.

1.—Her geographical position at the gateway of the Orient. Herself of the East, she looks out upon the West. She stands where a herald should stand who has a message from the West to give to the East, and likewise a message from the older East to the newer West.

2.—Her diminutive stature (I mean as a nation and not as individuals) which greatly aids compactness and unity of purpose and movement. Dr. Arthur Smith, the veteran missionary of China, says in his latest written message to the West:

"At present the leaders of the Chinese are more or less perplexed and disunited. Whenever they find out how to act, and how to act as a unit they can easily make the world 'tip up.' That may be true but it will be a long while yet before China does get together. Japan can do it any day and if she is not heavy weight enough to tip up the world which she nearly accomplished in her latest balancing feat, she is a sufficiently agile light weight to lead in the dash races and to tip the wink to her club-footed rivals among Oriental athletes."

3.—Her desert preparation as an insular nation extending back many times the old Mosaic rule of forty lonely years.

4.—Her latest forty years of marvellous transformation and accomplishment.

5.—The recognition she has wrung from a none too willing but keen-sighted West of her prowess and her prospects as evidenced by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; the sympathy of the world in her recent grapple with the Northern Bear; the treaty of Portsmouth; the investiture of her Emperor with the most noble Order of the Garter, of her three great men of war with the Order of Merit, of Premier Saionji, Foreign Minister (now ex-minister) Kato and many others with further British decorations; the raising of her legations to embassies at the leading capitals of the world; the steady lifting of her financial credit even during and following a burdensome war, the constant enlargement of her trade and manufactures, and the well nigh unanimous pro-Japanese sentiments of recent leading writers in American and western Europe on far eastern matters. So much for the consensus of opinion in the West.

6.—Turning to the continent of Asia we find a striking similarity of testimony as to a recognition grudgingly granted of Japan's acknowledged leadership. The change in China's attitude since the war of 1894 and in Korea's more recently still; the sending to Japan for education of thousands of the youth of both countries; the recently issued instructions by the Department of Education in China to Viceroy and governors-general that Chinese students who intend to visit Japan for study should first be given Japanese lessons in Chinese schools; the acceptance however reluctantly by Korea of Japan's suzerainty over the peninsula empire; the recent appointment of a Manchurian Investigation Commission with Gen. Kodama at its head to take note of conditions there that Japanese may be prepared intelligently to seize favorable opportunities for pushing trade and general intercourse; the accompanying fact that 16 cities and towns in that and of much promise are already formally thrown open to foreign trade and practically the whole are of residence and trade; the great strengthening of Japan's hold on China since the war and especially her signing of the Komura-China treaty with a corresponding weakening of Russia's and even America's influence; Japan's recent warning to China about her attitude toward foreigners; the growing intimacy between Siam and Japan, the Malayan Peninsula and Japan, India and Japan, Turkey and Japan through the bond of Buddhism of secluded Tibet with this vigorous young giant of the far East. These are suggestive proofs that the fame and fortunes of Japan are increasingly recognized and rejoiced over by all the countries of the East.

7.—Japanese magazines and newspapers during the past six months have abounded in such utterances as the following.

"Japan must take a leading place in the development of Manchuria."

"Japan's safety lies in the regeneration of China."

"Japan's present position in China is the outcome of persevering effort during the past forty years."

"It is Japan's clear duty to free Korea from the misrule of the past and lead her in the paths of modern enlightenment."

"Japan has shown the world how she can fight. Now she must show it how she can trade and teach and govern."

"Japan is the prophet of the Eastern world."

"Japan has a message for India."

Last September or October there was an article in the *Kiristo Kyo Sekai* on *Tokyo Bummee no Tancho* (The Simplicity of Eastern Civilization.) I quote the *Japan Mail's* summary "It (simplicity) reveals itself in architecture, in the arrangement of streets, in family and social customs, one is uniform the other multiform. Development of the original Japanese was arrested midway by the introduction of the stereotyped Chinese system, to which the Japanese have adhered with scrupulous punctiliousness. But during the past thirty years a new current has set in and now Japan must undertake the task of moving her neighbours out the political, educational and social ruts to which they have kept for ages."

8.—There are certain characteristics or tendencies of Japanese nature that lead up to anticipate continued progress and the power of aggressive leadership. I must not delay to go into this part of the subject at all exhaustively but simply hint at three of these most striking traits.

(1) Her passionate patriotism and abounding national ambition. I agree with Dr. Gulick that her patriotism is more truly a passion than an idea. "It is an emotion rather than a conception," and for that very reason it is a characteristic to be reckoned with in our forecast here to-day. It is those nations as well as those individuals that have had a passionate devotion to some cult or some cause, some faith or some fancy, which have blazed the paths of progress and been given positions of masterful leadership all out of proportion to their size or strength or numbers or other qualifications. *Judea and Sparta* of the olden time, *Holland and Scotland* of the later centuries are quartet of diamond nations that shine with great brilliancy on the coronet of Time's majestic crown. Japan determined to justify the great name she adopted for herself, with her Bushido training in loyalty to Eastern ideals, believing in her mission as saviour of the East and mediator between the civilizations of Asia and of Europe. Japan with sentiment added to sense, (and sometimes its substitute), flushed with victories that have shaken the world and yet conscious of unrealized ambitions, Japan, I repeat, is peculiarly fitted by temperament to add her name to those I have mentioned above and make the quartet a still more illustrious quintet.

(2) Then there is her rare combination of lightness and seriousness, of sombre pessimism and a sang froid optimism.

(3) One other characteristic only will I delay to mention, but I deem it of supreme importance in the treatment of this subject. I refer to Japan's marvellous love of change and her power of mobilization. Whether it be in fads or families, arts or armies, creeds or cabinets, trees or trades, plants or philosophies, roads or religions, she can change easily and it need be in bulk. No other established oriental nation at all approaches her in facility and speed of movement and hardly any nation of the West is her equal here. During the late war she mobilized her armies abroad and her trades at home with equal facility and celerity. She bolts her food, material or mental, everything from rice to philosophy, and openly boasts that she has broken the world's record as the champion lightning-speed taster of new foods, new machines, educational systems or schemes of metaphysics. Call her fickle, superficial, if you like, though longer acquaintance usually modifies that charge which is often made in annoyance and is derived from judgment at a single point rather than from a wide generalization. She is as lively as the tiny insect that haunts her wadded house mats in summer, or the darning needle, her appropriately chosen national emblem, that darts about her gardens and her marshes.

You cannot trust an individual or an institution to stay just where he or it is placed, but you can trust the general movement forward of society, at large. All I claim now is that this national trait or accomplishment peculiarly fits her to be the faster and the better, for her slower moving neighbors, whose rich courses she has so often sampled in the centuries that are gone.

I have characterized Japan's position past, present and probable future by the one word *Pioneer*. Let us now inquire more in detail what this means. It must of course be conceded that the first pioneers of modern progress in this or other Eastern lands were men from the West. Merchants and missionaries, consuls and commodores, soldiers and shipwrecked sailors, Dives and doctors of every description from over the sea have played their useful part in opening these hermit nations of the Orient.

That work must still go on. Outsiders can do some things that those to the manor born may not attempt. To be more exact then let us say,

1.—Japan is the *Oriental* pioneer of modern progress in the East. In saying this I do not forget the many individuals among Chinese, East Indians, Persians and even Turks who have done yeoman service in the cause of progress and exerted a helpful and far reaching influence for humanity's good. But these were individual exceptions to the trend of their national life. The remarkable thing about the Japanese is that a little coterie of such progressive minds rules the nation at large and shapes its destiny. It is Japan in miniature. It claims to be the incarnation of the national spirit and to speak with the authority of the nation as a whole. It follows therefore that Japanese are the first Oriental people to choose voluntarily through the masterful minds of their own nationals the path of modern progress which means largely Western civilization. They have passed the stage of their foreign tutelage and become in their own rights and by virtue of their own choosing, joint heirs with the great nations of the West, of the round world's heritage of wealth, of wisdom and of unbounded possibilities of service. For a nation of the Orient to climb to these dizzy heights, while still retaining so much of the spirit of an Asiatic past, cannot fail to give her enormous prestige and power with less favoured Orientals. "What Japan has done we may do," they are already saying. The disturbances still shaking China and the periodic agitation in British India mean this. Nothing but a stupendous blunder on Japan's part can unseat her in her commanding position as the peerless charioteer among Eastern nations on the highway of the world's progress. She has seized this place of influence by a splendid *coup d'etat*. It is hers already. The only question is how much will she use it? How much will she abuse it?

(1) Take the matter of Educational influence. Already the fame of Japanese schools has reached and penetrated all the newer nations of the East. Chinese, Korean, and other youths are sent here by the thousands. Chinese are starting schools of their own; Mission schools in China like private schools in Japan are daily growing in favour; among the tons of advice gratuitously offered to *Marquis Ito* which have cumbered the papers and magazines of the past month, many writers have emphasized the importance of education for Korea. *Morioka Kingo*, a Presbyterian evangelist who returned last month from Korea after a year or more of work there, says the Koreans of the better class are very anxious to learn Japanese, and that Japanese by combining educational and evangelistic work could render timely and influential help to Korea at very slight expense to the Japanese churches. He urges that this form of Christian service be undertaken at once. There is possibly no one particular in which Japan's marvellous progress during the past quarter century is more strikingly shown than in the matter of girls' education. Japan is now thoroughly committed to the modern conception of educated womanhood. It needs no prophet to tell what this example must mean in the near future for the girls of Korea, of China, and of Chinese dependencies. Minister *Inagaki* returns from Siam with Siamese maidens to place in the schools of Japan. The wife of Dr. *Torii*, ethnological instructor in the Tokyo university, has gone to Mongolia to instruct the women of the nobility in modern arts of living. Japanese instructors are beginning to supplant in Korea and China proper those from America and Europe. These are but samples of what is now occurring and will increasingly occur provided goods are kept up to sample and the brand is not changed so frequently as to confuse and irritate a people steeped in conservatism.

(2) In matters of philanthropy Japan's influence should be equally sane and strong. In no department of life's activities has Japan preserved her balance better than in that of humanitarian works in the difficult transition from a state of feudal communism to twentieth century individualism.

By the noble benefactions of her Emperor and Empress; by the admirable handling of large charity funds in times of special calamity, by the honorable recognition given to praiseworthy private enterprises, especially Christian ones during the past three years; by the steady growth of an intelligent spirit of wide-spread charity both individual and collective, a spirit led and stimulated by the Imperial court; Japan is in position not merely to set a high example but to interest herself practically in her neighbor States. Although the Chinese have placed the term *Benevolence* at the head of their list of Five Constant Virtues, it is a matter of common knowledge that they are very defective in its practical application. Dr. A. H. Smith, the trenchant well-informed writer on "Things Chinese," closes his chapter on Benevolence as follows:

"The Chinese character for benevolence, unlike most of those which relate to the emotions, which generally have the heart-radical, is written without

the heart. The virtue for which it stands, is too often, also, practiced without heart, with the general results, some of which we have noticed. That state of mind, in which practical philanthropy becomes an instinct, demanding opportunity to exhibit its workings, whenever the need of it is clearly perceived, may be said to be almost wholly wanting among the Chinese. It is not, indeed, a human development. If it is to be created among the Chinese it must be by the same process which has made it an integral constituent of life in the lands of West. Now Japan is fast getting that spirit.

(3) When we touch the question of religious influence in which we are most vitally interested, some interesting phenomena appear. It is said by competent Japanese observers that the influence of Buddhist priests from Japan is practically nil in China proper and Manchuria. The *Shinshu* and *Jodo* sects are pouring out money like water, but are accomplishing nothing. They are meeting with little better success in Korea, that is as far as Koreans are concerned, and it is doubtful if they will secure any permanent hold upon Koreans themselves. It is possible that if those sects such as the *Zen* or *Tendai* or *Shingon* which most closely resemble continental Buddhism, should go into the foreign missionary business they might have more success, but they have not the money to do it spectacularly, nor the *Moravian* spirit to do it without much money. Buddhist priests are in too ill repute at home and their methods are too obsolete to command a respectful following. This part of the problem seems to depend on the outcome of Buddhist evolution or revolution here in Japan. A comprehensive attempt to forecast the result of that struggle now on would lead us too far afield. Suffice it to remark that pending that solution Christianity has her mission and day of opportunity. Mr. Ebina's able editorial in the January *Shin-Jin* (New Man) was on *To Yo Dendo*, (The Evangelization of the East). It gave high recognition to the philosophical excellence of Buddhism but said this must and could be conquered by the practical efficiency of Christianity.

Japanese Christians, or those non-Christians who are in general sympathy with Christian aims and endeavors, are already exerting an influence in Formosa, in Korea, in southern Manchuria, all out of proportion to their numbers. Mr. Morioka, whom I quoted above, says that notwithstanding the large number of churches in Korea established by missionaries from America and Europe, the Koreans have yet to be taught the importance of independence and self-support, and the Japanese are the ones who can most easily instruct and stimulate them along these lines.

One reason for this is the great difference between the styles of living practised by Europeans and Koreans. The Japanese can come nearer the latter in this and in other particulars. He admits the irritation and distrust caused by unprincipled Japanese adventurers and says the need is imperative of offsetting such degrading influences with those of a Christian and yet oriental order.

2.—This brings me to my second contention that Japan's future influence will be that of an altruistic pioneer. I do not mean merely or mainly in a Mark Twain sense of the term of "being willing to sacrifice one's wife's relations on this high altar." Japanese, I am aware, are prone to think they can best spend other people's money and run other people's affairs. But beyond that they certainly have a remarkable readiness for Orientals to practice kindness. They have a long start in the science and art of altruistic service.

Japan in her pre-Christian development had touched the high water mark among Eastern nations of what may be called communal altruism. She is now in the process of changing to what may be called personal altruism, and Christianity is the most powerful factor in this change. She still retains much of the form and the spirit of the old and that tends to establish kinship with her sister lands of the East. The pivotal points of her old time ethics were loyalty and filial piety. These go a long way in the East toward the summing up of virtue and those are altruistic in principle. Let them be supplemented ("fulfilled" to use Christ's word) by our Protestant ideas of individual initiative, confession of Christ and social service and a great and lasting leadership is assured to Japan.

Mr. Yukichi Yamaji (a Methodist Christian) editor of the *Dokuritu Hyoron* (Independent Review), has a long editorial in the last number of his magazine, in which he advises Marquis Ito as to the course he should pursue in Korea. He recalls the historic fact that Yoritomo saved the nation in his day by ignoring details over which the court nobles at Kyoto were squabbling and idling their time, and marked out at Kamakura a large plan for the nation to pursue. He urges the Marquis to play the part of Yoritomo and thus rescue Korea from servitude to the minutiae of Chinese civilization. I heard an up-to-date intelligent Christian pastor say recently in private conversation: "If our Emperor

could go to Korea and show his benevolent heart to the Koreans I am sure they would be convinced and would trust us." Such was really the intent of the mission. It succeeded largely because the iron hand was gloved in the silk of winsome gentleness.

Rev. S. Ishida, a Presbyterian pastor well known in this city, has just returned from Manchuria, enthusiastic to organize an interdenominational missionary movement for the molding of Manchuria. *Tairiku Dendo* (The Continental Mission) is the ambitious name card for this new child of his brain. Now whatever comes of this particular movement an aggressive benevolent spirit is in the air. Japan for the Japanese has passed into the cry of Japan for Asia. It means blunders but it means business as well, and of a beneficent sort.

3.—It is unnecessary to dwell at length upon my third contention, which is that Japan is and is to remain a Mediating Pioneer between the Occident and Orient. America is fast becoming the great arena where East and West meet and mingle. She holds a pre-eminent place as the great cosmopolitan among the world's leading nations. But a part of the problem can best be solved on this side of the Pacific, and by a small, homogeneous independent nation that gathers in to itself the best influence, aspirations and accomplishments of the two civilizations.

The sympathetic treatment in press and pulpit by Christian pastors of the higher forms of Buddhism and by leading Buddhist writers of Christian aims and accomplishments so much in vogue at present is an illustration of my thought. It is difficult to say whether Dr. Anezaki's addresses and writings count more in favor of Buddhism or Christianity. Nominally a Buddhist he has so absorbed and merged the best elements of both faiths that he is essentially Christian.

Dr. Motoda's and Mr. Harada's present visit to India is another case in hand. Requested by the Y.M.C.A. of India, engineered and largely paid for by the Y.M.C.A. of America, and put into execution by the Y.M.C.A. of Japan, it shows the influential position of Japan as an intermediary between rival races and rival faiths. Thoughtful Japanese are saying that now Japan, a non-Christian nation, has attained to the rank of a first class power, it is her mission to teach the world the science of true imperialism, that is, the relation between the absolute and the individual, a benevolent socialism in government and a Christianized Confucianism in ethics. It is the province of a pioneer to try experiments and Japan is likely to play that role in the future as in the past.

Conclusion.—But it must in candor be admitted that while Japan faces splendid possibilities of service at home and abroad and while in the main her soldiers, her court and her commons, are showing marvellous self-restraint and a sobering appreciation of the situation, she also stands on the verge of a moral volcano and she imperatively needs wise and inspiring guidance. The misleading influences of militarism, the benumbing power of materialism, and the corroding force of unspeakable immorality, especially among the student classes, is abroad in the land and no thoughtful observer, however ardent a lover of this part of the Orient, can ignore them.

We physicians of souls in our daily work see and hear so much of the distressing and depressing facts of life that I have purposely refrained from dwelling upon them. But they are there. They form a constant menace to true advance. The struggle to master them is and will remain a terrific one. The sacrifices in this spiritual warfare will far outnumber those of Mukden or Zoo-Metre Hill. The final victory can be secured only in the name and by the help of Him who remains through the ages "the holiest among the mighty and the mightiest among the holy."

Livy, the Roman historian, called Greece the salt of the nations. We may say Japan is the salt of the Orient. She has the pungent flavor. She has the power to kill. She has the preserving strength. There is simply one great "If" between her and the realization of her high destiny. It is suggested in the familiar words of the Master Mind of all the ages, "Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men."

Epilogue.—An essay of this sort, like a sermon, should have its application. Where do we foreign missionaries in Japan come in? What have we to do with Japan's future influence? Much every way. Let me detain you a moment longer while I name three special lessons of the subject, the A.B.C. of our present duty toward this interesting people.

A.—We should be men of high ideals. Not merely as individual Christians. That is taken for granted but we should have high ideals for Japan. We should believe in her great and lasting mission. "According to your faith be it unto you."

B.—We should unite for efficient service. We should believe in team work. We should encourage every form of union effort that is led by high-souled trustworthy leaders. It is an age of trusts, combines,

mass meetings, great enterprises. The Orient especially is moved by large ideas and great numbers. Hand-picked fruit may be the choicest but it can easily be done simultaneously by a crowd, just as three months hence millions of rice shoots will be transplanted by individual workers joyously toiling side by side, working according to one great plan and heartened by one common song.

C.—So far as possible we should secure an inside position, see things from the standpoint of the Japanese and thus be able to work sympathetically and influentially. This is the most delicate and difficult suggestion of the three, but I believe it to be fully as important as the other two. It is not inconsistent with the holding of strong convictions and minority views. There are plenty of such instances among Japanese themselves. It is rather a matter of large-hearted spirit and the ability to generalize broadly even while insistent, possibly unduly insistent, upon certain details.

It recognizes obligations to foreign organizations which many Japanese cannot fully appreciate, but it also remembers that a large part of the foreign missionary idea is foreign to the true spirit of Christian service. Foreign substances irritate all delicate organisms. A part of our mission is to transform foreign work into home work, or rather to blend the two in the harmony of Christ's great brotherhood. Sacrifice of feeling and of well nigh everything else except conscience is demanded in this as in all the higher forms of service. He who shares the cross will secure jewels with the crown.

So long as we must be foreign missionaries we may well hear and heed the counsel of that noblest and most successful elder member of our illustrious fraternity, the Apostle Paul as his words ring down the centuries:

"Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time. Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer each one." Col. IV. 5,6.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

### SOME DETAILS OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

London, April 20.

An earthquake shook San Francisco at 5 o'clock on the morning of April 18th and lasted for three minutes. People rushed out in their night clothes. The northeastern quarter of the manufacturing and wholesale districts suffered terribly. Lesser damage was done throughout the rest of the city.

It is roughly estimated that one hundred people were killed and a thousand injured.

When the buildings collapsed fires were ignited in all directions and the flames threatened the whole city.

The combatting of the flames was most difficult owing to the high wind which prevailed and the rupture of the gas and water-mains. The firemen are blowing up the buildings in the path of the conflagration.

The deadliest collapse occurred when a five-story hotel on Valencia street fell, burying seventy persons, and some tenement houses, which involved eighty persons in their flaming ruins.

The earthquake was felt throughout the Western States, the seismic instruments in Washington being violently agitated.

London, April 21.

General Funston, commanding the troops at San Francisco, reported on Wednesday evening (18th) that about one thousand people were killed and a hundred thousand rendered homeless; he urgently needed rations and tents.

According to latest accounts, dense clouds of smoke from the conflagration spreading over the city are visible miles out at sea. It looks as if the whole city is doomed.

Many of the city's most famous buildings, hotels, theatres, etc., have collapsed and have been burned.

China-town and the Japanese quarter are destroyed.

Other towns in the State of California—Santa Cruz, Monterey, Gilroy, and Hollister—are wrecked, many people being killed;



there were 200 killed at Santa Rosa. About one thousand are left homeless.

The shipping in San Francisco remained undamaged.

The Leland-Stanford University is severely damaged.

A moderate estimate puts the pecuniary loss at a hundred million dollars.

London, April 21.

General Funston reports that San Francisco is practically destroyed. The conflagrations are now practically uncontrollable. There are 200,000 homeless people and food is very scarce, owing to the fact that the provision stores are all destroyed.

The Government is sending immense supplies and the cities of the Union are vying with each other in affording relief.

The Senate has voted half a million dollars.

The mortality was practically confined to the tenement dwellings. All the Englishmen and other foreigners staying in the big hotels are doubtless all safe.

London, April 22.

Yesterday was a day of horror in San Francisco, four distinct zones of fire threatening to drive into the sea twenty thousand refugees who were huddled in Golden Gate Park. The ferries were overcrowded by half-crazed fugitives who assert that hundreds perished in the flames, including many prisoners. It is reported that Terminal Island and other seaside resorts were destroyed by a sea wave. All the millionaires' residences on Nob Hill and Van Ness Avenue have been destroyed. There is profound confusion and distress, amid which hunger is raging. The sufferings from thirst are indescribable. Mr. Rockefeller and other millionaires are contributing huge sums.

Later.

It is now hoped to save a quarter of the City of San Francisco. Three hundred thousand people are homeless, hungry and thirsty. The police have seized the whole of the food and are distributing it sparingly. General Funston telegraphs that only the most energetic outside efforts can prevent frightful suffering. The Government has directed the purchase of stores of food in the nearest centres of supply, and the Secretary of State for the Interior proceeds to California to investigate the best measures of further relief.

London, April 23.

The Dominion Legislature has, on the suggestion of the Governor-General, Earl Grey, voted one hundred thousand dollars in aid of the people in San Francisco.

In New York three million dollars have been raised.

The homeless people are encamped in the parks and other open spaces, the wealthy alongside the poor. All efforts are now concentrated on sheltering and feeding the people, whose conduct has been most orderly.

Strong hopes are entertained of saving the suburb known as the Western Addition, and also northward to the Presidio, but the fire on the water front was quite uncontrolled, being fanned by a strong north-west wind, and threatening the ferries, the only means of egress from the city.

The broken water mains are being restored.

Later.

The fire on the San Francisco water-front is now controlled. The Oakland ferry is safe and trains are beginning to run again to San Francisco, which presents a spectacle of 25 square miles of ashes. The

banks reopen on Wednesday. All the mails in the San Francisco Post Office were saved.

The process of restoration has already begun at San Francisco. Up to the present about 500 bodies have been recovered. The extent of the mortality remains quite uncertain. Competent valuers estimate the total losses approximately at sixty million sterling, of which thirty five millions are insured. It is noteworthy that the steel-built premises, including the *Call* building were not damaged externally although gutted.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

[21st instant 5.20 p.m. (corresponding to 2 a.m. on the 22nd in Japan), Oakland. From Mr. Consul Uyeno to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo.]

On the morning of the 18th there was a violent earthquake in San Francisco. It was followed by a great fire, which destroyed the greater part of the town, especially within the limits of the commercial quarter. Our consular offices were wiped out on the same day. The Japanese residents, about 10,000 in number, are almost in a starving condition and I am taking measures to relieve them. The fire has not yet subsided. The losses of human life and animals are not yet ascertained but will be telegraphed later.

(San Francisco 22nd April, received in Tokyo at 2.30 p.m. 23rd April.)

After three days and nights the fire has been at length extinguished. Happily the picture of the Emperor in the Consulate was not burned. The Consulate is much injured but it escaped the flames. The officials are all safe. As reported in my previous telegram, some 10,000 Japanese subjects are in a cruel state for want of food.

Mr. Uyeno, Consul at San Francisco, telegraphs:—The number of ascertained deaths is 277, including 3 Japanese. Those still missing are about a thousand, in the opinion of the authorities. Measures of relief are being steadily organized.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, April 23.

A telegram from Chicago says that the losses at San Francisco are estimated at eighty million pounds sterling. The city will be rebuilt immediately.

Mr. Huntington Wilson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, has received from the Secretary of State the following telegrams in further reference to the earthquake:—

"Press dispatches indicate appalling national calamity. City doomed. Unable check conflagration owing destruction water mains. Official information from General Funston to War Department that impossible state full extent disaster, that city practically destroyed and still burning. President has issued general appeal for relief and assistance through National Red Cross. Will advise you further."

American Embassy,

April, 20, 7 p.m.

"To-day's despatches from neighbourhood San Francisco seem to confirm worst news of yesterday, excepting loss of life, which chief of police states will not exceed three hundred. Since midnight fire started afresh, burning fiercely. It is believed entire city must go, residential as well as business section."

American Embassy,

April 21, 5.45 p.m.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

London, April 20.

Further reports with regard to the earthquake in San Francisco say that fifteen hundred persons were killed, two hundred thousand are homeless, and a great number of people in distress are being accommodated in the Golden Gate Park.

A telegram from the Mayor of San Francisco says that the fire is now under control.

Food-stuffs and water are scarce. The prices of commodities have trebly risen. Provisions are being despatched from the interior.

The money already subscribed for the purpose of relieving distress amounts to twenty million yen.

All the branch offices of the various British insurance companies were damaged.

London, April 21.

The fire in San Francisco is still raging. A quarter of the city will probably be saved. The damage is so far estimated at six hundred million yen. Of the damage, yen 480,000,000 was insured with several insurance companies. About a hundred million yen of the loss will be borne by insurance companies of Great Britain and of the Continent.

The Japanese and Chinese residents are in a very distressed state. Rice is being supplied to them by the American Government.

London, April 24.

The re-construction of buildings has commenced. An area extending over twenty five square miles is desolated. Six hundred persons were killed by the earthquake and the fire.

Pestilence is feared.

London, April 24.

It is reported by the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that the fire in San Francisco was put out by heavy rains.

San Francisco, April 23.

The damage caused to property in connexion with the earthquake is estimated at three hundred million dollars, and the killed number twelve hundred. When communication with the outside world was interrupted, San Francisco was almost starving. The distress was fortunately alleviated by the arrival of prompt supplies from other places.

The re-construction of the city has commenced.

Owing to heavy losses on property and life, some insurance companies have closed their offices.

The American Treasury has advanced money to several bankers to avert a monetary panic.

Martial Law is still in force.

(FROM THE "OSAKA MAINICHI.")

London, April 20.

The first shock of earthquake in San Francisco, occurred at 5.13 a.m. on April 18th. Between that time and noon, severe shocks took place by which many large buildings, including the Municipal Office and various hotels, collapsed and subsequently fire broke out throughout the city. Two thousand persons were killed. The water works, gas-works, and electric light, telegraph and telephone wires, etc., were destroyed.

Communication with the city being imperfect, details are not yet reported.

Washington, April 22.

The damage caused by the earthquake is very serious. Over a hundred thousand persons are homeless, five thousand were killed, and many thousands more or less injured.

The damage to property in San Francisco alone is estimated at three hundred million dollars. Japanese residences were destroyed and some of the occupants were killed and the survivors took refuge in the open country. Chinese town underwent a similar fate.

The fire is still raging throughout San Francisco. Provisions are very scarce. The destruction of the city is expected.

Fifteen other cities of California are also in great distress. The whole damage sustained in California is believed to be about five hundred million dollars.

Congress has decided to spend a million dollars in alleviating the distress. The President has appealed to the public for funds to relieve the homeless.

Washington, April 20.

At 5 p.m. on April 19th the fire was about under control, all the city being desolated with the exception of one quarter only. The outlook is very dreary. About three hundred thousand persons are homeless. Several hundred corpses are scattered throughout the streets, and it is feared that a pestilence will follow the seismic disaster.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry petitioned the Central Government for aid in relief.

The losses sustained by several fire insurance companies is so far estimated at a hundred and ten million dollars.

Bankers throughout the country intend to organize an Association with a view to averting a monetary panic in California.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication with San Francisco has been re-opened. Communication by steamer between the city and Oakland was resumed, through under various difficulties.

President Roosevelt will send a Message to Congress asking for a further million dollars for the purposes of relief.

Donations collected throughout the country amount to twenty million dollars. Probably America will refuse to receive money from foreign countries.

Oakland, Cal., April 22.

The flames have been subdued. The San Francisco docks were saved. Over twenty square miles of the city were burned, including all business quarters. The pecuniary loss is estimated at half a billion and the dead may reach a thousand.

(FROM THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

London, April 21.

The fire which is raging in San Francisco has been checked. A quarter of the whole city will probably be saved.

A proposal has been set afoot to rebuild Sain Francisco the plan of Washington.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

New York, April 25.

The damage sustained in San Francisco is six hundred thousand yen; two thousand persons were killed; and six thousand were injured. Ten thousand Japanese are starving; their shops were destroyed.

Money is being collected here to relieve the distress. Fifteen million dollars have

already been collected throughout America for the purpose.

The American Government has set apart \$3,500,000 for relief purposes.

(FROM THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

Oakland, Cal., April 24.

The deaths at San Francisco are estimated to exceed 1,200. Five hundred bodies have so far been recovered, including a few Japanese victims. The survivors are camped in the Presidio Park. They had been located in a part of the city which was remote from the origin of the fire, and had ample time to escape.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

NATAL.

London, April 21.

The Natal Government has resolved to form several powerful columns of Irregulars and to avoid taking the offensive until an adequate force is ready to take the field. The rebels are unlikely to emerge from their fastnesses, therefore there is no immediate danger; but the situation is undoubtedly serious.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

London, April 23.

A pitched battle has taken place between six thousand strikers and a detachment of dragoons near Denain. The dragoons were compelled to release their prisoners. Two captains and ten troopers were wounded. The horses were slashed with knives. The strikers afterwards proceeded to Havelny and sacked the houses there.

"RAGGING" IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Later.

The decision of the War Office in the "ragging" affair of the Guards at Aldershot has been promulgated. Colonel Cuthbert has been relieved of his command; Adjutant Stracey has been relieved of his appointment; the four lieutenants who were placed under arrest will lose a year's seniority. Lieut. Clark-Kennedy has left the regiment.

[Note—A telegram which appears in Singapore papers give the following particulars of this unpleasant incident:—The inquiry into the case of ragging has been opened. Lieut. Kennedy stated that Lieuts. D. Hamilton, C. Hamilton, Harford and Joliffe, court martialled him for being in a filthy condition and telling his Colonel a lie. They afterwards stripped him, drenched him in motor oil, and half sneared him with jam. He admitted association with a woman. Colonel Cuthbert stated that the Surgeon notified him of Kennedy's condition. He understood that Kennedy had had some skin disease before. He admitted disgustedly declaring that it was a matter for the subalterns to settle, but he only meant moral pressure. Surgeon Major Whiston testified that Lieut. Kennedy was in a dirty condition and suffering from itch. Three orderlies and two army doctors, however, testified as to his cleanliness. Colonel Cuthbert accepted all responsibility.]

London, April 24.

An official announcement has been made to the effect that Lt.-Col. F. J. Cuthbert, of the First Scots Guards Battalion at Aldershot, has been placed on the half-pay list because of the ragging to which Lieut. Kennedy was subjected. Captain R. G. Stracey, (adjutant) has been deprived of his adjutancy. Lieutenants D. & C. Hamilton will have leave stopped for a year and be twice superseded in promotion. Twelve other lieutenants have been penalised by stoppage of leave varying from six months to two years, or supercession. All except Colonel Cuthbert were severely censured. The Army Council's displeasure was conveyed to Surgeon-Major Whiston.

NORTHERN FRANCE.

London, April 23.

The situation in the North of France continues serious.

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

London, April 25.

The Transvaal has offered Natal to furnish, equip, and maintain five hundred volunteers.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION IN FRANCE.

President Fallieres has entertained the Chinese commissioners at luncheon.

TRAINING-SHIP DISASTER.

The Belgian Government training-ship *Dennayer*, with a crew of 54, including 30 cadets, has capsized in a gale in the Bay of Biscay. Only 26 were saved.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

London, April 26.

The new Russian 5-per cent. loan for £89,325,000 sterling has been issued at 89, Barings issuing the English share, which amounts to £13,101,000.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

The strikes in France are extending to other parts of the country, including Paris, where alarming rumours are current. There are apprehensions as to the state of affairs on May Day.

THE NATAL SITUATION.

The Colony of Natal has accepted the Transvaal's offer of volunteers. The St. John's Ambulance Corps at the Cape is sending a detachment. The Indian community at Durban has offered to raise a corps of stretcher bearers and hospital attendants.

THE "KASHIMA'S" OFFICERS.

The officers of the Japanese battleship *Kashima* were entertained at luncheon by the corporation of Newcastle at the Town-hall.

NATAL.

Later.

The Transvaal offer of assistance is keenly appreciated in Natal.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS.

The English beat the Germans at fencing in Athens, the former scoring 9 to the latter's 2. Taylor (English) won the mile swimming match easily.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

London, April 23.

In Paris there is much dissatisfaction with the Government in consequence of its ineffectual efforts to quell the colliery riots. This will probably result in the loss of many votes at the elections.

THE CONDITION OF CHINA.

London, April 25.

The Peking correspondent of *The Times* is unable to discover the reason for the exaggerated fears entertained in Europe with regard to the situation in China. The general conditions are not unsatisfactory. China realises that she has everything to gain by keeping the peace with foreigners. Unsatisfactory features are the unbridled license enjoyed by the native press, some of which are assisted by irresponsible Japanese, and the holding of inflammatory meetings in the central and southern provinces. It is desirable that England should join Japan and help China to introduce a press law.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America.....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. May 1
Hongkong.....	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. May 3
Europe.....	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. May 5
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Dakota	Su. May 6
Europe.....	M. M.	Caledonian	Th. May 10
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Korea	Th. May 10
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. May 10
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F. May 11
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. May 14
Seattle.....	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. May 15
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. May 17
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. May 20
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Lyra	Th. June 2

Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. April 27
Europe.....	N. D. L.	Sachsen	Sa. April 28
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria	Sa. April 28
Portland.....	P. & A.	Numania	M. April 30
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Tu. May 1
Europe.....	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	W. May 2
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Th. May 3
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Th. May 3
Europe.....	M. M.	Polynesian	Sa. May 5
America.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. May 5
Australia.....	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. May 5
Europe.....	P. & O.	Ceylon	Tu. May 8
Seattle.....	G. N.	Dakota	Tu. May 8
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Shawmut	F. May 11
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. May 12
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. May 14
Hongkong.....	P. & A.	Aragonia	Th. May 17
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. May 20
America.....	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. May 23
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. June 3
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. June 5

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 20th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ramsay*, British steamer, 2,768, Mullen, 20th April,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Montcalm* (36), French flagship, 9,500, Capt. Martel, 20th April,—Hongkong.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 20th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Santhia*, British steamer, 3,353, R. Phillips, 20th April,—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 20th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 21st April,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sachsen*, German steamer, 3,119, F. von Letten-Petersen, 21st April,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Fulham*, British steamer, 2,766, H. Gow, 21st April,—Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—M. Raspe & Co.

*Benvenue*, British steamer, 2,505, R. Krobbe, 21st April,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Choshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,900, H. Smith, 21st April,—Newchwang, Bean cake.—Yamagata-ya.

*Kanju Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 22nd April,—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 22nd April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ceylon*, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 22nd April,—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Bellerophon*, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 22nd April,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Amiral Fourichon*, French steamer, 3,015, Baille-mont, 22nd April,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 22nd April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Glenfarg*, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 23rd April,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Aker*, Norwegian steamer, 1,899, Gaulxssen, 22nd April,—Antwerp via ports, and Hongkong, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 23rd April,—Vancouver, B.C., 9th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*C. Ferd. Laeiss*, German steamer, 3,799, Meyer-dierchs, 24th April,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 24th April,—Vancouver, B.C., 6th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 24th April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 24th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 24th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 25th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Roodt*, Norwegian steamer, 782, Joh. Haumaers, 25th April,—Chinkiang, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Tottenham*, British steamer, 2,943, L. R. Mann, 25th April,—Saigon, Rice.—Jardine Mathieson & Co.

*Dortmund*, German steamer, 3,228, Wagner, 25th April,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Polynesian*, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 26th April,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Calchas*, British steamer, 4,279, Williams, 26th April,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 26th April,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 26th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 26th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Panther*, Austrian cruiser, 1,500, Capt. Korber, 26th April,—Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 20th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Arroyo*, British steamer, 2,307, Clough, 20th April,—Hankow, Horses.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 20th April,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Taiyuan*, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 20th April,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Woodford*, British steamer, 1,860, Jas. Seddon, 20th April,—Muran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 20th April,—Muran, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 20th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,038, Irizawa, 20th April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 21st April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 21st April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 21st April,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 21st April,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, Bourdon, 21st April,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Anchises*, Dutch steamer, 1,885, B. De Boer, 22nd April,—Mojji, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Isomila*, British steamer, 3,381, A. E. Stebbing, 22nd April,—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Lowther Castle*, British steamer, 2,961, W. Lightoller, 22nd April,—Otaru via Kobe, Moji and Fushan, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 23rd April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 23rd April,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tyr*, Norwegian steamer, 1,417, D. Nielsen, 23rd April,—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Amiral Fourichon*, French steamer, 3,015, Baille-mont, 23rd April,—San Francisco via Taku, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Choko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,216, C. Misaki, 23rd April,—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manila*, British steamer, 2,711, A. W. Anderson, 24th April,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Bellerophon*, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 24th April,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Bantu*, British steamer, 2,662, A. W. Wooster, 24th April,—Singapore via Moji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Uruston Grange*, British cable steamer, 2,213, W. Keslake, 24th April,—Shanghai.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 24th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 24th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kanju Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,041, S. Oda, 24th April,—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 25th April,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 25th April,—Kobe, via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Glenfarg*, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 25th April,—Callao and Iqueque, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 26th April,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 26th April,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 26th April,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Santhia*, British steamer, 3,353, C. Phillip, 26th April,—Singapore via Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Choshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,900, H. Smith, 26th April,—Newchwang via ports, Mails and General.—Yamagata-ya.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Slocombe, Mr. P. H. Bethel Jones, Mr. F. Griffiths, Mr. C. Hull, Miss Lloyd Thomas, Mr. E. Whilly, and Mr. S. Usher, in cabin; 3 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. F. Urguhast, Dr. and Mrs. Nugen, Miss Goodfellow, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and 3 children, Miss G. H. Vosper, Mr. C. Van Kinshat, Mr. G. S. Kerswell, Miss C. E. Watkins, Mr. H. A. Seaver, Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Mr. R. N. McDonald, Mr. Hawkes, Mrs. Hawkes and infant, Mrs. F. Hopkins and 2 children, Mrs. Shornberry and 2 children, Lieut. H. Warberg, Mrs. C. W. Holloway, Mr. T. H. Percival, Mr. R. S. Berryman, Mr. Jno. Grey, Mr. J. T. Bayley, Mr. J. French, Mrs. J. French, Mr. F. L. Rich, Mr. J. Andrew, Mrs. Andrew and child, Mr. B. Andrew, Mr. W. F. Mouet, Mr. E. Withy, Mrs. Withy, Miss Withy, Miss Shaw Hellier, Mrs. A. H. Pennyfather, Mr. Wm. Taylor, Mr. Richard Well, Father T. Leenen, Father C. Seelen, Miss Patterson, Miss Cardwell, Mr. J. C. Kaye, Mr. Paul Verine, Mr. A. F. Laws, Rev. and Mrs. Hind, and Mr. H. G. Potter, in cabin; 50 Japanese, 29 Indians, and 4 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Sachsen* from Europe via ports:—Miss Tripp, Mrs. Grosse, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Chorsleys, Dr. Brett, Consul N. Transchold, Major-General J. R. Jones, Misses Jones, Dr. and Mrs. R. Moss, Mrs. Suter, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Shroot, Mr. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. Kochen, Governor Arakawa, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Parsons, Mrs. A. Helm, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollak, Mr. and Mrs. Saenger, Mr. R. Dollar, Rev. Wuerfel, Mr. F. Baeck, Mr. H. Price, Mr. J. H. Duguid, Mr. M. Pask, Mr. C. F. Wong, Mr. Zia and Jen, Mr. Cheong Ching, Mr. Johansen, Mr. Wong, Mr. Chu, Mr. Jaw, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hu, Mr. Tat, Mr. Lee, Mr. Way, Mr. Ching, Mr. Chang Kong Za Zal, Mr. Lee Dong, 5 Chinese and Mr. R. Fabricius in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Baggalley, Miss M. S. Baker, Mr. H. Blason, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Cabledu, Rev. Dr. Barman, Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. T. Craven, Mr. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, Rev. Ewing, Mr. A. Francke, Mr. P. Fraser, Mr. F. L. Gower, Mr. A. Heinze, Capt. C. S. W. Jackson, Mr. A. C. Jeffries, Mr. W. S. King, Mr. Koehn, Mr. H. Komada, Mr. W. P. Lambe, Mrs. Lambe, Mr. R. E. Large, Mrs. Large, Miss G. M. Lay, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Jno. McDougall, Mrs. McDougall, Mr. H. D. Morrison, Mr. Paul Niedick, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Earl of Ronaldshay, Mr. W. W. Rossiter, Mr. Katsu Saito, Mr. T. Sanzo, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mr. G. H. Storck, Mr. A. M. Tomlinson, Mrs. Vernon, Dr. Vanton and Mr. R. E. Wilson in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. O. W. Bump, Miss E. L. Bump, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mr.



S. Chinomiya, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. Louis Eppinger and servant, Mr. Wilhelm Gunders, Mrs. E. M. Heathcote, Mrs. S. Ikeda and servant, Mr. L. L. Kountze, Mrs. L. L. Kountze, Mr. J. H. Loomis, Mr. W. G. Morse, Mr. M. Okudaira, Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Mr. L. F. Pye, Mr. W. E. Strater, Mrs. W. E. Strater, Master E. L. Strater, Mr. C. E. Schneely, Mr. W. I. Smith, Mr. T. Ushiodo, Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. S. Yojima, Mr. Fred A. Grow, Mrs. Fred A. Grow, Mr. H. J. Hunt, Mrs. H. J. Hunt, Mrs. A. C. Cochran, Miss J. C. Cochran, Mr. M. Hughes, Mrs. J. G. Lay, Mr. Hollis Stevenson, Mrs. J. B. Stevenson, Miss Maud Stevenson, Miss O. M. Blount, Mr. R. C. Rountree, Mrs. M. W. Rountree, Mr. E. L. Hospes, Miss M. E. Robbins, Miss Jennie Howe, Mr. O. E. C. Guidot, Mr. C. F. Alexander, Mrs. McM. Belvin, Mrs. L. T. Hay, Miss E. Hay, and Miss Cascade, in cabin. For Kobe.—Mr. J. D. Atkinson, Mrs. J. D. Atkinson and infant, Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mr. D. B. Taylor, Mrs. D. B. Taylor, Mr. Lloyd A. Wilson, Mr. K. Yoshimi, Mrs. K. Yoshimi, in cabin. For Nagasaki.—Miss C. M. Hill, and Mrs. J. H. Lavenworth, in cabin. For Shanghai.—Miss A. Black, Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell, Mr. H. C. Chao, Mr. W. Forster, Miss N. Foster, Mr. Fung Sen, Mr. S. B. Hatfield, Mr. W. Kirtin, Mrs. W. Kirtin, Mr. H. J. Muhlensteth, Mr. Li Kock Yu, Dr. D. B. Nye, Mr. E. Quackenbush, and Mrs. H. Vernon, in cabin. For Hongkong.—Miss May Ashley, Mr. W. L. Bernardi, Mr. John A. Britton, Mrs. John A. Britton, Miss Alice L. Britton, Mr. E. Bringolf, Miss K. Callahan, Mrs. C. W. Conlisk, Mr. Henry Curtis, Mr. J. S. Day, Mr. A. S. Emery, Mrs. J. P. Fitzbutler, Mr. E. R. Frisby, Mrs. E. R. Frisby and infant, Mr. Rea Hanna, Mr. Henry Hazmeyer, Mr. F. C. Herrick, Mrs. F. C. Herrick, Miss Ethel Herrick, Miss F. King, Miss Blanche Laymance, Capt. Geo. D. Long, Dr. Eugene May, Miss Florence Mullin, Mr. Harry L. Paddock, Mr. F. B. Parsons, Mr. Adolfo Ramos, Mr. Francisco Ramos, Mr. E. B. Rees, Mr. R. Rolla, Mr. N. B. Stewart, Miss Alice Sullivan, Miss Ada Sullivan, Mr. Alden Swift, Mr. H. S. Townsend, Mrs. H. S. Townsend, Master Dole Townsend, Mr. Amos Parker Wilder, and Mrs. Amos Parker Wilder and 4 children, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Polynesian* from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Maurer, Mr. Sarkis, Mr. Mullin, Mr. S. D. Karanjia, Mrs. Hanjino, Mr. Rama Rao, Mr. Venkata Narayana, Dr. S. Takano, Mr. C. Kuhn Boun, Mr. Nanung and infant, Mr. MacLaine Pout, Mr. and Mrs. Titault, Mr. J. Ciocon, 1 Chinese, Mr. Verri, Mr. A. Voskressentky, Mr. T. Dentici, Mr. Ho Seng Loy, Mr. A. Cully, 1 Chinese, Mrs. and Miss de Montfort, Mr. Murakoshi, Mr. Hache, Mr. Legant, Mr. Wagenkendi, and Mrs. Wagenkendi, baby and servant in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Gen. Pennegrine, Mr. H. W. Jeffries, Mr. J. T. Lay, Mrs. E. H. Lawers, Mr. G. Fleet, Mrs. C. D. Shultz, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Layall, Mr. and Miss Keegan, Mr. and Miss Waylie, Mr. Finlay, Mr. McColli, Mr. Oakden, Miss Stewart, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Crowder, Mr. J. B. Sutton, Mr. H. E. Renault, Capt. J. B. McMillan, and Mr. H. Keegwin and party, in cabin. For Vancouver.—Mr. J. W. Cranch, Miss Patteson, Mrs. Senon and child, Mr. C. E. Autons, Mr. Murray Scalt, Mr. Coulter, Mrs. Beeknap, Judge and Mrs. S. Turner, Mr. J. Orange, Mr. L. B. Bewecy, Miss Winslow, Mr. S. C. Sanderson, Rev. Dorchugh, Dr. O'Reefe, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Bothwick and child, Miss Tibbits, Judge Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Brown and child, Miss Geddes, Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. A. D. Gibbs, Lieut. Crawford, Rev. and Mrs. Sparham and child, Rev. T. John, Capt. Pattison, Capt. Z. S. Weber, Mr. J. Mencerine, Mr. J. P. D. Griffin, Mr. F. Salinger, Rev. and Mrs. J. Waite and 3 children, Mr. H. J. Craig, Mr. G. Fry, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. H. H. Garton, Miss Appell, Mr. T. W. Willink, Mr. W. E. Watkin, Mr. L. Hochet, Mr. J. G. Moner, and Mr. Lagries, in cabin; 18, intermediate; 356, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. N. Adams, Mr. W. F. Adams, Mrs. Adams and 2 children, Mrs. T. J. Sen, 2 children and servant, Mr. P. E. Herman, Mrs. Herman, 2 children and amah, H.R.H. Prince Nakon Chaisee and servant, Maj. Gen. Phya Ram, Col. Mom Narenti, Maj. Luang Damrong, Mr. K. Iwahara and wife, Mr. Isaka, Mrs. D. McCoy, Miss McCoy, Mr. J. R. Patterson, Capt. A. E. Gove, Mrs. E. D. Tomsett and infant, Mr. C. Thomas, Mrs. R. Platt, Capt. W. C. Rivers, U.S.A., Mrs. W. C. Rivers and 2 children, Mr. F. M. Daister, Mrs. C. B. Brigham, Miss K. Brigham, Mr. W. A. Morling and wife, Mr. G. B. Smith and wife, Mr. S. L. Moore and wife, Mrs. L. Hading, Mr. E. Schutte, Mr. C. Jenkins and wife, Mr. E. A. Stinespring, Mr. C. J. Glidden and wife, Mrs. J. J. Drake, Mr. P. Narista, Mr. Nai Kab, Mr. E. Smythe and wife, Mr. R. Danno, Mrs. Kempff, Mr. J. E. Jones, Mrs. H. K. Williamson, Capt. S. B. Watson, Capt. S. M. Rice, Mr. F. W. Briggemeyer and Mr. L. A. Stigand. For San Francisco.—Mrs. C. Cronwell, Mr. J. A. Corless, Mr. M. J. Catline, Mr. F. Devaux, Mrs. F.

Devaux, Mr. H. Dehnam, Mrs. J. S. Fearon, Mr. Frank Fearon, Mr. Harry S. Gray, Mr. V. A. Kershaw, Rev. E. C. Lobenstein, Mrs. E. C. Lobenstein and infant, Mr. W. S. Macleod, Mr. W. M. Milne, Mrs. W. M. Milne, Mr. J. R. Michael, Mrs. J. R. Michael, Mrs. M. McCullen, Miss E. McCullen, Mr. L. H. McAdow, Mr. E. P. Miller, Mr. M. D. Neill, Mr. H. O'Malley, Mrs. B. Potter, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. F. W. Pfaff, Mr. F. T. Robson, Miss L. H. Bahmeyer, Mrs. A. von Rosthern, Mrs. A. Von Rosthern, Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Mrs. G. W. Sheppard, Master Sheppard, Miss D. Soothill, Mr. Geo. R. Summers, Mr. C. Steinhilber, Mr. W. Urquhart, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Miss J. S. Wright, Mrs. D. Wall, Mrs. G. Whellock and maid, Master Whellock, and Mr. C. A. Williams, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Coptic* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. Behrendt, Mr. Guy A. Bisset, Mrs. G. A. Bisset, Mr. A. C. Breyer, Mr. R. W. Butcher, Mr. C. W. Clifton, Mr. David A. Collins, Mr. F. A. Crowhurst, Mr. T. Chas. Queller, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. Ames Howlett, Mr. John W. Inglesby, Mr. E. J. Jansen, Mr. John Latta, Miss Alice Maxon, Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, Mr. D. Percebois, Miss M. B. Robertson, Mr. H. M. R. Rodman, Mrs. H. M. R. Rodman and infant, Mrs. M. E. Rouzes, Lt.-Com. John H. Rowen, U.S.N., Mr. O. L. Simpson, Mr. Wm. Skyrma, Lt. James E. Walker, U.S.N., Mr. A. J. White, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. G. E. Wolf, Mr. G. E. Wolf, Mr. M. Woodlay, Mr. P. H. Wootton, Miss S. T. Wootton, Mr. E. L. Esternaux, Mrs. J. I. Bryan, infant and amah, Mrs. Olive Byrne, Miss Lena Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cockins, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fraser, Mr. E. Fraser, Mr. G. O. Gilfillan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hanchett, Mrs. L. J. Hanchett, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jones, Mr. T. P. Randall, Mr. H. Ropes, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sweet and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Thompson in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric* for San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. C. B. Baker, Mr. P. S. Barr, Mrs. P. S. Barr, Miss Barr, Miss May Barr, Miss May Barr, Miss Beebe, Mr. A. Berg, Mr. M. J. Blair, Mr. W. B. Clark, Mr. J. F. Connolly, Mrs. J. P. Connolly, Mr. Chas. Cranston, Mr. F. Davies, Mrs. F. Davies, Mr. S. S. M. Ede, Mr. B. Faymonville, Mrs. B. Faymonville, Mr. P. J. Hallows, Mrs. P. J. Hallows, Mrs. L. D. Hargis, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mr. L. C. Higley, Mrs. L. C. Higley, Mrs. L. C. Higley and child, Sir Hubert Jerningham, Mr. Geo. Lean, Mr. J. B. Lyon, Mrs. J. B. Lyon and daughter, Capt. L. Martinotti, Mr. W. B. Merwin, Comdr. G. W. McElroy, U.S.N., Mr. W. Mirio, Mr. J. W. Osborn, Mr. L. Premyslow, Mrs. K. Ranney and infant, Mr. Alleyne Reynolds, Mr. L. Reorder, Mr. H. Ritter, Mr. A. Rosenberg, Mrs. A. Rosenberg, Mr. J. A. Scott, Mr. B. H. Seward, Mr. A. Schernikau, Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mrs. M. Smith, Miss Starr, Mr. W. M. Tilden, Mr. de Valroger, Mr. Geo. Vickers, Mrs. J. F. Wilbur, Miss Maud E. Witherby, Mr. W. J. D. Young and Mrs. W. J. D. Young in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian* for Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. T. Adair, Mrs. T. Adair, Mr. B. Andrew, Mr. J. Andrew, Mrs. J. Andrew and child, Mr. J. S. Bayley, Mr. R. T. Berryman, Mr. T. Brown, Mrs. W. D. Burden, Master H. Burden, Master A. Burden, Miss Cardwell, Mrs. S. H. Digby, Mr. J. French, Mrs. J. French, Mrs. A. Gray, Miss A. Gray, Mr. John Grey, Miss Goodfellow, Miss M. F. Grundy, Mrs. C. W. Holloway, Mr. Hawkes, Mrs. Hawkes, Miss Shaw Hellier, Rev. Hind, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. F. Hopkins and 2 children, Mr. J. C. Kaye, Mr. G. T. Kerswell, Mr. C. von Kinschot, Mr. A. F. Father Th. Leenan, Mr. D. C. J. van Leeuwen, Mrs. D. C. J. van Leeuwen, Mr. W. H. Lilly, Dr. R. N. McDonald, Mr. C. Moran, Mr. J. R. Mercer, Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Mr. W. F. Mouet, Dr. Alex. Nugent, Mrs. Alex. Nugent, Miss Patterson, Mrs. S. H. Pennyfather, Mr. H. G. Pette, Mrs. F. L. Rich, Mr. H. A. Seaver, Father C. Seelen, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mrs. J. S. Taylor and 3 children, Mr. Geo. Tault, Mrs. Thornberry and 2 children, Mr. F. Urquhart, Miss G. H. Vosper, Dr. S. R. Wagoner, Lt. H. Warburg, Miss E. S. Watkins, Mr. R. Weil, Mr. J. T. M. Wheeley, Mrs. J. T. M. Wheeley, Master J. Wheeley, Master E. Wheeley, Master A. Wheeley, Mr. Ed. Withy, Mrs. Ed. Withy, Miss F. Withy and Mr. F. G. Woodruff in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. G. de Lalande, Mr. R. Thiel, Mr. H. Seifart and boy, Mr. George Johnston, Mr. Clunies Ross, Mr. Burzagli, Mde. la Ciesse Colloredo, Miss L. Nedbal, Mr. M. Cuvelier, Mr. Loo Hee, Mr. Fam Hoi, Mr. Lai Kan Lau, Mr. Loo Aut Wa, Mr. Cheong Yee Wing, Mr. Lai Yu Kan, Mr. Cheong Ying Yan, Mr. Li Man Ching, Mr. Tung Show Kwong, Mr. Wong Sen Tong, Mr. Lee Chun Tong, Mr. Ho Cheun Sing, Mr. Ng Ching Lai, Mr. Chan Tack Kum, Mr. Ngo Tsz Ling, Mr. Lam Yu Tong, Mr. Foo Sung Kong, Mr. Law Po Kwan, Mr. Fu Kok You, Mr. Chan Mon, Mr. Lai Hee Ming, Mr. Lou Sun Yine, Mr. Leung Sick Koon, Mr. Fan Man

Tung, Mr. Fan Sick Man, Mr. Hon Kai Ku, Mr. Kong Kok Sum, Mr. and Mr. Pohakoff, Mr. Pohakoff, Mr. Pobergansky, Mr. Mayeda, Mr. Loong Sick Yoi, Mr. Cheong Yung, Mrs. and Miss Feraille, Mr. Chan He Hing, Mr. Ko Tze Ching, Mr. Ko Tze Sun, Mr. Ko Tze Ki, Mr. Cheong Min Chung, Mr. Nagai, Mr. Ballin, Mr. Jac. Tean, Mr. Golf and Mr. Rouget in cabin; 5 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Capt. Jno. C. Grover, Mr. Francis Champness, Miss Hall, Mr. E. St. Lawson, Mr. A. C. Carter, Mr. C. F. Hare, Miss Hughes, Mrs. C. F. Crowe, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Miss Stone, Mrs. D. Crowe, Mrs. A. H. Dare and child, Mr. C. I. Loeb, and Mr. J. T. Hamilton, in cabin; Miss Tama Hattori, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports:—Mr. R. C. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Coulthard, Mr. E. H. Wilson, Miss B. de Pledge, Mr. J. B. Thompson, Mr. Rhodes Macknight, Mrs. R. S. Macknight, Miss S. Macknight, Dr. Eaton Faring, Mrs. Eaton Faring, Rev. Bishop Welldon, Mr. C. Groman, and Mr. M. C. Luchenbach, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. F. Alexander, Miss May Ashley, Mr. J. D. Atkinson, Mrs. J. D. Atkinson and infant, Mr. W. L. Bernard, Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell, Miss A. Black, Mr. John A. Britton, Miss Alice L. Britton, Mr. E. Bringolf, Miss K. Callahan, Miss Cassaden, Mr. H. C. Chao, Mrs. C. W. Conlisk, Mr. Henry Curtis, Mr. J. S. Day, Mr. A. S. Emery, Mrs. J. H. Fitzbutler, Mr. W. Forster, Miss N. Foster, Mr. E. R. Frisby, Mrs. E. R. Frisby and infant, Mr. Fung Sen, Mr. O. E. C. Guidt, Mr. Rea Hanna, Mr. S. B. Hatfield, Mrs. L. T. Hay, Miss E. Hay, Mr. Henry Hazmeyer, Mr. F. C. Herrick, Mrs. F. C. Herrick, Mr. E. L. Hooper, Mrs. E. L. Hooper, Miss C. M. Hill, Miss Jennie Howe, Miss G. King, Mr. W. Kirtin, Miss W. Kirtin, Miss Blanche Laymance, Mrs. J. H. Leavenworth, Capt. Geo. D. Long, Mr. Li Kock Yu, Dr. Eugene May, Mrs. M. McBelvin, Mr. H. J. Muhlensteth, Miss Florence Mullin, Dr. D. B. Nye, Mr. Harry L. Paddock, Mr. F. W. Parson, Mr. E. Quackenbush, Mr. Adolfo Ramos, Mr. Francisco Ramos, Mr. E. B. Rees, Mr. Thos. B. Reynolds, Mrs. Thos. B. Reynolds, Miss Robbins, Mr. R. Rolla, Mr. R. C. Rountree, Mrs. M. W. Rountree, Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mr. N. B. Stewart, Miss Ada Sullivan, Miss Alice Sullivan, Mr. Alden Swift, Mr. D. B. Taylor, Mrs. D. B. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mr. Henry S. Townsend, Mrs. Henry S. Townsend, Mrs. H. Vernon, Mr. Amos Parker Wilder, Mrs. A. P. Wilder and 4 children, Mr. Lloyd A. Wilson, Mr. K. Yoshimi, Mrs. K. Yoshimi, Mrs. J. Anderson, infant and 2 maids, Mrs. O. W. Bump, Miss E. L. Bump, Mr. A. Baumann, Mrs. W. M. Dudley, Mrs. J. F. Eddy, Miss C. Eddy, Mr. G. D. Edward, Mrs. S. Eldridge, Miss C. E. Hamblen, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. J. H. L. Johnston, Miss C. D. E. Johnston, Miss E. Koffman, Miss S. Koffman, Miss Hazel Lynn, Mr. D. M. Lyon, Miss Leary, Miss E. D. McCormick, Miss P. L. McCormick, Mr. W. O. Morse, Mrs. O. A. Poole, Miss M. B. Robertson, Miss A. A. Sullivan, Mr. C. E. Schneely, Miss S. T. Wootton and Mr. S. Yasuda in cabin.

## EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich* from Europe via ports:—Mr. R. Nagashima, Mr. M. Hayashi, Mr. K. Ishikawa, Mr. H. G. White, H. E. Viscount Hayashi and servant, Mr. E. J. Jones, Miss H. A. Jones, Mr. A. Farrant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gowing, Mr. Rolf Sauer, Mr. Georges de Plancon, Mr. Shozo Kanaya, Mr. G. R. W. Tripmacher, Miss Ohly and Master Ohly in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Ernest Simons*:

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Milan.	Marseilles Italy.	Milan.	Russia.
Cl. Eymard .....	20	—	—	126	—	—
Bavet & Co. ....	—	—	—	80	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co. ....	—	—	—	29	—	—
Varenne & Co. ....	—	—	—	23	—	—
Total .....	20	—	—	258	—	—

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 28 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 148 bales.

Silk shippers per steamship *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., 19th April:—

	Bales.
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co. ....	50
Vivanti Bros. ....	10
Jewett & Bent .....	10
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd. ....	5
Kiito Gomei Kaisha. ....	96
Doshin Kaisha .....	16

Total .....

Silk shippers per steamship *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C., 21st April:—

	Bales.
Kiito Gomei Kaisha .....	43
Doshin Kaisha .....	11
Total .....	54

Silk shippers per steamship *Doric*, for San Francisco, 21st April:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co. ....	31
F. Strahler & Co. ....	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	21
Total .....	62

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada & West.	Chicago New York Pacific & East.	Other Const. Cities.	Total.
Hongkong..	416	—	300	716
Yokohama.	100	4	—	114
Total...	526	4	300	830

## SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	Phila.	South Man'ter.	Mon. treal.	Total.
H'kong & Canton	406	—	—	—	—	406
Shanghai .....	139	—	—	—	—	139
Yokohama .....	54	—	—	—	—	54
Total .....	599	—	—	—	—	559

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about May —, the "TRIESTE."—Heller Bros.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, April 28th, at 2 p.m., the "WAKASA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, April 28th, at 9 a.m., the "SACHSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 28th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, May 1st, at Daylight, the "C. FERD. LAEISZ."—C. Illies & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., May 1st, at 2 p.m., the "TANGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, May 2nd, at Daylight, the "AWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 3rd, at 10 a.m., the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 3rd, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, May 5th, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, May 5th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, May 5th, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIAN."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, May 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, May 6th, the "CALCHAS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, May 8th, at Daylight, the "HECTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, May 8th, at Daylight, the "CEYLON."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., May 8th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai, May 9th, at 2 p.m., the "KAGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., May 10th, the "TRUCKER."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., May 11th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., May 12th, the "MONTEAGLE."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 14th, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 14th, the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., May 15th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, May 16th, the "WILLEHAD."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand May 17th, the "TSIAAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, May 17th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., May 18th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, May 19th, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, May 20th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, May 22nd, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about June 5th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 2nd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about June 3rd, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 27.  
A fair amount of business took place in White Shiftings, but Greys were quiet. In other branches nothing notable.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—40 yds. 36 in. ... 0.10 to 0.16  
50 yds. 36 in. ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40  
WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.50 to 0.65  
Italian Cloth, 32 inches ... 0.35 to 0.50  
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00  
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00  
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50  
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80  
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... V. 290.00 to 300.00  
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 305.00 to 375.00  
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 455.00 to 495.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 33.50 to 34.00  
Indian Broach... 28.50 to 29.00  
Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

No change in the metal market.  
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... V. 4.20 to 4.40  
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ... 4.35 to 4.65

do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.95  
do Hoop (3/4" to 1 1/4") 5.00 to 5.50  
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 11.75

Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.60 to 7.20  
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65  
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.30

## KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is brisk with an upward tendency.

American ... 3.46  
Russian ... 3.12  
Langkat ... 0.55

## SUGAR.

This market remains as last reported.

Brown Takao ... V. 7.70 to 8.10  
Brown Manila ... 8.70 to 9.70  
Brown China ... 7.40 to 12.00  
White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60  
White Refined... 14.70 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

No change.  
Java, Medium to best... Nom. 250.00 to 300.00  
Calcutta, Medium to best ... Nom. 180.00 to 200.00  
Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best Nom. 130.00 to 160.00  
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best .. —

EXPORTS.  
RAW SILK.

Business has been very restricted during the week, and holders have lowered their asking prices without effect, buyers holding aloof. The weather is all that can be desired for the growth of the mulberry.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,060 to 1,070
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1,080 to 1,100
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	990 to 1,000
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	—
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	—

## WASTE SILK.

Prices unchanged, only a small business done, the market being bare of desirable qualities.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	80 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	40 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	—

## HABUTAE.

Owing to the earthquake catastrophe in San Francisco, and to the low offers of foreign firms no special business has been done during the week. It is believed, however, that prices have seen their lowest.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	3 1/2 me.	4 me.	4 1/2 me.
19 1/2	10.00	9.70	9.65
22 1/2	9.75	9.35	9.35
27	9.65	9.30	9.25
36	9.40	9.05	9.05

## "FINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	6 me.	6 1/2 me.	7 me.	7 1/2 me.	8 me.
22 1/2	9.30	9.00	9.30	9.35	9.30
27	9.05	8.95	8.95	8.80	8.90
36	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.60	8.75

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
19 1/2	10.30	10.70	10.00	9.50
22 1/2	9.80	9.50	9.50	9.40
27	9.60	9.50	9.40	9.30
36	9.40	9.30	9.30	9.30

## RICE.

Tokyo.—The market is still embarrassed in connexion with speculative purchases, and is not yet opened for transactions.

Osaka.—A fair business was done throughout the week as there were fluctuations in prices.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,296,923
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	206,116

Delivery.	Closing Price.
April	Yen.
May	—
June	—

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.	(Tokyo.)	per koku.
Superior	Yen	14.71
Medium	—	14.09
Common	—	13.51
Average	—	14.10

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
April	14.00
May	14.4475
June	14.45

STOCK EXCHANGE.	The Tokyo and Osaka markets are alike station-ary.
-----------------	--

## COTTON YARN (Osaka).

During this week a heavy fall took place in Osaka and a few traders closed their offices. Yen.

April delivery .....	126.05
May delivery .....	126.10
June delivery .....	126.25

## TEA.

The tea season may now be said to have opened. Generally speaking, the market promises well this year. Quotations are still nominal, however.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 26.

London silver  $\frac{1}{8}$  higher and Shanghai sterling quotations  $\frac{1}{8}$  higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier whilst other rates are unaltered and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T T .....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Bills on demand .....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 4 months' sight .....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — 6 months' sight .....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight .....	256
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	260
— — 6 months' sight .....	261 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong—Bank sight .....	per \$100 103 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai—Bank sight .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
— — Private 10 days' sight .....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
India—Bank sight .....	152
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	154
America—Bank sight .....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 30 days' sight .....	50
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany—Bank sight .....	208 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — Private 4 months' sight .....	212 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver (London) .....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, April 27, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names. Div'd.

	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5		97.00		
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue ...	100	5		93.55		
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5		93.55		
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue ...	100	6		101.50		
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue ...	100	6		100.10		
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5		92.70		
War Bonds (Gunji) .....	100	5		92.70		
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ...	100	5		91.50		
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) .....	100	5		90.00		
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6		99.50		
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100	6		97.50		
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6		95.50		
Osaka Harbour Bonds .....	100	6		97.50		
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6		95.50		
Sanyo Railway .....	50	10		85.00		
Kansei Railway .....	50	5.2		86.80		
Kyushu Railway .....	50	8.5		73.60		
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	12.5		100.00		
Sobu Railway .....	50	10		80.20		
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50	10		87.50		
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ...	50	8		75.00		
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	25	8		43.50		
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50	2.5		53.60		
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	40	2.5		42.40		
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	50	3.5		66.00		
Odawara Electric Car .....	50	3		31.00		
Keihin Electric Railway .....	50	8		96.50		
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	25	8		68.00		
Tokyo Marine Insurance .....	12.50	15		73.50		
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10		22.60		
Tokyo Fire Insurance .....	12.50	12		28.00		
Kanagafuchi Spinning .....	50	16		110.00		
Fuji Cotton Spinning .....	50	20		97.50		
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50	20		124.00		
Yokohama Dock .....	33	12		58.00		
Yokohama Electric Light .....	50	15		97.00		
Yokohama Electric Light, new ...	12.50	15		38.00		
Tokyo Electric Light .....	50	12		90.00		
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	20	12		52.50		
Osaka Electric Light .....	50	20		116.00		
Kobe Electric Light .....	50	10		88.50		
Tokyo Gas .....	50	15		101.60		
Tokyo Gas, new .....	17.50	15		56.00		
Osaka Gas new .....	25	—		43.00		
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20		103.00		
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery ...	50	20		100.50		
Nippon Sugar Refined new ...	12.50	20		71.20		
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refinery ...	50	20		102.00		
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery .....	50	—		122.50		
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	30	—		82.00		
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	12.50	—		36.00		

\* Ex div. † Ex new.

## SAVE YOUR HAIR

## With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

## COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, April 25, 1906

**LOCAL STOCKS.**—During the past week, rates have been very well maintained and in several instances a further improvement may be noted. Kirin Breweries have been the medium of a fair line of business at yen 130. Engine and Iron Works are obtainable at yen 120. Langfeldt's are obtainable at yen 45. Grand Hotels sales at yen 225. Club Hotels are enquired for. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, debentures changed hands at yen 100, a few of the ordinary shares on offer at yen 75. Helms, sellers at yen 85. For quotations see below.

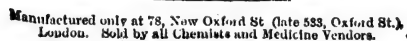
**CHINA STOCKS.**—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$865 buyers. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 67 buyers. China Traders, \$96 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$104 sales. Hongkong Lands, \$116 buyers. Humphrey's Estates, \$11 buyers. Green Island Cements, \$29  $\frac{1}{2}$  sales. Farnhams, Tls. 120 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 118 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working Amt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	Y. 10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	6.50 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	60 N.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100			30.6.05	10%	" 1	225 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50			Y. 8.349.06	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	" 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100			Dr. 28.875.52	31.12.05	" 1	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	500,000	20000	25	25			5.106.41	31.10.05	" 1	34 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000		8.702.28	31.12.05	" 1	130 Sa.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000		20.149.17	30.11.05	" 1	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25				1st yr.	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H'1, L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 S.
" " new	251,000	1510	50	25						
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 S4.
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %				Y.37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.						
Mining Co., Ltd.	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	None		G. \$672.093	31.12.04	\$1	1905 G. \$18 S.
Raub Australian Gold	£	150,000	£1	18 $\frac{1}{10}$			Dv. £8,745	31.3.05	40 cents	1901 \$3
Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	30,000	£1	£1						
Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.					
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.					
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 S.					
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.					
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.					

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
Share and General Broker.



**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**



Telegraphic Address, "Mail," Yokohama.

**Price - - - Yen 1.50.**

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Aberlour	London	Passed Canal	April 14
Acillia	Hamburg	Left Rotterdam	April 5
Ameer	London	Leaves Kobe	April 26
America Maru	San F'isco	Left	April 14
Amiral Exelmars	Antwerp	Passed Canal	Mar. 20
Arradia	Hamburg	Left H'kong	April 23
Atbenga	Phila.	Passed Canal	Feb. 23
Andalusia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	April 10
Bennald	London	Left H'kong	April 18
Bepmohr	London	Passed Canal	April 3
Caledonien	Marseilles	Left S'pore	April 23
Dakota	Hongkong	Leaves	April 23
Dordanus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Mar. 23
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left	Mar. 22
Flintshire	London	Left S'hai	April 24
Hector	Liverpool	Left S'pore	April 15
Hyson	Liverpool	Left	Mar. 29
Indian Monarch	London	At Kobe	April 22
Indrasambha	New York	Passed Canal	Mar. 27
Iyo Maru	London	Left	April 19
Jason	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Mar. 30
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	Mar. 25
Kaisow	Liverpool	Left	Feb. 24
Laos	Marseilles	Passed Canal	April 3
Manica	London	Left S'pore	April 17
Montangle	Hongkong	Leaves	May 2
Moyune	Liverpool	At S'hai	April 17
Nippon	Trieste	Passed Canal	April 13
Numantia	Hongkong	Left	April 16
Olra	Rangoon	Left H'kong	April 23
Roon	Hamburg	Leaves	Mar. 29
Palawan	London	Passed Canal	April 3
Palerno	London	Left H'kong	April 21
Pindari	Antwerp	Left	Feb. 5
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Passed Canal	April 15
Poona	London	Leaves Kobe	April 15
Satsuma	New York	Left S'pore	Mar. 25
Sikh	Liverpool	Left H'kong	April 14
Sithonia	Hamburg	At H'kong	April 23
St. Egbert	New York	Left	Mar. 15
Teucer	Liverpool	Due H'kong	April 14
Trieste	Trieste	Left Fiume	Feb. 23
Tsinan	Sydney.	Leaves	April 7
Tydeus	Liverpool	Leaves	Mar. 31
Williehad	Sydney	Leaves	April 14
Wray Castle	New York	Left S'pore	April 8
Yangtze	Seattle	Left	April 18
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	Leaves T'nsville	April 2
UNDER SAIL			
Marechal de Castries	New York	Feb. 19	H'date
Nal	New York	Mar. 11	Y'hama
Neck	New York	Loading	Japan
Nereide	New York	Loading	Japan
Niobe	New York	Loading	Japan
Sully	New York	Loading	Japan

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 5TH, 1906.

## MARRIAGE.

COX-BEATTIE.—At the British Consulate General, Yokohama, on April 25th, before J. Carey Hall Esq., I. S. O. (British Consul General), and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, the Rev. W. P. G. Field officiating, DOUGLAS COX, son of George Cox Esq., of Luton, England, to BEATRICE BELL, daughter of William Beattie, Esq., of Sydney, N.S.W.

## DEATHS.

On the 26th April, at "Woodside" Copthorne, Surrey, England, ELLIOT SMITH NUTTER, aged 74.

At the General Hospital, on May 2nd, EMIL KARCHER, in his 42nd year.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SNOW fell at Sapporo on the night of April 28th.

PRINCE Nakonchaisi of Siam left Tokyo on May 1st for Nikko.

A DEAD rat infected with plague was found on April 27th in Kuroe-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

A case of bubonic plague was reported on April 30th at Otake in Hiroshima prefecture.

A fire occurred in Bakuro-cho, Aomori, on the afternoon of April 30th, destroying 122 buildings.

H. NI-HIYAMA, a soldier, belonging to the Imperial Body Guards, committed suicide at

4.30 p.m. on April 30th by laying himself on the Kobe Railway at Okubo near Tokyo.

THE training squadron under Admiral Shimamura left Townsville on April 28th for Melbourne.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on April 28th in Toke-machi, Yokohama, the patient being an infant.

DURING April, 238,841 tons of coal were exported from Moji. At the end of the month the stocks were 241,769 tons.

PRINCE Torhato of Mongolia is attending the private military school, Shinbu-gakko, Tokyo. On May 1st he removed to his quarters.

A telegram from Tsu, Ise province, reports that frost was experienced there on the morning of April 30th, and a slight shock of earthquake was felt.

MR. JACOB Schiff, the American financier, left Moji on May 1st for Korea to investigate the industrial and commercial conditions of that country.

THE *Asahi* has a telegram from Kobe that two cases of plague appeared on April 29th, the patients being females, one 7 years and another 26 years old.

A German steamer which arrived at Moji on April 30th from Vladivostok, reports having observed ten mines in the neighbourhood of Askold Island.

A CASE of bubonic plague was reported in Kobe on April 26th, the patient being a female servant employed by Y. Ohara, a merchant, residing at Nishide-machi. She died the same night.

A sad accident took place on April 29th on the Tsukumi Iron bridge, Takashima-cho, Yokohama. T. Kijima, a fire-man on a train, missed his footing while oiling the locomotive, and fell into the creek. When taken out he was found to be dead.

As already reported, Antung and Tatung-kow, Manchuria, were opened on May 1st to foreign trade. Mr. O. Okabe, Japanese Consul in Nanking, has been transferred to Antung. For the present there will be no Japanese consulate in Tatung-kow.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo from St. Petersburg to the effect that negotiations as to the fishing industry in Saghalien have been opened between Mr. I. Motono, Japanese Minister, and Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE representatives of the Tokyo Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., and the Fuji Cotton Spinning Co., are negotiating with the intention of amalgamating. The Tokyo Stock Exchange has consequently stopped business in the shares of both companies for delivery in July.

A TELEGRAM from Kotohira, Sanuki province, reports that Mr. Adachi, an official of the Kotohira Tax Bureau, was arrested on April 28th on a charge of having embezzled twenty-five thousand yen from the public funds. It is said that he lost the money in rice speculations.

On April 25th, a British gentleman (whose name in Japanese papers is given as Mr. R. Young) who recently arrived in Japan, tried to reach the summit of Fuji. Owing to ice and the extreme cold, he had to return from Hachigo-me, which was the highest point that he reached.

Two hundred and fifty-nine of the five hundred sailors examined by the Sevastopol Court Martial on a charge of having taken part in the mutiny in the Black Sea last year were recently com-

mitted for trial and the remainder were acquitted. In connexion with the election for the members of the Tambov Municipal Assembly, which recently took place, protests were repeatedly filed in Court against the conduct of the elections.

THE Nippon Fire Insurance Co., seems to be enjoying good business. The *Shogyo* says that the company held a general meeting on May 1st and submitted the accounts for the last half of 1905. An interim dividend of 25 per cent. per annum was declared.

ON the evening of April 27th, a passenger train on the Kyushu Railway collided with a freight train at Yamamoto Station near Karatsu. The result was that the locomotive of the passenger train was severely damaged and the goods train was derailed. Fortunately no person was injured.

ABOUT 11.40 a.m. on April 29th, fire broke out on board the British steamer *Ameer*, which arrived at Yokohama the previous day from London. A number of police were sent at once from the Harbour Station with pumps. The fire, which originated in a hold containing phosphate, was put out after some hours. It is reported by the Harbour police that extensive damage was caused to the cargo but the hull was not much injured.

THE Sanyo Railway Co. held a general meeting in Kobe on April 28th. The net profit for the last half year of 1905 was yen 1,528,408.16 to which a balance of yen 961,241.48, brought forward from the previous account, was added, making a total of yen 2,489,649.64. Of this sum, yen 76,500 was put to reserve, yen 13,500 was paid to employees as a bonus; yen 1,642,500 as a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and the remainder was carried forward to next account.

SINCE the fire at the Yaami Hotel at Kyoto, says the *Kobe Herald*, the police, with the aid of a number of coolies, have been diligently engaged in searching among the debris for articles of value belonging to the foreign visitors at the hotel. In this manner a number of gold rings and other articles have been recovered, and we are glad to learn that on Tuesday several articles of jewellery belonging to Mrs. Waterfall, including a gold bracelet set with diamonds and a brooch of Satsuma porcelain, were discovered and restored to their owner. They were only slightly damaged.

AMONG the passengers that left Yokohama by the German Mail steamer *Sachsen* on Saturday for home were Mr. J. Carey Hall, hitherto British Consul-General at this port; Mrs. Hall and three of their daughters. Miss Hall will join them at Kobe where she has been visiting friends. They will be absent about a year. They were seen off by the American Consul-General, by a number of British and American residents, by representatives of the Governor and Mayor, and by other high officials. We wish Mr. Hall the pleasantest of holidays, for he richly deserves his vacation.

Kobe papers report the marriage of Mr. George Malcolm Spence, of E. H. Hunter & Co., and Miss Georgiana Maud Lay. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, C.B., who was well known in the Chinese Customs service in former days. Mr. Lay had the distinction of being one of the Signatories of the noted Tientsin Treaty of 1858. Mrs. G. M. Spence is the grand-daughter of the late Professor James Legge, D.D., the distinguished Sinologue; and her brother, after making a name in the British Consular service in Japan, became Consul at Chemulpho, a post he is filling with much ability.

## THE REVIEW.

The great triumphal Review took place yesterday in the Awoyama Park under brilliant sunshine. All the Divisions, 17 in number, that participated in the war, together with the *Kobi* (second reserves) the Cavalry, the Artillery, and the Military Train, were represented by skeleton corps, totalling some 45,000 of all ranks, and showing 120 regimental colours. It goes without saying, since the Army Department was concerned, that the arrangements were well thought out and thoroughly applied. Around the outside of the enclosure stands were erected for the accommodation of visitors, and admission was by ticket only, no confusion or crushing took place. During several consecutive days before the Review maps of the enclosure and of the positions of the stands were published. Thus every ticket-holder knew the avenue by which he should approach, and the main route to Awoyama being cleared of all traffic except that bound for the Park, those privileged to witness the great display experienced no inconvenience whatever. It had been notified that in the event of rain the review would be postponed, and that the public would be informed on this point by a discharge of rockets, which would signify that no impediment offered. It had also been notified that all ticket-holders must reach their places before 8 a.m., after which hour there would be no admittance, and the great majority were duly installed on the stands by about 7 o'clock. As for the citizens unfurnished with tickets, they thronged the space outside the enclosure to the south and west, forming an almost endless sea of heads. The Emperor left the Palace at 8.30 a.m. It had been rumoured that His Majesty would be accompanied by the Empress, but if that intention existed it was frustrated by a severe cold which Her Majesty contracted on the preceding day. Rumour had also declared that His Majesty's carriage would be drawn for the first time by eight horses. Two only were attached, however; a limit which was imposed in effect by the inspection programme, for it had been decided that the Emperor should make the tour of the ranks in his carriage, and a team of more than two horses would have been evidently inconvenient for such a purpose. After His Majesty's carriage followed another with the Crown Prince, then a third with Prince and Princess Arisugawa, then a fourth with Prince Nashimoto, and then other carriages with Marchioness Narushima and a few of the Ladies in Waiting. Leaving the Palace by the principal exit, the Emperor drove along the newly made Baba-saki bridge where a triumphal arch of imposing proportions had been erected, and then turning to the right kept along the moat to Sakurada Gate, thereafter proceeding past the German Legation and along the main route to Awoyama. It need scarcely be said that every available space throughout the whole of this long distance as well as every house opening on it, was crowded with spectators, many of whom had spent the night waiting. The Imperial cortège reached the Awoyama Park at 9.30 a.m., and amid the blare of a hundred trumpets, proceeded at once to the business of inspection. The infantry, formed in skeleton battalions of about 200 men each, occupied the front, stretching for a distance of fully two miles. In the right rear the artillery was ranged (17 batteries), in the left rear the cavalry, and in the front of the centre a massed band of about 120 instruments. The Emperor, followed by all

the other carriages, drove down the front of the line from east to west, then passed back between the battalions, and then drove along in front of the artillery and cavalry, reaching the saluting point at about 10.30. Almost before the Imperial equipage had taken up its final position, the battalions had formed into regiments, and the march-past commenced, the cavalry following the infantry and the artillery bringing up the rear. Notice had been given that the march-past would be over in time for the men to take their dinners at noon, and so exactly timed were the arrangements that the last battery trotted past at 11.45 and the Emperor drove away from the Park at five minutes past twelve. The whole of the great pageant was absolutely without incident or accident. Wearing their new khaki uniforms—which costume was adopted by the Emperor also, by the Prince Imperial and by the Princes of the Blood—the troops presented a remarkably neat and workmanlike appearance, and their marching showed swing and verve. It was noticeable that never at any previous review in Tokyo had such a fine display of horse-flesh been witnessed, all the officers being well mounted and the cavalry and artillery having a considerable proportion of handsome cattle in their ranks. The Imperial carriage, as it made the rounds, was followed by a brilliant group of senior staff officers, and among them rode Colonel Hume, R.A., the only foreign military attaché who had a place in the procession. After the review some six thousand of the officers had the honour to lunch with the Emperor in pavilions specially erected within the Shinjuku Park.

At the conclusion of the Review an Imperial Rescript was handed to Marshal Oyama which ran:—

"We have assembled Our triumphal troops here and personally reviewed them. We are greatly pleased at their martial spirit, which has been so strongly demonstrated, and at the good order maintained. You will further exert your energies so as to promote improvements and expedite the progress of the Imperial Army."

Marshal Oyama replied:

"Your Majesty has personally reviewed the triumphal troops assembled here and specially granted them a gracious Imperial Rescript, for which we, Your Majesty's servants, are gratefully thankful. We swear that our energies shall be further exercised in making increased efforts in response to the Imperial wishes. I, Oyama Iwao, Your Majesty's servant, hereby humbly reply to the Imperial rescript on behalf of the triumphal troops."

Two thoughts probably suggested themselves to many of those that witnessed the great review of troops in the Awoyama Park on the 30th of April. One was a reflection as to the stupendous labour and expense involved in supplying provisions and ammunition to a force sixteen times as numerous as the huge body of men assembled that day. The Japanese armies in the field must have aggregated fully half of a million of all arms—probably more—in the last phases of the war, and for these food and ammunition had to be sent in a steady stream across the sea and carried far inland into Manchuria for month after month without the slightest irregularity. One begins to form a conception of the nature of such a task when one sees even a fraction—less than one-sixteenth—of the immense army that had to be supplied.

The second thought that this vast assemblage of men inspired was that they represented only a little more than one-third of the number who lost their lives in battle or by

wounds or sickness during the war. Three times as many as that huge Awoyama host, all young and strong men, went down to their graves in the course of the twenty-two months of fighting in Manchuria. We speak of Japanese losses only. If the Russian losses were added the result would be far more appalling. It is as though the whole population of a tolerably large city were swept away at one coup. We are shocked at the mortality caused by earthquakes, tidal waves or pestilences, but what is it compared with the death-roll of such a war as that just fought?

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the total cost of the great review was six hundred thousand yen, and that the operation of watering the parade-ground on the morning of the 30th ultimo, involved an outlay of 5,000 yen.

It appears that the statements hitherto published as to the number of the troops which paraded in the Awoyama Park were exaggerated. The total of the forces assembled was only 31,203. Some Divisions were represented by only three or four officers.

At the luncheon given by the Emperor to over six thousand officers in the Shinjuku Park on the 1st of May, His Majesty handed to Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, and all officers of and above the rank of Major-General, a wine-cup commemorative of the occasion. The other officers also received wine-cups but not direct from the Sovereign's hand. According to strict Japanese custom the person who hands a cup to another should himself drink from it first, when there is a great difference in rank between the two. When no such difference exists the giver of the cup drinks from it subsequently. Neither method can be followed in such a case as the one under consideration, and consequently the ceremony was merely typified by the Emperor giving the cup with his own hand.

Japanese journals make considerable allusion to the fact that Colonel Hume, R.A., Military Attaché of the British Embassy, accompanied His Majesty at the inspection of the assembled troops and subsequently took a place on horseback near the Imperial carriage during the march-past. This being the first instance of a foreigner occupying such a position at a Japanese review, much attention was attracted, especially as Colonel Hume's red coat made him a very conspicuous object among his khaki-clothed comrades. The distinction made in the Colonel's favour was of course due to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and it appears to have been universally welcomed for the sake of Colonel Hume himself, as to his well-proved ability as a soldier he adds the gift of making himself popular everywhere.

It appears that among those present at the great luncheon given in the Shinjuku Park on the 1st instant there were a number of members of the two Houses of the Diet as well as the local Governors now in Tokyo. The total of those attending was 6,300. The Emperor arrived at 11.30 a.m., but did not repair to the luncheon pavilion until 12.30 p.m., where he remained until 1.50 p.m. His Majesty summoned to his presence in the first place the two Field-M Marshals, the Generals, the Ministers of State, the holders of First-Class Orders and all Shinnin officials, and handed them each a *sakazuki*. These numbered 50. Then all the Lieut.-Generals and Major-Generals to the number of 150 were similarly honoured, and finally, by His Majesty's special desire, all officers who



had received *kanjo* were summoned to the Imperial presence and wine-cups were given to them. There were 96 of these officers. The smallness of the number shows how difficult it must have been to win this coveted distinction. Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata, following the precedent first set by Marquis Ito in the Homei-den on the 21st of last December, proposed the Sovereign's health.

On the 2nd instant the Crown Prince entertained at luncheon in the same place some 2,500 distinguished officers, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, the members of the Diet now in the capital, and others.

On the evening of the 1st inst. Admirals Togo and Saito entertained at dinner several of the Imperial Princes, the two Field Marshals, Marquis Ito, Count Matsukata, General Terauchi, the Ministers of State, Admiral Ito, Viscount Kodama and all the Generals of the Army, to the number of 230. Admiral Togo proposed the health of the Army and Marquis Yamagata responded with that of the Navy.

The demand for the pictorial cards issued in connexion with the Review has been something unprecedented. Purchasers formed long queues at the central post-office, where alone the cards were sold on the 1st. Originally the 5-sen cards were sold at all offices down to the third class and the 10-sen at first and second-class offices, but the cards at sub-offices having been immediately sold out, none remained except those at the central office. There people began to assemble from 5 a.m. and the crush became so intense that a child fainted. This induced the post-office officials to put up a notice that the supply of cards was exhausted but the people did not believe it, and the notice was quickly defaced. Another notice written on wood was then shown inside the window, and the result was the smashing of the window. At 11 a.m. the sale re-commenced and all were sold out at 1 p.m., when a genuine notice was posted, only to meet with similar discredit. It is impossible not to condemn the management of the post-office officials in this matter. They must have known well that to limit the sale to one office would lead to trouble, especially as the purchasers are not *bona-fide* collectors but, for the most part, needy students and speculators who buy the cards merely for the sake of re-selling them at once to the picture-shops. Some of the 5-sen cards are now selling for 40 sen, and the 10-sen cards for 70 sen. Naturally forged cards are beginning to make their appearance, small differences of superscription being made so as to elude the police.

#### THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Liu, President of the Board of Records, is stated (*Asahi's* Peking correspondence) to have memorialized the Throne urging that a steamship company be established for the navigation of the river Liao; that the Fushun coal mines be repurchased from Japan and worked by the Chinese Government; that an overseer of the East China Railway be appointed and that the duty of superintendence shall be undertaken by China and Japan in conjunction; that the railway between Mukden and Hsinmintun shall be re-purchased from Japan; that local administrative independence be established in the Liaotung Peninsula; that the Hungtusz be invited to make act of submission and be enrolled as Chinese troops; that a Chinese custom house be established in the neighbourhood of the

territory leased by Japan (*i.e.* Liaotung presumably in the vicinity of Pulantien); and that the islands at the junction of the Yalu and the Tumen be surveyed with the view of distinctly settling the Chinese and Korean frontiers.

On the 25th instant (according to the *Asahi's* correspondent) Major-General Nakamura and the other members of the commission appointed to take delivery of the East Chinese Railway, met the Russian commissioners at Supingchieh. The latter came to the place of meeting in a dining-saloon car, and the conference was held in this vehicle. On the 26th, the train proceeded to Kungchuling carrying both parties, and during the journey, which occupied three hours, a conference was held. It was finally decided, on the 27th, that the section of the line from Changtu to Supingchieh should be handed over on the 10th of May, and the section from Supingchieh to Kungchuling on the 30th of May. In the meanwhile the Japanese have the right to proceed with the repair or reconstruction of the line southward of their detachment's station at Supingchieh, and to distribute troops as they please through the region where such work is in progress. An entertainment was organized in the dining-car to celebrate the conclusion of the conference, which seems to have been conducted in the most friendly spirit. The Russian Chief Commissioner, Major General de Witte, spoke of his intimate acquaintance with Major-General Nakamura. The troops under their respective commands had faced each other at Liaoyang and in the lines on the south of Mukden, and now the two commanders had met to negotiate. Major-General Nakamura said that wars were due to nations being misinformed as to each other's conditions. He trusted that the junction of railways which would now be completed between Japan and Russia would prelude and typify an equally close union between the two peoples.

It is evident from the fact of the Russian commissioners having travelled by train from Harbin to Supingchieh, that the railway northward of the latter place must be in working order.

The above arrangement contains nothing as to the transfer of the last section of the line, namely, from Kungchuling to Changchun.

In our last issue we noted that the fact of the Russian commissioners having come from Changchun to Supingchieh by rail showed that the line throughout that section at all events had not suffered much. Later accounts indicate that the main part of the damage is south of Supingchieh. Thus between Changtu and Shahotsu two large bridges are broken; between Shahotsu and Shwanmiaotsz 4,500 sleepers and 300 lengths of rail have been removed, and 3 large bridges with 6 small ones are smashed; between the last-named place and Supingchieh the damage is most severe, one big bridge having been absolutely annihilated and two having been stripped of their upper timbers. At a point 800 metres southward of Supingchieh there is not a rail or a sleeper to be seen; the railway has been converted into an ordinary road and is used even by carts. The stations also on this section of the line are all in a semi-ruinous condition. At Kungchuling the station buildings are almost on the scale of those at Liaoyang. There are 127 principal brick edifices, 117 minor structures and 27 stables.

The *Fiji Shimpo's* correspondent says that, at the first meeting of the commissioners, Major-General Nakamura spoke very strongly about the condition of the line and said

that the terms of the Portsmouth convention provided for the delivery of a railway not of a mere road. To this the Russians replied that the railway had been dismantled as a military necessity on the occasion of the rapid Japanese pursuit after the battle of Mukden. Some sleepers had been subsequently stolen by the Chinese, and so far as this indicated want of efficient supervision on the side of the Russians they expressed full regrets, but they assured the Japanese that since the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty the railway had not suffered any injury whatever. Major General Nakamura desired that the missing rails and sleepers should be returned, but the Russian commissioner replied that it would be impossible to recover them from the Chinese. The *Fiji's* correspondent adds that there was no disposition on the Japanese side to make much of a trifling matter of this nature, but that Major-General Nakamura deemed it wise to speak strongly having regard to the undelivered section of the line, namely, that between Supingchieh and Changchun.

Some time ago it was reported that the Chinese local authorities had asked the Japanese to remove the military bridge over the Liao, southward of Hsinmintun, on the ground that it impeded junk traffic. The Japanese, however, replied that the junks could easily unship their masts and the convenience of land traffic had to be considered as well as that of water transport. Apparently the Chinese have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of the foreign consuls in Yingkow for they are said to have addressed to the Japanese a similar request. We were under the impression that this bridge was built by the Russians, but that is another matter.

It may be mentioned here that no credence attaches to the statement of the Nagasaki Russian journal in the sense that the Russians have been working at the Mukden-Hsinmintun line and have nearly completed it. The Mukden-Hsinmintun line is believed to be now in Japanese possession. At all events it is not in Russia hands.

The Japanese have lost no time in giving effect to the latest agreement with Russia as to the transfer of the East Chinese Railway. They are said to have pushed forward their detachment to a point 4 miles north of Shwangmiaotsz, and to be already engaged repairing the line and re-building the bridges. It may be roughly said that the Railway is in working order on the Japanese side only as far as Kaiyuan, but there will be no loss of time, we may be assured, in effecting the restoration of the sections north of that place.

#### THE TREASURY.

The Treasury redeemed 29 million yen worth of its notes on April 30th and will simultaneously issue 40 million new ones, thus increasing its liabilities by 11 million yen. This issue is to be redeemed by the end of July. The object may be regarded as conversion, for money being very plentiful at present and the rate of interest low, the Treasury saves by the transaction.

Statistics just published show that the Empire's national debts at the close of March were as follow:—

	Yen.
Domestic Debts .....	930,056,054
Foreign Debts .....	920,410,309

Total ..... 1,850,466,363

In this total Treasury notes are not included, these being affairs of a temporary nature, nor are such portions of the domestic and foreign loans as have not yet been paid up.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

At the meeting of Provincial Governors in the Home Department on the 26th April, the Minister of State for Home Affairs announced that, at the instance of the Red Cross Society, it had been determined to raise a subscription for the purpose of succouring the victims of the San Francisco earthquake. He dwelt on the exceedingly friendly relations existing between the United States and Japan, the latest evidences of which had been America's attitude during the Russo-Japanese War and her practical sympathy with the sufferers by famine in the north-east. It was Japan's plain duty as it was also her pleasure to take advantage of the present occasion for some display of gratitude. He therefore urged the Governors to exert themselves in the cause of this charity, and pending their return to their jurisdictions he suggested that they should telegraph to their *locum-tenentes* in order to make a commencement. The Governors are understood to have taken that step at once.

The Cabinet has decided to send experts to San Francisco in order to study the seismic and architectural conditions there. The seismologist will be Professor Omori and the architect Professor Nakamura. Professor Sagari is named as assistant.

The Japanese Government has sent a sum of 50,000 *yen* for the relief of the Japanese subjects in San Francisco. The money was forwarded by telegraphic draft.

It appears that the San Francisco relief committees, while treating the Japanese section of the population in much the same manner as American citizens, discriminated against the Chinese, and withheld from them succour which was much needed. The Chinese complained very bitterly, and their complaints having reached President Roosevelt, he directed that the work of succour should be handed over to the control of the Red Cross Society, and that no distinctions of nationality should be made. This statement is on the authority of a telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun* from New York. It seems not at all unlikely that some discrimination was displayed originally in this matter, for the Chinese of San Francisco are not favourites.

Mr. B. C. Howard, Agent of the P. M. and O. & O. Companies and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, courteously informs us that he is in receipt of a cable from the San Francisco office to the effect that business is going on in the city as usual before the earthquake.

Many, we imagine, will be surprised by this most welcome news, and all must heartily admire the pluck with which the citizens have faced the effects of the terrible disaster that overtook them.

Wednesday, May 2.

The Japanese are evidently determined that their desire to be of service to the sufferers from the earthquake at San Francisco shall be most unequivocally expressed. A second meeting was held at the official residence of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs on the 29th ultimo for the purpose of obtaining the coöperation of the journalists of the capital. The Minister of State for War, the acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron Ozawa, Vice President of the Red Cross Society, and Baron Shibusawa, all addressed the meeting, explaining that whether the dimensions of Japan's contribution were large or small, what was desirable was that she should show her goodwill by contributing quickly. Much stress was laid upon the exceptional-

ly friendly and helpful spirit always showed by America towards Japan, from the days of Mr. Townsend Harris to the return of the Shimonoseki Indemnity, the consent to treaty revision, the despatch of a body of trained nurses on the occasion of the recent war, and the ready and munificent aid given quite lately to the famine-stricken population of the north-eastern provinces. The representatives of the press, of whom some forty attended, were invited to bring the matter strongly to the attention of their readers, and if possible to open subscription lists. A question having been raised as to whether the President's refusal to accept the Japanese Red Cross Society's offer of a hospital ship might not deter the public, unless they had assurances that monetary subscriptions would not be similarly refused, the Minister of War expressed the opinion that Japan's object was to exhibit her desire to be useful irrespective of the reception given to her efforts. His Excellency pointed out that whatever expedition were employed the hospital ship could not well reach San Francisco before the end of May, by which time very little need for her services would remain, and he let it be seen that he did not entertain any apprehension of a similar fate attending any monetary subscription. After the meeting a stand-up luncheon was served, and the pressmen, before leaving, promised to render any assistance in their power.

It appears that at the meeting of businessmen and bankers held prior to the above in the same place, a sum of twenty thousand *yen* each was subscribed by the Bank of Japan, the Mitsui Bank and the Mitsubishi Bank; sums of ten thousand *yen* each by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japan Railway Company and the Yokohama Specie Bank; sums of five thousand each by the First, the Fifteenth, the Industrial, the Kangyo and the Yasuda Banks, as well as by Messrs. Okura & Company and Messrs. Morimura & Company; three thousand by Messrs. Takata & Company and one thousand by Baron Shibusawa. Tokyo papers express the belief that, adding what Tokyo has subscribed and the contributions of Yokohama, Osaka and Nagoya, the total has probably reached five hundred thousand by this time.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have pleasure in passing on to you information to the effect that our Companies have resumed service.

The steamer *Mongolia* was to leave San Francisco on the 1st instant direct for Yokohama, and the steamer *China* will sail on the 5th via Honolulu, and other ships according to schedule, as also departures from Yokohama.

The silk ex the steamer *China*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 19th of April, the day following the earthquake, arrived at New York on the 30th.

Yours faithfully,  
B. C. HOWARD, Agent,  
Joint Agency, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.,  
Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co.,  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The "Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan" for March shows that during the first three months of this year exports totalled 87 million *yen*, in round numbers, against 72 million for the corresponding period of 1905 and 70½ millions for 1904. On the contrary, imports aggregated only 109 millions against 130½ for 1905 and 93 for 1904. The excess of imports this year is thus seen to be 22 million *yen*, whereas it was 58½ in 1905.

The movements of specie resemble those in 1905 but are markedly different from those in 1904. Nine and a half million *yen*

worth of gold and silver left the country in the first three months of the year and seventeen millions came in, the excess of imports being 7½ millions. The excess of imports during the corresponding period of 1905 was 9¾ millions, whereas in the first 3 months of 1904 there was an excess of exports (nearly all gold) aggregating 41 millions. Of course while Japan is receiving loans from foreign countries it is unavoidable that there should be a want of due relation between the balance of trade and the movements of specie.

The Customs' revenue shows a marked increase this year. It amounted to 10,085,515 *yen* against 7,695,994 *yen* for the corresponding three months of 1905, and 5,021,492 *yen* for 1904. It has in fact doubled in two years, and if the present rate continues throughout the year, the Treasury will receive a revenue of 40 millions in round numbers.

The staples of exports which showed the biggest increase were silk and its manufactures. Here the figure for this year is 35½ million *yen* against 28 millions in 1905, an increase of 7½ millions. Cotton fabrics, on the other hand, declined from 11½ millions during the first three months of last year to 10 millions this year.

The staples of imports which show the chief decline are:—

	1906. Millions.	1905. Millions.
Rice .....	7½	17½
Horns, ivory, skins, etc.....	1½	5
Metals and their manufactures.	17½	24½
Tissues, yarns, wool, woollens, etc. ....	47½	53

## THE LIABILITY OF FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Dr. F. Yamada, of the Yokohama Bar, writes to us:—In this country there are a great number of foreign steamship agencies acting as the representatives of their head firms. If when they claim against shippers or consignees, they do so in the name of their head firms, and when the latter bring claims against them, they deny all obligation on the ground that they are only agents; it must be very difficult to carry on business with them.

The case of Andrews and George Gomei Kwaisha v. Dodwell and Company, Ltd., is an example of this. The former sued the latter for damage done to goods by rough treatment of the seamen on board the Mogul S.S. Company's steamer *Den of Crombie*. The defendants argued that being only the agents of the company in question they were not liable for damage done to goods on board the ship. The Yokohama Court appointed Dr. Hijikata, a professor of English law in the Imperial Tokyo University, to give an opinion on that point of law. His opinion is that "in English law the agent of a shipping company is under no liability to pay damage for breakage occasioned by the fault of the captain or seamen, but that the captain or the head company may be sued."

In consequence of this opinion the Court decided for the defendant. We must now take notice that in this country no one can sue the agency of a shipping company in such a case, so that if one wishes to take legal steps he must either sue the head company in the law courts of the country to which it belongs or await the return of the vessel and sue the captain. It is therefore impossible to do business with such agencies unless we are ready to take the case abroad in case of mishap.

## CHINA.

Saturday, April 28.

General Oshima, Governor-General of Kwantung, passed through Mukden on the 12th instant en route for Japan via Antung and Korea. The General's object was to attend the great review in Tokyo on the 30th. Taking advantage of his brief sojourn in Mukden, Governor Chao signified his desire to meet him, and arrangements were accordingly made. Chao did not himself go to meet the Japanese General. He sent a number of officials, and by these General Oshima was conducted to the Governor's *yamen* when he received a most hearty welcome. During a repast which followed the Chinese Governor declared that the relations between China and Japan must henceforth be of the familiar *shinshi hasha* description (or close as the teeth are to the lips and as mutually useful as are the two wheels of a chariot). All works for the development of Manchuria must be undertaken by the two nations in combination, and as he, on his side, would spare no pains to promote that end, he trusted the Japanese Governor-General would be animated by the same sentiment. General Oshima in replying expressed entire sympathy with Governor Chao's views and regretted that the necessity of reaching Tokyo by a certain date made it impossible for him to hold long conference with Governor Chao. He took occasion to explain that as Japan was still in partial military occupation of southern Manchuria, there were probably many features presenting greater or less inconvenience from the point of view of civil administration, but he assured the Governor that Japan's sincere intentions were to promote the lasting peace of the whole of Eastern Asia, and he begged his Excellency to accept this assurance in all good faith.

The Peking Court, while instructing its Representative in Washington to report on the state of the Chinese subjects in San Francisco and to convey the condolences of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager and the Emperor to President Roosevelt, has also directed him to hand a sum of 100,000 taels to the United States Government for the relief of the sufferers by the calamity, and a further sum of 50,000 taels for the Chinese residents of the unfortunate city. This is the second instance of such benevolence on the part of the Chinese Court. The first was when the Empress Dowager recently sent a sum of 100,000 taels for the succour of the famine-stricken population of north eastern Japan. It is a most welcome departure. These acts of international sympathy draw people very close together, and in China's case they will go far to improve the sentiment entertained towards her in Europe and America.

Monday, April 30.

It is stated that a disturbance of a somewhat serious nature has occurred at Yochow in Hunan and also that the Szchuan insurgents are growing in strength. The spring is generally a time for signs of disaffection to show themselves in China.

Tuesday, May 1.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has raised objections to the immediate opening of Mukden, Antung and Tatung-kou. The Peking authorities profess their willingness to accede to Japan's proposal in the matter, but they quote Viceroy Yuan and the Governor of Mukden as insisting that preparations for the opening are by no means complete. Peking therefore declares

that a further interval must be allowed, and that China will make due communication to Japan when the proper time comes. The *Fiji Shimpō* calls this a mere "face-saving pretext." In other words, the Government think that their sovereignty in Manchuria has been more or less ignored by Japan's procedure, and they are determined to assert themselves. Japan, on the other hand, recognises freely that the best way to ensure the tranquillity and security of Manchuria is to interest Western Powers substantially in their maintenance by opening the whole region to foreign trade. China must appreciate this also, but apparently she is somewhat huffed at not having been more closely consulted. It is a pity that her susceptibilities, not unreasonable after all, should have been ruffled by any want of formality, but it may turn out in the end that this story is an error or an exaggeration.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Moji saying that General Oshima, Governor-General of Kwantung, has decided to adopt a strong policy for attracting trade to Talien. One drastic measure contemplated is to give free railway transport to beans and bean-cake coming from Tiehling and adjacent districts, as well as to Chinese produce from the interior. The wharf at Dalny will also be improved so as to afford greater facilities for loading and unloading cargo. We are inclined to think that this story must be taken with great reserve. A system of cheap freights may indeed be contemplated, but to carry produce gratis would be economically unsound and could not have a permanent effect.

Thursday, May 3.

Most contradictory accounts are published about the Nanchang affair. One telegram says that it has been settled on the basis of the suicide of the Chihsien being recognised, an indemnity paid and the leading gentry punished. Another message (*Fiji Shimpō*) declares that a settlement is as far off as ever. China is willing to pay an indemnity of half a million taels, but she declines to order the degradation and punishment of the Taotai and other principal officials, her contention being that such action would invite disturbance and might lead to incalculable commotion. The French, however, are standing fast for punishment and no *via media* is in sight.

This kind of dispute is very old. It has occurred again and again. Such complications were supposed to have been successfully obviated by the Peking Convention of 1901, but this Nanchang incident shows that things are moving in their old groove.

Friday, May 4.

There are various reports as to the negotiations with China about the opening of Mukden, Antung and Tatung-kou. The gist of them is that the United States Government has coöperated strongly with Japan to bring about the opening, and that success has attended their combined efforts so far at least as Antung is concerned. That place is said to have been declared open from the 1st instant, though as yet there has been no official announcement in Japan. Reference may here be made to the deliberate attempt recently engineered to attribute to Japan conservative and aggressive ambitions in Manchuria. The press of the Far East includes a low element which devotes itself to the task of creating international mischief, and which has unfortunately been joined by a newly established London journal for the purpose of

discrediting Japan. These writers took for their shibboleth a short time ago the cry that Japan intends to absorb the whole of southern Manchuria and that her talk of the open door and equal opportunities was wholly Pecksniffian. To combat assertions based as these were upon pure imagination would have been a futile task. Those that knew the truth were content to wait for the evidence of events, and their reticence is now justified. No claim of special altruism need be set up on Japan's behalf. She has to take care of herself in the first place and to utilize in her own interests every available occasion. Very likely her special advantages with regard to Manchuria will enable her to reap the largest share of profit accruing from its opening. That, however, can not be laid to her charge in these days of universal competition. The point is that her political interests are plainly consulted by opening Manchuria as quickly as possible and thus enlisting the assistance of Western Powers in the preservation of the region against aggression by any state which would close it to general trade. If the same line could be pursued in the other Central-Asian districts lying on the north and north-west of China's borders, the permanent peace of the East would be assured.

There was a time not many years ago, when Peking did not boast a single foreign store except one attached to the hotel. Since the opening of the city, however, this state of affairs has been radically altered, and of late years enterprising foreigners have even gone beyond the limits of the settlement, and some have actually established themselves outside the wall. This is said to be very distasteful to the Chinese in their new mood. Last fall they re-organized their police system, and the reports compiled by the new constables showed that foreigners were not by any means confining themselves to treaty limits. Accordingly the Peking Government, which is said to have adopted the "strict enforcement policy" popular in Japan for a brief period after the opening of the Diet, has approached the foreign Powers with a request that these stores outside the legitimate limits shall be closed. The Chinese, however, who, as the late Mr. Alexander Michie truly said, never forget to be sweetly reasonable in the face of accomplished facts, are understood not to demand the closure of stores established in the days prior to the regimen of the newly organized police force. They admit, in short, that they themselves are indirectly responsible for an abuse which they did not adopt any measures to check. Thus stores opened prior to the close of last year will remain unmolested. We take these facts from telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Hochi Shimbun*.

It will be remembered that the Chinese Government is said to have asked Russia to restore the mines in the Amur region. We do not know what the history of these mines may be. Probably it is as vague, and probably care has been taken to keep it as vague, as was the story of Yong Am-pho and the Yalu timber concessions. At all events the basic fact seems to be that Russian subjects are working mines within Chinese territory without having received any concession from the lord of the territory. Reports differ as to Russia's attitude towards the demand for restoration. There is agreement as to her willingness to make restitution, but while one rumour attributes to her a condition that all the expenses hitherto disbursed by her people should be compensated, another alleges that she asks for only one half of those expenses,



China might not unjustly demand one half or the whole of all the ore hitherto extracted by illegal working, but she is not likely to take any such line.

It is further alleged that Russia has preferred certain demands and made certain concessions to China and has obtained certain concessions from the latter. First, she has agreed to ultimately withdraw all her troops from Manchuria except the railway guards; but we fail to see how that can be called a concession since she is already pledged by the Portsmouth Treaty to do so. Secondly, she promises to hand over to China the telegraphs in the Kirin and Amur districts so soon as the latter have been evacuated. Thirdly, she engages that the timber-felling operations in these regions shall be undertaken conjointly by her own subjects and the Chinese, in the same manner as the timber-felling in southern Manchuria is to be conducted by Japanese and Chinese. Fourthly, she obtains timber-felling privileges on the right bank of the Yalu, where also the coöperative system is to be pursued. (It may be observed, *en passant*, that Japan's Treaty with China contains a clause providing for the formation of a joint-stock company to exploit these forests, conditionally, however, on the area of the concession being subsequently determined. If Russia is now obtaining a similar promise from the Chinese, there is a strong probability that one of the concessions will prove futile in the face of the other.) Fifthly, Russia asks for special mining and railway privileges in northern Manchuria, Mongolia and Turkestan. (If this be granted the fat will be again in the fire with a vengeance. And if it be granted we must assume that the other Powers will have much to say). Sixthly, Russia asks that her secret treaty with the former Governor of Mukden shall be endorsed by Peking. (Nothing is known as to the contents of this treaty).

Hongkong papers report that owing to the Chief Justice sending eight Chinese merchants to prison for perjury the lawyers find it very hard to get witnesses to attend the Supreme Court.

At a recent meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board the statement was made that 50,000 Chinese had left the Colony in consequence of the operation of the Public Health and Buildings' Ordinance. A census will probably be taken to see if there has been such an exodus from the Colony.

Work on the Canton-Kowloon (British) railway is proceeding rapidly and 15,000 coolies, it is estimated, will shortly be employed on the work.

It appears that the Chinese Government recently proposed to appoint a Chinese as co-director of postal affairs with Sir Robert Hart and the latter notified the Government that if this was done he would hand over the postal affairs altogether.

The writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *North China Daily News* gives an account of a serious military reverse sustained in Fengtien. He says:—

Dispatches received from Mukden by the local mandarins report that, news having been received by the Tartar-General Cho Eih-sen, of the existence of a strong body of mounted bandits at a hamlet some thirty miles west of Mukden, His Excellency at once sent a squadron of mounted military police to disperse the Hunghuize. This was a week or so ago. Arrived at the hamlet indicated, it was discovered that the bandits had made preparations for a semi-permanent stay there, going so far as to construct a battery of three quickfiring on an elevated spot east of the hamlet and guarding the defile which led to the approaches of the place, thereby strengthening exceedingly already strong natural fastnesses. Not only did the band do this, but it was also found that the Hunghuize chief had been collecting the govern-

ment-taxes from the inhabitants round about. It spite of the strength of the place, the Major commanding the mounted police rashly attempted to attack the bandits, with the result that he was utterly defeated, losing many men, horses, and ammunition. On hearing of the defeat, the Tartar-General ordered two regiments of foreign-modelled Chihli troops to reinforce the Manchurian battalion on its way to the hamlet, but before the Chihli troops arrived at the place, the advance guard of the Manchurian battalion was driven back on the main body with some loss. In consequence of this the bandits are being almost hourly reinforced by other bands, and encouraged by their victories over the Government troops, they have been raiding villages far and near west of Mukden, in consequence of which a great stream of refugees from the raided villages is finding its way into Mukden to the East and Chinchou to the South. In the meanwhile the commanders of the two Chihli regiments, in view of the superior numbers of the mounted bandits and the strength of their position, have decided to hold a hamlet some seven miles to the East of the bandits and there await reinforcements in the shape of three brigades of foreign-modelled Chihli troops who have been ordered by the Tartar General from garrison quarters in Chinchou to crush the Hunghuize who made no pretence of their intention to start a rebellion should they succeed in defeating the foreign-modelled troops in the coming battle for which they are making strenuous preparations.

The *Nanfengpao* of Shanghai states that the Board of Revenue, acting on the recommendation of the five Travelling Commissioners, had decided to engage Prof. J. W. Jenks as financial expert at a salary of one thousand taels a month, with a five years' agreement, but the State Council, fearing lest after Prof. Jenks' engagement, all the foreign Ministers would want to have a financial adviser of their own nationality engaged and make things difficult for China, decided to postpone taking the step for the present.

Their Excellencies Shên Chia-pên and Wu Ting-fang, Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents respectively of the Board of Punishments, who are engaged on the stupendous task of revising the criminal laws of China to suit modern conditions, have conjointly memorialised the Throne on the importance of sending certain of the junior members of their Board to Japan to study on the spot the application of the laws in that country. The memorial, it is understood, has received the Imperial sanction and the following first and second class secretaries of the Board of Punishments have been chosen for the purpose namely, Jao Lin-ch'ang, Tung-K'ang, and Mai Chih-yen. These gentlemen were expected to leave Peking for Japan on or about the 28th April.

According to a telegram received by the Waiwupu, the amount of Chinese property destroyed in California is estimated at from four to five million dollars gold.

It is proposed to establish an arsenal in the Imperial Hunting Park at Peking, and an expert from Messrs Krupp is to be appointed to the management.

The Central Government in Peking has sent instructions to all the provincial authorities to collect reliable statistics of the value of all churches and buildings belonging to all Roman Catholic and Protestant missions in the Empire. Also the approximate values of all furniture and private possessions owned by missionaries of the various religious sects. These data will be printed and published for the information of all officials, so that whenever a riot should occur accompanied by the destruction of buildings and furniture, a value of those destroyed can easily be estimated and made the basis of indemnity.

#### THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

In a recent speech delivered to the Local Governors now assembled in the capital, Mr. Makino, Minister of State for Education, after dwelling on the hopeful future that lay before Japan if the people had sufficient resolution to bear their increased burdens, and if the spread of education were proportionate to the occasion, went on to say:—

"What is specially desirable in connexion with post-bellum education is that greater importance than ever should be attached to moral training. Nothing is needed so much as to invigorate the spirit of the rising generation, and to create a people eminently sincere and mentally strong. If England, America and Germany have attained extraordinary development and have secured the leading place in the world, I believe it is due to their active exercise of sincerity and moral energy. It is recognised by all nations that in proportion to the growth of material civilization, luxurious habits are developed and men lapse into a state of indolence. Therefore no efforts are spared to correct those failings and the example should not be lost on us. The student class have of late shown a disposition for extravagance. They spend much more than is needed for their education. Moreover, they are carried away by empty theories, and devoting their attention to philosophical disquisitions, learn to take a desponding view of human existence. The people at large, too, instead of behaving seriously, pay attention to externals and, living from hand to mouth, regard the responsibility of the moment only. It must be the aim of educationists to mend this state of affairs. There is a saying that war raises a country and peace prostrates it, meaning that all firm conceptions and enterprises are begotten of war and that in time of peace evil habits are generated. It is a wise dictum. Germany's strength came of war, and subsequently she attained her present greatness by inculcating in every branch of society a competitive growth of military spirit and moral energy. She furnishes a notable example. In our recent war the people's spirit manifested itself in various fine acts. It is essential that this should not be a merely temporary phenomenon, but that it should be encouraged more and more with a view to improving social customs and improving the people's quality. If you, gentlemen, see anything that would serve as sound educational material, calculated to serve as a model, I trust that you will communicate it to the Department. \* \* \* There are some enterprises connected with education that will serve as mementoes of the war. Notable among them is afforestation, which has resulted in the planting of 37 millions of trees in 45,000 acres of land. This industry is to be encouraged for obvious economical reasons. \* \* \* There is much need, too, of procuring good teachers. With that object the normal schools must be improved on the one hand, while on the other, salaries should be increased so far as financial considerations will allow, and houses or other aid should be granted. \* \* \* In female education the object must be to make good wives and wise mothers. There are those who imagine that the highest purpose is to make women as learned as men and to procure for them an independent place in society. The result may be to involve them in unlooked-for misfortune. Even though educationists do not err to such an extent, there is a habit on the part of the public and the press to extol any women of learning or enterprise to such an extent that girls are betrayed into forgetting their proper sphere and devoting themselves to erudition only. Educationists have to struggle with all their energy against this abuse."

On May 1st, the conductors and other employees of the Osaka-Kobe Railway struck for a bonus and reasonable treatment at the hands of their employers. Traffic on the electric railway is still impeded.

## KOREA.

The former Prime Minister of Korea—whose opposition to the conclusion of the last convention furnished so much material to Japan's enemies and prompts them still to declare that the convention was a product of force—has been in confinement since February. He placed himself within the purview of the law by attempting, or encouraging an attempt, to kill Li Keun-thaik, the Minister of War, who advocated the convention. Li received several wounds and for a time his life was in danger, but he ultimately recovered and is now discharging his official duties. Meanwhile the ex-premier, Chin Sang-heum, was held in custody. The latest news is that he has been released on bail in consequence of ill health.

If the foreign partisans of the anti-Japanese party are really so bitterly opposed to every exhibition of force in political affairs, they might have been expected to denounce the attempted murder of Li Keun-thaik. But they seem to regard that incident with entire complacency.

It is stated that new buildings are to be erected for the residency-general in Seoul. The present buildings are exceedingly inconvenient and the Resident-General's house is at a long distance from the offices. The projected edifice can not be a very solid affair, since it is to be completed by the close of this year, and it will not be very sumptuous since the total expense is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 yen. The site chosen is Hwa-sang-tai, where exist the remains of a castle erected in the days of the Hideyoshi invasion. We shall no doubt hear a great deal about the ominous significance of selecting such a site.

Prince Wi Hwa, with a suite of 8 persons, arrived in Tokyo on the 26th instant to attend the Review. He was received at Shimabashi by a number of Japanese officials, and he and his suite drove at once in carriages provided by the Imperial Household Department to the official residence of the President of the House of Peers which has been prepared for their accommodation.

In the *Official Gazette* of the 27th instant Imperial Ordinance No. 91 authorizes the organization of model industrial stations (*Kangyo Bohan-jo*) in Korea. The Ordinance does not state the exact number of these stations but from the number of experts employed we judge that there will be several stations. The personnel is one chief, 6 engineers, 8 assistant-engineers and 10 secretaries. We gather that the object is to promote industries of all kinds. Analyses will be made, experiments conducted and seed distributed. This is part of Marquis Ito's fundamental purpose, namely, the improvement of the condition of the Korean people. Good police, trustworthy local tribunals for the administration of justice, and now machinery for improving and promoting industry—such institutions can not fail to be productive of good.

The problem of how to deal with the Korean refugees seems to be causing some excitement in political circles in Seoul at present. Are these men to be kept in perpetual banishment or has the time come to rescind the ban and allow them to return to their country? The majority of them are in Japan, and the asylum they receive here has probably never been clearly appreciated by the Korean Court and Government. There is said to be an influential party in Seoul now who favour the announcement of amnesty for all the refugees *en bloc*, and they recently induced the Cabinet to decide in that

sense. But when the decision was submitted for the Emperor's approval, his Majesty is said to have shown much indignation; and to have declared that while he might consent to pardon fourteen or fifteen of the exiles, it was a monstrous thing to talk of pardoning them all. However, the advocates of a liberal course are reported to be undismayed. They will continue to urge their view. Presumably they have Japanese endorsement, in a measure at all events, though there is just as much indignation in this country against any one connected with the murder of the Queen as there is in Korea, and such of the refugees as are charged on that account can not have many Japanese advocates. But that is an objection of narrow application. The great majority of the exiles are simply political suspects.

The number of Japanese subjects resident in Korea is steadily increasing. According to statistics compiled at the close of last year and published by the Tokyo press, the following are the figures:—

Seoul .....	11,491
Chemulpho.....	14,013
Taiku .....	1,771
Pyeongyang .....	5,662
Kusan .....	2,683
Mokpo .....	1,780
Fusan .....	17,785
Wonsan .....	3,257
Sin-Wiju .....	1,137
Masampo .....	1,626
Chinanpho .....	2,992

61,122

The question of self-government has naturally arisen in connexion with these eleven communities, and has received much attention in Japan. Finally it has been decided that local autonomy, in accordance with the system pursued in Japan, shall be granted to any community of Japanese subjects in Korea consisting of a thousand units or over. Old residents of Yokohama will remember how stoutly the foreign community fought at one time to obtain local autonomy in the shape of municipal control.

The *Kan-to* of the Yalu and the Tumen, an island which, according to some Japanese authorities is as large as Kyushu, is attracting more and more attention. We mentioned in a previous issue that Chinese and Korean commissioners were to be nominated for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of the two empires. But it appears not improbable that Russia may seek to exercise a voice in the matter. For there are said to be as many as 50,000 Russian and Chinese settlers against 30,000 Koreans. Included among the Koreans there are 6,000 of the Il Ching-hoi, who appears to have gone there during the past year. These men are likely to be heard from in any settlement of the island's affairs. If the place be so large as above stated, and if, as rumour says, it has a fine climate and rich soil, a population of only 80,000 is almost farcically small. But it is not impossible that the divided jurisdiction hitherto existing may have caused a feeling of doubt as to the security of life and property, and people have thus been deterred from settling there.

It is officially announced that the State purchase of the Seoul-Fusan Railway will be effected on the 1st of July. This transaction will represent, it is believed, the only action which the Government will take during the present year under the provisions of the State-Purchase Law.

Tokyo papers say that Mr. Tsuruhara, Director-General of the Residency General in Korea, has tendered his resignation. The *Jiji*, however, publishes a Seoul telegram contradicting the foregoing report.

## THE TIBETAN TREATY.

Telegrams received in Tokyo say that the Tibetan Treaty between England and China was duly signed in Peking by Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Tang Shiao-i. But accounts differ as to the date of signature, some putting it on the 26th, others on the 25th. The telegrams add that China's suzerainty in Tibet having now been internationally recognised, she will at once take steps to bring that country under the same administrative system as the rest of her Empire. If that be so, we shall probably see Tibet transformed into the "Western Province" and placed under the control of a Viceroy.

Later.

The latest account (*Jiji Shimpō*) corrects the previously reported date of the signature of this Treaty and gives it as the 27th. It appears, too, that the document bears evidence of China's present spirit. The provision relating to railways, mines and telegraphs reads that these shall be undertaken by the Chinese themselves, but that they may also be carried out jointly by the British and the Chinese. Evidently the practical value of such a provision, so far as British subjects are concerned, depends entirely on the spirit in which the Treaty is operated. Concerning any questions that may hereafter arise between Great Britain and Tibet, they are to be discussed, not with the Dalai Lama, but with the Chinese Representative in Lhasa. There are other provisions relating to British imports and so forth, but we find nothing in support of the allegation that the Treaty explicitly recognises China's sovereignty in Tibet. The *Jiji's* correspondent says that the minutes of the proceedings contain a reference to this matter but that it is not to be published openly. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent, however, does not endorse this account. He says that instead of the original project, namely, that England should recognise Chinese sovereignty in Tibet, she has agreed to regard the place as a part of Chinese territory. On the other hand, China guarantees to England preferential privileges in Tibet. These versions are radically contradictory, and we must await further particulars.

In this context a curious telegram comes to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking. It is to the effect that according to information transmitted from the Chinese Consul at Calcutta, the Viceroy of India has received definite proof that the Dalai Lama is intriguing with Russia, and it has been decided that if he be allowed to return to Lhasa Great Britain will adopt such a policy as she deems suitable to the circumstances. The Consul therefore recommends that the Dalai Lama be placed under restraint by the Chinese Government. Tibet's case becomes a more and more rigid illustration of the old proverb *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. So long as the country was hermetically sealed to foreigners, all kinds of wonderful rumours were circulated and credited, and the Dalai Lama was invested with a holy mystery. But now this sacred region has been trampled under the foot of the invader, has become the object of vulgar treaties and indemnities, and is menaced by the arrest of its great religious potentate.

The indemnity promised by China on account of Tibet is said to be 2,400,000 taels. It is to be paid in three installments and after the receipt of the last the British troops will be withdrawn.

## THE PARK OF CAPTURED GUNS IN TOKYO.

The wonderful park of guns and small arms now arranged in the park outside the main entrance to the Palace in Tokyo, is unquestionably a spectacle altogether without precedent in the history of the world, nor is anything of equal magnitude and interest likely to be ever seen again. Of course a larger number of guns are brought into the field by modern armies in great campaigns, but they are not parked together, and even though they were they would not possess the interest attaching to weapons which have been captured in battle and are exhibited as trophies of victory. Roughly speaking, it may be said that as many weapons are massed in this space between the inner and the outer moats as the wide area can accommodate without such crowding as would impede vision. The guns and waggons are ranged along the margins of every section of the enclosure, and in many instances the spaces within these formidable borders are filled with thousands of piled small arms, stacks of ammunition and phalanxes of swords and lances. The best way to convey an impression of the scene is to give a list of the guns and other war-material:—

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

8.7-cent. heavy field-pieces .....	57	} 281 in all.
7.5-cent. field-pieces .....	75	
3-inch quick-firing field-pieces .....	149	

These weapons were captured in the fighting from the Yalu to Mukden, and 72 of the 3-inch quick-firers were formed by the Japanese into a "captured field-guns corps" (*senri yaho-tai*) which proved very useful.

Swords .....	1,150
Lances .....	85
Rifles .....	70,000

## GARRISON ARTILLERY.

24-cent. cannon .....	1	} 8
23-cent. ..	7	

This 24-cent. gun was originally on the right face of the Laolichui fort at Port Arthur. The 23-cent. piece was mounted on the sea-front of the same fortress.

## GARRISON ARTILLERY (CONTINUED).

15-cent. cannon .....	11	} 30
15-cent. howitzers .....	19	

These cannon are from the forts on the land front of Port Arthur. The howitzers were taken partly at Nanshan and partly at Port Arthur. The Nanshan weapons (4) were used by the Japanese and in subsequent fights and did excellent service:

## GARRISON ARTILLERY (CONTINUED).

12-cent. pieces .....	3	} 140
10.7-cent. pieces .....	8	
10.5-cent. pieces .....	4	
7.5-cent. pieces .....	24	
6 cent. pieces .....	4	
57-mill. pieces .....	17	
48-mill. pieces .....	77	
37-mill. pieces .....	2	
25-mill. pieces .....	1	
Machine-guns 37-mill. ....	11	

Most of the guns in this list are from the land-front of Port Arthur. The four 10.5 cent. pieces were captured at Nanshan, and were used by the Japanese at Liaoyang and in subsequent fights, where they rendered excellent service.

Maxim machine-guns .....	41	} 1,538
WAGGONS.		
Various gun-ammunition waggons..	884	
" small-arm-ammunition ..	654	} 624
Various kinds of waggons & carts...		

## AMMUNITION.

15-cent. gun shells .....	10,112	} 11,612
12-cent. ..	1,500	

This ammunition was brought from Port Arthur.

One balloon, captured en route for Port

Arthur. Summing up these lists, the totals are:—

Pieces of artillery .....	511
Rifles .....	70,000
Swords and spears .....	1,235
Waggons .....	2,162
Cartridges (gun) .....	11,612

In connexion with the various battles during the Russo-Japanese war lists were published showing approximately what quantity of spoils fell into the hands of the Japanese troops. Accurate statistics have now appeared and the figures are as follow:

Swords .....	6,292	} 110,548
Lances .....	163	
Rifles .....	110,548	} 24,713,766
Rifle ammunition, rounds .....	24,713,766	
Field pieces .....	369	} 452
Garrison Artillery		
23-cent. ....	50	} 94
15-cent. ....	94	
12-cent., etc. ....	308	
Machine-guns .....	79	} 4,800
Waggons and Carts .....	4,800	
Heavy-gun ammunition, rounds .....	17,987	} 242,618
Light-gun .....	242,618	
Balloons .....	2	} 4
Type-writers .....	4	
Bugles .....	432	} 71
Drums .....	71	
Pistols .....	398	} 7,119,666
Fuses of sorts .....	7,119,666	
Telephones .....	51	} 3
Portable Telephones .....	3	

In addition to the above there are great quantities of entrenching tools, pouches, signal rockets, boilers, wire (copper and iron)—in short, some 800 varieties of articles of which we have not space to give a detailed list.

## VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

Interviewed at Nagasaki, where he arrived on the evening of the 1st instant, Viscount Hayashi is reported to have said that when news of the famine in the north-east of Japan reached England, the British Government at once asked him to inquire whether the Japanese would receive foreign subscriptions. The answer was in the negative, and consequently nothing could be done at the moment. Subsequently, when Mr. Kato became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the above decision was modified. The result was that at a farewell entertainment given to Viscountess Hayashi, fifty thousand yen was put up by the guests. (There must be some error in this report for Viscountess Hayashi returned to Japan many months before the famine. Probably the reporters have confounded the present famine with the Awomori famine of some years ago).

Asked whether the present Liberal Government in England does not devote itself almost exclusively to domestic affairs and whether its want of the imperial instinct might not betray it into hostility to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the Viscount is represented as having said that in England public opinion is paramount, and that the great mass of public opinion had undoubtedly declared in favour of the alliance. There might be a section of the people who disliked the alliance owing to an erroneous supposition that its main object was to secure the defence of India. But these were in a hopeless minority. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs in England had himself declared emphatically in favour of the alliance before he came into power. The fact was that British policy had undergone a change. It was no longer considered that "splendid isolation" should be the motto of a great State. England had entered the epoch of alliances, and her first step in the new direction had been to join hands with Japan and subsequently to extend the scope of the union. He could not

convey in words any idea of the warmth of good-will shown towards him by the English people. The days were not long enough or numerous enough for him to accept all the hospitalities offered to him. It was the same when the Japanese officers and men arrived to take delivery of the new battle-ships. No one could mistake the temper of the English people towards the Japanese, nor was there any reason to doubt the continuance of the alliance. On the other hand, Japan herself, in point of industrial and educational development as well as in a hundred other matter, was far inferior to the nations whose respect she had won in the recent war, and it would be for her people to labour earnestly that this interval might be bridged.

## THE PORT ARTHUR MONUMENT.

We have already spoken of the monument to be erected on the hill Pehyushan at Port Arthur, in memory of the brave men, Japanese and Russian, who died in the great siege for the sake of their country. Originally General Nogi and Admiral Togo had the intention of building the monument at their own charges, in which case it would have been correspondingly small, for neither of these distinguished officers is rich in the most modest sense of the word. But on their intention becoming known, the necessity of making the monument really representative and worthy of its motive received recognition, and the projectors determined to invite subscriptions from the public at large. Circulars in that sense have reached us. It is more than probable that some of our Occidental readers would like to associate themselves with such an undertaking. If so, and if they will hand their subscriptions into the office of this journal, we shall be glad to acknowledge and transmit them. They can also send them direct to Colonel Hoshino, of the Imperial Artillery, or Chief Paymaster Ono, at the Department of War or of the Navy. The prospectus contains nine names of military and naval officers who have agreed to receive subscriptions, but we presume that the above two will serve the purpose of our readers.

## MISERERE.

"For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom:  
And there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes in divers places.

"And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold."

If Thou should'st come, Lord Christ, and we should see

Thy stars take angel form and come to earth:

Intent on seeming joys of present worth,  
Should we rejoice so soon to welcome Thee?  
Should we not upward gaze fearfully,  
To meet the open splendour of the skies,  
Seeing God's holy wrath shine through  
Thine eyes,  
Seek to conceal ourselves and sin from  
Thee?

We are not ready, Lord: and though we say

"Thy kingdom come," we know not what we pray.

Ah! shame to think if Thou should'st come again,

That we, in lowly guise beholding Thee,  
Would lift no helping hand to ease Thy pain  
And silent view Thy second Calvary.

M. K.



## THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

The Oriental Society held its seventeenth annual general meeting in the Nobles Club on the 27th April at 5 p.m. Marquis Kuroda was in the chair, and the guests of the evening were their Excellencies the British Ambassador, the Chinese Minister and Count Okuma.

MARQUIS KURODA said that they deemed it a great honour to have at their meeting Sir Claude MacDonald and Mr. Yang. The object of the society was to promote and preserve the peace of the East, and the British Ambassador represented a Sovereign who spared no effort to promote and preserve the peace of the world. Sir Claude had been many years in Japan, and it was largely to his exertions that they owed the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the first place and its extension subsequently. The Chinese Minister also had been long in Japan and had thoroughly familiarized himself with her conditions. His Excellency had done much to cement the friendship of the two neighbouring empires, and thus to secure peace for the East, and he (the Marquis) hoped that Mr. Yang would continue his useful work.

Replying to the toast of the Diplomatic Representatives present (the British Ambassador and Chinese Minister) Sir Claude, after requesting permission from the Chinese Minister, said,

"Marquis KURODA,—Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, I rise to thank you for the very warm and cordial manner in which you have received the kind words addressed to my friend the Chinese Minister and myself. After this brief but sincere expression of thanks I would in the ordinary course have resumed my seat, but your President has expressed a strong desire that I should make a speech. Now gentlemen, the business of a diplomatic representative is to listen, to note, but to speak as little as possible, especially in public. I am consequently unaccustomed to public speaking and must therefore crave your indulgence for my shortcomings. It has been said that "speech has been given to man to conceal his thoughts." This may be so but at any rate on this occasion I will depart from the rule and say what I think.

It is with considerable diffidence that I address so distinguished an assemblage of scholars and orientalists, but I am encouraged to do so by the thought that I stand here as Representative of the King of England who has 300 million subjects in Asia alone, of whom 200 millions are Hindus, 12 millions Buddhists and 94 millions belong to a fine fighting religion, that of Mohammed. It will, I think, interest my friend the Chinese Minister to know that at least a million and a quarter of Chinamen are British subjects, and that they are amongst the most exemplary and law-abiding of those in the Empire.

An English author and poet has said—"East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." Well, Gentlemen, I am one of those who venture to differ with this undoubtedly high authority (applause), I venture to think that East and West will meet in amity and peaceful communion, but it will require on both sides patience, sympathy and knowledge, justice one to another, and mutual appreciation of the good qualities which each possesses. And now, Gentlemen, in conclusion I have one word to say and I intend to carry out the promise I made at the commencement of this short speech to the letter and say what is in my mind.

It is known doubtless to few of you, that in the early part of my career I had the supreme advantage of serving in Egypt directly under my revered chief Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer, whose administration of that country has been one of the most brilliant achievements of this or any other century. In a speech made by him, I think at the Mansion House, he said that the foundation stone of his administration had been justice, justice, justice. Now gentlemen Japan has taken under the guidance and protection a small and neighbouring nation. This charge in the eyes of the world is a sacred one, so that I hope with all my heart, and I believe that it will be so,

that in her dealings with the people of this nation, Japan's guiding star and principle will be justice, justice and again justice."

The Chinese Minister expressed much satisfaction at the presence of so distinguished a personage as the British Ambassador at the meeting of a Society which had for its prime objects the spread of civilization and the maintenance of peace. He believed that Sir Claude MacDonald's efforts would be productive of much good in the future. Sir Claude was a leading advocate of honourable peace, and when he represented his country in Peking he had always followed that policy and had strictly obeyed the dictates of justice. He begged to propose Sir Claude's health coupled with a hope that His Excellency might long continue his valuable labours in the cause of peace and progress.

Count OKUMA said that he deemed it a great honour to be invited to meet the Ambassador representing a Sovereign who revered justice as the King of England does, and also to meet the Chinese Minister and the other gentlemen present. He himself, not being in a diplomatic position might speak without diplomatic reserve, yet he would ask them to let him say a word in the attitude of a diplomat. The expression "the peace of friendly countries" had a political sound. He did not intend, however, to go into political questions. He would merely observe that the necessity for uttering the word "peace" had ceased to exist, for there was not the least doubt that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would be able to preserve peace. On the other hand, when they came to the problem of the full development of civilization, there was much that called for consideration. In this respect great opportunity offered for the Oriental Association. During the half century that had elapsed since the opening of Japan, her attitude towards foreign countries might be divided into four periods. The first had been the era of astonishment at Western civilization; the second, the era of investigation; the third the era of use; and the fourth, or present, was the era studying how to harmonize the two civilizations. It followed that the prime business of the Oriental Society was to labour scientifically. They had to study the history of the Orient, for it was from the Orient that the world's civilization originated. The study had to be geographical, racial, linguistic and ethnical. Such study was easier for the Japanese than for foreigners, yet that Japanese alone should carry it on would not suffice: it must be taken up by foreigners also. To make the world's civilization perfect, the civilizations of the Occident and of the Orient must be harmonized, and the time had now come for that task. The equality of all races under the sun was the desideratum. Those who affirmed that the two civilizations could not be harmonized erred in their facts. This error it was that had given rise to the yellow-peril spectre, and the error itself was the outcome of ignorance of history. For since the most ancient times the Chinese nation had never been aggressive. If there was any instance of their assuming an aggressive attitude the explanation was that they were driven to it by foreign oppression. History taught us this, and therefore history must be studied. The British Ambassador had spoken of "justice." It was a word that ought to be revered. When a nation which loved peace allied itself with a nation, which, like, the Japanese, loved peace and justice the preservation of peace became a certainty.

## GOLF.

A meeting was held at No. 78 on Wednesday of members of the Nippon Race Club interested in golf, to decide upon the question of laying out a golf course on the ground belonging to the Club in the centre of the race track. Mr. E. Eddison presided. It was decided to proceed with the project and the following gentlemen were elected to make the necessary arrangements and to lay out a course of 9 holes: Messrs. F. R. Daniel, W. H. Ferrier, W. Y. Showler, J. Williamson Jones and E. Eddison. Some time—at least a year—must elapse before the course will be fit to be played on.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

In reply to an inquiry addressed by the Japanese Government to the Authorities in Washington, the latter have replied that no occasion exists for sending a Japanese hospital ship to San Francisco. The project has therefore been abandoned.

[From the Japanese Consul in San Francisco; received 28th April, 4.58 p.m.]

At the time of the occurrence of the calamity the greater part of the Japanese who escaped had to camp out, and were without supplies of provisions. Their sufferings were terribly aggravated by a severe gale.

On the 19th instant a succour society was organized and a number of leading men under the direction of the Consul proceeded to select secure places of refuge, and to provide shelters for the women and children as well as a hospital. Committees were also despatched to the most important districts and the utmost possible measure of assistance was given to the refugees. Great difficulty was experienced in collecting provisions, but by the exertions of one and all the worst distress was successfully relieved.

We received from the American authorities charitable assistance to meet the emergency, and were thus enabled gradually to provide means of succour.

Hereafter the railways granted free transport to the refugees and we were thus enabled to adopt the policy of getting the young men to find means of self-support as far as possible, so that by degrees the number of those remaining was reduced and owing to the exertions of the committee-men and the kindness of the American Authorities, efficient measures of relief could ultimately be taken. About 3,000 Japanese subjects are left here. In Oakland and on the other side there are 2,000, more or less. Investigation shows the number of sick to be about 250, and that of the wounded, 50. The majority of them have been taken into our hospital. Some 100 persons also have been taken into the branch-refuge on the other side. I consider that it is necessary to devise means of assisting the sick and the distressed in the future. Investigations in other quarters show that Honda Masahiko, a native of Kagoshima, was killed at Alameda, and 2 men are missing at Santa Roza.

April 29.

[From Mr. Consul Uyeno, San Francisco.]

Since my last report order has been gradually in process of restoration. Martial law has been abolished and people are allowed to move about freely. Part of the city railway has been opened. The banks have all ceased business, but facilities will soon be provided for making small payments. The Japanese Specie Bank intends to resume payments by a special system from the 30th instant. The various insurance offices are expected to pay the amount of the policies. It is said that the loss of property aggregates some 400 million dollars. The banks, companies and stores of the Japanese residents have virtually all been burned, and the amount of the losses are under investigation. Final statistics show that the total number of killed was 295 and the number of wounded 593. There has been no further news of any casualties among the Japanese since my last report. The Japanese who were in our relief society's temporary hospital were transferred on the 27th to the local Red Cross Hospital and the Charity Hospital. I have received the

announcement that His Majesty is sending succour to the extent of 50,000 yen and my countrymen are profoundly grateful. We are reflecting how to employ the money to the best advantage so as to meet our sovereign's benevolent intentions.

April, 30.

In addition to the losses stated in my previous telegram a man and his wife, natives of Kagoshima, were killed in San Jose; other losses will be wired immediately on discovery, but probably no other Japanese subjects have been killed.

(Received at the Foreign Office on the 1st instant.)  
[San Francisco, from Mr. Consul Uyeno.]

Since the calamity the public offices in California, the San Francisco Authorities and the people are all earnestly devising measures to rebuild the city. The banks have decided to re-open business soon in the city, and the principal stores and companies have established temporary places of business. Further, various capitalists are coming with the intention of putting money into the work of re-construction, so that the restoration of trade and industry will probably be effected with unlooked-for rapidity. Eight or nine-tenths of the Japanese goods exported to this place are for re-exportation, and thus, with the exception of the small quantity consumed here, I am persuaded that our export trade will not be greatly affected. The staples likely to suffer are the tea, figured mats and miscellaneous articles consumed here but there is not likely to be any diminution of the food-stuffs required by the Japanese residents.

[New York, from Mr. Consul Uchida.]

It is not expected that the San Francisco catastrophe will have any special influence on American trade. The supplies of Japanese woven silk-goods and tea which were burned in San Francisco will have to be replaced, and the demand for these staples will thus be virtually increased. There are no symptoms of any marked change in the commercial conditions as regards raw silk, figured matting and miscellaneous goods. There will be a greatly increased demand for Japanese cement in connexion with building operations at San Francisco.

The following account of the San Francisco earthquake and fire has been sent to the *Japan Advertiser* by Mr. Ritchie, formerly on the staff of that journal in Yokohama:—

San Francisco, April 29, 1906.

On the morning of April 18, shortly after 5.15, the population of San Francisco were startled by a severe shock of earthquake, one of the worst in the history of California. The first shock, severe in itself, was followed by two other shocks more severe than the first.

Buildings which were left in a tottering condition by the first shock, collapsed when the two succeeding shocks followed.

The scene in the city beggars description as the thousands of San Francisco's populace, aroused from their slumbers, rushed into the squares, vacant lots, and streets, huddling together in their terror.

Many seemed dazed and powerless as they listened to the heartrending cries of the unfortunates who were pinioned in the falling debris.

The full extent of the shocks extended from Fort Bragg in the North, to Salinas in the South, covering a distance of three hundred miles, but San Francisco, San Jose and Santa Rosa seem to have felt the brunt of this great upheaval.

In San Francisco the new City Hall, which was only completed about five years ago, and also the magnificent Hall of Justice, were both utterly destroyed by the first shock.

Many of the cheap lodging houses, which are scattered all over the city, were shattered and became complete wrecks, beneath the smouldering ruins of which hundreds of poor unfortunate wretches were helplessly pinioned, their cries for assistance only serving to intensify the already almost overwhelming horror of this unprecedented disaster.

The whole of the intervening space between

Mission and Market Streets were sunk by the earthquake to the extent of no less than five feet below the original surface of the ground.

This can readily be understood, when it is remembered that practically the whole city of San Francisco is built on land reclaimed from the sea, and is composed principally of sandy ground. Immediately after the first shock, fire broke out simultaneously in seventeen different locations, and owing to the fact that all the water mains were broken by the upheaval it was absolutely impossible for the members of the Fire Department to fight the flames with any hope of ultimate success.

The principal scene of the fires took place in the midst of the wholesale district of the town, particularly Fourth and Battery Streets and by ten o'clock in the morning the conflagration was sweeping up the entire length of Market street, devouring all in its fiery progress.

All the extensive store houses and offices of the large commercial houses went down before the destructive blaze, and by noon that day, two hours from the time of the fire's first attack upon Market street, the Palace Hotel, the huge building in which the offices of the San Francisco *Call* are located (commonly known as the *Call* Building) and all the South side of Market Street extending as far as Tenth Street was a seething mass of flames.

Seeing the danger of leaving the city in such a chaotic state, without adequate and firm control, the authorities justly declared that a state of martial law should be observed throughout the whole city of San Francisco.

General Funston, commanding the Department of the Pacific, immediately took control of the city, and ordered bodies of regular troops to patrol the town at all points, so that an efficient guard should be at hand to suppress all disturbances, and render assistance wherever necessary.

The government corps of engineers were quickly on the spot, and with dynamite blew up many buildings in the path of the flames, but even this extreme measure did not avail to check the progress of the insatiable fire.

The Merchants Exchange, Mills, Crocker, Emporium, Flood and Phelan buildings were all laid low before the night of this fatal Wednesday, and during the night, the fire spread from the business section of the town to Nob Hill, where the palaces of the merchant princes are located, and these were also swept down in the holocaust, which laid in ashes Hopkins Art gallery, the Russian Hill and North Beach districts.

Handicapped by lack of water, the military engineers aided by the Fire department endeavored to save the now apparently doomed city by blowing up whole blocks of buildings with dynamite, and so freely was the explosive used, that by Thursday noon the city's supply ran short, and a further stock was secured from Mare Island and Los Angeles on the following day.

Van Ness Avenue, Eighteenth street, South market street, and Octavia street including the Western addition were soon in ashes, until the total area of destruction extended over four square miles.

The entire business section of the city, all the wholesale and manufacturing districts, and all lumber yards were demolished.

The scenes during the progress of the fire were indescribable, thousands of panic-stricken people rushing through the streets in a frenzied manner, some bewailing the loss of relatives and friends and others their property.

The panic was simply awful, the criminally inclined taking advantage of the disorder to loot, and many were shot down without mercy by the military patrols.

The scene in Chinatown was horrible as the frantic Celestials fought and struggled with each other to escape from the falling and burning houses in the narrow streets, and many of the unfortunate Chinamen were killed in the fighting.

All the homeless, numbering two hundred thousand, made for the Golden Gate Park, where temporary shelters were erected.

During the first days of the disaster bread and meat were scarcely obtainable; in this connection all the food stores were promptly seized by the military authorities who distributed supplies of food from different strongly guarded centres of the city.

There was at first great danger apprehended from the numerous dead bodies of human beings and animals that encumbered the streets, or were buried under the ruins of the fallen buildings, but the fear of disease was fortunately averted by the burial of these corpses in the public squares by order of the military authorities, who for this purpose impressed all able bodied men into their service, and four foot trenches were dug to receive the bodies.

Communications having been restored, provisions poured into the city from all points east of California, thus bringing speedy relief to the starving and homeless in the unfortunate city.

The California Militia, and Cadets from the California University who were called out by the Govern-

or aroused considerable indignation among the citizens by firing promiscuously and killing and wounding several worthy and innocent people; but the petition which was sent to the Governor asking him to recall the Militia and Cadets, and give the guarding of the city in charge of the Federal troops was denied.

To-day (Sunday April 29) the cars are running on the up town lines, and the lights will be turned on shortly.

Refugees are leaving the city by thousands and the railroads are granting free transportation to adjacent towns.

The new city of San Francisco promises to rise from the ashes of the old in renewed strength, and many plans of reconstruction have already been mooted and discussed among the more prominent citizens. A city on still grander lines than the old one is advocated, and as many steel buildings remain undamaged externally, it is thought that many new edifices will be constructed of that material.

Realizing that the Oriental trade of San Francisco has departed for practically many years to come, it is believed here that the sale of the Pacific Mail steamship line to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is concluded.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The new German Ambassador seems to have had a great send-off when he left Peking on the evening of the 23rd instant. He took the train for Hankow—a journey of 36 hours—and it stated that this intention is to spend some time at Shanghai and Kiaochow, so that his arrival in Tokyo can not be expected before the close of May.

The first number of the new Russian newspaper has been published in Nagasaki. It is stated to be a small journal of four pages, illustrated. The policy of the publication is most distinctly announced; namely, to overthrow the present Government of Russia, to build up a different administrative system and to effect reforms of society. In short, the paper is frankly revolutionary. There is nothing in the Press Laws of Japan that would enable the authorities to interfere with this publication on the plea of its injurious character to the peace or good order of a foreign State, but there may be some doubt whether the peace and good order of Japan herself are not menaced by such journals. Public sympathy, however, will probably be on the side of the Nagasaki sheet, for undoubtedly the Russian bureaucracy is not very popular in the world.

The latest investigations show, according to Japanese journals, that the casualties caused by the recent earthquake in Formosa were as follow:—

Killed .....	1,249 persons*
Wounded .....	2,382 persons*
Houses wrecked .....	6,680
Houses partially wrecked.....	3,574
Houses injured .....	10,786
Cattle killed .....	664 head
Cattle injured.....	71 head

\* The sexes are not distinguished.

It is evident that the loss of life in connexion with this earthquake was scarcely, if at all, less than that in Francisco, an interesting fact when we consider the immense difference as to density of population.

The Tokyo press is showing considerable interest in the new Russian journal published in Nagasaki and spoken of recently in these columns. It seems that the journal appears every second day. The first issue contained a very frank declaration of revolutionary principles, and the second is said to have an article—accompanied by a shocking illustration—representing the Tsar as a slayer of innocent people, and denouncing him in strong terms. That sounds bad, but how many newspapers outside Russia have published revolting cartoons having for motive the Tsar and his slaughter-

ered subjects? It has been a favorite subject with a certain class of writers, and we should not be at all surprised to find that the Nagasaki journal's picture is merely a reproduction of something that appeared in Germany, America or England.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has made some interesting calculations with regard to taxes in Japan. The results are these:—

TAXES PAID TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.			
	Total amounts.	Per caput.	
	yen.	yen.	
Direct Taxes .....	126,021,139	2.647	
Indirect Taxes .....	179,944,783	3.780	
Totals .....	305,965,442	6.427	
LOCAL TAXES.			
	Total amounts.	Per caput.	
	yen.	yen.	
Direct Prefectural Taxes .....	33,988,102	0.714	
" City Taxes .....	9,362,558	0.197	
" Urban and Rural Taxes .....	36,515,911	0.767	
Totals .....	79,866,571	1.678	
Indirect Prefectural Taxes .....	—	—	
" City Taxes .....	52,838	0.001	
" Urban and Rural Taxes .....	36,616	0.001	
Total (indirect taxes) .....	89,454	0.001	
Totals (local taxes direct and indirect) .....	79,956,025	1.680	
Grand Totals .....	385,921,447	8.107	

His Excellency Viscount Hayashi arrived at Shanghai on the evening of the 28th ultimo, and was present at a banquet given in his honour by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Nagasaki, on the 29th.

The unseasonable cold of the past few days is reported to have done much damage in Fukushima prefecture, especially to the spring silk-worms and the mulberries. The loss is estimated at five millions of yen. Scarcely a year passes without something of this kind in Japan. Every spring we hear reports of damage to the silk crop, but it must be confessed that on the present occasion the details are exceptionally explicit. One half of the silk-worms are said to have perished in Fukushima, and from 30 to 40 per cent. in Tochigi and Gumma. Ibaraki and Miyagi also suffered.

On the 29th April at 3.30 p.m. the Red Cross Society held a meeting at the Nobles club to read an Imperial Message of commendation as well as a message from the Empress. Subsequently, during the period of refreshment, Count Matsukata, President of the Society, made a statement showing that the number of members at the close of March was 1,142,668, being an increase of 38,674 since last November, and that the sum collected up to the close of 1905 had been 2,728,030 yen, or 282,000 yen more than the collections in 1904. Nevertheless the future of the Society's finances was not without cause for uneasiness. They ought to get 165,000 new members during the current year, and 148,000 next year. He therefore exhorted his hearers to make every effort for the purpose of enlisting new supporters.

On the 1st instant the ceremonial at Shokun-sha was limited to a religious service for the purpose of inviting the presence of the spirits of the dead. On the second the rites of worship commenced. The principal officers of the Army and Navy were the first to worship. They were followed by the families of the dead. Each worshipper had to present himself at the entrance office and to exhibit his invitation. So great was the crush to effect this that the railings

were broken and it became necessary to temporarily suspend the ceremony. Yesterday (3rd instant) the Emperor repaired to the shrine and worshipped. After worshipping, the relatives of the dead were invited to repair to refreshment booths established by the Ladies Patriotic Society, where they were served by detachments of the ladies.

At the third and last entertainment to be given by the city of Tokyo to military officers on the 5th instant in the Hibiya Park, the number of officers invited is said to be 5,500, and if to these be added the civilian guests and the hosts, the total will exceed 7,000. It is notified that the Park will be completely closed except to bearers of invitations. The ceremony of welcome will take place in the Music Pavilion. Tokyo papers give various details of the triumphal arches and the refreshment buildings now nearly completed, but this is merely a question of dimensions. There are to be wrestlers and various other kinds of entertainments and the waitresses will number a thousand.

Japanese newspapers give the gross earnings of the electric trams of Tokyo on the 29th and 30th of May:—

	29th.	30th.
	yen.	yen.
Shigai Railway .....	1,100	9,200
Densha " .....	5,992	6,271
Denki " .....	2,609	2,997

#### MAY-DAY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

"Pray, what's to-day?"

"Tis May-day."

"Ay! blossoms bright on turf and tree:  
Song of bird and hum of bee!"

"But a fairer May to me!"

For I won her smile  
As I came by the stile.  
Tis May-day!"

"Pray, what's to-day?"

"Tis May-day."

"The sun shines red in a blazing sky,  
The cattle under the maples lie."

"A May-day fresh and cool have I!"

For I won her smile  
As I came by the stile.  
Tis May-day!"

"Pray, what's to-day?"

"Tis May-day."

"Sodden lieth the earth and dead,  
The roses of summer are fallen and fled."

"The chill of the winter how can I dread?"

For I won her smile  
As I came by the stile.  
Tis May-day!"

"Pray, what's to-day?"

"Tis May-day."

"The winds of March are whirling wild;  
The drifts on the violet-banks are piled."

"Nay! green are the fields and the winds are mild!"

For I won her smile  
As I came by the stile.  
Tis May-day!"

Yokohama.

OONA MAGEE.

#### INDIAN SYMPATHY FOR THE FAMINE.

Further contributions by Indian sympathizers for the Famine of the North Eastern Districts have been received by the Relief Association through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as follows:—

	Rupees.
Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha .....	2 000
Mr. R. S. N. Talai .....	101
Mr. Hiralal Rangopal .....	101
Messrs. Jivraj Ruttonsey & Co. ....	51

Total .....

#### NEWS FROM VLADIVOSTOCK.

Mr. Oba, Vladivostock correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, reports that M. Maslenikoff, President of the Vladivostock branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been punished with a fine of 300 roubles on a charge of having telegraphed to a news agency in Europe on April 24th that Lieut.-General Andreff, Commander of the fortress had ordered females and infants to leave the city owing to the dangerous situation. He was also ordered to leave the town at once.

The Habarovsk Municipal Assembly has presented a petition to Lieut. General Untelberger, Governor of the Maritime provinces, asking (1) to elect representatives for the provinces; (2) to abandon the Government's intention to amalgamate the Usuri Railway with the northern portion of the East China Railway; and (3) to establish railways on the left bank of the Amur. The Governor consented to the requests and is endeavoring to put the petition into practice.

The Russian authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce intend to open a regular service between Vladivostock and Korea Japan, and China and also to the straits of Tartary. Probably the service will be started at the end of May.

Captain Itami, a staff officer of the Japanese Kwantung Government and an interpreter recently arrived in Harbin. The Japanese officer paid a visit to General Grodekoff, the commander of the Russian army. The commander however, did not receive him personally owing to a slight illness. Major-General Olanovsky, Chief of the staff, Lieut.-General Iwanov, the commander of the Amur Army, and other high Russian officers welcomed and entertained him.

According to information given by the Headquarters of the Russian Army, the Russians who were repatriated from Oct. 20th last to April 12th are: 6,859 officers and 617,456 rank and file sent by railway; and 1,391 officers, 141,996 rank and file despatched to Odessa by sea. It is said that some of the officers and men are still stationed in Usuri.

#### THE "TANGO MARU."

It was the intention of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to invite their patrons to inspect the Company's new American liner *Tango Maru* on the 29th or 30th instant, but owing to the former day falling on Sunday, and the latter being the date set for the Grand Military Review, the Company considered it advisable to postpone this function. Invitations to inspect the vessel will probably be issued some time prior to her next departure for America. The *Tango Maru* is a new twin screw steamer built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's American service at the Mitsubishi yard, Nagasaki, and was launched in 1904. She was handed over to the Government prior to making her maiden trip, and served as an army transport up to the time of her recent release from that service. Particulars regarding the steamer are as follows:—

Gross Tonnage .....	7,463 tons.
Length .....	446.4 Feet.
Breadth .....	50.2 "
Depth .....	30.4 "
Class .....	Lloyd 100 A.I.
Passenger accommodation .....	1st. 60. Intermediate 24. 3rd. 324.
No. of Decks .....	2.
Cargo capacity .....	7,920 tons D'wt. w.t.
Coal .....	1,556 tons.
Speed .....	15.63 Knots.
I.H.P. .....	6,694.
Boilers .....	5 Single ended.
Engines .....	Triple expansion.
Electric Lights .....	All through.

The interior decorations of this steamer are features worthy of note.

S. Yamamoto, formerly an employee of Messrs. A. Oestmann and Co., who was arrested in March on a charge of having embezzled some thirty thousand yen belonging to the firm while in their employment, was committed for trial on May 2nd in the Yokohama District Court.



## THE RAILWAYS.

SOME interesting questions have been raised with reference to the nationalization of the railways. Shareholders seem to have accepted the fact that the law has passed and must be put into operation, but they have something to say nevertheless. In the first place note is taken of the fluctuations that the shares underwent in connexion with this legislation. The following table gives the figures:—

## FLUCTUATIONS OF SHARES.

	10/1/06	7/2/06	7/3/06	4/4/06
(Paid up.) Yen Yen Yen Yen				
Nippon Tetsudo (50 yen)	96.30	103.20	105.00	105.00
Sanyo (50 " )	83.00	85.80	85.20	86.00
Kwansei (50 " )	46.80	49.00	49.00	46.00
Kyushu (50 " )	71.30	74.70	77.20	73.70
Tanko (50 " )	95.20	98.50	103.00	100.40
Sobu (50 " )	80.00	84.30	83.00	80.90
Kobu (45½ " )	85.00	100.00	105.30	104.00
Tobu (45 " )	26.10	27.20	31.10	26.00
Boso (50 " )	16.50	18.50	22.50	21.60
Narita (50 " )	38.50	39.50	38.50	33.80
Hokuyetsu (50 " )	31.00	33.80	35.20	35.80
Hokkaido (50 " )	29.70	34.30	36.00	31.60

It is observable that the quotations for shares reached their highest in March and that, with two exceptions, they fell appreciably in April. This depreciation is attributed to the action of the House of Peers in radically altering the purchase bill sent up from the Representatives, alterations which introduced an element of uncertainty as to time and reduced by 15 the number of lines to be bought. It may well be supposed that the stock of the railways thus unexpectedly cut out of the bill underwent marked vicissitudes. In the case of the Kōya, Ōmi, Bisei and Kanan roads, for example, large speculative purchases were made by outsiders when the bill first went into the hands of the Lower House and the shares ran up rapidly, only to fall suddenly and sharply when the Peers elided these lines from the list. The closing days of March witnessed a veritable debacle in the shares of these lines and for a time the market was demoralized. Apart from such incidents as these, however, the great question whether the Government's scheme will benefit or injure the shareholders of the best lines remains undecided. Roads like the Nippon, the Sanyo and the Kyushu, which are well built, fully equipped, soundly organized and in command of a large traffic, must be regarded as in a stage of development which will bring constantly increasing gains. From that point of view the principal shareholders would have preferred to retain an investment which was already paying well and could be trusted to pay better hereafter. Whether the views of these large owners of stock are shared by the majority of their fellow-shareholders appears problematical. But there was recently compiled in the office of the Japan Railway a document which deals with actual figures in an interesting manner. It sets out by stating that the company's stock consists of 800,000 fifty yen shares and 520,000 twenty-five yen, so that the paid-up capital is 53 million yen. In exchange for this the Treasury is to pay five-per cent. bonds representing 130,532,-

540. Thus for every yen of the company's stock the shareholders will receive nominally 2.46 yen, omitting fractions. In other words the results are these:—

	Yen.
Each 50-yen share becomes worth	123.14
Each 25-yen	61.57
Each 50-yen produces interest amounting to	6.157
Each 25-yen	3.078

If from these figures the income tax on State bonds (2 per cent.) be deducted, the 50 yen share is seen to produce 6.03 yen, and the 25 yen share 3.02 yen, which means 12.068 per cent. That seems a fine return. But here the document makes a point which would not have occurred to ordinary observers. The Treasury does not pay the individual shareholders: it hands over a lump sum, as already known to our readers, but the manner of converting it into State bonds has to be noted. The manner is this: the Treasury divides the whole sum by the market value of a bond, and if the quotient contains a fraction, that fraction is regarded as equal to a bond. Hence the Company receives bonds only. With these bonds—now representing 100 yen—the Company has to pay its shareholders, and as each share is worth 123 yen (omitting *sen*) in the account, it is plain that the payment to every member must include a fraction which has to be paid in cash. To obtain this cash some of the bonds must be sold, and whatever discount they are at will be a loss to the Company, reducing by so much the total sum to be divided among the shareholders and consequently reducing the 12 per cent. spoken of above. Moreover it is claimed that these forced sales—which will not be confined to one company—must produce depreciation of State bonds, so that the shareholders may find a marked decrease in the monetary value of the securities received by them.

Another point made is that the dividends hitherto declared were independent of the legal reserve, the special reserve and the reserve for paying off debentures. These reserves, though they did not go into the shareholders' pockets, were undoubtedly their property and ought to have been taken into account when assessing the value of the line. It is hard to recognise the justice of that complaint. The legal reserve and the special reserve are virtually maintenance funds. They call for annual appropriations just as do the running expenses. At any rate these reserves are not absorbed by the Government simultaneously with the purchase of the roads: they will be distributed among the shareholders. The reserve for amortization of debentures would not, it is true, call for any appropriations after the debentures were paid off and when that time came the dividends might increase correspondingly. But, after all, there is no practical course except to buy the lines at their present value. If future contingencies are to be calculated, the transaction is reduced to a mere speculation.

The *Keizai Zasshi* notes that there are two

theories about the effect likely to be produced on the stock exchange by this transaction. Pessimists say that the almost total withdrawal of railway shares, which have always hitherto constituted a chief element of exchange operations, will desolate the market, while, on the other hand, there will be a superfluity of State bonds and these will necessarily depreciate. Optimists allege, on the contrary, that the Government will borrow cheap foreign capital on the security of the railways, and that the disappearance of railway shares from the market will be quickly compensated by the appearance of the stock of various new and profitable enterprises. The *Keizai Zasshi* endorses the latter forecast.

## THE PORTSMOUTH CONFERENCE.

IT is impossible to endorse our correspondent "W.A.'s" estimate of the situation in the field at the time when the Portsmouth Conference met. So far from endorsing it, we are astonished that such an estimate should be gravely advanced. It is certainly true that Russia's navy had been "completely effaced" and that Saghalien had been "entirely captured," but with those two exceptions our correspondent's assertions seem to us very wide of the mark. Russia's armies were not "overwhelmingly beaten," nor were they "cooped up like cornered rats at Harbin." On the contrary, at no time since the beginning of the war were her forces so formidable in every way. They had suffered defeat after defeat. There is no denying that. But they had shown that they could "come up" again after defeats with a degree of dogged courage which aroused the astonishment of the world and its admiration. Their losses in killed, wounded and sick had been enormous, but they had nevertheless managed to mass a host of nearly three-quarters of a million men in positions of immense strength, to drive them from which would have been one of the most stupendous military tasks ever undertaken by any General. The fighting on the banks of the Shaho, the Hun and the Fan was nothing to what the fighting would have been on the Sungari, and altogether the advance against Harbin must have taxed Japan's strength to the utmost. She could have accomplished the feat. Of that there need not be any doubt. But the cost is shocking to contemplate. As for the Russians being "cooped up like cornered rats," the simile sounds strange when we remember that they were fighting over front of 150 miles and that their line of retreat was always open. We fail to detect that there was the slightest "cornering or "cooping up" in their situation. Their commander-in-chief repeatedly promised victory for Russia's arms in the next engagement, and however little faith his prediction may have inspired in the breasts of outsiders, we have no right to doubt that he and his soldiers felt assured about the issue. We do not know what our correspondent

means by saying that "Vladivostok's early surrender was imminent." Vladivostok had not even been invested. To get within investing distance would have entailed a fiercer struggle than Nanshan, and the best military experts were agreed that to reduce the fortress might well have demanded efforts greater than those made at Port Arthur. Neither can we recall any evidence which supports "W. A.'s" statement that Russia's troops were mutinous. There were no visible signs of mutiny until after peace had been concluded, nor does it appear that even then the disaffection was very serious. So far as the public know, it had its origin in the Government's failure to provide for the speedy repatriation of the men. While the war continued there were no displays of mutiny. The troops appear to have been willing to fight to the death. Finally, our correspondent speaks of Russia's "practical bankruptcy" and of "a dreadful and almost universal revolution of her subjects at home." Surely these are exaggerations? We do not care to discuss which of the two belligerents had the greater residuum of financial strength, but it is possible to be certain that monetary exhaustion would not have crippled either of them. And with reference to "a dreadful and almost universal revolution" in Russia, there was indeed a moment when sensational writers almost persuaded the world to credit the reality of that picture, but it is not time, by the light of subsequent information, to agree that there never was anything like a real or universal revolution and that the Government in St. Petersburg remained always master of the situation.

We have treated this matter at some length because we recognise in "W. A." the representative of a considerable class of onlookers who commit the very injustice originally condemned in these columns. Incidentally we deny the admission attributed to us by "W. A.," namely, that we "do not find one publicist of note to take our view of the case;" but we do now affirm that among those who are accustomed to inveigh against the peace terms as inadequate and humiliating, we have not found one who ventures to allege that Russia could have been argued into accepting more drastic conditions. We concede the matter of Saghalien. It is our belief that possibly M. WITTE would have advised the TSAR to surrender the whole island rather than renew the conflict. But the indemnity? Will "W. A." say plainly whether he thinks that the Russian Government could have been induced to pay an indemnity? Will he also tell us how? When we get an explicit statement on these points, we shall probably be nearer agreement.

#### THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

WE have been asked by more than one correspondent whether it is not possible to state the exact arithmetical value of

the complaint urged by the directors of the Nippon Railway, that, in paying off the shareholders with the bonds received from the Treasury, it will be necessary to sell a large number of these securities in order to discharge the fractions of 100 yen due to many of the shareholders. Certainly it is possible. Lists of all the shareholders, showing the number of shares held by each, are obtainable and by going through them carefully the necessary information could be collected. But we frankly admit that the task alarms us, for there are no less than 4,596 shareholders and the number of shares aggregates 800,000 fifty yen shares and 520,000 twenty-five yen. Evidently shares representing 123 yen and 61 yen respectively can not be paid exactly in 100 yen bonds unless the shares are in groups of 100 or some multiple of 100. Grouped in any other way the price of a group will contain a fraction of 100. Looking at the list of the Japan Railway Company's shareholders, we find only fifteen whose holdings satisfy the former condition and the aggregate number of shares standing against their names is 149,500. There remain, therefore, 4,581 shareholders every one of whom will have to receive a fractional payment in ready money. But although a tedious calculation would be necessary in order to acquire exact knowledge, it is very easy to form an approximate estimate. For since the fraction must always be less than 100 yen, the ready money payments to 4,581 shareholders can not possibly exceed 458,100 yen, and thus if we assume that the market price of the bonds is 90 yen, the loss incurred by the Company in purchasing these shares will be only 50,900 yen, and the number of bonds to be purchased will be 5,090. It really does appear extravagant that such a petty loss should be seriously spoken of in the context of a payment of 131½ millions, or that any sensible depreciation should be looked for as the consequence of putting 5,090 bonds on a market where there are already over a thousand millions. Hence we conclude that no importance whatever attaches to this complaint made by the Japan Railway Company's directors. As to the question whether large sales of bonds may not be made by the shareholders themselves and whether the market may not be correspondingly demoralized, it is impossible to predict anything. One point has to be noted, however, namely, that the issue of over three hundred million yen worth of bonds in connexion with the railway transaction will be accompanied by the withdrawal of nearly a corresponding amount of railway shares from the market, so that the volume of securities offering themselves for transactions on 'Change will not be seriously increased. Neither does it appear probable, to us at any rate, that the ex-holders of railway shares will unload any large block of bonds after the railways have passed into the State's hands. The main object of such unloading would be to obtain capital for other enterprises, and the banks

are always willing to advance money on the security of bonds, which is a more economical transaction than forced sales of these securities at reduced prices.

#### THE CASUALTIES ON THE JAPANESE SIDE IN THE WAR.

GREAT confusion seems to exist still in the mind of the public as to the Japanese casualties during the war. A book published recently by an American surgeon whose figures ought to be accurate, inasmuch as he claims to have had access to official statistics, puts the number of those that died of wounds on the Japanese side at 57,000, and other errors not less cardinal have been perpetrated by other writers. One source of confusion, by which we too were misled, was the return of those whose spirits were worshipped at the Shokon shrine. It was supposed that these represented solely men killed in battle, but in truth they represented those also that died of wounds, deaths from sickness being alone excluded. An obvious miscalculation was thus caused, the fatal casualties being made to appear much larger than they really were.

Before proceeding to state the exact figures—or, at any rate, the proximately exact—it will be well to note a point about the Shokon celebrations. The first took place in May, 1905, and the spirits worshipped were those that fell in battle or died from wounds up to the end of January of that year. The figures were:—

Officers and men of the Navy .....	1,887
" " Army .....	28,999
Total .....	30,886
The second rites will be celebrated on the 4th and 5th of this month, on account of:—	
Officers and men of the Navy .....	122
" " Army .....	29,616
Total .....	60,624

We learn incidentally from these tables that the Japanese fatal casualties in the great naval battle of the Sea of Japan were only 122. We learn also a strange fact, namely, that the battles of Heikautai and Mukden (those that perished in the former were not included in the Shokon ceremonies last May) together with the skirmishes after January, 1905, and the fighting in northern Korea and Saghalien, cost the Japanese Army more lives than did the whole previous campaign from the Yalu to Mukden, with its six big fights and with the siege of Port Arthur. Very likely the second total (29,616) includes some men who, though wounded in battles previous to January, 1905, did not appear on the death-roll until a later date. But any correction on that account must be comparatively small. The fair inference seems to be that the Russians fought desperately at Heikautai and Mukden, and from the losses suffered by the victors in these battles, some idea may be gathered of what it would have cost to continue the campaign against Harbin and Vladivostok—to continue it for the sake of a pecuniary payment. Perhaps it should be observed that al-

though the Shokon rites have not yet extended to deaths from sickness, a special ceremonial on that account will be held subsequently.

We now pass to the total figures so far as they have been ascertained, noting, however, that out of 5,000 originally reported as "missing," 2,000 are still unaccounted for and do not yet appear in the final returns. The numbers are as follow:—

Killed in battle .....	47,387
Died of wounds .....	11,500
Wounded and recovered .....	161,925

Total of killed and wounded .....	220,812
Died of sickness .....	27,158
Sick and recovered .....	209,065

Total of sick .....

Total of killed, wounded and sick .....	457,035
Total of total casualties .....	86,045

Of course these figures are not absolutely final, nor do they include cases of sickness among the troops that remained in Japan. But they may be taken as a very close approximation.

Some interesting per-centages were given in a recent lecture by Surgeon-General KOIKE. They establish a comparison between the China-Japan conflict of 1894-5 and the recent war:—

#### SICK AND WOUNDED TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

	Recovered completely.	Recovered but incapacitated for active service.	Died.
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
China-Japan war .....	50.94	34.82	14.24
Russo-Japanese War .....	54.81	37.54	7.65

#### WOUNDED TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

	Recovered completely.	Recovered but incapacitated for active service.	Died.
per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
China-Japan War .....	62.23	30.28	7.49
Russo-Japanese War .....	71.58	21.59	6.83

The results are emphatically better in the case of the recent war than in that of the China-Japan struggle. Yet it is observable that the percentage of deaths from wounds shows an improvement of only 0.60. This is not held to imply a correspondingly small improvement in surgical methods. What it testifies is the well-known fact that the Russians fought with much greater obstinacy than the Chinese. The latter abandoned the field after brief resistance so that the wounded could be speedily succoured, but the former held their ground so doggedly that many hours and even days elapsed before the wounded could be carried in. At Port Arthur some Japanese wounded actually lay untended for nine days.

The medical staff in the field consisted of 4,517 military surgeons, 630 pharmacists, and 4,517 assistants (non-commissioned officers and men). Among the surgeons 18 were killed and 104 wounded, and the casualties among the assistants aggregated 340.

The ratio of sick and wounded and of those that died of wounds to those that died of sickness will be seen from the following tables:—

	Wounded	Sick	Died of wounds	Died of disease
China-Japan War, (1894-5) ...	1	6.93	1	12.09
North China Campaign, (1900) ...	1	4.37	1	1.97
Russo-Japanese War, (1904-5) ...	1	1.15	1	0.37

There is here a very interesting record of gradual progress, though the figures for the last war are scarcely comparable with those for previous wars, so great is the improvement. Surgeon-General KOIKE justly remarks, however, that to obtain a true estimate of sanitary progress the comparison must be extended to the total number of troops in the field. He has done this as follows:—

	Percentage of troops engaged.	Percentage of deaths from sickness.
China-Japan War .....	59.20	9.29
North-China Campaign .....	34.88	4.33
Russo-Japanese War ...	36.04	2.99

It is a fact, though scarcely credible, that the per-centage of sickness during the last war was less than the per-centage during an exceptionally favourable year of peace, namely 1902:—

Average monthly per-centage of sickness during the 21 months of the Russo-Japanese War .....	8.69
Average monthly per-centage of sickness during 1902 .....	10.21

Naturally the question on every one's lips is how these results were obtained. The principal measures seem to have been that the men were instructed by literature and by lectures as to the wisest precautions for preserving health; that they were periodically supplied with pills—one to be taken before every meal—which served to avert cholera, dysentery and typhoid; that wells were all tested before the troops were permitted to use them; that drinking water was boiled whenever possible—a number of portable boilers being provided for the purpose—and that, when boiling could not be managed, a bacillus-destroying filter (the invention of Dr. ISHIZU) was employed; that every building occupied by soldiers and every ship or boat used for their transport was disinfected; that special garments were provided against frost and special head-gear against sun; that means were used to prevent the freezing of rice-rations in winter or their fermentation in summer; and that only official pharmacists were allowed to compound medicines.

There is no denying that the highest credit belongs to the Japanese medical staff. They achieved great results. The only trouble that eludes their control is *kakke* (beri-beri). The per-centage of military sufferers from this disease in time of peace has been reduced to 0.44, but in the China-Japan War it rose to 18 and in the last war it was 16. Effective methods of prevention remain to be elaborated.

#### THE BOOKSHELF.

"Leaves from Japanese Literature," by UME TSUDA.

In this little book Miss Tsuda has essayed the exceedingly difficult task of accurately rendering a number of passages from Japanese literature into the English language. There can be no doubt that she has made a success, as indeed might have been confidently anticipated from her record. The work is without preface, and we are thus left in doubt as to whether the object of the gifted authoress is to convey to English

readers some conception of the contents of Japanese classics, or to furnish for the use of her own nationals an aid to translation. We infer, however, that the latter is the purpose, inasmuch as the Japanese text is added in every case, a step which would scarcely have been taken had the interests of foreign readers alone been consulted. Possibly, therefore, it would have been wiser to give renderings in modern every-day language rather than to select the old-time constructions to which Scott imparted orthodoxy by his immortal representations of mediæval characters. Apart from this comment Miss Tsuda's translations seem to us to merit great praise. They are pure, simple, artistic and sympathetic. Thirteen extracts constitute the contents of the book, and they include such celebrated narrations as "Nasu-no-Yoichi," "The death of Atsumori," "The battle of Awazu-no-Hara," "Kogo no Tsubone" and "Fushimi no Sato." The style of the whole may be gathered from the "Maxims of General Saigo," which we reproduce here on account of its modern interest:—

The Way is the way of Nature. It is man's place to follow it. Therefore make it thy aim to reverence Heaven. Heaven loves other men even as thyself. Love others, therefore, as thou lovest thyself.

Make not man thy partner, but Heaven, and with Heaven as thy partner, strive to the uttermost. Blame not others, but seek out where thou art lacking in virtue.

He who walks not in the Way at ordinary times is put to confusion in time of need. He is troubled how to act. Thus, in the case of a fire, he who is prepared at all times is composed, and able to manage his affairs, but the unprepared only become confused in mind, and know not what to do. So only he who constantly walks in the Way can devise expediences (sic) at critical times.

Grieve thou not at thy lack of thought in the time of need. What thou hast considered at ordinary times in silence and meditation may for the greater part be then put into action. What thou thinkest of at the moment the occasion arises is like the curious devices and fine plans of our dreams in sleep. On arising the next morning, for the most part, they prove useless fancies.

In affairs, there are two kinds of chance, fortuitous chance, and chance which we bring about. What people usually call chance is the former, but the real chance is that which comes through action founded on reason, and through an understanding of the real conditions. At critical times we must make the chance arise.

The book is hard to lay down and we predict that it will have many readers. Only one serious slip is apparent. In page 35 *kin-zukuri no-taito* is rendered "a sword of gold," whereas it should be "a sword with gold mountings." This difference, though cardinal, could scarcely have been expected to be familiar to a lady.

"Adversaria Sinica," by HERBERT A. GILES, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge; Messrs. Kelly and Walsli.

A FREQUENTLY occurring motive in Chinese decorative and fine art is the figure of a beautiful woman, dressed in rich flowing robes, bearing a peach in her hands and attended by two or three maidens, as well as by a phoenix, the last adjunct, however, being only occasional. This group is equally frequent in Japanese art. Every lover of Oriental objects of virtue is familiar with it, and knows that the peach-bearer is called *Si Wang Mu* in China and *Sei-o-bo* in Japan, these being varied sounds of the same ideographs and of course having the same meaning, "Western queen mother." Around this lady a mass of conjectures have been woven by sinologists. She has been unsexed, has been transformed into a region, has been identified as a barbarian tribe, has been regarded as an imaginary abode, has been called the mother of the



western king, has been declared to be the Queen of Sheba, has been set down as a historical personage, and has been made the central figure in many strange legends. To add to the perplexity the mountain where she was supposed to reside was traditionally said to be surrounded by "weak water" over which a bridge of turtles was thrown; and the birds *feng* and *luan* supposed to accompany her have been spoken of as creations of myth or fable. Professor Giles recounts in the volume before us all these traditions and modern interpretations, and then arrives at a conclusion which almost forces itself upon our belief, namely, that this "Si Wang Mu" is no other than the Grecian Juno, who had become known to the Chinese through their intercourse with the Kingdom, and that the "weak water" surrounding her abode was the sluggish stream of the Styx which flowed nine times round Hades, and which, by a confusion of legends in transmission, came to be regarded as surrounding Olympus. We refrain from following the learned Professor into the minutiae of his demonstration, but we predict that it will prove highly interesting and convincing to all intelligent readers.

A second dissertation is contained in the same volume. It relates to the Confucian definition of filial piety. Being asked by one of his disciples what filial piety was, the Sage replied by two words, *se nan*. For twenty centuries the question of what he meant to say has been a subject of controversy. Literally translated, the two ideographs have been read as signifying "facial expression" and "difficult." Did Confucius mean that to apprehend and act in harmony with the facial expression of one's parents is difficult? Or did he mean to say that the difficulty was to assume a proper facial expression in presence of one's parents? Not only Chinese commentators themselves, but Western Sinologists, as Marsham, Legge, Wade, Zattoli and so forth, have all essayed the task of interpretation. Even Mr. Ku Hung-ming, with whose learned essays and daring views our readers are familiar, makes Confucius answer to his questioning disciple:—"The difficulty is the expression of your look." But now comes Professor Giles who disposes of all these conjectural and unsatisfactory renderings and makes the whole problem profoundly simple thus:—"When Tzu-hsiu asked Confucius 'what is filial piety?' the latter replied simply, 'to define it is difficult.'" For, says the Cambridge Professor, the ideograph hitherto translated "facial expression" comes to signify "define" by the simple steps of "sort" or "kind," and then as every Chinese ideograph can be verb, or noun, or other part of speech, we arrive at "to sort," "to arrange," "to place in the proper category," "to define." He appropriately concludes his thesis with the words *solvuntur tabulae*.

The *Nihon Chutz* (朱子) *Gakuha no Tetsugaku*. By Dr. INOUE TETSUJIRŌ. Published by the Fuzambō Publishing Co., Tōkyō. Price, 1 yen 60 sen.

WITH the issue of this bulky volume, covering 700 pages, Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō brings to a successful close the gigantic literary task which nearly six years ago he set himself to perform, the compilation of a thoroughly reliable and exhaustive history of Japan's three great Schools of Confucian Philosophy. The first volume, reviewed at great length in these columns at the time of its appearance, consisting of a history of the teaching of the Japanese followers of Wang Yangmin and covering 632 large-sized pages, was published in 1900. The second volume, dealing with the ancient school of philosophers (*Kogaku*)

and covering over 700 pages was issued in 1902, when it was fully noticed by us. The volume we are now about to deal with, in many respects the most important of the three, appeared last December. The gratitude of the nation is due to Dr. Inoue for the indefatigable industry and perseverance he has shown in collecting, arranging and commenting on material that has hitherto been published only in a fragmentary, disjointed and almost unreadable shape. It is necessary to bear in mind that the three schools with which Dr. Inoue has dealt so thoroughly were all variations of Confucianism. Buddhist philosophy in this country is quite a separate subject, which has been treated by several well-known Buddhist writers. In old Japan thinkers of any note usually belonged to one of the three schools of Confucian philosophy. They either adopted the teaching of Chutz, known as Shushi in Japan, or the doctrines of Wang Yangmin, known here as Yōmeigaku, or they followed the teaching of the great leaders of the ancient school of thought, Yamaga Sokō, Itō Jinsui and Butsu Sorai.

As Dr. Inoue points out in the preface to his work, the chief interest attached to the Chutz philosophy as taught here was the fact that it served as an ethical standard in the schools of Japan for three centuries. Apparently influenced by the fact that in China and Korea the Chutz doctrines alone were considered orthodox in the educational world, it was decided by the early Tokugawa Shōguns that no moral teaching but that of the Chutz school should be allowed in Government schools. To the question which has so often been asked during the past two years, whence comes the Japanese fine ethical standard, Dr. Inoue replies, it undoubtedly originated with the teaching of Chutz as explained, modified and carried into practice in this country. The moral philosophy of the Chutz school in Japan compared with that of the other two schools was moderate in tone, free from eccentricities, and practical to a rare degree. In the enormous importance it attached to self-culture and what is known in modern terminology as self-realization (*Jigajitsugen*) the teaching of the Chutz school of moralists in this country differed in no material respects from the doctrines of the new Kantists in England, Muirhead, Green and others.

Chutz was born in the province of Fuhkien in 1130 A.D. and died in 1200. Into his general teaching and his influence in China and Korea it is not necessary for us to go, as these subjects have been treated by European sinologists. Certain Buddhist priests were the first to imbibe his teaching in Japan and to make it known to a very small circle of scholars. During the Heian period (A.D. 724-1186) there were in Japan numerous exponents of Confucianism, but not one of them was endowed with sufficient talent and character to found a school of thought. The *Jusha* of those days confined himself to interpretation of the Confucian classics. The fine moral ideas taught by China's greatest sage and his Chinese interpreters were not fully appreciated by the Japanese people till the sixteenth century of our era. From the beginning of the Kamakura age (A.D. 1186) down to the time of Tokugawa Ieyasu Confucianism in Japan showed little activity of any kind. With the teaching of the pioneer of the Chutz philosophy here, Fujiwara Seigwa, began a period of renaissance producing results which have benefited Japan in a hundred different ways down to the present time. Before proceeding to give an account of the lives and teaching of the great Japanese leaders of the Chutz school of philosophy we will state the reasons given by Dr. Inoue for the popularity of Chutz in this country. While intellectually inclined, the Japanese may be said to be a practical-minded people. The Chutz moral philosophy differed from that of Wang Yangmin and from that taught by Butsu Sorai in the way it explained the relation of learning to conduct. The Wang Yangmin school treated intellectual inquiry with too much contempt, attaching importance to the practice of virtue only. Sorai and his school erred in the opposite direction, making too much of mere speculation and verbal discus-

sions. But the Chutz philosophers hit the golden mean when they maintained that learning is only really valuable when it affects the lives of men. Ethical study is important because without it men would possess no fine moral ideals to guide their footsteps in the path of daily life. It was the subordination of learning to conduct, while attaching no little importance to it, which characterized the Chutz teaching, that to the discerning eyes of the early Tokugawa Shōguns seemed to render it a thoroughly safe and suitable system for use in schools and as a basis for law. We will now proceed to give a short history of the lives and teaching of the founders of the Japanese Chutz School of Philosophy.

#### I.—Fujiwara Seigwa (1561-1619 A. D.)

In point of time Seigwa had the honour of being the first to make known the teaching of Chutz in this country. But in ability he was much inferior to Hayashi Razan. Seigwa began to study Confucianism as a priest and was so enamoured with it that he left the Buddhist communion and gave all his time to an investigation of the teaching of the various Confucian schools of thought. He had heard of Chutz, but had read nothing of his. With a view to making a thorough study of the Chutz system, he started for China in 1593. Owing to adverse winds the junk in which he sailed drifted on to an island called Kikai-ga-shima. From thence the vessel managed to get to Kagoshima Bay, anchoring in the harbour of Yamakawa, where Seigwa went on shore. He made his way to a temple called the Shōryūji, where he found a priest who had in his possession a Chinese work embodying the teaching of Chutz called *Shisho Shinchi*, "A New Commentary on the Four Classics." "Here is the very thing which I was going to China to procure," he exclaimed. He made a careful copy of the whole work and returned to Kyōto. There he shut himself off from all intercourse with his friends and for many weeks gave himself up to the study of the new ethical faith. Up to the time of his death he lectured in Kyōto on the Four Classics and his lectures were highly appreciated. He seems to have been a very liberal-minded man and he doubtless did much to remove anti-foreign prejudices in the minds of his contemporaries. One of his disciples called Yoshida Teijun being engaged in trade with Annam, Seigwa wrote to him as follows:—"The object of trade is to enable each of the two parties concerned to obtain a share of the profits. No one must aim at benefiting himself alone. Profit that is shared with another may seem small, but because so shared it becomes great. And *vice versa*, gains that are exclusively appropriated may seem big, but they are actually small. What is profitable and what is just are in close relation to each other. Though foreigners have different customs from ours and speak different languages, the reason with which Heaven has endowed human beings is theirs as well as ours. Remember how many are the resemblances and how few the differences between us and them. Do not be tempted to think because in some respects their ways are strange to you, you can lie to them or abuse them with impunity. Heaven allows of no lying. Beware of bringing our national customs into contempt. If in foreign countries you come across highly virtuous and benevolent men, honour them as your own father or your own teacher. Observe the laws and the customs of the country in which you live. Remember that the human race all belong to one family. Remember that virtue is alike everywhere. It there is trouble, or calamity, or illness where you are, do what you can to relieve it." Though Seigwa was the progenitor of the Chutz school of thought, we must not overlook the fact that he began life as a Buddhist priest and hence he unconsciously mixed certain Buddhist teaching with his doctrines. His personality undoubtedly counted for much. He was highly respected and patronized both by Hideyoshi and Ieyasu.

II.—Hayashi Razan (1583-1657 A.D.) Had it not been for the labours of Razan it is very doubtful whether the Chutz system of ethics would have won the favour and patronage of the Tokugawa Government in the way that it did. Razan showed so much intelligence as a child

that his parents wished to make him a priest.\* But when he became old enough to judge for himself he swore that on no account would he consent to become a priest. Here are the words he used on that occasion:—*Ware nanzo Butsu ni ki shite fubo no on two suten ya? Katsu nochi naki mono wa fukō no inaru mono nari. Ware kanazasu kore wo sezu.* "Why should I forego the privilege granted to me by my parents? (The privilege of freedom to live as he pleased). Moreover, there is no such misfortune as to have no children. Nothing will induce me to become a priest." After spending some years in the study of Chinese works published in the Sung era he began to lecture on the Chutzs Philosophy in Kyōto. His popularity was so great that there were no vacant seats in his lecture hall. This of course excited the envy of rival schools of thought and Kiyowara Hidetaka attempted to appeal to the throne for the suppression of the new teaching. He maintained that no one should be allowed to publicly lecture in defence of views that had not been submitted to the approval of the authorities. But Tokugawa Ieyasu scorned the notion of allowing Hidetaka to appeal to the Emperor. "People may hold what doctrines they please," said he, "and your notion of appealing to the throne is silly." At the age of 22 Razan began to study under Seigwa and showed so much talent that a few years later he was created an adviser to the Tokugawa Government, when he took the name of Hayashi Dōshun, but as Razan is better known we shall retain that name in this review. Razan, it is related, was the first scholar to allow his hair to grow long. Up to that time men who devoted themselves exclusively to learning or to medicine used to shave their heads. Learning and religion here as in Europe for some centuries were so welded to each other as to be inseparable in the minds of ordinary people. Prior to the days of Razan Confucianism had no status in the country. He was the means of making it a State cult during the Tokugawa era. It will be remembered that the Edo Daigaku, first called Shoheikō, was founded in 1690 in the days of the Fifth Tokugawa Shōgun, Tsunayoshi. The office of President of the Shoheikō was always filled by a member of the Hayashi family, which family was founded by Hayashi Razan. So great was the confidence placed in Razan and his descendants by the early Tokugawa Shōguns that the control of the whole of the higher education of the country was confided to them. To Hayashi Nobunatsu, the first President of the Shoheikō, belongs the honour of having obtained a status for Confucian scholars independent of Buddhism. The teachers in the college were denominated *Jusha*, a word which, though originally applied to Confucianists exclusively, grew as a result of the pre-eminence of Confucian teachers, to be a synonym of *shikishi*, *gakusha* and other equivalents of our word scholar. Razan was a most voracious reader. It is said that there was not a book in circulation in this country at that time which he had not read. He had a marvellous memory, as is displayed in the 147 books which he wrote. Though he was a far better read man than Seigwa, he felt, and contemporary scholars felt also, that Seigwa had elements of greatness in his character to which Razan never attained. It was Seigwa's powerful personality that made Razan sit at his feet as a humble disciple. But in the advocacy of the Chutzs philosophy Razan showed far more resolution and definiteness than his master. His determination to give no quarter to other schools of thought was doubtless encouraged by the Tokugawa Government. The Shōguns were sharp enough to see that Chinese books were calculated to develop the reasoning faculties of students. Such works as 韓非, Kampei, 荀子, Junshi and 莊子, Sōji could not be safely used as text-books unless under severe restrictions. Ieyasu and his successors were thoroughly con-

vinced of the fact that a despotic Government is only secure when it guards jealously the minds of the rising generation against the adoption of notions calculated to promote the subversion of authority. The Shōgunate could never have maintained its pre-eminence for two and a half centuries had the youth of the country been allowed freedom of thought. Here was Razan's chance for obtaining unrivalled status for his new teaching. The Chutzs philosophy became the orthodox creed of the country. When the Shoheikō was first opened the expositions of the various teachers differed in diverse details, and the students, as is their wont, enjoyed some lively debates in their rooms over the discrepancies between the views expressed. This was reported to the College authorities, who at once issued orders that in expounding text-books all teachers were to adhere closely and exclusively to the interpretation given to passages by the Commentator Chutzs and on no account to express their private opinions on the meaning of the passages expounded. Thus was the thralldom rendered complete.

In order to make a creed thoroughly successful, it has always seemed to its founder to be necessary that rival creeds should be denounced as erroneous or inferior in some way. Razan adopted this policy in reference to Buddhism, Christianity and Taoism. He pointed out that the "Buddhist way," in that it leads to a renunciation of the world in which we have to live and flight from that world, is no true "way" for mankind in general. Confucianism is true because it recognizes the true state of society and lays down laws whereby it may reach a high state of perfection without disturbing or ignoring those fundamental relationships which hold communities together and regulate the conduct of individuals to each other. Razan was no doubt aware that some of the teaching of Buddhists was good, but to the conception of life and the world which forms the basis of the creed he had the greatest antipathy. He denounced Christianity on the ground that its cosmological teaching and its explanation of the relation of the supposed Creator of the world to the world in which we live are irrational and contradictory. Dr. Inoue reproduces the history of the controversy between a Portuguese priest called Frois and Razan, giving the dialogue that took place between them. The priest argued in favour of the existence of a personal God, while Razan was only prepared to admit the existence of an absolute principle, which he called *ri*. If the record which has come down to us be reliable, M. Frois grew very angry towards the close of the controversy. Dr. Inoue says that Razan quite failed to perceive his opponent's point of view, which is surprising, as Confucianism has its Ten and its Jōtei which correspond in a measure to the *Tenshu* of the Roman Catholics. Razan denounced monogamy in unmeasured terms, which Dr. Inoue naturally deprecates. Razan thought that the Christian way of making so much of women renders them conceited and ungovernable and does not in any way lessen the tremendous jealousy with which they regard each other. On the whole women behave better under our system, said Razan. Razan's rejection of Taoism was, in Dr. Inoue's opinion, based on entirely insufficient grounds; since, rightly understood, the teaching of Laotz in reference to the chaos which preceded the order of the universe and what is implied in that chaos, is capable of reconciliation with Chutzs's explanation of the governing principle 理, *ri* with which the world began. Both teachers recognized what we now name *jitsuzai*, real being and existence, says Dr. Inoue. Razan's attitude to Shintoism was friendly. He thought that in substance Shintō ethical doctrines agree with the teaching of Chutzs.

III *Kinoshita Junan* (1621—1698 A.D.) Junan studied under one of Seigwa's disciples, a man called Matsunaga Sekigo. Junan is only remembered as a famous educationist. He seems to have understood how to impress his personality on his pupils and how to awaken their minds. Among his numerous brilliant pupils were Arai Hakuseki, Muro Kyūsō and Amamori Hōshū. The life of Arai Hakuseki, scholar, poet, historian, economist, moralist and statesman, has been so

fully written by Dr. Knox\* that it is unnecessary for us to touch on it here; but it is important to give a short account of the influence of Amamori Hōshū and Muro Kyūsō.

IV *Amamori Hōshū* (1611—1708 A.D.) Though Hōshū advocated the Chutzs philosophy, he did not confine himself to this only. He was of opinion that Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism all had one origin and were in principle one and the same, though they pursued different methods. Hōshū was the first Confucianist to champion this view, though it was held and taught by Kōbō Daishi (A.D. 774—834). Hōshū is represented by Dr. Inoue as very much opposed to utilitarianism. Judging by what Dr. Inoue tells us of Hōshū's views his conception of utilitarianism was very inadequate. To him it seems to have meant nothing more than self-aggrandizement. Of the grander and deeper meanings attached to the term utility as expounded by the modern school of Utilitarians Hōshū seems to have had no idea. He does not appear to have thoroughly understood the utilitarian views of his contemporary Yamaga Sokō (1662-1685) who, like our great English philosopher Hobbes, gave to the term utility a very broad meaning, making it include the happiness and welfare not of any particular individual but of all persons concerned. Rightly understood, the utilitarian belief is one of the most unselfish of creeds. It applauds self-renunciation when this contributes to the happiness of others. Dr. Inoue quotes Hōshū as representing the right and the beneficial (*gi* and *ri*) (利) to be antagonistic to each other. But rightly explained, there is no reason why they should be so. What Hōshū says about not making personal happiness the end of life and thereby losing the chance of attaining this happiness, as Dr. Inoue points out, resembles what Green has written on the same subject.

*Muro Kyūsō* (1658-1734). If it had not been for the labours of Kyūsō it is questionable whether the Chutzs philosophy would have obtained such a strong hold over the minds of officials as it did during his life-time and in subsequent years. When Kyūsō began to lecture the popularity of the ancient school of philosophy was at its height. In Itō Jinsai and Butsu Sorai Kyūsō had very formidable rivals. But he was equal to the occasion. He was no mere transmitter of the views of his predecessors. He gave to the doctrines of Chutzs fresh life and interest by applying them in entirely new ways. Dr. Inoue is of opinion that no Japanese philosopher has in his general teaching approached so near to Christianity as Kyūsō. His denunciations of hypocrisy and self-deception remind one, says Dr. Inoue, of the language of Christ. He condemned the practice of men trying to appear to the world as better than they actually were. On pp. 201-2, Dr. Inoue quotes some fine remarks of Kyūsō on this subject. "Even the greatest men," says Kyūsō "have their faults, but they correct them

\* *Uide* Vol. XXX. Pt. II. of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan.

† This is not the place to discuss this subject at length, but for many years past it has seemed to us that Dr. Inoue has displayed uncalled for animosity to this school of ethical thought and has in none of his writings shown any minute or accurate acquaintance with the views of Mill, Sir Leslie Stephen and other great English and American Utilitarians. Had Dr. Inoue ever digested thoroughly Mill's definition of utilitarianism even he could never write against the system as bitterly as he does. After defining the meaning of the term, Mill says:—"If the impugners of the utilitarian morality represented it to their own minds in this its true character, I know not what recommendation possessed by any other morality they could possibly affirm to be wanting to it: what more beautiful or more exalted development of human nature any other ethical system can be supposed to foster, or what springs of action, not accessible to the utilitarian, such systems rely on for giving effect to their mandates." What we have said about Dr. Inoue's imperfect knowledge of modern Utilitarianism applies with greater force to Mr. Ku Hung-ming, of Wuchang, who last August sent to this journal one of the least profound letters on the subject of Utilitarianism we have even read anywhere. The writer he attacked then was absent from Japan or he would have replied to his strange misrepresentations of this noble ethical creed.—(REVIEWER.)

\* Half a century ago among certain classes of gentlemen in England it was customary to put dull-witted sons into the Church. "He is only fit for the Church," meant then that a young man was intellectually deficient from the parent's point of view. This sentiment exists no longer. We quote it as a striking contrast to what is stated in the text.—(REVIEWER.)

and, what is more, they let the world see that they are doing so. There is no concealment of any kind and no pretending things are different from what they are." Much that Kyūso says on charity, understanding that term in its broadest sense, reminds Dr. Inoue of St. Paul's beautiful definition of Christian love. But Kyūso's teaching was not only strong in its advocacy of all the altruistic virtues that are akin to pity, he also preached a doctrine of stern duty and scrupulous regard for the rights of others, loyalty to superiors, in fine, all those obligations which were embodied in what is known as the *Bushido*. He wrote much on the Deity and on the possibility of man's holding intercourse with this Deity. To Buddhism he was opposed on the same grounds as those stated above relating to Razan.

An important school of Chutzs philosophers sprang up some 50 years after Fujiwara Seigwa's death, which did not acknowledge the leadership of the teachers whose lives we have sketched above. Their influence was very great, chiefly owing to the ability of two men, Kaibara Ekiken and Yamazaki Anzai. We can only find space for a very short account of these two philosophers.

VI. *Kaibara Ekiken* (1630—1714 A.D.) Among the moralists of old Japan none is better known and no one has exercised more influence in the educational world than Kaibara Ekiken. One reason of this is the fact that his books, some hundred volumes, were all written in simple Japanese. He was a man of great sweetness of disposition and strikingly modest. It is related that on one occasion he visited the tomb of Kusunoki Masashige at Minatogawa, and was astonished to find that it was surrounded by fields, only marked by two trees, and without an epitaph. He composed what he considered a suitable epitaph. It has been preserved as a specimen of fine writing and is given by Dr. Inoue. But subsequently Ekiken reproached himself bitterly for having considered himself worthy of the distinction of composing an epitaph in honour of so great a hero. It is said that his alarm at his rashness was so great on this occasion that he perspired freely. He at once applied to the Mito *Daimyō*, Tokugawa Mitsukuni, who ordered a suitable epitaph to be written. Ekiken was not an orthodox teacher of the Chutzs philosophy. In explaining man's nature he disregarded the *a priori* governing principle, *ri*, to which Chutzs and other Chinese philosophers of the Sung era attached so much importance, and laid stress only on the *a posteriori* 元氣, *genki* (original, vital energy). His view of nature and the relation of mankind thereto was that of an optimist. He speaks of the universe as a parent of mankind and enjoins on us gratitude to the author of our being. This is a filial duty we owe to the giver of life, he says. His teaching on this subject is somewhat vague and perplexing, as he does not in so many words endow the primary cause of all things with personality. The chief interest of his teaching had to do with education and with his attitude to Chinese ways and institutions. He was opposed to the wholesale introduction of Chinese government regulations and methods in this country. On education he took the view of Herbert that its chief object is moral culture. In his ethical system virtue and happiness were inseparable. In this particular his teaching was at one with that of Socrates, Spinoza, Hobbes, Hume and many other Western philosophers. He believed that the whole of nature reveals the love of its author, though he never attempts to show how the earthquakes, the floods, the tidal waves and a hundred other scourges of mankind are reconcilable with the notion that the world was made for man's pleasure.

VII *Yamazaki Anzai* (1618—1682 A.D.) Anzai belonged to what is known as the Nankai (Southern Sea) school of Chutzs philosophers, which was founded by Tani Jichū. Though very carefully educated by his mother, Anzai's youth was passed in a very wild manner. He was mischievous and unruly. He made fun of the priests among whom he lived on Hieiizan and so numerous were the practical jokes he played on them that they refused to keep him any longer.

At the age of 25 he settled down to study under Tani Jichū, made rapid progress and very soon attracted the attention of the famous Aizu *Daimyō*, Hoshima Masayuki, in whose mansion he acted as tutor and lecturer. It is related that Anzai was asked by this nobleman what were his chief gratifications in life. He replied I have three. (1) I am thankful that I belong to a race of beings who are rightly called the "lords of creation." (2) I am thankful that I was born in a time of peace when I can carry on my studies without distraction,—keeping company with the wise men of all ages and hearing what they have to say. (3) I rejoice that I was born the son of a poor man and not the son of a rich baron, because the sons of barons are too apt to grow up ignorant and helpless. As a teacher he was very severe and often lost his temper, but nevertheless he was extremely popular. He was not a man with any original ideas, but merely a conscientious transmitter of the Chutzs moral philosophy. His teaching is all comprehended in the oft-repeated phrase *Kei-nai gi-gwai*, "devotion within and integrity without," heart devotion and uprightness in the world. In his old age he studied Shintō and founded a Shintō sect, being of opinion that there was much affinity between the doctrines of Chutzs and Shintoism. What is known as the Anzai school of philosophy split up into four sections after his death. Three of these kept to the Chutzs philosophy, the other was a Shintō faction. They all represented themselves as the guardians of certain philosophic secrets, resembling the acroamatic teaching of Aristotle, to the publication of which, according to Plutarch, Alexander the Great objected so strongly. What is known as the Mito School of Philosophers, though the chief characteristics of their teaching were distinctly Shintoistic, derived much strength from their employment of three Nankai Gakuha Chutzs philosophers.

It is important to note that the influence of the Anzai section of the Chutzs School of Philosophy on the men who brought about the overthrow of the Bakufu and the establishment of the present form of government was very considerable. The men who first exposed the wrongs which successive Emperors had suffered at the hands of the Tokugawa Shoguns—what is known as the Kinnō (Royalist) party—received their inspiration from the Anzai school. Among these Iwakura and Higashikaze are worthy of special mention. The Mito *Gakuha* was not a branch of the Chutzs school of philosophy, strictly speaking, though it utilized the doctrines of Chutzs in support of the theory of Imperial rights which it so staunchly advocated.

In Dr. Inoue's concluding remarks (p.p. 595-603) he tells us that the history of the Chutzs philosophy in Japan may be divided into three periods. (1) The period of preparation, lasting for some 270 years, ending with the appearance of Fujiwara Seigwa. (2) The period of great prosperity, beginning with the teaching of Seigwa and ending about the year 1800, a period of some 190 years. (3) A short period of renaissance after a certain amount of neglect, during the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. During the first period the Chutz tree sprouted, during the second it blossomed, during the third it bore fruit. But the storm which ushered in the Meiji era shook the tree violently, as it shook almost everything else, and the fruit was so scattered hither and thither that it is not easy to find it to-day. But as a system of ethical thought there are elements in the Chutzs philosophy as taught in this country that have figured largely in the moral culture of the nation and that bear the character of eternal verities. Much that we find in Western ethical treatises on the subject of self-culture, self-realization, and self-completion occupied a prominent place in the Chutzs system of ethics. This system aims at the high development of character by means of ethical teaching founded on common sense and those ineradicable moral ideas which are found in the heart and conscience of every normal human being. It does not claim to have discovered anything new in the moral world. It has absolutely no surprises and no make-believes of any kind. It glories in simplicity, in reality, in straightforwardness,

in the quiet self-assurance which only those can have who are quite sure of the basis on which their moral structure rests. These qualities rendered it an eminently suitable system for adoption in schools and as a guide to politicians. Though less importance is attached to the cosmological part of the system than to its ethical elements, yet in connection with the former it is interesting to note that in rejecting the dual origin of the world as explained by Chutzs as unsatisfactory, his Japanese followers showed no little discernment. Chutzs asserted that the *ri*, or governing principle, did not beget the *ki*, or vital energy. They were both primary and in rank coequal. His advocacy of dualism was most pronounced. But the Japanese Chutzs philosophers were all *monists*. They argued that it is reasonable to give priority to one of the supposed originators of the universe. Either the governing principle was first and it produced the vital energy, or the energy came first and what is called the fundamental principle of the universe (*ri*) is nothing but the law that controls the working of the vital energy. Dr. Inoue regrets that beyond the discovery now alluded to the cosmological speculations of the Japanese followers of Chutzs throw no special light on the riddle of the universe. But these philosophers have the higher honour of furnishing the nation with an ethical standard that is noble in type and at the same time eminently practical. Even to-day there is much to be learnt from the lives and the teaching of the Chutzs luminaries in this country, says Dr. Inoue. As a school of thinkers the Chutzs philosophers were doubtless less original than the Wang Yangmin philosophers and the Kogaku-ha adherents, but that their influence in Japan was greater than that of either of the rival schools is unquestionable. As we observed at the outset, we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Inoue for the great service he has rendered to his country and to Oriental scholarship in general by the publication of what will certainly be considered standard works on the teaching of all Japan's great Confucian moralists.\*

## YACHTING.

The first yacht race of the season was held by the Mosquito Yacht Club on Saturday after-noon the figure of eight course (five knots) for the Nelson cup on club time allowance. Five boats started, *Elsa* being first across the line, and *Pele* a second later, and eighteen seconds sufficed to see them all over. *Pele* led at the Harbour Entrance, *Elsa*, *Winsome*, *Sunbeam* and *Chocho* being next in that order. With the moderate easterly breeze it was a beat to the Lightship against the tide. *Pele* passed first with a lead of 2 mins. 5 secs. from her nearest opponent and maintained her advantage all over the rest of the course and home. Following were the times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected time.
<i>Pele</i> .....	2.15.06	3.25.55	3.25.48
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.21	3.29.26	3.29.19
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.15.05	3.31.09	3.31.09
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.11	3.31.31	3.31.24
<i>Chocho</i> .....	2.15.24	3.42.41	3.42.17

## BASEBALL.

A capital game of baseball took place on the grounds of the Yokohama Commercial School on the afternoon of April 29th between teams of the Y.C.S. and U.S.S. *Kentucky*. In the first six innings neither side scored but in the 7th innings the Kentuckians got 5 runs, in the 8th 1 run, and in the 9th 7 runs, partly by good play on their part and partly by errors on the part of the Y.C.S. and in one instance by a want of knowledge of the rules. The following is the score by innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
K.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	7	13
Y.C.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Base hits, Finnigan,										
2 " Fulton and Kurimi.										

\* Dr. Inoue concludes his work with a list of noted Chutzs philosophers—one hundred in number—with dates.—(REVIEWER.)



## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Two months ago we epitomized from the *Taiyō* Dr. Anezaki's first article entitled "A New Era of Civilisation." We now make a few extracts from his concluding article on this subject. Dr. Anezaki's essay is of the nature of a forecast of the twentieth century religion and ethics. Some of his comparisons of Western and Eastern thought are decidedly interesting. He says that the central idea of our Western civilisation is energy and that the central idea of Eastern civilisation, in India, China and Japan, is submission to authority. The Christian religion has in the West ever been associated with energy, says Dr. Anezaki. Prometheus stealing fire from heaven wherewith to animate man well represents the ardour which Europeans have derived from the creed they profess. Activity, aggressiveness, optimism, these have always characterized Western civilisation. If in the West man's life is said to have begun with the fire of energy derived from heaven, in the East we trace our origin back to the decrees of wise rulers. To them we have always submitted. In India the first man is believed to have been a King and a Legislator. According to Chinese history the life of human society began with the rule of "the three Kings and the five Emperors." These traditions may be said to represent Eastern thought generally. With us submission to authority is the finest of all human virtues (*Fukujū wa ningen no saidai bioku de aru*). Reverence for the gods, submission to their will, respect for all human authority, be it that of the head of a family or the head of a Government—these sentiments have ever been deeply rooted in the Oriental mind. All the creeds that have been propagated among us have preached submission to authority. After discussing the abuses to which slavish submission to authority may lead, Dr. Anezaki proceeds to consider what is likely to be the effect of the close intercourse between East and West in the world of thought which has now begun. He says that there are American and European writers who hold the view that Japan has a better system of ethics than that followed in Christian countries to-day. Dr. Anezaki points out that with the majority of Europeans and Americans Christianity is no more than a mask to hide certain ugly moral features that are to be seen in their everyday life. What is professed in the West is of slight importance compared with what is practised. Judging from practice only, it is maintained that Japan to-day has a better record than any Western so-called Christian nation. This opinion is, Dr. Anezaki tells us, gradually gaining ground. It is stated, he informs us, in a very plain manner in an editorial article which appeared in the *Hibbert Journal* a short time ago. It is there pointed out that though international Christian morality as practised to-day is entirely contrary to the teaching of Christ, yet Christian nations go on boasting that Christian morality is superior to all other existing systems of morality and that Christianity is the only true religion. Judged by its fruits in Christian countries, Christianity to-day is making a very poor show. The article goes on to affirm that the Buddhist religion, which has hitherto been so despised by Europeans and Americans generally has in Japan raised a whole nation to a higher level of moral attainment than that reached by Christian nations. Where in all the world can there be found greater self-sacrifice for the sake of a given cause than has been displayed in Japan during the past two years? This is the result of Japan's ethical teaching. Can we, asks the editor of the *Hibbert Journal*, go on boasting of the superiority of our creed in the face of these facts? These remarks, says Dr. Anezaki, have startled some and incensed others in the Western world; but in the case of the open-minded and the seekers after truth they

have had the effect of an enlightening revelation. The notion that in religion and morality the West has nothing to learn from the East has now been exploded. The ignorant Phariseism of Christian countries is gradually giving place to a humble and an inquiring state of mind. This is hopeful, since neither Christianity nor Buddhism is perfect. If each begins to make up for its defects by borrowing from the other, the benefit will be great. As there is much that we need to learn from Christians, so there is much they need to learn from us. Certain of their views have run to undesirable extremes, as they themselves admit; by the application of Oriental remedies for their ailments they can restore the body politic to a normal state of health.

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The *Waseda Bungaku* has set itself the task of collecting and publishing the views of eminent religious teachers on the religious phenomena about which so much has been published. Secularists are puzzled as to the significance to be attached to the alleged visions of and revelations to Mr. Tsunajima and others. While collecting information on this point the *Waseda Bungaku* has by means of interviews held by members of its staff with various preachers and scholars obtained a good deal of general information. This appears in the March and April numbers of the magazine. We can only find room for extracts from the statements made by a few of the various persons interviewed. We omit the questions and produce the answers in a curtailed form.

(1) *Rev. D. Ebina*.—The movement you refer to is, I think, to be regarded as a hopeful sign, though it seems to be connected with no special consciousness of sin. The religious experience of Mr. Tsunajima differs little from that of Christians, but when we come to other alleged intercourse with the Deity, there is a wide difference between the views of those who profess to be the subject of revelations and ourselves. The alleged revelations are essentially Pantheistic and they are lacking in ethical elements. In the West a movement so limited as this would attract little notice. There all big religious movements affect large sections of the community. But here a religious wave of the kind you refer to is hardly noticed by the nation at large. In reference to the religious future of Japan I believe that Christianity will become more and more prosperous here, but it will be Pantheistic Christianity. Oriental thought is permeated with Pantheism, and Christianity in Japan to-day even is feeling the effects of its environment, and it will be subject to the Pantheistic influence still more in the future. I am a Japanese Christian and I confess that Pantheism has its spell on me. You ask whether to me religion seems to be absolute or relative, I reply relative. I being a minister, to me it is all important, but there is no objection to considering science, art and literature as equally important (*Watakushi wa shūkyōka da kara mureo shūkyō wa omonjiru ga, shikashi gakujutsu demo, bungaku demo, dōto no kachoku no aru mono to mite sashitsukae nai deshō*). The ethical part of religion is its most important part. To me Confucianism appears to be a religion.

(2) *Rev. S. Uemura*.—The movement to which you refer has some good points about it, but it is by no means wholly reliable. It lacks so many of the essential elements of true and lasting religion. It is too individualistic. Sin and righteousness are alike left out of account and the whole movement is Pantheistic. True Christianity has not come to this country yet. We are just where Rome was when she accepted Christianity. But the true faith will come later. (*Makoto no Kiristokō wa kore kara deshō*).

The next person interviewed was a very well known and earnest Shinshū Buddhist priest called Chikazumi Jōkwan. He is the head of a high class Buddhist boarding school called the Kyōdō Gakusha, situated in Morikawa-chō, Hongō, Tōkyō. According to the account given by the *Waseda Bungaku* a very large number of earnest-minded, intellectual young men find their way to this establishment. Here then is a Buddhist view of the new religious phenomena.

(3) *Mr. Chikazumi Jōkwan*.—Mr. Tsunajima's religious experiences have greatly interested me and

I feel that what he says is reliable. I myself once had rather similar experiences. People criticize adversely Mr. Itō Chōshin's *Muga-ai* (Unselfishness and Love), but I do not think the majority of people understand Mr. Itō's point of view. Of course when a man enters a state of religious ecstasy he is no longer an ordinary man and his feelings cannot be expressed in the cold language of everyday life. Read what is recorded of Nichiren. During his banishment to Sado he had religious experiences which transformed him into another man.

(4) *Mr. Itō Chōshin*.—Many people seem at a loss to comprehend exactly what is meant by the religion of unselfishness and love which I preach. Now the central idea of Buddhism is unselfishness and the central idea of Christianity is love for others. Though they use different terms, the two greatest religions of the world both try to lead men to live for others instead of for themselves. As for throwing light on the origin of the world neither religion can do that. They both treat the world of things and mankind as they find it and they teach us that all that is best in the great universe as far as it is known to us comes from self-sacrifice, devotion to others. I have been asked whether in setting up a new form of faith—a kind of semi-Christian and semi-Buddhist religion—I intend to make use of ceremonies. To this I reply that I fail to see the need of this. There are not a few people in the world to-day who while liking religion dislike ceremonies of all kinds. Because religious teachers lay stress on ceremonies these persons object to join religious bodies. My teaching suits the like of these. . . . Some people think that as I belong to the Shin sect I have derived my inspiration from the former President of the Shinshū University, the late Mr. Kiyozawa Manshi, but this is not so. My inspiration came rather from reading Tolstoi's work entitled "My Religion" ("My Confession"?) I read and re-read this book, and it produced a profound impression on my mind.

The society formed by Mr. Itō is called the *Mugayen no dōhō* (無我苑の同朋) the "Unselfish Brotherhood." Mr. Itō is a pretty well-known Buddhist priest. About his earnestness and sincerity there seems to be no doubt. He is highly respected in Buddhist circles, and some Christians even regard the new movement he has started with considerable interest and sympathy. He has about 30 young men studying under him at his school, which bears the name of the *Mugayen*.

(5) *Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō*.—As to the future of religion in Japan, it is undoubtedly a question of great importance. The situation at present is just this. Buddhism and Confucianism are no longer authorities in religion and the Christianity that has come to this country has not so far been sufficiently Japonized to take the place of the old faiths in the minds of people generally. Japanese Christianity will doubtless yet undergo many transformations. Unless Christianity is altered greatly it can suit Japanese taste. It is certainly a great evil to have in this country various religions confronting each other without having a point of union. It is confusing to our young men to hear Buddhists saying one thing, Christians another and Shintoists and Confucianists something different again. You may ask whether I consider Confucianism a religion. In onesense I do and in another I do not. No reliance can be placed on its references to Heaven and to God, and it does not profess to teach men what are their duties to unseen Powers. It teaches morality only. But in the feudal ages combining with our ancestor worship (the centre of Shintoism) and what is known as Bushidō, Confucianism may be said to have been the only creed in which our educated men really believed. I think it most desirable that there should only be one religion throughout the world, but as none of the historical creeds suits the modern world, there is nothing for it but to construct a new creed by amalgamating all the best elements of Western and Eastern religions. The present is a very suitable time for attempting to do this. The minds of men both in the East and the West have been prepared for this by recent events. Russia went to war with us as a Christian nation. Her success was prayed for over a large portion of Christendom. But she suffered defeat at the hands of a

\* *Tōyō dewa ippan ni kemmei* (賢明) no ō ga go to shihai shit; ningen ga kore ni fukujū shita bo to ga ningen no rekishi no hajime ni natte oru. In dō no "man" wa saishi no ningen de atte, mata dōji ni shi (王者) ripishō de oru. Shina demo Sato, co-ite (三王帝) ga shakai no hajime wa nashite oru.

non-Christian nation. While professing the Christian religion, the behaviour of her troops during the war was in every way worse than that of our soldiers. This fact has opened the eyes of many people in Europe and America, and they feel that the religion of the future must be of an essentially comprehensive and moral type, of a type that shall embrace all the finest moral ideas of East and West. It is no longer possible for this modern, progressive world of ours to bind itself down to follow the teaching of traditional Christianity or traditional Buddhism. Religion can no longer be based on the authority of men who lived some 2,000 years ago. It must rest on the convictions of our deepest thinkers and of our best informed scholars. The tendency of modern religious thought in both the East and the West is all in one direction. It is in favour of abolishing the element of race, the element of nationality, the element of exclusiveness, narrowness and prejudice, and of founding a religion that the devout and the reverential in all countries can accept and endeavour to live up to. And the Russo-Japanese war has prepared the way for the consummation of this long-cherished desire of religious-minded free-thinkers the world over. Japan among all the countries of the East has succeeded in drawing the attention of the whole Western world to the merits of Eastern civilisation and Eastern ethics. Acquainted with all that is best in the moral and religious world here and with all that is best in the moral and religious world there, she is in a position to play an important part in the construction of a new creed, with integrity, fairness and humanity as a basis, that shall be universally received among earnest-minded, educated people. The day seems to have come for the development of a religion that shall do no violence to scientific thought and that shall be abreast of the age in ethics and philosophy. The theory that there can be no high religious development without dependence on supernatural help of some kind is not generally held nowadays. All progress depends on man's intellect and will. It is a curious fact that Japan without any special religious consciousness of any kind should have worked herself up to the position of an ally with a powerful Christian country. There is one characteristic that we have which is not found to the same degree in any Western country, and that is, a thorough absence of religious bigotry. In religious matters we are open-minded, free to take what seems to us worthy of adoption. Western countries are all so tied to one form of faith that none of them will ever originate a new religion. We Japanese alone can do that. We regard all religions impartially and are wedded to none exclusively. It comes to this, then, that it is Japan's mission to construct a cosmopolitan religion (*Tsumari wa sekai-teki shukyo no kensetsu wa Nihonjin no shimei de aru to iu koto ni naru no desu*). If asked what is the prevailing tendency in the religious world to-day, I say it is the blending of ideas and doctrines derived from different sources. Buddhists are learning from Christians and Christians from Buddhists. The spirit of the age is in favour of religious union and men are searching for a suitable basis for that union. Even Mr. Itô Chôshin seems to be attempting an amalgamation of the teaching of Buddhism and Christianity. He figures before the world as a new prophet. His voice is heard in the wilderness proclaiming himself a witness to the truth. But the religion he is seeking to found is based on his own visions and alleged personal communications with the Deity. This implies that he has been favoured by the Deity above his fellow-men; that he occupies a rank above them. Few will bow to authority that is based on alleged revelations during a period of sickness. I cannot regard this movement as helpful to the cause which I have at heart, the founding of a creed on a lasting basis. It seems to me more likely to contribute to the increase of superstition. The views of Dr. Murakami Sensei and Mr. Ukita Kazutami are also given, but we reserve these for reproduction in our next Summary.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The twenty-first session of the Yokohama Literary Society was brought to a triumphant close in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. The proceedings opened with a short paper by Mr. A. W. Quinton, entitled "William Vincent Wallace: an appreciation." Mr. Quinton spoke as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—As members of the Yokohama Literary Society you have been accustomed to be entertained, from fortnight to fortnight, with most interesting, and sometimes erudite, papers or lectures, oftentimes illustrated by pictures, as the principal item of the evening's bill of fare; while the musical numbers which follow constitute a pleasant dessert. On the present occasion the menu will be somewhat different. The brief notes which I have the honour of reading to you can only take the place of the "hors d'oeuvres", or appetising trifle which precedes the feast itself, which will be one of melody and sweet sounds, instead of literary pabulum. The musical selections which will be given this evening are all taken from that most charming and melodious of English operas, "Maritana."

And first, a few words as to the personality and life of its talented composer, William Vincent Wallace.

Wallace was born in 1812 or 1814 at Waterford in Ireland, and came of a musical stock, as his father, who shortly after William's birth removed to Dublin, was a bandmaster and a skilful bassoon player, and his brother Wellington a clever flutist. At a very early age young Wallace displayed considerable talent as an organist and violinist. When still in a boy's jacket he led the band of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on occasions when the regular leader was absent. In June 1829 Wallace took the violin part in a famous public concert, and also in a festival held in 1831, in which Paganini was engaged.

The extraordinary and novel effects produced by the gifted Italian inspired young Wallace, who sat up nights trying to approach the then unapproachable virtuoso. In May, 1834, he played a violin concerto of his own at a Dublin concert. A year or two afterwards he married the daughter of Mr. Kilby of Blackrock, near Dublin, and finding that Dublin did not offer a sufficient field for an aspiring artist, he left Ireland, accompanied by his wife and her sister, to try his fortunes in London. On the voyage, however, a quarrel arose between the wife and her husband, owing to the latter being more attentive to his sister-in-law than his wife approved, and they parted never to meet again. It would appear that the great Metropolis, that grave of so many high hopes and aspiring ambitions, was not kind to the young musician, for he shortly after emigrated to Australia, and took up his abode far away in the Bush, west of Sydney.

But Wallace was not to be allowed to hide his light for long in the wilds of the Bush. During one of his occasional visits to Sydney, some friends accidentally hearing him play, were amazed to discover in a simple emigrant, a violinist of the first rank, and by the solicitations of Sir John Burke, the Governor of the Colony, he was induced to give a concert, which had immense success.

But his love for wandering and adventure was even stronger than his love for his art at this period of his life. He wandered to Tasmania and New Zealand, where he narrowly escaped being killed by the Maoris, his life being romantically saved by the daughter of a chief. Then he went on a whaling voyage during which the native crew mutinied and only Wallace and three other white men escaped with their lives. Next he voyaged to India and played before the Queen of Oude, who rewarded him with magnificent and costly presents. After visiting Nepal and the romantic vale of Cashmere, he sailed for Valparaiso, crossed the Andes on a mule, and visited Buenos Ayres, Santiago and Lima, giving concerts at each place. At one of these the natives offered him their favourite game-cocks for admission, and at another he is said to have cleared £1,000. Then he pursued his rambles to Havannah, Vera Cruz and Mexico, where a Mass was written by him and produced with great success. At New Orleans, the very musicians laid down their instruments to applaud him. In 1845 he was back in London where he renewed his intimacy with Mr. St. Leger, a friend who had known him when he led the Dublin Orchestra. Wallace enquired of this friend if he thought him capable of composing an opera. "Certainly," said his friend, "twenty." "Then what about a libretto," asked Wallace. "Come over now to Fitzball with me, and I will introduce you." Accordingly they called on the poet, who opened the door to them himself, with the pen in his hand still moist from finishing the libretto of "Maritana." "Here, Fitz," said Mr. St. Leger, "is another Irishman, a compatriot of Balfe's; he wants a

libretto." Wallace played to him, and the old poet at once gave him the book of "Maritana," the music for which was shortly after composed by Wallace, and the opera produced at Drury Lane, November 15th, 1845 with great success.

In 1847 he produced another opera, "Matilda of Hungary," and the same year went to reside in Germany, where he remained 14 years. During this period Wallace produced a considerable quantity of piano and other music, and received the high compliment of a commission from the Grand Opera of Paris, but before this work was completed his eyesight beginning to fail him, he abandoned his pen and again took to his wanderings. He visited both North and South America, giving most successful concerts in many cities, and having several adventures and hairbreadth escapes. In 1850 he was nearly blown up in a steam-boat explosion on the Mississippi, and shortly afterwards lost all his savings by the failure of a piano factory in New York, in which he had invested his money. His concerts, however, proved very lucrative, so that he was never actually short of funds, as is too frequently the case with artistic geniuses.

In 1853 Wallace returned to London, and his eyesight having improved, again devoted himself to musical composition. His piano music was very popular and in great demand by the publishers, but no new opera appeared from his hands until 1860, when his "Lurline" was produced at Covent Garden, February 23rd, and met with even greater success than "Maritana," had done, being a fine piece of art work, equally over-flowing with melody. Part of this opera had been written when the composer was in Germany, in the romantic forest district in which the scene of the opera is placed. During the next three years, three more operas were produced, "The Amber Witch" in 1861, "Love's Triumph" in 1862, and the "Desert Flower" in 1863. This was Wallace's last completed work. His health had been failing for some time, when in 1865 he went to the Pyrenees by his doctor's advice, and on October 12th in that year he died at the Chateau de Bayen, in that district. His remains were brought to England and interred in Kensal Green Cemetery, London, in the presence of many of his brother composers, including Benedict, Smart, Sullivan, Macfarren and others.

It is reported that as the service closed, a robin red-breast from a branch of a tree near the grave of the departed master of melody poured forth a strain of sweet music—it was Wallace's requiem.

The plot of "Maritana," written, as I have said, by Fitzball, is founded on the well-known play, "Don Cesar de Bazan," and runs through three acts. The story is a most romantic one and affords some highly dramatic and sensational incidents and situations. The first act opens in a public square of Madrid, the capital of the proud Hidalgo and the dark-eyed senorita, where a band of gypsies are singing to the populace, among them Maritana, a young girl of more than ordinary beauty and vocal accomplishments. The young King Carlos, accompanied by his chief Minister, Don José, happens to pass that way and stops and listens to her song. He is struck with her grace and beauty. Don José, for ambitious purposes of his own, encourages the King in his infatuation, and introducing himself to Maritana, extols her beauty and arouses hopes in her breast of prosperous days and grandeur to come. While the Minister is conversing with Maritana, after the King's departure, Don Cesar de Bazan, a reckless, rollicking cavalier, appears upon the scene, reeling out of a gambling saloon where he had just lost the last of his money. He had been steadily "going to the dogs" for some time, but had formerly been a friend of Don José's. While he is relating the story of his downward career to Don José, Lazarillo, a forlorn young lad who has just attempted to make away with himself, comes up and entreats Don Cesar's aid and protection. Don Cesar takes a fancy to the lad and espouses his cause with more warmth and generosity than discretion, with the result that he becomes involved in a duel. This leads to his arrest, for it is Holy Week, during which duelling had been forbidden on pain of death. The Cavalier is marched off to prison and Don José promises to Maritana, wealth, a splendid marriage and an introduction to the Court on the morrow.

The second act opens in the prison, where Don Cesar lies asleep, with his faithful little friend Lazarillo watching by him. It is five o'clock when he awakes and at seven he is to die by the hangman's hands. Only two hours to live! But the prospect does not disturb him: he is as gay and reckless as ever, and rallies Lazarillo with playful mirth. Then Don José enters the cell and expresses strong sympathy and friendship for him, asking if there is any last wish of his that he can carry out. Don Cesar asks only two favours—one, that Don José will look after his little protégé, Lazarillo, and the other that he may die a soldier's death, and be shot, instead of being ignominiously hung. Don José agrees to both requests on condition that Don Cesar agrees at once to marry a lady unknown to

him. He consents, is provided with suitable wedding apparel and partakes of a banquet in honour of the occasion. Maritana, her face covered in a veil, is introduced, and the nuptial rites are performed. While the feast is in progress, Lazarillo brings an order of pardon for Don Caesar from the King, but Don José receives it and conceals it, and at the appointed hour Don Caesar is led out to meet his fate. But his young friend Lazarillo has again done him good service, having extracted the balls from the guns, and when the soldiers fire their volley Don Caesar falls and feigns death to escape as soon as the soldiers are gone. He learns from Lazarillo that his bride, Maritana, has been taken to the Palace of the Marquis of Montefiore, where a grand ball is being given at which Maritana is introduced as the niece of the Marquis. Don Caesar enters and demands his bride. Don José, astounded to see Don Caesar still alive, induces the Marquis to get his wife, the Marchioness, to play the part of the bride. The scheme is soon arranged and the Marchioness, closely veiled, is presented to Don Caesar as the Countess de Bazan. Disgusted at "the precious piece of antiquity" as he terms her, and believing that he has been duped, he is about to sign a paper relinquishing his bride, when he suddenly hears Maritana's voice, and recognizing it as that of his bride, rushes forward to claim her, but is prevented and Maritana is carried away.

The last act opens in the King's Palace, where Maritana is surrounded with luxury, though unaware that she is in the Royal Residence. Don José carries out his plot by introducing the King to her as her husband. She rejects him, but the King is still pressing his suit when Don Caesar bursts into the apartment. The King in rage demands to know his errand, and Don Caesar, equally angry, replies that he is in quest of the Countess de Bazan and inquires who he (the King) is. The King, in confusion, says he is Don Caesar, whereupon the latter promptly responds, "Then I am the King of Spain." Before further explanation can be made, a messenger arrives with the announcement that the Queen awaits His Majesty. Left to themselves Don Caesar and Maritana mutually recognise each other and upon her advice he decides to appeal to the Queen to save her. He waits for her in the Palace garden and, while concealed, overhears Don José making love to the Queen and telling her that the King will meet his mistress that night. He springs out, and challenging Don José as a traitor to his King, slays him, and then returning to Maritana's apartment again finds the King there. He tells the King what he has done to save his honour, and the latter, overcome by Don Caesar's gallantry and loyalty, bestows Maritana's willing hand on him, and appoints him Governor of Valencia, a hundred leagues away from his troublesome creditors.

The bright melodious music of the opera is well adapted to the romance of the drama. It is one of the sprightliest and brightest of the English operas and contains several ballads which for beauty and expressiveness will challenge comparison with the work of any English composer. The opera in full is perhaps unfamiliar to many, but several of the gems of song and melody which sparkle throughout the score are well-known in almost every English drawing-room, and, I think I may say, wherever known are favourites. It is some of these which you will now hear, and although the selection is not so full as had been originally hoped, owing to vacancies in the ranks of the singers, I trust that the programme provided will give some idea of the many beauties of the opera.

Following the lecture came the musical selections from the Opera of "Maritana," which proved a rare musical treat, the ten items being all capitally given. The programme ran:—

Overture ..... Piano and Organ.  
Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst and Mr. W. Karl Vincent.  
Solo ..... "In Happy Moments."  
Dr. D. N. Bonford Emerson.  
Duet ..... "Of Fairy Wand had I the Power."  
Miss Lloyd Thomas and Mr. S. H. Somerton.  
Solo ..... "Alas! Those Chimes."  
Mrs. J. Thom.  
Solo ..... "Let me Like a Soldier Fall."  
Mr. A. W. Quinton.  
Duet ..... "Sainted Mother, Guide His Footsteps."  
Mrs. E. C. Irwine and Miss Burdett Leach.  
Solo ..... "There is a Flower that Bloometh."  
Mr. A. E. Cooper.  
Solo ..... "Scenes that are Brightest."  
Miss Lloyd Thomas.  
Solo ..... "This Heart by Woe O'eraken."  
Solo ..... "No, My Courage now Regaining."  
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

The President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, in closing the proceedings, thanked Mr. Quinton for his paper, Mr. Vincent and Mr. Somerton for the hard work they had undertaken in connection with the evening, and the ladies and gentlemen who had taken part in the programme.

He also returned his sincere thanks to various members of the Committee for the loyal manner in which they had worked to make the session a success. He hoped that now the Society had come of age and completed its twenty-first year of work that it would go on gathering strength, find warm supporters and workers to its needs and long hold a place in the affections of the community of which all connected with it would be proud. The President concluded by quoting the couplet upon the programme,

And now bid we each to each 'Farewell,'  
'Till Autumn falls again upon the land."

#### THE LATE MR. E. KARCHER.

We record with regret the death of Mr. Emil Karcher, of Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co., which took place at the General Hospital on Wednesday morning. Mr. Karcher, who had attained the age of 41, was a native of Marten, near Dortmund, Germany, and, coming to Japan in 1889, joined first the firm of Raspe & Co., and later that of P. Schramm & Co. entering finally some six years ago the employment of Otto Reimers & Co. He had made a trip to Europe and shortly after his return last year he became ill, being compelled to stay in the Hospital for some months suffering much pain from inflammation of the intestines. Mr. Karcher was much esteemed among Germans and had many friends among other nationalities who will join with his own countrymen in deeply regretting his removal in the prime of life. He was a genial and kindly gentleman who will not soon be forgotten. He leaves four sisters in Germany to whom the respectful sympathy of all who knew him will be extended. By the wish of the deceased, the remains are to be cremated and sent home.

The funeral service held in Union Church, Yokohama, on Thursday afternoon over the remains of Mr. E. Karcher was very largely attended, nearly every member of the German community being present to pay the last respects to the memory of a good man. The pall-bearers were Mr. Consul-General von Syburg, and Messrs. J. A. Harmsen, A. Wilckens, B. Runge, C. Heitmann, A. Seekamp, and C. Crevatin and R. Reiff from Kobe. The chief mourner was Mr. Max Blumer, local head of the firm of Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co., with which deceased was connected at the time of his death. The casket was covered with lovely wreaths. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Haas, of Tokyo, while at the organ sat Mr. Saenger, who played most impressively. During the service Madame von Syburg sang Bach-Gounod's "Ave Maria," the violin obbligato being played by Mr. R. Schmid.

#### CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered decision on April 25th on a protest instituted by Messrs. L. J. Healing & Co. On March 13th, the firm imported "iron box bell" and "lightning arrestor." For the former, 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 271 of the tariff and 10 per cent war tax were imposed and on the latter, 10 per cent *ad val.* duty under No. 10 of the tariff and 5 per cent war tax. The importers contended that both should be dealt with under No. 17 of the tariff as the articles are parts of machinery to be used like "telegraph alarms" or "indicators." The protest regarding the "iron box well" was dismissed and that with regard to the "lightning arrestor," was decided under No. 14 of the Tariff on the ground that the latter is a kind of scientific apparatus.

Another decision was given the same day on a protest brought by Messrs. Sale, Frazar & Co. The firm imported steel bars and steel wire. The appraisers imposed 7½ per cent. *ad val.* duty on the steel bars under No. 241 of the tariff, and 10 per cent. *ad val.* duty on the wire in accordance with No. 496. The importers held that the steel and wire should be dealt with under Nos. 217 and 228 respectively and insisted that the materials are mild steel bar and mild steel wire. The protest was rejected.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt on May 2nd in the eastern districts of Formosa. No serious damage was sustained.

The Emperor has decorated Prince Wi-hwa of Korea with the Grand Gordon of the Rising Sun, and several members of his party with Orders.

Three stow-a-ways who attempted to leave for Seattle were arrested on May 2nd on board the *Tungo Maru*. They had come from Kobe by the same steamer.

Vice-Admiral Richard and five other officers of the French squadron in the Far East proceeded on April 28th to the Palace with the French Minister and were received by the Emperor.

Mr. M. Miyajima, a judge of the Yokohama Local Court, has been transferred to the Yokohama District Court. M. Nakoya, a judge of the Yokohama District Court, has been transferred to the Tokyo Local Court.

Miss Weston, who recently arrived in Tokyo from London in order to investigate the condition of the Japanese poor, paid a visit on May 2nd to Mannen-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo, with another British lady. She will shortly leave for the interior.

Prince Ferdinand of Udine arrived at Kure from Hiroshima at noon on April 30th. His Highness was entertained at the Naval Station with the officers of the *Calabria*. The same evening, he left by the destroyer *Wakaba* for Miyajima.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea, was received by the Emperor on April 28th and explained to His Majesty the conditions of political affairs in Korea. His Excellency was entertained at luncheon in the Chigusa Hall of the Palace.

Prince Ferdinand of Udine arrived at Hiroshima on April 28th from Kobe by the *Calabria*. He was received by Colonel Murakami, Marquis Asano and officials of the local government office. He subsequently paid a visit to the Itsukushima Shrine.

The Yokohama City will present a golden kite on a silver anchor to Admiral Togo and Vice-Admirals Kaminura, Kataoka and Dewa. The presents will be sent to the officers on May 10th with letters thanking them for the services rendered during the war.

Owing to sparks from the locomotive of a train on the Nagano Railway, fire broke out on May 2nd in the district of Okatani, near Nagano, destroying four houses. The same day another fire occurred in Nakajima near Kanazawa, burning down nineteen buildings. Two persons were injured.

A telegram to the *Asahi* says that owing to heavy rains, floods have occurred in Canton, all the buildings being flooded to the first floor. Business is entirely suspended. Two local government officials have made an altar and are praying to heaven for the stoppage of the rain. The rice-fields are believed to have been much damaged.

The Fuji Paper Mill Company held a general meeting on April 25th at the office of the Geological Society, Tokyo, and passed the following decisions:—(1) To establish a factory in Hokkaido, and to re-construct the present factories; to raise debentures of two million yen through the Nippon Industrial Bank; to add yen 2,300,000 to the present capital, making a total of yen 4,600,000 is all,

Dr. Paul Ritter, formerly Swiss Consul-General in Yokohama, who was recently appointed Minister in Tokyo, proceeded to the Palace on May 2nd in company with Mr. Matsui, a Master of the Board of Ceremonies. Subsequently he was received by the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall when he presented his credentials. Later the Minister and Madame Ritter were received by the Empress in audience.



## "OUR FLAT" AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

By the production of Mrs. Musgrave's comedy "Our Flat" at the Public Hall the Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Club have undoubtedly placed the community under a real obligation. That surely must be the verdict of every member of the large audience that crowded the building to its doors on Monday evening to witness the performance. It might be possible to enter upon a discussion of the character of the play as put upon the boards here—to speculate whether the term comedy or even farcical comedy, correctly describes it—but that question may be safely put entirely on one side in view of the absolute enjoyment which it afforded to those who were present on this the first occasion of its presentation in Yokohama. It begins guilefully. Up to the end of the first act there is nothing very specially out of the way about it. There are two young people who have made a runaway marriage and who are now enduring not merely the estrangement of a father who has repudiated his daughter and her husband, but also the worries, not to say the privations, of poverty and debt; a "slavey" of sorts, and a number of other characters mostly entertaining and amusing in the usual comedy fashion. A visit by the irate parent to gloat upon the straits of the couple seems in the circumstances quite the natural thing for some varieties of irascible fathers to do—in real life as well as in comedy—and the action proceeds, as has been said, smoothly enough with nothing startlingly unconventional about it. But when the author and the actors get warmed to their work in the second act, the audience, which had hitherto only roared at frequent intervals, begins to open its eyes and suffocate. On Monday evening part of the performance was probably dumb-play, for again and again it was not possible for the actors to make themselves heard because of the laughter of the house. It is difficult to think of a scene more droll than that in which *Bella*, the maid-servant, (Miss Thomas) from the "bath-chair" into which she has been inopportunistically precipitated conducts a tactful negotiation with the proprietor of the Royal Star Theatre (Mr. Brady) for the purchase by the latter of a comedy which her mistress has written. And there were other episodes which it is quite impossible to make separate allusion to, all of the most jolly, mirth-provoking kind; and all—but of course that is taken for granted—so far as the audience could discern while wiping its eyes and passing from one fit into another, absolutely devoid of even the slightest tinge of vulgarity. After the spasms of the second act many people probably felt as if they wanted to go home; that they could not well do justice to themselves or to the actors in any further business of that kind; that as a matter of sheer fairness to the public the last act should have been placed where the second was—despite the sequences—so that one need only rise and get home at once with aching sides. But a brief respite in the interval, and perhaps natural avariciousness—for when one has paid for three acts one wants the worth of one's money—put everybody in a condition to meet the third act, which, though hardly quite as rollicking as its predecessor, was still most entertaining and provocative of cachinnation, so that everybody retained his or her seat till the last words were spoken. The universal sentiment was and is that not in recent years has there been given by amateurs so exceedingly diverting a performance.

Of course much of the success that has been written of here was due to causes other than the actual stage business. The arrangements were under the control of a Committee consisting of Messrs. E. C. Davis, President; E. Beart, F. W. R. Ward, E. Eddison, K. Vincent, G. G. Brady, Hon. Treasurer; and W. S. Moss, Hon. Secretary. But the chief credit to be accorded in connexion with the production is beyond doubt due to Mr. Brady, who appeared on the programme as stage manager, but who was in fact the moving spirit of the whole performance. On the scenery and properties Mr. E. Curjel is to be highly complimented. In the intervals the City Band played acceptable selections.

The plot of "Our Flat" is evolved from the trials and tribulations of an impecunious but devoted couple who start their married life in a top flat in Montmorency Mansions. *Reginald Sylvester* is a penniless author of plays of the tragic order, with whom his wife *Margery* has made a run-away match, much to the disgust of the father, *Mr. McCullum*, a wealthy widower with one other, younger, daughter, *Lucy*. When the first act opens on the Sylvester's drawing room, the apartment is elegantly and cosily furnished, but, unfortunately, only on the hire system, and as the funds run lower and lower, the installments of payment fall more and more in arrear. One after another Sylvester's plays are returned with thanks by the theatre managers, while his creditors grow more importunate, and to evade their unwelcome interviews he has to arrange with *Slout*, the hall porter, to telephone when a dun ascends the stairs to see him so that he may make his escape by the lift, and *vice versa*. When the difficulties of the loving couple have almost reached their climax, their maid-servant, *Bella*, gives them notice, but is eventually won over by the gift from her mistress of a tea-gown upon which she had set her heart. Mrs. Sylvester suddenly strikes the bright idea of writing a comedy descriptive of their own domestic troubles. It is written and sent to the proprietor of the Royal Star Theatre, *Nathaniel Glover*, in her husband's name, and is accepted and a day fixed for his visit to Montmorency Mansions to arrange terms. In the meanwhile the last blow falls—the furniture men come and carry away the unpaid-for furniture, just before the anticipated visit of the purchaser of the comedy. Mrs. Sylvester, however, rises to the occasion. She tucks up her skirts, dons a house-maid's apron, and with *Bella*'s assistance quickly improvises sofa, fauteuil and lounge chairs out of some old boxes and a bath, covered over with draperies torn down from the windows and the superfluity of cushions and antimacassars which, with the piano, are all that is left of the plenishings of the apartment. The new arrangements are scarcely completed when *Mr. Nathaniel Glover* is announced. Mrs. Sylvester, on his entry, rushes away to take off her apron and let down her skirts, and *Bella*, who is now in the room attired in the "swell" gown presented to her by her mistress, is the only person visible when he arrives. Mr. Glover naturally takes her for Mrs. Sylvester, and *Bella* cleverly catches on to the situation and concludes a bargain to sell him something—she doesn't know what—for the sum of £200. The play is billed for production at the Royal Star Theatre on a certain date, and Margery Sylvester's father, Mr. McCullum, who is one of the audience on its first night, sees himself portrayed in the comedy as the stony-hearted father. The authorship of the play is ascribed to Mr. Sylvester and Mr. McCullum pays a visit to his daughter and son-in-law to vent his wrath on the author of the play, only to find that it is his own daughter. He of course has discovered the terrible financial straits the couple are in and offers to take his daughter back to her home, but she declines, and his attempt to bring her husband to his knees also fails. In his wrath he seeks for some farther means of increasing the difficulties of the couple and succeeds in buying up a bill backed by his son-in-law, and once more pays a visit to Montmorency Mansions and threatens his daughter to sell up the furniture, only to be shown that there is practically nothing to sell. At the time of his first visit a crisis had arrived in the affairs of the Sylvesters. *Madame Volant*, Mrs. Sylvester's dressmaker, and *Pinchard*, the milkman, two importunate creditors, force their way into the apartment and insist on payment. At this juncture Mr. Glover appears on the scene and after complimenting the authoress, whom he now discovers to be Mrs. Sylvester, on the success of her play, is about to depart, when he suddenly remembers the fact that he has not yet paid for the play. He hands over the £200 and the modiste and milkman are quickly paid and dismissed and the stony-hearted father, admiring Sylvester's pluck, relents, and a reconciliation follows. This also includes the forgiveness of Mrs. Sylvester's sister *Lucy*, who has been in the habit

of meeting her sweetheart *Vane*, a penniless artist, in the Sylvesters' rooms, and has just got married to him. Incidentally, an adventuress named *Elise*, who has been angling for Mr. McCullum as a husband, is discovered to be a bad lot and exposed by Vane, and the two impecunious couples are invited to take up their abode with the young ladies' father in Prince's Square. So all ends well.

Of the manner in which "Our Flat" was put upon the Yokohama stage it is impossible to write too highly. There was interest in the performance from the rise of the curtain to its fall. To mention the ladies first. Mrs. E. C. Davis as *Margery Sylvester* gave a charming rendering, characterized by careful and painstaking study of the part. She had to be on the stage nearly all the time, and especially in the furniture business of the second act (where in conjunction with *Bella* she has to replace with packing boxes and other articles the hired suite which has just been removed) her acting was most effective. In the character of *Bella* Miss Thomas really excelled herself. When she appeared, as she had to frequently, she quite dominated the stage; her dialogue with *Nathaniel Glover* (Mr. Brady) was admirable, and her encounters with the various persons who came under her observation most laughable. Miss Thomas may be congratulated on having made a distinct hit. *Lucy* (Miss Strome) had a pleasant part, that of being "spooned" by the delightfully ridiculous penniless artist *Vane* (Mr. M. Spencer-Smith), and she acted very carefully and prettily and looked very nice. Miss Moss took the part of *Clara*, the young girl-busybody of the piece, who runs about the place prying into other people's business, and did full justice to it; though her appearances were few the audience watched her with interest. *Madame Volant*, the French modiste, who, beginning in broken French declared herself to Sylvester in good strong English as Jane Brown and was thereupon called by that gentleman his Pretty Jane, much to her disgust, was represented with much vivacity and spirit by Miss Zaidee Rogers; and *Elise*, the adventuress who wanted to marry Mr. McCullum, but was unmasked by Vane, found a pretty representative in Miss M. Thomas, who in the character was seen for but a moment. Among the gentleman Mr. Ward, by reason of his presence, his fine command of voice and his facial control, stood out prominently. Such evenly careful and finished acting was greatly appreciated by the audience and vociferously applauded. *Vane*, the rattle-trap, was very happily rendered by Mr. Spencer-Smith, and as *McCullum*, the obdurate father, Mr. C. Aslet gave a very successful rendering of a by no means easy part. *Pinchard*, the milkman, (Mr. A. H. Windett) and *Slout*, the hall porter, did their respective turns with zeal and ability, and the workmen from Harrod's who removed the furniture with enthusiasm largely modified by the presence of *Bella*, were Messrs. Bowden, Strome, Anderson and Tebb. Mr. Brady, whose name came last on the bill among the gentlemen, should of course have been mentioned before, but we are referring to the actors according to their precedence on the programme. His *Nathaniel Glover* was, as might have been expected, a delicious portrayal of the brilliant gentleman who never made any mistakes or accepted any suggestions. He was capitally made up and while he was on the stage the business was irresistibly funny.

The second performance of "Our Flat" drew a moderate-sized audience to the Public Hall on Wednesday evening—a house not at all commensurate with the merits of the players. But what it lacked in numbers it made up for in appreciation and the folks upon the stage feeling more at home in their parts and influenced by the friendly atmosphere radiating from all parts of the house threw themselves heart and soul into their work. As a natural consequence the comedy went even better than on the opening night. At the fall of the curtain the company were recalled and baskets upon baskets of flowers were handed across the footlights to the ladies. The A. D. C. of Yokohama are to be heartily congratulated upon their sterling success.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## SHIPPING CASE.

A case instituted by Messrs. Langfeldt and Co., Ltd., No. 73, Yokohama, against Captain H. C. Killman, master of the sailing vessel *Agenor*, belonging to the West Coast Commercial Co., North Minneapolis, Minnesota, America, claiming yen 6,353.92, came up on April 27th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi. Messrs. Charles H. Lily and Co., Seattle, Washington, were joined in the case, supporting the defendant.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. Nakamura, and the defendant was absent. The intervenors were represented by Mr. H. Sato.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that from Jan. 8th to Feb. 12th this year, Messrs. Langfeldt & Co., advanced to the ship's master yen 5,507.58, which was necessary to continue the ship's voyage, the amount included interest and the ship chandlers' commission, yen 275.32; further plaintiffs supplied provisions, etc., amounting to yen 570.96, making a total of yen 6,353.92 in all. On Feb. 16th, plaintiffs asked the master for payment but the latter asked for delay until he could receive a remittance from home. On the other hand, the ship's master made preparations to leave Yokohama for home. Should the ship leave port plaintiffs would be placed in a difficult position and be put to trouble to recover their rights; consequently plaintiffs seized the vessel. Further, plaintiffs claimed interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from Feb. 16th till the execution of judgment.

Intervenor's Counsel stated that Messrs Charles H. Lily and Co. had a claim against the ship's owners, the West Coast Commercial Co., and an action to recover this was instituted in the Yokohama Court. The intervenors temporarily seized the sailing ship *Agenor* while plaintiffs had distrained on the vessel. The value of the ship was too small to settle all the debts. On the other hand, expenses were daily incurred to support the crew. After consultation between plaintiffs and the intervenors, the ship was sold at auction. Out of the amount obtained, the wages of the crew and other expenses were deducted as a preferential right, and the remainder was deposited with the American Consulate-General, the idea being that the money should be paid to any of the creditors in whose favour judgment might be given in Court. Counsel urged that the claim of plaintiffs was not correct and that Messrs. Charles H. Lily and Co. therefore participated in the case supporting the defendant, asking the Court to dismiss the petition.

Discussion took place between the parties as to the ship's master's powers and whether he should meet the present claim. Intervenor's Counsel insisted that the ship's master was liable for any such claim as that filed by plaintiffs.

The parties eventually agreed to appoint an expert to give a definite opinion on the question. The Court decided to summon an American lawyer or other expert familiar with shipping laws and practices.

The hearing was adjourned till May 16th.

## KAMIJO v. ALLEN.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case filed by T. Kamijo against Mr. George R. Allen, No. 77, Yokohama, claiming yen 58.20 began on April 27th.

Kamijo, the plaintiff, stated that at the end of October last, Mr. Allen ordered seven first class screens costing yen 74 in all, with cords and tassels costing yen 4.20. In November, these were all delivered. Mr. Allen paid up twenty yen on March 12th this year and the remainder was left unpaid, though he had been asked very often for payment.

Defendant contended that the size of the screens was wrong and the colours of the cords and tassels were not suitable. Defendant went into further particulars after which the Court advised him to employ a lawyer to give a clear statement to the Court in accordance with the provisions of law. Mr. Allen said he would do so at the next hearing. The case was adjourned till May 7th.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

On April 28th, in the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Nagata, the hearing was resumed of the action, adjourned from Nov. 16th last, brought by Messrs. Andrews and George against Messrs. Dodwell and Co., claiming yen 315 for damage done to cargo in course of transit by the *Den of Crombie*, of which the defendants are the local agents.

It may be noted that at the last hearing a question was raised on the technical point whether the agent in a foreign country of a steamship is, under British Law, held responsible for damage caused to cargo during transit through negligence on board a vessel. By mutual consent of the parties the question, on Dec. 8th, was referred to Dr. Hijikata, Professor of Jurisprudence in the Imperial University, for his expert evidence. Dr. Hijikata subsequently laid a report before the Court, stating his opinion that the agent was not bound to make good the damage, and that action could only lie against the head office of the shipping firm.

Plaintiff's Counsel repeated his contention that the defendants should make good the damage for the principals of whom they were the local agents.

Defendant's counsel contended that the defendants were not the owners of the vessel. They were only the local agents, who were not legally responsible for the damage, as testified by the expert.

Judgment was reserved until May 1st.

## CLAIM FOR SHIP DAMAGE.

A case instituted by Messrs. Andrews & George against Messrs. Dodwell & Co., claiming yen 315, came up again on May 1st in the Yokohama District Court. Judge Nagata gave judgment dismissing the plaintiffs' claim.

## PETITION FOR DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Yokohama District Court, an action filed by Messrs Samuel, Samuel & Co., asking for a decision in bankruptcy against R. Okawa, a drug trader, was again brought up. The court delivered judgment in favour of plaintiffs.

As a result of this decision, Judge Tanuma was appointed chief commissioner to administer the bankrupt estate, and R. Koide, a lawyer, administrator. All the property of the bankrupt was distrained.

## RHINE DIVORCE CASE.

The hearing of the divorce case between Mr. Charles F. Rhine, No. 220, Bluff, Yokohama, and his wife, Mrs. Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine, now in Hamburg, was resumed on May 1st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

At the outset of the hearing, Mr. Y. Akagi, (a Court interpreter for the German language), was appointed as expert witness to examine the signature of Mrs. Rhine on the Power-of-Authority given to her Counsel, and that on a letter which was alleged by Mr. Rhine's Counsel to have been left by her on Dec. 25th, 1892, when she left her husband without notice. The expert, after investigation, stated that the writing of the signatures was similar and admitted of no doubt.

Mrs. Rhine's Counsel asked Mr. Rhine's Counsel whether the latter admitted that the husband had not supported his wife for over two years.

Mr. Rhine's Counsel replied that the husband was not able to support his wife as she had deserted him. The reason why he did not support her was that she lived with a gentleman secretly and consequently he could not find out her whereabouts. Counsel added that she had succeeded to a portion of the property of one of her wealthy relatives and that she could support herself and her child from the income received from the property. On the other hand, there was the question why did she not ask her husband for support when she had necessity for it? Counsel further said that after her desertion, Mr. Rhine left Hamburg for Japan. Previous to his departure, he registered his port of destination at the Hamburg Police Office in accordance with the provisions of German Law. Consequently, his wife was able to ascertain at once the whereabouts of her husband.

Mrs. Rhine's Counsel.—Do you mean that Mr. Rhine has not supported his wife for over two years?

Mr. Rhine's Counsel.—Yes.

At this stage the Court declared that the examination was concluded and that judgment would be given on May 7th.

## CLAIM FOR RENT.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case filed by Tarkei-ha, a Chinese merchant, No. 126, against Mrs. A. Grant, No. 122, Yokohama, claiming yen 54 as rent came up on May 2nd.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Z. Watanabe.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mrs. Grant leased from the plaintiff on January 16th this year the dwelling which she was still occupying at a monthly rent of eighteen yen. She had not paid rent up to April 15th, when the Chinaman asked her to leave. Counsel asked the Court that the rent incurred after April 15th, be also paid by defendant.

Mrs. Grant said that the dwelling had been occupied by a Greek gentleman which house she leased in succession. She, however, did not know to whom the building belonged. Later having heard that the house belonged to a Chinaman living on lot No. 126, she searched about for the house owner in order to pay the rent. She could not identify the owner. Defendant contended that the payment of rent was delayed owing to wilful negligence on the part of the plaintiff. Defendant added that she was very glad to have found out who the house owner was and to pay him the rent due.

Defendant, producing fifty-four yen, asked the Court to hand the money over to plaintiff. The Court said that the Court could not participate in such a transaction.

The Court advised the plaintiff to settle the dispute out of Court, and adjourned the hearing till May 9th.

## BROWN v. COCK-EYE.

A case filed by Mr. J. Brown, No. 123, against Tam Jat, a Chinese tailor carrying on business under the name of Cock-Eye, at No. 81, claiming yen 254 and interest came up on May 3rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. S. Yano. The defendant was absent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that in October last, Mr. Brown disposed of for sale at the office of Messrs. Eyton and Pratt, No. 77, 367 yards of navy cloth, the cost being yen 1.60 per yard, and Defendant in October last purchased 367 yards of navy cloth by auction, at yen 1.60 a yard, in all yen 580.80 from the plaintiff on the condition that payment be made on November 4th. Later at the request of the defendant plaintiff took 79 1/3 yards of the woollen cloth for yen 126.80. Of the balance yen 455, the defendant paid two hundred only and since then has failed to pay. Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for an order to temporarily distrain the property of the defendant as a means of enforcing payment.

As the defendant was in default, the Court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff and also decided that the distraint would be granted on a deposit of a hundred yen.

## OBJECTION TO DISTRRAINT.

In the Yokohama District Court, an action instituted by Mr. H. V. Gielen against Mr. Paul Helm, presenting an objection to the seizure of buildings on lot No. 156, Yamashita-cho, was brought up again on May 3rd, before Judge Nagata.

At the outset of the hearing plaintiff's Counsel said that the buildings in dispute belonged to the plaintiff. Mr. P. Helm illegally seized the houses merely because he had a pecuniary claim against the Chinamen who dwelt there. As to the fact that the plaintiff had a possessive right over the buildings, Counsel said that he had purchased the perpetual lease of the ground on which the buildings are situated. As the result of the transfer of the possessive right over the ground, the buildings would naturally become the property of the plaintiff. The title-deeds for the perpetual lease were granted to the

plaintiff through the Kencho. According to the conditions provided in the title-deed, there should be no official recognition as to the possession of the document (1) unless registration was made at the Japanese office or consulate concerned; (2) unless the rent and taxes were paid to the Japanese government, and (3) the lease-holder would not comply with the other requirements of Japanese law. Otherwise, the title deeds must be confiscated by the Japanese government. For the foregoing reason the buildings on the ground should be regarded as a portion of the ground in the nature of a perpetual lease. Consequently the ground and the buildings could not be considered separately. The buildings in dispute were not registered at the Japanese office together with the ground at the time when the latter was purchased by the plaintiff. The reason was that the laws of Japan and Great Britain alike take the ground and building as one object in the sense of possessive right. After the abolition of extra-territoriality there came up the house-tax question and the dispute was submitted to arbitration. The Hague Court gave a decision on May 22nd last in favour of the foreign house owners. The judgment interprets an explicit explanation. According to the text of the decision given by the Hague Court, buildings on ground owned by foreigners in perpetual lease are to be considered as accessory and can not constitute distinct objects. Therefore the buildings thereon must be exempted from taxation. Counsel further went on to describe the details of the decision delivered by the tribunal after which he said that Mr. Gielen purchased the perpetual lease right over No. 156, Yamashita-cho, on Oct. 31st, 1903, with the buildings and registered the conveyance of the title-deeds on Nov. 19th in the same year in the Yokohama Local Court.

Defendant's Counsel said that the argument of the plaintiff's Counsel was unreasonable. Counsel added that he, would however, reply after the conclusion of the evidence, so as to save time.

The Court asked plaintiff's Counsel whether he was discussing the case or explaining facts. Counsel stated that he had tried to explain facts, the important point being that the ground and the buildings thereon did not constitute two distinct objects, and that consequently Mr. Paul Helm had no right to seize the buildings though he has a pecuniary claim against the Chinamen who lived there. Counsel produced evidence consisting of the copy of registry of the ground, the title-deeds issued in 1865 by the feudal lord, Asano Iga-no-kami, who was then Governor, etc. Defendant's Counsel declined to admit them as direct evidence concerning the present case.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the case for further preparation of evidence. The hearing was thereupon adjourned till May 22nd.

### THE VESUVIUS ERUPTION.

#### HARROWING DETAILS.

San Francisco papers by the T. K. K. steamer *America Maru* bring dreadful accounts of the outbreak (already briefly reported) of Vesuvius which sent death and ruin over a large extent of the surrounding country. We reproduced on Thursday last telegrams describing the early stages of the eruption up to April 7th and the latest news brings us up to April 13th, when it was thought all danger from the volcano had passed. Making allowance for exaggeration the disaster must have been quite overwhelming in the vicinity of the mountain. One realises that when one reads that the Rome correspondent of *The Times*, doubtless on trustworthy information, declared that the lava overflow surpassed that of any eruption in two centuries. For of Boscotrecase, which is only a mile or two nearer the mountain than Pompeii on the southern acclivity, a commune where up to the morning of the 7th 10,000 lived, no trace remained on April 8th, and Torre Anunziata, on the sea shore over a mile away, was surrounded by lava and had been evacuated by its 30,000 inhabitants. These and the people of Torre de Greco which, five miles nearer Naples

and also nearer the volcano, has been previously overwhelmed, notably in 1631, and is close to Herculaneum, were all removed to Naples. On the date mentioned that city was a scene of perfect desolation, everything being covered by ashes from the volcano. At Torre Anunziata the cemetery and a few houses had been overwhelmed but the flow there and at Torre de Greco had ceased.

The temporary lull on the south and south-east side was accompanied, however, by an outburst of cinders and ashes from the mountain to the east and north-east. This caused the practical destruction of San Giuseppe, a place of 6,000 inhabitants. All but 200 of the people fled from San Giuseppe, and these 200 assembled in a church to attend mass. While the priest was performing his sacred offices the roof fell in and about sixty persons were crushed. The unfortunates were for hours without surgical or medical assistance. The only thing left standing in the church was a statue of St. Anne, the preservation of which the poor, homeless people accepted as a miracle and promise of deliverance from their peril. At Ottajano five churches and ten houses fell under the weight of ashes and cinders, which lie four feet deep on the ground. In the fall of the buildings about twelve persons were killed and many were injured. The village is completely deserted by its people. After the evacuation of the place the barracks and prisons fell in. Somma Vesuviana, due north from the volcano, was reported overwhelmed on the 9th. Steamships, war vessels and special trains were meanwhile conveying thousands of homeless people to Rome, Naples, and Castellamare. On the 9th the King and Queen reached Naples from Rome, arriving while the eruption was at its worst. The situation on the 9th was thus summarized:—

The conditions at Torre Anunziata and Pompeii improved owing to the change in direction taken by the flowing lava. On the other hand, the conditions at Ottajano are worse. Ashes and cinders had fallen there four feet deep, and frequent earthquake shocks were felt. Ten houses and five churches had fallen, five persons had been killed and an unknown number of persons wounded. Serious apprehension is felt for the inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of the town of Caserta, called the Versailles of Naples, a place of about 25,000 inhabitants, in which direction the lava is flowing. The town of Nola, an old place of 15,000 inhabitants, twenty-two miles from Naples, is being burned under the shower of ashes coming from the crater, which were carried by the wind as far as the Adriatic sea. San Giorgio and Torre del Greco are half-buried in ashes and sand, and the roofs of many houses had fallen in or were collapsing. About 150,000 refugees from Vesuvius have sought shelter here (Naples) and elsewhere. Four thousand were lodged in the granite barracks of this city.

All the trains are delayed owing to the tracks being covered with cinders, and telegraphic communication with all points is badly congested. The stream of lava which has been threatening Torre Anunziata, a town of 28,000 inhabitants, twelve miles from Naples, has remained stationary since Sunday evening, so that the danger that the place would be overwhelmed appears to have passed. The action of Mount Vesuvius perceptibly diminished and the shower of ashes ceased to fall over Naples for a time this morning. But ashes and sand began falling later in the day. When the last train was leaving Boscotrecase yesterday a fresh crater opened near the observatory station. An excursion steamer attempting to reach Naples from the island of Capri to-day had to return, as the passengers were being suffocated by the ashes. The quantity of ashes and cinders thrown up by Mount Vesuvius within the last twenty-four hours is unprecedented. An analysis showed this discharge to be chiefly composed of iron, sulphur and magnesia. When dry the whole region seemed to be under a gray sheet, but now, after a fall of rain, it appeared to have been transformed into an immense lake of chocolate. The evacuation of threatened villages and towns continued through the day, but adequate means to transport the inhabitants were lacking, although thousands of soldiers, with artillery carts, had been sent to the places where the sufferers were most in need of assistance. At many places the people were suffering from panic and a state of great confusion existed, which was added to by superstition. Some of the parish priests refused to open their churches to people who tried to obtain admittance, fearing that an earthquake would destroy the buildings when full of people and thus increase the list of disasters. Crowds of women thereupon attacked the churches, pulled down the doors and took possession

of the pictures and statues of the saints, which they carried about as a protection against death. Many people camped along the roads and in the fields outside of Torre Anunziata and Ottajano, where they thought they would be safer than in the towns, defying the elements, though nearly blinded by ashes, wet to the skin by the rain and terrorized by the gigantic flaming mass above, resembling a scimitar ready to fall upon them. Only about 2000 out of 32,000 inhabitants of Torre Anunziata dared to remain in the town, which was patrolled by soldiers. Both the King and Queen, although greatly fatigued, insisted upon leaving immediately for Torre Anunziata, his majesty remarking: "If Torre Anunziata is in danger it is my duty to be there."

At one point the King and his suite, who occupied several automobiles, were struck by a small cyclone of ashes and cinders which partly blinded, choked and stopped them. As the King's motor car was first and was some distance ahead of the car in which the members of his suite were riding, it was lost sight of for some time in the clouds of whirling ashes, and considerable anxiety was felt for his majesty's safety. But it was discovered that the King had ordered his automobile to be driven at full speed ahead, and had crossed the path of the cyclone with great rapidity. A short distance further on, however, the ashes were four feet deep, making it impossible for the royal party to continue their route in the motor cars. Consequently, the King and his suite descended and continued their way on foot.

These conditions continued to exist during the following day, only that details were coming in with regard to the ruined villages. A Naples correspondent telegraphing on May 11th said:—

So widespread is the catastrophe caused by the eruption of Vesuvius that it is estimated that it will require an organized body of 100,000 men and the expenditure of many millions of dollars to raze houses made unsafe for habitation by the accumulation of ashes and cinders on the roofs, erect temporary huts of refuge for the thousands who have been obliged to flee from their homes, clear the roofs of buildings that may yet be saved and extricate from the ruins of fallen structures and bury the dead. The papers unite to-day in urging the Government to send here General Baldissera, who saved the situation after the crushing defeat of the Italians at the hands of the Abyssinians at Adowa, Abyssinia, in the spring of 1896, and instruct him to organize and control the work of relief. The distress among the tens of thousands of fugitives is appalling. The Government has forwarded supplies of food and money, several of the Italian cities have done the same, and private citizens are contributing money for the assistance of the sufferers. More help is needed. Although the report that Sarno has been destroyed is denied, it is now officially admitted that Ottajano has been buried. The number of killed there and in the surrounding villages is not known, but 300, it is believed, would be a low estimate. Even Capri, a small island off the coast of Campania nineteen miles south of Naples, a favorite resort for tourists and artists, has been covered with ashes and has been abandoned by its foreign population, which included several Americans. The magnitude of the disaster is almost indescribable. Mount Vesuvius has spread desolation and terror over an immense tract of country.

By the 12th the state of the mountain had reassured people somewhat, for it was now apparent that the lava was cooling on all sides, and telegrams from Naples were mainly taken up with account of relief measures being undertaken and descriptions of the doings of the King, who again visited the devastated regions. We quote:—

Every day that passes gives new evidence of the magnitude of the catastrophe. To-day's visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Ottajano revealed new tragedies. At one point his majesty was obliged to abandon his motor car and he went forward on horseback amid constant danger, his horse floundering through four feet of ashes, stumbling into holes, blinded by the fall of large cinders and a target for falling basaltic masses. In the presence of the King 129 more bodies were extricated from the ruins, white ashes and red sand falling as though determined not to relinquish their victims. The dead at Ottajano are said to number 550.

The King was deathly pale. To a priest who came to him he said:

"How did you escape?"

"I placed myself in safety" replied the priest.

"What do you mean?" asked the King.

"Realizing the danger," was the priest's reply, "I had left for Nola."

The King flushed with anger.

"What?" he cried, "You, a minister of God, were not here to share the danger of your people and administer the last sacraments! You did very wrong."



The King inspected all the "camp hospitals," in which the soldiers are caring for suffering fugitives, speaking to the injured, comforting them in their misfortunes, and asking them what he could do to relieve their distress. On receiving a reply indicating a sufferer's desire that something be immediately done in his or her behalf, the King gave orders to have the desire fulfilled. This gave rise to many heart-rending scenes.

As the King bent over a poor man, with toiling hands, whose right leg had been amputated, the sufferer, replying to his majesty's question regarding his immediate necessities, said with tears in his eyes "Send me my son, who is serving as a soldier." The King, who was visibly affected, clasped the man's hand and exclaimed: "My poor fellow, I can do much, but to grant your request would mean breaking the laws, which I must be the first to respect. I would give anything I have were it possible by so doing to send your son to you, but I cannot do so."

Queen Helene was with the King when he started for Ottajano, but she was obliged to turn back, as the task was one not suitable for a woman.

She spent most of the day in visiting the injured in Naples hospitals and inspecting the houses provided for refugees.

Director Matteucci, who heroically remained at his post in the observatory on the mountain, said on the 13th that the danger period had passed. A correspondent travelled on the above date in the belt over which ashes continued to fall. He said:

This lies to the north of Naples, as the wind now carries the discharge away from the city. At Rome there was sunshine, but twenty miles south a thin veil of smoke made near-by mountains dimly visible, their snow peaks soiled and sooty. The zone of semi-obscurity began twenty-five miles above Naples. Here and there was an uncanny phenomenon. The sun though shining, was invisible. Its light seemed to come through smoked glass shedding a sickly glare upon whitened vegetation. Everything was covered with powder. The locomotives were coated as though they had plowed through tar. Pretty white villas were daubed and dripping with mud, and the people were busy on the roofs shovelling off ashes. The crowds at the stations resembled millers, their clothing covered with graphite powder. The Campanian presents the appearance of a Dakota prairie after a blizzard, except that everything is gray instead of white. The ashes lie in drifts knee deep. Villages, trees and churches have been beaten with gray mud on the sides exposed to the volcanic storm.

Ten miles north of Naples the train enters an area of semi-night. Billows of thick smoke roll from the dim mountain. Railway telegraph poles become invisible twenty feet away. The train moves with extreme precaution to avoid collisions. Breathing is difficult and the smoke makes the eyes water. This obscurity lasts until a short distance north of Naples, where the sky clears and normal conditions are resumed.

No better evidence of the improved condition of affairs in the section affected by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius can be presented than the following telegram from Director Matteucci, sent this evening from the observatory on the side of the volcano:

"Last night and to-day the activity of Vesuvius and the agitation at the surface of the volcano sensibly diminished. Electric discharges ceased to-day, and the discharge was less abundant. From the presumed formation of the crater, and other indications, and if the news coming to me is true of the cessation of lava at Boscorecaze, I predict with reserve that in two or three days volcanic calm will reign."

Conditions at Naples were so much better to-day that the people were almost incredulous of the tales of horror told by those who had escaped from the towns, villages and the country farther within the zone of devastation. The weather was fine and the wind had shifted so that the clouds of ashes from the volcano instead of enveloping Naples, were carried in the direction of Caserta. The apprehensions of the populace gave place to a smiling confidence in which there was no reflection of the terror which had prevailed for the past week.

But in other quarters there is no escaping from the awful evidences of the volcano's fury. At Boscorecaze the exhumation of the dead is being carried on by soldiers, who, owing to the advanced stage of decomposition of the corpses, are unable to work more than an hour at a time. The work is one of great financial cost as well as danger and arduousness to those engaged in it. Many of the bodies are merely shapeless, unrecognizable masses of flesh and bones, while others are but little disfigured. As quickly as possible they are buried in quicklime to lessen as far as may be the danger of epidemic.

None but those engaged in the work of recovering the corpses are permitted in the vicinity.

Professor Matteucci climbed up Vesuvius to a point a long way above the observatory, at the imminent risk of his life, and ascertained that, unless the conditions change radically, there will be no further discharge of lava at present.

### THE BLUFF GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Admiral commanding the American squadron in these waters, the band of the U.S. flagship *Ohio* played in the Bluff Gardens on Tuesday afternoon (May Day) and the event attracted a fairly large attendance of ladies. The Bluff Gardens are now in their loveliest spring dress, the show of azaleas and maples being at its finest. Indeed residents hardly appreciate the beauty of these gardens. All the tennis courts were open and fully occupied until the shades of evening fell. We would suggest to the Committee of the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club that on the next occasion on which they obtain the services of a band, they inform the courteous Superintendent of the Bluff Police so that the services of a constable or two be requested to maintain order and keep within bounds the behaviour of lads who are naturally attracted by such an unusual event. It seems a pity that the privilege of playing amid such lovely surroundings should be abused as it was on Tuesday evening; grass can not stand the rough usage of *gels*.

Many years ago the ladies interested in the gardens arranged one of the most picturesque spectacles imaginable—a living Chess Tournament. Many who took part are still amongst us, and the gentleman who took the part of a Franciscan Monk, Mr. W. B. Mason, we feel sure, if approached would only be too happy to again organize some kind of a *fete champêtre*. Of course this suggestion is offered with all diffidence but it certainly seems a pity that the beauties of the Bluff Gardens should lie concealed from the greater portion of the community.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### "YIELDING."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In to-day's long editorial of your paper entitled "Yielding" I notice you say that "the issue of the Portsmouth Conference was the most signal triumph won by Japan throughout the whole war"; also that "Russia suffered her greatest defeat at Portsmouth"; also that "it is astounding to think of the terms that Baron Komura succeeded in obtaining and that Russia was induced to concede"; also that "to obtain such terms under such circumstances was a feat of diplomacy without parallel."

When you stop to consider that Russia's navy was completely effaced, her armies everywhere overwhelmingly beaten and cooped up like cornered rats at Harbin confronted by Oyama's victorious army eager for attack; Saghalien entirely captured and Vladivostock's early surrender imminent, her troops mutinous, her finances practically bankrupt and a dreadful and almost universal revolution of her subjects at home,—when you stop to consider these facts, I say, aren't you "coming it rather strong" in the face of the world's verdict that it was Russia who won the diplomatic victory at Portsmouth? You admit that you do not find one publicist of note to take your view of the case.

W. A.  
April 27th.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—This Committee, which was organized on February 29th, 1904, has concluded its labours. At a meeting held at the Chartered Bank on Tuesday, April 24th, the whole of the balance of the funds specially received on behalf of the famine-stricken people in Northern Japan, yen 3,019.88, was voted to be sent to the Rev. C. S. Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sendai Foreign Committee of Famine Relief, thus closing that account. This vote was made in accordance with the request of the Sendai Committee, which at a recent meeting resolved to "request foreigners in Japan to send in any further contributions intended for the Committee, as far as possible, by the end of April." Should any further sums be subscribed by the foreign public

through this Committee towards the famine, the same will be paid into the H. and S. Bank to be transmitted to the Sendai Famine Fund.

The Committee further made a final vote of yen 7,000 to the Yokohama Shohai Gikwai and yen 2,776.37 to the Kanagawa Ken Gunjin Kwazoku Kyugo-Kwai, through Governor Sufu, thus disposing of the last of the money received on behalf of the Fund for the Relief of Sufferers by the War, which in the aggregate reached yen 33,275.37 and which has been expended from time to time throughout the period of the War, the first grant being made on June 3rd, 1904. The Fund is now closed, and the accounts are open for the inspection of subscribers upon application to the Treasurers at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The Committee on retiring from office desire to express their thanks to the community for the ready response made to their appeal for funds: to H. E. Governor Sufu, to Mr. Otani Kahei, and Madame Watanabe for advice, suggestions and help always so readily accorded, and to the Committees of the various Charitable Societies through whose channels the money has been mainly applied.

For the Committee.

JAMES WALTER, Chairman.

### THE LIABILITY OF FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The communication to you from Dr. F. Yamada, in your issue of to-day, states a position of affairs which applies to only exceptional cases; and it is chiefly because of the difficulty in Japanese Law Courts of strictly confining arguments to the original points in dispute, that some Agents of Steam Ship Lines take advantage of a Law which exempts them from liability.

As Agents for the Ocean Steam Ship Company, Limited, and for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited, we never decline to accept service in any proceedings, nor decline to give clients of these Steam Ship Companies every facility in Japan to which they would be entitled in Great Britain.

Shipping Companies will continue to avoid legal proceedings in Japan, as far as possible, so long as there remains a strong probability of a decision being given under "Japanese laws and customs," when the contract is distinctly made subject to the law of another nation.

Contracts for carriage by our Lines bear the clause "Contracts wherever made, to be construed by English law" and it has been established that:—

"The whole of the contract is contained in the Bill of Lading, and no terms of the contract outside the Bill of Lading can be looked at;" whilst the Bill of Lading Act, 1855, enacts:—

"Every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and every indorsee of a bill of lading to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass, upon or by reason of such consignment or indorsement, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of such goods as if the contract contained in the bill of lading had been made with himself."

If the Japanese Courts would therefore see to it that a question of liability shall be limited to the terms of the contract, it is highly probable that Dr. Yamada would have no further cause to complain of the unsatisfactory position of shippers and consignees in Japan in their relations with Foreign Steam Ship Agencies.

We are, Sir,  
Your obedient servants,  
P. PRO BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, M. BEART.

Agents, Ocean Steam Ship Company, Ltd.  
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.

### TELEGRAMS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of instructions from our head office in Tokyo to the effect that telegrams for California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia will be accepted for transmission via Manila. The authorities, however, are not responsible for delay, mutilation, and non-arrival. Telegrams for other places in America via the same route will be accepted at the sender's risk for delay.

Yours faithfully,  
E. ODANI,  
Superintendent, Telegraph Department.

A quantity of new tea was put on the Nagasaki market on May 1st, the price being seventy yen per 100 *kin*.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY'S MUSICAL COMPETITION.

The third annual musical competition held under the auspices of the Yokohama Literary Society took place in Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon. The Judges were Mrs. E. P. W. Skrimshire, Mrs. R. J. Ward, Miss Griffin and Miss Lloyd Thomas, and with them were associated as referees, the President (Mr. A. Bellamy Brown) and the Vice-President (Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent). There were fourteen entries—just double the number which entered for the first competition—and all the candidates presented themselves at the examination room. The musical standard shown in these competitions is slowly but surely rising, but again the Judges had to deplore the comparative indifference shown in scales and arpeggios—the very foundation work of musical distinction. The awards follow:

## DIVISION I.

Miss Blundell, Prize winner.  
Miss Cain, Certificate.  
Miss Inouye Hatsumi, Highly commended.

## DIVISION II.

Miss Olive Beart, 1st Prize.  
Miss Georgie Kenderdine, 2nd Prize.  
Miss Connie Brockhurst, Certificate.

## DIVISION III.

Miss Joy Beart, 1st Prize.  
Miss Minnie Hahn, 2nd Prize.

## DIVISION IV.

Miss Norah Tipple, 1st Prize.  
Miss Ray Tipple, 2nd Prize.

## THE CABLE OPERATORS AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

Honolulu papers by the *America Maru* show how the cable operators at San Francisco fared during the earthquake and fire. Before being driven from his post the man on duty contrived to send half way across the Pacific the following series of messages:—

Terrific earthquake 5.15 this morning (18th). Enormous amount damage. Land line system demoralized.

Call building is now on fire. The fire is only one block away from us in each direction.

Expect to be ordered out any minute. City on fire all around us. Nearest approach a block away.

The Call building is wrapped up in flames. Everything burning. Palace hotel burning.

You may lose us any minute. Constant quakes. Martial law declared. Water coming up Market Street.

Preparing to move. Street looks doomed. Have all small stuff loose, ready to move but unable to get a team.

Forlorn hope. We are forced to close down now. Electric light and gas have failed. Plaster falling in office. Water main destroyed at first, but supply obtained.

Later—Abandon office now. Good bye.

Silence then ensued till 11 a.m. on the 20th when connection was resumed, the operator describing the progress of the fire. In the course of his messages he said:

The Mission is now burning, but the fire has not reached Sixteenth street. Presidio as near as we can tell, is unaffected. Hayes Valley is afire west to Octavia street and all property west of Van Ness avenue and Market street. Nothing remains but the charred ruins of a once beautiful city. The cable office was dynamited and we are now sending from the hut. Owing to the rising water but one operator at a time is allowed in the building. We are preparing shelter tents. We have food sufficient to last several days.

The Palace, St. Francis, Flood Building and Emporium are destroyed. Fairmount Hotel is destroyed. Relief is pouring in from all sections to those suffering.

Oakland and Piedmont suffered light shocks, but the damage is not great, as there is no fire. People are at liberty to leave San Francisco, but no one is allowed to enter and the place is under strictest martial law. We cannot get to town except by going through the hot ruins and to send a message means an expense of \$75.00. The journey is made at a great risk of life.

I am informed that the shipping is damaged, but to what extent I am unable to determine. My family and near relatives are in the country, but whether alive or dead I have no way of telling.

Lord! this has been a fierce three days.

About this time another operator arrived to assist and at 3.40 p.m. on they reported:—"Just had another small shock. Floor (cable hut) has perceptible list and pedestal which is built into the basement has come up about thirty inches. These are cracks in front hall, but guess will risk it. Only working with candles, so will have to close at finish of this." They added at 6 p.m.:—"Waterfront man travelled through burned district. Could hardly make his way. All ruins so you can't hardly tell one street from another. Great many patients from different hospitals and Sisters from different convents were taken aboard transport *Logan* out in harbour. Dynamiting seems to have ceased, so feel sure that it is under control. Thick fog came in about an hour ago which will help dampen things. That's all we know. There are reports that Congress, Hearst and other wealthy people are giving millions. Starting bakeries, etc. Soldiers supplying free rations. Worst seems to be over. That's all we know." Finally at 7.30 p.m. on the 20th:—"The cable operator at the hut, San Francisco, reports all his candles out and there will be no more messages sent until daybreak to-morrow."

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## INSURANCE LOSSES.

London, April 27.

The Royal Insurance Company states that its possible liabilities in San Francisco will be £1,350,000 sterling; the London and Lancashire has been obliged to deplete its reserves by a million and has decided to raise half a million of new capital; the Liverpool and London and Globe estimates its loss at under a million.

## CALIFORNIAN EARTHQUAKES.

London, April 27.

A minute shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on Wednesday afternoon. It shook the walls of the ruined buildings, and was felt also at Oakland and Berkeley.

The Governor of California is calling a special session of the State Legislature to authorise the issue of bonds for purposes of reconstruction.

## THE FRENCH STRIKES.

In view of the movement for a general strike, and the approach of May Day enormous military preparations are being made in Paris.

## DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

An unprecedented scene took place in the House of Commons. Mr. Keir Hardie moved a resolution in favour of women being granted the electoral franchise. Women in the Ladies' Gallery constantly interrupted the speakers who opposed the resolution, until the Ladies' Gallery had to be cleared. The women's behaviour evoked general disgust. One of them poked through the grille a flag inscribed "Vote for women."

## THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

London, April 28.

The English portion of the Russian loan has been fully covered, and the French portion is covered many times over.

## SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE.

No further statements have been given out regarding the losses of insurance companies in San Francisco, but the shares of leading companies concerned have fallen sharply.

## THE BATTLESHIP "KASHIMA."

The *Kashima* leaves for Japan on the 8th June. Preparations are being made for farewell festivities. Before leaving she is to carry out trials in speed and gunnery off Portsmouth.

## EGYPT AND TURKEY.

The British reinforcements for Egypt

consist of one battery of artillery, the Inniskilling Dragoons, an infantry battalion, probably from Malta, making the total garrison 5,000.

## PRAISE FOR SIR ERNEST SATOW.

Later.

The *Times* heartily congratulates Sir Ernest Satow on the successful conclusion of the long and arduous Tibetan negotiations, which worthily completes his distinguished term of service.

## THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

*Le Temps* has an article saying that France heartily supports England in the Turco-Egyptian embroglio as England supported France at Algieras.

## THE UNREST IN NATAL.

London, April 29.

Natal has ordered 3½ million rounds of ammunition from Woolwich. The District of Vryheid has been requested to furnish a Boer commando.

## THE FRENCH TROUBLES.

The French Cabinet has prohibited processions and assemblages upon the streets on May Day.

## THE CHINESE DONATION TO AMERICA.

The State Department at Washington has declined the Empress-Dowager of China's offer of 100,000 taels towards the relief of distress in San Francisco. The money will probably be distributed among the homeless Chinese.

## FRENCH DOMICILIARY VISITS.

Later.

The police have searched the residences of Labour, Royalist and Clerical leaders and the offices of Clerical journals in Paris who are suspected of fomenting the strike troubles in the north of France.

## BRITISH-TURKISH-EGYPTIAN DISPUTE.

The British Cabinet has considered the Sinai question and decided to dispatch the cruiser *Minerva* to Ealarish to investigate the removal of the boundary pillars. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding between London and Constantinople. The British Government are fully determined upon insisting that the Turks shall withdraw from Egyptian territory. The situation is regarded as being grave.

## NATAL.

The situation in Natal is growing more serious owing to the revolt of the Siganand tribe. The Europeans in Swaziland are alarmed and request protection.

## THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

London, April 30.

The marriage of King Alfonso of Spain has been changed to the 31st May.

## THE "KATORI."

The Japanese warship *Katori* is the fastest battleship for her gunpower in the world. At her speed trials on the Clyde she developed 20.22 knots and her speed at three-quarter engine power was 17.8 knots. These results are far in excess of Japanese requirements.

## GERMANY AND SINAI.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* declares that Germany is not interested in the petty Akabah affair.

## THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

London, May 1.

King Edward leaves Naples for England by train to-day owing, it is understood, to the Turco-Egyptian situation. Queen Alexandra returns home in the Royal yacht.

The cruiser *Minerva* has arrived at

Elarish. A battery sails for Egypt in the second week of May.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* repudiates the suggestions that Germany is responsible for Turkey's obstinacy and that she is seeking to undermine Britain's position in Egypt.

The *Berlin Post* says it is impossible for Britain to allow the *status quo* to be disturbed, and the sooner Constantinople realises this the better.

#### BRITISH TEA DUTY REDUCED.

The duty on tea is to be reduced by one penny from the 17th of May.

#### MAY DAY IN FRANCE.

In spite of M. Clemenceau's assurances order was preserved on May Day. An immense exodus from Paris began on Sunday. The railways were compelled to increase the train service.

#### THE BRITISH BUDGET.

London, May 2.

According to the Budget the realized surplus for 1905-6 is £3,466,000. The estimated expenditure for 1906-7 is £141,786,000, and the revenue £144,860,000. This, after deduction of about £400,000 for contingencies, leaves disposable a surplus of £2,700,000. It is proposed to devote half a million of this surplus and half a million of the Chinese indemnity to the reduction of the National Debt, making, with the ordinary provision and the surplus of 1905-6, a total reduction of £13,500,000, and £200,000 will be devoted to certain postal charges.

The differential duty on stripped tobacco has been reduced by 2½d. There is a loss on revenue by remissions of two million. The coal duty is repealed. The income tax and the beer and spirit duties remain unchanged.

#### THE TEA DUTY.

Owing to representations Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has decided to enforce the reduction of the duty on tea from May 14th.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

London, May 3.

Earl Fitzmaurice, speaking in the House of Lords, said the Anglo-Chinese Treaty signed at Peking on April 27 secures the adhesion of China to the Lhasa Convention, and nowise alters any arrangements made under it. Great Britain undertakes not to encroach on the territory of Tibet, nor to interfere in its internal government. China undertakes not to allow any foreign State to interfere with the Government of Tibet. The Treaty also says that Great Britain does not seek for herself any concessions under Article IX. of the Lhasa Treaty which are denied to foreigners.

The amount of the Tibetan indemnity remains unchanged.

#### TEA DUTY.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the resolution in favour of lowering the duty on tea.

The Tea Buyers' Association telegraphed to Mr. Asquith that a reduction of merely one penny was absolutely unsatisfactory; they would prefer that the duty should remain unaltered.

#### NEW ZEALAND AND THE JAPAN FAMINE.

New Zealand is remitting to Japan £1,000 in aid of the Famine Relief Fund.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE ANGLO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

London, April 30.

A Constantinople telegram says that the decision to reinforce the British garrison in

Egypt has not yet caused the Turkish Government to abandon its pretensions regarding the Turkish-Egyptian frontier.

A Cairo telegram says that the Turkish frontier force is being reinforced and that artillery is secretly arriving.

#### COUNT WITTE RESIGNS.

London, May 1.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Count Witte resigned on Friday and the Tsar accepted his resignation on Saturday.

#### COUNT WITTE'S RESIGNATION.

London, May 3.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that Count Witte resigned because he insisted upon the promulgation of an indubitable organic law giving him a free hand and depriving the Douma of all initiative in the government of the country. The Czar refused. His Majesty declared that the project violated his promises and was unwise and dangerous.

#### THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Telegrams from Rome say that the leading newspapers declare that the armament of the Navy is extravagant in quantity and that the commissariat is careless and dishonest.

(FROM THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN")

San Francisco, April 25.

Owing to the vigorous action of the authorities, all danger of a pestilence has now passed. Many bodies are still among the ruins. The authorities are burying the dead in public squares nearest to the location where discovered. All the banking houses will re-open within thirty days, and not a single bank has failed. Thousands of inhabitants are fleeing from the city, but all able-bodied men are restrained. Food supplies are pouring in from all over the country.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

Washington, April 26.

The damage sustained in San Francisco as the result of the earthquake and fire is so far estimated at a thousand million dollars. The number of killed probably exceeds five thousand. Slight shocks are continuous. The American Government has defrayed another million dollars to relieve the distressed.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Yasawa Maru*, German steamer, 2,364, N. Mathieson, 27th April.—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,214, K. Kohri, 27th April.—Shanghai, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ameer*, British steamer, 2,689, W. T. Hall, 27th April.—London via ports, General.—Becker & Co.

*Benatder*, British steamer, 1,959, Geo. McMillan, 30th April.—London via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

*Indian Monarch*, British steamer, 2,818, Patie, 30th April.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Obra*, British steamer, 3,521, McCormick, 30th April.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Nunantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 30th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 30th April.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,463, P. H. Going, 2nd May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Winnebago*, British steamer, 2,965, McDonald, 1st May.—San Francisco, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Tjiltraung*, Dutch steamer, 3,052, von Wyck Jurriane, 2nd May.—Java, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.

*Flintshire*, British steamer, 2,476, G. C. Cundy, 3rd

May.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Amiral Exelmans*, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 3rd May.—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Benvenue*, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 27th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

*Fulham*, British steamer, 2,766, H. Gow, 27th April.—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 37th April.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 27th April.—Manila and ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Aker*, Norwegian steamer, 1,899, Gaulxssen, 27th April.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Sachsen*, German steamer, 3,119, F. von Letten-Petersen, 28th April.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Manchurid*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 28th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Ramsay*, British steamer, 2,758, Mullen, 28th April.—New York via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

*Wakasa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,881, J. W. Wale, 28th April.—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dortmund*, German steamer, 3,228, Wagner, 28th April.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Ivona*, British steamer, 4,878, C. R. Longden, 28th April.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*C. Feid. Laeisz*, German steamer, 3,799, Meyer-diercks, 1st May.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Amantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 1st May.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moss, 1st May.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Winnebago*, British steamer, 2,956, McDonald, 2nd May.—Shanghai via Mojito, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Atua Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,911, N. Trent, 2nd May.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 2nd May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

##### PASSENGERS.

###### ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. E. M. Lee, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mr. A. Kantor, Mr. F. A. Oldis, Mrs. F. A. Oldis, Miss Helen Hyde, Mr. George Murray, Mr. H. V. Yagi, Miss Clara Blattner, Mrs. E. J. Blattner, Mr. Edwin Bell, Mr. Geo. J. Low, Mr. J. Becker, Mrs. B. F. Murphy, Mr. A. F. Fell, Mrs. A. F. Fell, Mr. James Todd, Mrs. James Todd, Mr. A. G. Tyssowsky, Mr. C. Suyehira, Dr. E. C. Streeter, Mrs. Streeter, Mr. S. Glasgow, and Mr. Wm. K. Clark, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. James B. Lower, and Mrs. James B. Lower, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Chang Huey, Mr. Wong Kim Chouh, and Mr. Shin Shin Pze, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Assist. Surg. Geo. M. Olsen, U.S.N., Assist. Surg. Frank E. Sellers, U.S.N., Assist. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge, Miss Eva Cooper, Mr. A. W. Cornwall, Mrs. A. W. Cornwall, Mr. B. Speed, Mrs. Speed and infant, Mr. T. H. W. Price, and Mr. A. F. Judd, in cabin.

###### DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss A. A. Allen, Miss Emma Allen, Mrs. Herbert Alward, Mr. W. C. C. Anderson, Mrs. W. C. C. Anderson, Mr. T. S. Apar, Mr. S. H. Austin and valet, Mrs. S. H. Austin, Miss Atkinson, Mr. E. G. Barnard, Mrs. E. G. Barnard, Mrs. H. H. Barnard, Miss B. B. Barrows, Miss S. T. Barrows, Mr. Geo. F. Bidwell, Mrs. Geo. F. Bidwell, Mr. W. T. Bishop, Mrs. W. T. Bishop, Mr. J. Black, Mr. H. F. Bloomer, Mrs. H. F. Bloomer, Mr. Geo. Blundell, Rev. E. S. Booth, Mrs. F. S. Booth, Mr. H. L. Booth, Mr. F. C. Booth, Mrs. C. S. Brigham, Miss K. Brigham, Miss Josephine Bryant, Mr. F. S. Cairns, Mrs. F. S. Cairns, Master K. Cairns, Mr. A. C. Chase, Mr. P. Chase, Mrs. P. Chase, Mr. Geo. E. Chandler, Miss Chandler, Mr. Chas. E. Chapman, Miss E. E. Clark, Mrs. A. F. Coffin, Mr. S. G. Cornell, Mr. J. S. Conrad, Mr. J. A. Corless, Mrs. V. M. Crosby, Mrs. C. Cronwell, Mr. H. Debnam, Mr. P. Devaux, Mrs. P. Devaux, Mrs. E. S. Devlin, Mr. J. G. Dickson, Col. M. Dillon, Mrs. M. Dillon, Miss Julia C. Dougherty, Mr. E. L. Dow, Mrs. M. A. Dyer, Mrs. H. Ebinger, Capt. E. Eckbo, Mrs. Emma Eger, Mr. E. A. Engler, Mrs. E. A. Engler, Mr. W. K. Ewing, Mrs. J. S. Fearon, Mr. Frank Fearon, Mr. W. A. Finlayson, Mr. F. W. Foreman, Mrs.



F. W. Foreman, Mrs. F. B. Foreman, Mr. H. W. Fraser, Mrs. H. W. Fraser, Mr. J. Fujioka, Miss Geisenheimer, Mr. John B. Gibbs, Mrs. John B. Gibbs, Miss Ruby Gibbs, Mr. S. F. Gough-Calthorpe, Mrs. S. F. Gough-Calthorpe, Mr. Harry S. Gray, Mr. L. A. J. Hargreaves, Mr. T. S. Harris, Mr. M. C. Harris, Mr. M. C. Harrison, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. S. Haywood, Mr. Geo. M. C. Hixon, Mr. A. D. V. Honeyman, Mrs. F. H. Huntton, Miss G. Huntton, Miss H. Huntton, Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson, Mr. K. Ishii, Mr. T. Iwasaki, Mrs. F. H. Jameson, Mr. H. G. Jefferson, Mr. V. A. Kershaw, Mr. W. Koike, Mr. K. Kokado, Dr. W. S. Laton, Mr. E. M. Lehoucq, Rev. E. C. Lobenstein, Mrs. E. C. Lobenstein and infant, Mr. W. J. Logan, Miss Anna A. Logan, Miss F. L. Logan, Miss C. L. Loomis, Mr. G. E. Loveland, Mr. G. E. Loveland, Mr. Leon Mandel, Mrs. Leon Mandel, Miss Blanche Mandell, Miss Florence Mandel, Mr. G. S. Mason, Mrs. G. S. Mason, Mr. W. S. MacLeod, Mr. A. McKillop, Mr. L. H. McAdow, Miss E. McCahan, Mrs. M. McCullom, Mr. J. F. McRay, Mrs. J. F. McRay, Mrs. W. B. Merwin, Mr. J. R. Michael, Mrs. J. R. Michael, Mr. W. M. Milne, Mrs. W. M. Milne, Mr. R. M. Pollock Morris, Mr. J. P. Moore, Mrs. J. P. Moore, Mr. H. Nanami, Mr. M. D. Neill, Mr. H. O'Malley, Mr. D. Parson, Mrs. W. D. Parson, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. F. W. Pfaff, Mr. Frank Pixley, Mrs. Frank Pixley, Mrs. B. Potter, Mrs. L. H. Rahmeyer, Mr. C. U. Raymond, Mrs. C. U. Raymond, Mr. E. Revel, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. F. T. Robson, Mr. A. Von Rostera, Mrs. A. Von Rostera, Miss Sallee, Mrs. Geo. W. Sanborn, Mr. Jose Sanchis, Mrs. Jose Sanchis, Mr. Wm. S. Sanford, Mrs. Wm. Sanford, Miss P. M. Sanford, Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Mrs. G. W. Sheppard, Master Sheppard, Dr. E. R. Smith, Miss D. Soothill, Dr. P. Steiner, Mrs. C. Steinhilber, Mr. John Stevens, Mrs. John Stevens, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mrs. P. M. Stewart, Mr. H. J. Stockton, Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, Mr. J. S. Sullivan, Mrs. J. S. Sullivan, Mr. Geo. R. Summers, Miss M. L. Sutherland, Miss M. R. Sutherland, Mrs. B. Sutton, Mrs. Louis Tausig, Dr. Edward Tausig, Miss Maud Thatcher, Mr. J. Thomson, Miss E. L. Underwood, Mr. Wm. Uquhart, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Mr. D. F. Vouck, Mr. Geo. Y. Wallace, Mrs. Geo. Y. Wallace, Mrs. D. Wall, Mr. E. M. Walsh, Mrs. E. M. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Mr. D. Westwater, Mrs. G. Wheelock and maid, Master Wheelock, Mr. Frank Whitney, Mr. C. A. Williams, Mr. Emil Wismer, Mrs. H. Wilson, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Miss G. Wolher, Mrs. J. T. Wright, Mr. G. S. Yuill, and Miss Yuill and maid in cabin.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. May 5
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. May 10
Europe	M. M.	Caledonien	Th. May 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Th. May 10
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. May 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F. May 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. May 14
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Tu. May 15
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Tu. May 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. May 17
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Sa. May 20
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	Th. June 2

- 1 Left Kobe on the 4th inst.
- 2 At Nagasaki on the 30th ult.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
- 4 Left Seattle on the 29th ult.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 30th ult.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M.	Polynesian	Sa. May 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Sa. May 5
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. May 5
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. May 8
Europe	P. & O.	Ceylon	Tu. May 8
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. May 10
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	F. May 11
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. May 12
America	P. M.	Korea	Sa. May 12
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. May 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. May 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. May 14
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	W. May 16
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	W. May 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Th. May 17
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. May 18
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. May 20
America	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. May 22
Hongkong	P. & A.	Aragonia	Tu. May 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 4.  
There have been no transactions in Yarns and the market is weak. Nothing doing in Shirtings and Fancy Cottons and Woollens are stagnant.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8 1/4 lb. 38 1/4 yds. 36 inches ... 4.00 to 4.50  
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/4 yds. 45 inches ... 4.50 to 5.25  
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.40  
WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.50 to 0.65  
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50  
Mousseline de Jaine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00  
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50  
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80  
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 290.00 to 300.00  
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 305.00 to 375.00  
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 455.00 to 465.00

RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 33.50 to 34.00  
Indian Broach ... 28.50 to 29.00  
Chinese ... 25.50 to 27.50

METALS.

The metal market has recovered slightly.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... 4.20 to 4.40  
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ... 4.35 to 4.65  
do Sheet ... 4.70 to 6.00  
do Hoop (1 1/2" to 1 1/4") ... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G ... 12.00  
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ... 6.60 to 7.00  
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W. ... 7.40 to 7.65  
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.30

KEROSENE.

The market is firm. The Standard Oil Company has raised prices two sen.

American ... 3.27 to 3.47  
Russian ... 3.34  
Bangkat ... 2.32 to 2.76

SUGAR.

Absence of demand, in spite of the approach of warm weather, has weakened the market and there has been little business. The auction at the Tokyo Sugar Refinery on April 26th resulted in the sale of 4,900 bags at a decline of 40 to 57 sen per bag.

Brown Takao ... 7.60 to 7.80  
Brown Manila ... 8.70 to 9.70  
Brown China ... 7.30 to 12.00  
White Java and Penang ... 12.60 to 13.60  
White Refined ... 14.50 to 16.75

INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ... Nom. 250.00 to 300.00  
Calcutta, Medium to best ... Nom. 180.00 to 200.00  
Madras (Ampab), Medium to best ... Nom. 130.00 to 160.00  
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... —

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has been fairly active and prices have gone up yen 5 all round.

QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,070 to 1,000  
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —  
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,060 to 1,070  
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —  
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 1,010 to 1,020  
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 1,080 to 1,100  
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... —  
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 1,050 to 1,060  
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 990 to 1,030  
Common—Coarse ... —  
Re-reels—Extra ... —  
Re-reels—No. 1 ... —  
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... —  
Re-reels—No. 2 ... —  
Kakadas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ... —  
Kakadas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ... —  
Kakadas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 ... —  
Kakadas—No. 2 ... —  
Kakadas—No. 2 1/2 ... —

WASTE SILK.

There has again been a small business, standard qualities being scarce.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... —  
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... —

Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... —  
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 60 to 65  
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... —  
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... —  
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... —  
Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —  
Noshi—Bushi, Good ... —  
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —  
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... —  
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 80 to 90  
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... —  
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 120  
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 100 to 105  
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 40 to 60  
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... —

## TEA.

The market is now open. The cup quality of the first offerings is generally good but the style of the leaf is somewhat disappointing. The weather is still favourable and first crop promises to be fully up to the average.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... Y. 60 and upwards.  
Choice ... 50 to 60  
Finest ... 45 to 50  
Fine ... —  
Good Medium ... —  
Medium ... —  
Good Common ... —  
Common ... —

## HABUTAE.

The market remains inactive with the exception of figured habutae for which, owing to scarcity of stocks, prices have gone up during the week.

Prices of Fukui and Kanazawa staples fell slightly. There was no notable change in the Kawamata market.

The general expectation is that the dullness will continue during the forthcoming week.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches. 3 1/2 me. 4 me. 4 1/2 me.  
Yen. Yen. Yen.  
19 1/2 ... 10.00 9.70 9.60  
22 1/2 ... 9.55 9.25 9.25  
27 ... 9.45 9.85 9.70  
36 ... 9.15 9.70 9.65

## "FINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches. 6 me. 6 1/2 me. 7 me. 7 1/2 me. 8 me.  
Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
22 1/2 ... 8.90 8.85 8.90 8.90  
27 ... 8.90 8.75 8.95 8.60 8.60  
36 ... 8.50 8.40 8.40 8.35 8.30

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches. 4 1/2 me. 5 me. 5 1/2 me. 6 me.  
Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
19 1/2 ... 10.00 9.80 9.80 9.50  
22 1/2 ... 8.80 9.10 9.10 8.60  
27 ... 9.30 9.00 8.90 8.50  
36 ... 9.10 8.80 9.70 8.80

## COTTON YARN (Osaka).

The Market is very dull.

May delivery ... 128.40  
June delivery ... 126.90  
July delivery ... 126.70

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tokyo.—There was no noteworthy business done. On May 3rd, the rates of margin money for some railway shares etc. were lowered.

Osaka.—Slight fluctuations took place. No special business was done.

## TEA.

Enquiries from America continue. The stock, however, is still small. Generally speaking, the market is growing brisk.

Up to the evening of May 3rd, 86,500 kin changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new tea.

## EXCHANGE.

London silver 1/2 higher and Bank of England rate of discount put up to 4 per cent. China advances not yet in and local rates are unaltered.

London—Bank T.T. ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Bills on demand ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— 4 months' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— 6 months' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

Hongkong—Bank sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 10 days' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

Shanghai—Bank sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 10 days' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

India—Bank sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 30 days' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

America—Bank sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 30 days' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

Germany—Bank sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

Bar Silver (London) ... 1/10 3/4 @ 1/2

\* Nominal.

# BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red  
Rough Hands Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP

**M**ILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

### COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.



## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders

**THESE PILLS**  
**ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 533, Oxford St.)  
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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about May —, the "TRIESTE."  
—Heller Bros.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 5th, the "AMERICA MARU."  
—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, May 5th, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIE."  
—M.M. S.S. Co.  
For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, May 6th, the "CALCHAS."  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, May 8th, the "HONGKONG MARU."  
—Toyo Kisen-Kaisha.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, May 8th, at Daylight, the "HECTOR."  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
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to  
His Majesty the King.

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"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ, ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 12TH, 1906.

## BIRTHS.

On the 29th April, 1906, to the Rev. and Mrs. GARRET HOWELINK, Kagoshima, Japan, a Daughter.

On the 10th inst., at No. 154 Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of C. EYMARD, fils, of a Daughter.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE destroyer *Shinotai* will be launched on May 19th at Nagasaki.

It is officially reported that rinderpest is prevalent at Fusan, Korea. On May 6th, six cows died.

THE *Suwu* (formerly *Pobieda*) left Nagasaki on May 6th for Yokosuka to undergo further repairs.

THE Russian Dama has been opened in great state. Great disappointment has arisen over the limitation of its powers.

BARON Shibumawa, president of the First Bank, will pay a visit to Korea, leaving Tokyo at the end of this month or the beginning of next.

THE *Ohio II*, which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently purchased, has been re-named *Kamikawa Maru*. She will be employed on the Hokkaido line.

MAY 27th and 28th, being the first anniversary of the battle of the Japan Sea, banquets will be

held at the Naval Club in celebration of the victory.

AN Osaka telegram says that the destroyer *Hayakase* will be launched at the Osaka Iron Works on May 25th. She is a sister-ship to the *Asatsuyu*.

GENERAL Viscount Sakuma, who was recently appointed Governor-General of Formosa in succession to Viscount Kodama, will leave Tokyo on May 18th for his post.

MR. M. Ichihara, formerly Mayor of Yokohama, has entered the service of the First Bank as manager of the Seoul branch. He will shortly leave for his new post.

DURING April, 49,250 pieces of *habutae* were produced at Kanazawa and other places in Ishikawa prefecture. This is 20,568 pieces less than the total of the previous month.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha will hold a general meeting on May 25th or 26th. The interim dividend for the last half of 1905 is expected to be at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

THE Fuji Cotton Spinning Co., intends to amalgamate with the Tokyo Gassed Yarn Co., for which purpose both companies will hold general meetings at the beginning of June.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram to the effect that the San Francisco Relief Committee accepts the donation of two hundred thousand yen sent by the Imperial Japanese Court, recently declined in Washington.

ACCORDING to the *Kokumin*, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha intends to raise a loan of ten million yen in London, for which purpose negotiations are being conducted with a syndicate in England through the Nippon Industrial Bank.

LIEUT.-GENERAL N. Miyoshi has been decorated by the Emperor of Korea with the First Class of Tai-Keuk. During the war, he was the commander of the Second Reserve Division which formed a portion of the Guards in North Korea.

A STRONG gale was experienced on May 7th and 8th at Shimomoseki with the result that a number of boats capsized and steamer departures were postponed. It is stated that owing to the storm, various small craft were disabled in the Inland Sea.

A FARMER named D. Shimuro, 77 years old, living at the village of Kaname, Nakagori, in Kanagawa prefecture, has married a widow named Hana (67) residing at the same place. Such weddings are said by the *Boyeki* to be rare in Japan.

PRINCE Nakonchaisi of Siam, on May 7th, was received by the Emperor and Empress in audience in the Phoenix Hall and was entertained at luncheon in the Homei Hall. Prince and Princess Arisugawa and Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi were present.

AT 2 a.m. on May 6th, three men armed with swords attacked the small steamer, the *Shunyo Maru*, and then another small steamer, the *Koyei Maru*, which were anchored at Tanoura in the neighbourhood of Moji. They stole money and various articles.

THE German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* (which arrived in port on Saturday from Europe) encountered a heavy gale in crossing the Gulf of Lyons, in which one of the seamen lost his life and another was injured. The deceased sailor, says a contemporary, was engaged in fastening something on the fore-cle deck when the vessel shipped a heavy sea and the unfortunate man was dashed against a stanchion and killed on the spot.

A comrade near by was also thrown down, but fortunately sustained no more serious injury than a badly hurt leg. The deceased was taken on to Genoa and buried there.

THE Kaiser has decorated with the Fourth Class of the Red Eagle Captain N. Trennt, Commander of the *Awa Maru*, and Capt. Murai, Commander of the *Aki Maru*. By these steamers Prince Carl Anton proceeded to and returned from Manchuria during the late war.

It was reported some time ago that the Korean Government had decided to grant an extra allowance of yen 250 per month to all the Cabinet Ministers, as their regular salaries were considered to be inadequate. It is now stated that these officials have agreed to refund this amount to the Korean Treasury.

MR. J. C. HALL, British Consul-General at Yokohama, who recently left for home on a holiday, was in Kobe the recipient of a handsome gift from the Chinese residents of that port. The gift was a mark of appreciation of Mr. Hall's services to the Chinese residents during his term of office as British Consul at Kobe.

A NAGANO farmer named Sato, residing in the village of Shimanojiri, is alleged to have murdered a policeman with a sword and afterwards by laying the corpse on the Shinyetsu Railway tried to create the impression that the man had been killed by being run over by a train. The plan was in some way disclosed, however, and the murderer was arrested on May 6th.

THE sailing vessel *Yefuku Maru* (127 gross tons), which left Ishikari, Hokkaido, on April 27th, with fish, collided with the steamer *Satsuma Maru* early on the morning of May 3rd when nine miles off Oshima. The former sustained severe damage and sank. The crew were all saved by the steamer and brought to Kobe on May 6th. Dense fog was the cause.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Shanghai from Paris, says a correspondent of the *Fiji*, on the afternoon of May 4th, a bomb in possession of a Russian named Striga exploded while he was walking in a park of the French capital. The man was killed and a companion walking with him was injured. In connexion with this accident, thirty foreigners were arrested.

THE *Volnia*, the organ of the Russian revolutionaries at Nagasaki, publishes sensational news. It declares that from Dec. 1st last to Feb. 1st, 639 Russian soldiers and sailors were punished with death for having participated in the Baltic mutiny; during the trouble, 321 private persons were killed by soldiers, the victims including school teachers, students of various colleges and 29 land owners.

THE United States Government is reported to have adopted a new policy to safeguard naval secrets. The Japanese and Chinese now employed as stewards and wardroom attendants are to be superseded by negroes, and the contractors invited to tender for two battleships will be required to give a pledge that the plans shall be regarded as confidential and not be inspected by any unauthorized person.

ON some waste ground outside the city walls of Ping-yang, said the *Seoul Press Weekly* of May 5th, five dead Korean bodies have been allowed to lie exposed for several days past, and thus become food for the hungry dogs. It is not known how these poor people met their death but it is most likely they died from sickness and that their bodies were thrown away by their relatives or friends. At any rate it seems too awful to think that the local police authorities do not try to put a stop to such a terrible atrocity.



## CHINA.

Saturday, May 5.

This question, about which there have been so many conflicting rumours, is now said to be within sight of satisfactory settlement. The *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent wires that, at a dinner given by Mr. Uchida on the 2nd instant, Prince Ching assured the Japanese Minister that there would be no obstacle to the opening of Mukden, Antung and Tatung-kou at the dates indicated by the Japanese Government. This result is said to be largely due to the active interference of the Washington Authorities, who have China's promises on record at the United States Legation in Peking. Meanwhile a telegram comes from Mr. Okabe, Japanese Consul in Antung, to the effect that he opened his consulate in that city on the 1st instant. Antung, therefore, is now definitely open so far as Japanese subjects are concerned.

On the 2nd inst. Mr. Uchida gave a farewell banquet at the Legation in Peking and on the 3rd he was entertained by Viceroy Yuan in Tientsin. He returned to Peking on the 6th and is to leave for Japan on the 10th. There is no hint as to whether Mr. Uchida quits the Chinese capital permanently or whether he is only coming home on leave, but we are disposed to think that the former is the case. He has put in his term and has made a fine record, so that his transfer to a higher post would be in the natural routine.

Mr. Hagiwara, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, is stated to have left that place on the 3rd for Mukden, his new post.

Sir Ernest Satow was received by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager in farewell audience on the 3rd instant, and was to leave Peking on the 4th instant, travelling by the Lu-Han Railway to Hankow. We have not heard that Sir Ernest intends to take Japan *en route*, but it seems very likely. He will receive a hearty welcome here.

Monday, May 7.

It is stated that the Chinese Government have entrusted to Sir Robert Hart the task of selecting a site for a foreign settlement at Mukden and making other arrangements incidental to the opening of the city, and that Sir Robert has appointed Mr. Oliver, now Commissioner of Customs at Nankin, to proceed to Mukden for the purpose. The opening is expected to take place about the middle of next month. Meanwhile Tatung-kou appears to have been opened at the same time as Antung.

The latest news of the troublesome Nanchang affair is that the Central Government is anxious to settle it amicably, but the people of the locality have assumed a menacing attitude and the Peking authorities shrink from antagonizing them. France's demand for compensation is now stated at 140,000 taels, a figure more easily credible than was the half million previously mentioned. As things stand at present there seems to be little prospect of a speedy settlement.

Tuesday, May 8.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking says that the French Chargé d'Affaires has asked the Chinese Government to throw open the river communication between Chungking and Ichang. It is interesting to find the French now taking up a subject which once occupied so much British official attention. The Chefoo Convention of 1876 contained a curious provision to the effect that British merchants would not be allowed to reside at Chungking

so long as no steamers had access to the port. Thus, constructively, permission was given for steamers to make the attempt, but the Chinese Government opposed that view and Great Britain did not seriously press it. The long story of private enterprise and of pressure exercised to secure more liberal conditions can not be told here, but we sincerely trust that France's efforts may lead to a new issue.

The latest news about this seemingly interminable dispute is that it was on the eve of being settled in a manner satisfactory to France when Viceroy Chang Chih-tung interfered and showed himself strongly hostile to such an arrangement. This was the cause of the transfer of the case to Peking, where the Viceroy found a resolute supporter in Prince Ching, and the outlook is now not at all hopeful. The fact is that if China had trustworthy and competent legal tribunals this would be simply a judicial question, but her lack of these essentials exposes her to many complications.

The business of transferring the headquarters of the Governor-Generalship of Kwantung from Liaoyang to Port Arthur was completed on the afternoon of the 6th instant, when Major-General Ochiai and his subordinates left the former place by train. They are said to have had a great send-off. General Oshima, the Governor-General, is still in Tokyo whither he came for the review.

Wednesday, May 9.

Disturbances are reported from four parts of China, namely, Kiukiang in Kiangsi, Tungchow in Honan, Yochow in Hunan, and Hanchow in Chekiang. The trouble at Yochow appears to be the most serious. Ten thousand is given as the number of the insurgents; they are said to be well armed, and they have inflicted one defeat on the Government's troops, which have accordingly been re-inforced. It would seem that two of these disturbances are anti-Christian in character, namely, that in Kiangsi and that in Chekiang. The United States Representative in Peking has called the attention of the Chinese Government to the importance of affording due protection for the life and property of American citizens.

Thursday, May 10.

The *Hochi Shimbun* claims to have learned from official sources that the Chinese Government has acceded to France's three demands, namely, public acknowledgement that the Chihhsien met his death by suicide; payment of an indemnity and punishment of the leading officials and inhabitants. Details, however, remain to be arranged and the present delay is due to that fact. A final settlement may be expected shortly. Sir Ernest Satow reached Wuchang on the 11th and visited Viceroy Chang.

Friday, May 11.

The correspondents of both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shimbun* telegraph from Peking that an Imperial Rescript has been issued appointing Mr. Tieh Liang to be Minister of Customs and Mr. Tang Shao-i to be Vice-Minister. The former had previously held the post of Vice-Minister of Finance and the latter occupied a similar position in the Foreign Office. This rescript is regarded as the outcome of a determination to displace Sir Robert Hart from the position of Inspector-General of Customs which he has held for so many years and with such distinction. It is thus an evidence of the policy of China for the Chinese. There appears to be something striking in the fact

that this coup was made immediately after Sir Ernest Satow's departure from Peking. Of course the Chinese Government is strictly within its rights in making such nominations, and possibly fuller information may show that Sir Robert Hart's position is not menaced. But this hope is difficult to entertain. The next news we look for, supposing the above telegrams to be correct, is that Sir Robert has resigned. Prior to the Tientsin Treaty of 1858 the inspectors of customs in China held their appointments from the Viceroy at Nanking, who was Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Trade. Apparently the Chinese Government contemplates returning to that system with such modifications as are necessitated by the great development of the service, chief among these modifications being the nomination of a special Imperial Commissioner who will reside in Peking and make the customs his sole function.

In the *Chuo Shimbun* we find a brief report of an address said to have been delivered by Baron Mumm to Chinese officials in Peking on the eve of his departure from that city. Our contemporary does not state its authority for this account nor explain how it obtained the report. The Baron is represented as having told his hearers that the policy of China for the Chinese had its origin in their observation of the conflict between Japan and Russia. Seeing the victories of their island neighbours, they had conceived a comparatively low estimate of Occidental prowess. But he reminded them that the lapse of much time and the employment of earnest and unflagging effort were needed to make China a really strong country. Strength was not to be developed by mere clamour not could its acquisition be thus hastened. Disaster must be the outcome to a nation embarking on a policy which it was not in a position to support, and he begged his hearers not to neglect his friendly warning themselves or to fail to impress it upon their friends.

We are disposed to doubt whether Baron Mumm allowed himself quite so much latitude of speech. Diplomatic conveniences were probably more strictly observed. But if he spoke these wholesome words in any form, he showed himself a true friend of China.

From several parts of Hunan—Yochow, Kiangchieh and other places in Anhui—news comes suggesting the possibility of another Mohammedan uprising. Some terrible pages of Chinese history are devoted to the attempts of these people to assert their rights and to the steps taken by China for their control. The British Chargé d'Affaires is reported as having applied to the Waiwupu to concert measures for securing the lives and properties of Christians in the Yochow district, and it is stated that a force of Government troops has been despatched to Kiangchieh to protect the Christian Church there.

On the 8th instant an inexplicable rumour reached Tokyo to the effect that the Tsar had despatched a number of Belgians to accompany the Dalai Lama on the latter's return to Lhasa. We did not pay any attention to the story as it was not possible to believe that Belgian subjects had been thus employed. The telegraph now repeats the intelligence, however, with the modification that the so called Belgians are Russians, that they number 50, that they are despatched for the nominal purpose of protecting the hierarchy, and the Tsar has also sent a jewel of some kind to the Lama. This tale too may prove as inaccurate as its

predecessor, yet there is the evident presumption that Russia will not tamely allow herself to be effaced in Tibet, and there is the fact that the incident occurs—if it has really occurred—in the sequel of several reports all pointing to some kind of coquetting on Russia's part with the Dalai Lama. If his holiness chooses to have an escort of 50 Russians, that is his own business of course. No outsider has a right to object, unless it be China, who is not unlikely to reap a crop of troubles from her newly asserted attitude towards her buffer, Tibet.

A telegram from Peking says that the Japanese troops, during the recent campaign, destroyed in part or *in toto* the line of telegraph from Tiehling to Changtu, and that the Chinese Government is calling on Japan to restore the line or to pay compensation. It is a curious story, for the Japanese would have been much more likely to use the road than to wreck it.

The dispute about the construction of the Canton-Kowloon Railway is said to have been settled through the intervention of the Liangkiang Viceroy. The arrangement reported is that England shall build the Kowloon end and China the Canton end. Money for the latter purpose will be borrowed in England, the railway itself and the salt tax being hypothecated as security, and it is agreed that all materials and expert assistance shall be obtained from England.

Amid the many conflicting rumours as to the opening of Mukden or its continued closure, there now comes a definite report that Mr. Ota, Japanese Consul at Newchang, has started for the Manchurian capital to make arrangements for the opening on the 1st of June. If the site for a settlement and all collateral measures are completed during the next fortnight, we shall have an unprecedented example of expedition.

An officer from the Hongkong garrison has shot a tigress near Amoy. The tigress and her mate are held responsible for the deaths of twelve men and an old woman within a few months.

Extra sanitary precautions are being taken in the Crown Colony of Hongkong against plague. One European has died from this terrible scourge.

Chinese merchants in Hongkong have sent a first instalment of \$12,000 (gold) to San Francisco in response to the appeal from the Chinese Minister at Washington for funds to assist homeless and ruined compatriots in San Francisco.

The *Nanfangpao* states that in consequence of complaints having been received from the various Foreign Ministers at Peking that the Huangpu Conservancy operations are not being conducted in accordance with treaty and are being unduly delayed, the Waiwupu has wired to Viceroy Chou Fu to investigate the matter. Viceroy Chou Fu is stated to have wired back to the Waiwupu that the agreement with the engineer for the conservancy works having now been settled, actual operations will commence forthwith, and there will be no delay.

The Italian Minister has notified the Waiwupu that he has received instructions to withdraw the entire Italian garrison from Peking and Tientsin except 300 or 400 men; as the barracks will be of no farther use the Italian Government will present them to China.

In reply to a telegram from the Waiwupu, sent at the instance of the French Minister, asking about the doings of the Hsiaotao Hui ("Small Knife Society") in Shantung, H.E. Yang Shih-hsiang, the Governor of that province, has sent back a statement that careful investigation fails to reveal any anti-Christian propaganda in Shan-

tung. There are, however, some disbanded soldiers and smugglers who have been making themselves unpleasant in certain villages, and Governor Yang reports that he has sent a strong force to disperse the band.

A recent traveller writes:—Hankow bids fair to outrival Hongkong, Shanghai, and Canton one of these fine days, and at no distant time. The railway now completed from there to Peking is certain to bring up and down an enormous amount of goods from the vast interior. As it is now there are few finer Settlements in China. A fine bund, wide streets, large houses going up everywhere; a brisk trade, and more to come.

The estate of Lau Wai-chun, for fourteen years head compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, is in bankruptcy. His liabilities are estimated at \$503,657, \$60,000 of which was borrowed money.

### THE SHOKON CEREMONY.

On the 3rd instant at 10.20 a.m. the Emperor, and a little later the Empress, repaired to the Shrine at Kudan and performed the usual ceremony in memory of the dead who died for their country. On the 4th the Crown Prince performed the same rites, and a little later the four Imperial Princesses visited the shrine. Their Imperial Highnesses then repaired to the Yushukan and inspected the trophies. They also gave audience to the relatives and friends of the dead. This act of condescension seems to have been profoundly appreciated, though the possibility that some solecisms might be perpetrated by these inexperienced rustics is said to have caused uneasiness to the Imperial Chamberlains. The plan adopted was to assemble the relatives in the resting places set apart for their use, and there the Princesses visited them.

The plan adopted finally in order that the four Imperial Princesses might carry out their benevolent intentions towards the relatives of the dead in whose memory the *Shokon* ceremonial took place, was to range these people in two rows along either side of the approaches to the shrine. There were over fifteen thousand worshippers, and the task of thus ranging them cost no little trouble, but they lent themselves gladly to the effort, and the four Princesses were thus enabled to walk between the densely packed masses, bowing graciously to them and addressing kindly words to the little children. The effect of this action upon the country folk is said to have been very striking.

Concerning this *Shokon* ceremonial the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has an interesting article. It denies emphatically that there is anything of idolatry or even of religion in the rites. They are simply a reverential recognition of the services rendered by brave men who have died for their country, and their effect upon the friends and relatives of the deceased is not in any sense to encourage superstition, but only to lessen their grief and to reconcile them to sacrifices which often entail much suffering. The country folk who visited the great shrine during the five days of ceremonial went away with their tears dried, and with a feeling that they had contributed to the Empire's glory.

We do not see that these explanations are necessary except for the sake of the information they afford. They are presumably addressed to Christian critics, but Christians are firm believers in the immortality of the soul though they do not profess any settled belief in the locality of the abode to which this undying element repairs after

death. The Japanese, on the other hand, believe that the souls of the dead are accessible to the voices of the living and that they can be successfully invited to be present on such an occasion as the *Shokon* festival. Hence it is that the first day of the festival is devoted to rites of invitation: the Shinto ministers invoke the attendance of the spirits, and thereafter the friends and relatives of the dead come to greet these invisible beings. Such a ceremonial has many beautiful features, and if any foreign observer be disposed to sneer at it because of its unfamiliarity, he will change his mind after reflection.

### THE HIBIYA CELEBRATION

The City entertained an enormous party of officers on the 5th instant in Hibiya Park. This was the third affair of the kind. At the first 1,800 officers and men were entertained; at the second 1,700, and at the third more than 5,000. The weather was perfect. The spacious area of the Park was almost covered with structures for refreshment and amusement, and from noon the guests began to come in a ceaseless stream. In consequence of the mid-day banquet in the Palace the principal guests did not arrive until half-past two, and the opening ceremony, which was to have taken place at 1 o'clock, was consequently deferred, the interval being occupied by various entertainments, of which wrestling was the principal. These were suspended at a little after two, and the ceremony took place. The hosts were represented by the Governor of Tokyo, the Mayor, and Baron Shibusawa, and foremost among the guests were their Imperial Highnesses Princes Kanin, Kuni and Takeda, Field Marshals Oyama and Nozu, Generals Kuroki, Oku, Kodama, Nishi, Kawamura, Oshima and Ogawa, with a host of Lieut.-Generals and Major-Generals. Marquis Ito, the Ministers of State, and the Presidents of the two Houses of the Diet were also present. Baron Shibusawa read the address of welcome, and General Oshima replied on behalf of the guests. The address and the reply were both of the briefest and most matter-of-fact character. Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of the city, then called for cheers for the Emperor and for the Army, and the response from 8,000 throats was deafening. Thereafter the serious business of eating and drinking commenced and was conducted with much earnestness, some seven or eight hundred *geisha* flitting about from place to place and playing the guests with champagne and other liquors. Everything passed off in perfect order, and it was universally agreed that this final entertainment eclipsed all its predecessors.

The banquet at the Palace mentioned above was given nominally in order that the guests might convey information to His Majesty on military subjects. The principal persons present were Marquises Yamagata, Oyama and Ito, Field Marshal Count Nozu, and all the Generals who commanded armies or Divisions in the field, with the exception of General Nogi, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. These distinguished officers assembled at 10.30 a.m. and their conversation with the Sovereign continued until a little before noon, when the banquet was served. The Generals' *aides-de-camp* were presented to His Majesty as a special honour.

At 10 a.m. on the same day some 2,000 officers of the Army repaired to the Palace and were admitted to the Emperor's presence.

## WIRELESS TELEPHONS AND TELEGRAPHS.

It was announced some time ago that a new method of telephoning without the use of wires had been invented by Professor Kimura Shunkichi, a son of the celebrated Kimura Setsu no Kami, who with Katsuwano Kami and Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi made the first voyage to America in the *Kanrin Maru*. The Naval Department (Professor Kimura's elder brother is a captain in the Navy) took up the invention and announced the fact in the *Official Gazette*. The announcement stated briefly that Professor Kimura had perfected (*kwanzen ni naseshi*) a system of wireless telephoning, but no particulars were given. Professor Kimura is to proceed to Germany to attend the international congress of wireless telegraphy appointed to take place in that city during the present year. Meanwhile news has been received that a German savant, Professor Reumer, writing in the *Tageblatt*, denies *in toto* the Japanese Professor's title to be called the inventor of any system of wireless telephony. The German alleges that he taught the Japanese whatever the latter knows on the subject and that Professor Kimura actually communicated with him concerning the nature of the implements to be used. A member of the *Hochi Shimbun's* staff thereupon interviewed Professor Kimura and now publishes the result of the interview. The Japanese Professor denies altogether that he has had any such communication or intercourse with Professor Reumer. He admits that when in Berlin he visited the Professor's laboratory and read his essays, but he declares that the statement as to instruction and information is quite baseless. His lips are sealed as to the exact nature of his own invention—all benefits from which he appears to have made over *gratis* to the Naval Department—and since therefore the details can not be known to the German Professor, he is unable to understand how the latter can have made the allegations attributed to him. He suggests that there may be some confusion between wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

Professor Kimura subsequently addressed to the *Hochi Shimbun* a letter on the subject of wireless telephony and telegraphy. Referring to the statements made by Professor Reumer in the *Tageblatt*, Professor Kimura admits that he visited the laboratory of the German savant twice or thrice in 1902 and saw his wireless-telephonic instruments. But he did not remain to witness them in operation, and at any rate the principle of his own invention is wholly different. He does not claim that his discovery was the result of deep research or high scientific knowledge. On the contrary it was the outcome of a phenomenon which struck him unexpectedly during experiments (*guzen in kanju shitaru gensho*), and, while naturally withholding particulars, he describes the basis of the arrangement as so extremely simple that its failure to present itself to other experimenters is most singular. As to his wireless telegraphy, he relates that it was work done solely for the uses and at the request of the Japanese Naval Department and that, consequently, he is precluded from giving any description of it, and must be content to endure the constructions suggested by his silence. In conjunction with Captain Tonami of the Navy and Engineer Matsushima he worked assiduously to effect the desired improvements, but their efforts proved wholly unsuccessful for a long time, and they were about to abandon the task in despair when heaven inspired them

with a happy idea, the result of which was that the Navy Department was enabled to equip itself with machines which cost two million *yen* less than they would have cost if purchased abroad and were, moreover, far more efficient.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a statement that the Wireless Telephone Company of Berlin, the *Tageblatt* and Professor Reumer have united in attacking Professor Kimura in connexion with his claim to have discovered a new system of wireless telephony. Exceedingly strong language is used by the Berlin combination, the Japanese Professor being frankly dubbed a "robber" and other choice flowers of speech being employed to discredit him. Professor Kimura has met these charges with the simple rejoinder that his opponents would be better advised if they deferred their attacks until they had some knowledge of his system, but in view of the violence of the crusade and of the fact that the Japanese Naval authorities have taken up not only Professor Kimura's telephony but also his method of wireless telegraphy, the *Hochi* affirms that a protest is likely to be issued by the *Kaigunsho* soon. Our contemporary comments briefly but severely on the vulgar violence shown by the German coterie, but it is traditional that men of science are very apt to develop extreme caloric over such disputes. Their training educates in them a respect for accuracy which when confronted by any looseness of language or logic, becomes almost maniacal. It is related that the astronomers royal of England and Ireland had a dispute towards the close of the 18th century about the parallax of a fixed star. Unable to agree they finally submitted the question to the Royal Society's Council, and the latter's verdict was that, while the then state of science did not suffice for forming a definite judgment between the controversialists, it was much to be regretted that men of such eminence should have descended to such abuse as adorned this parallax squabble.

## M. PLANCON.

M. Plancon, the new Russian Consul-General in Korea, is now in Tokyo at the Imperial Hotel. Interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpō*, he stated that his sojourn in Tokyo would probably extend to several days, as there were still to be settled several matters connected with the Portsmouth Treaty. As to Russia's attitude in Korea, he declared it to be essentially pacific. Her interests there were now of a purely commercial nature, and she had no intention whatever of interfering with Japan. The rumours recently circulated about a renewal of the war five years hence and about the retention of a large Russian army in Northern Manchuria were laughable canards. One had only to remember that the Russian national assembly meets on the 10th of this month, and that without its consent Russia cannot go to war. Referring to the *Novoye Vremya's* statements on the subject of the comparative merits of the Russian Representative in Tokyo and the Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg, the *Jiji's* delegate asked Mr. Plancon whether he had met Mr. Motono. The Consul-General replied in the affirmative. He had been at the station to welcome Mr. Motono on the latter's arrival in the Russian capital. He further stated, in reply to questions, that Mr. Motono could not speak Russian at all. The *Novoye Vremya* had been egregiously misled. Apparently it had confounded Mr.

Motono with Mr. Tono, the interpreter of the Japanese Legation, who speaks Russian fluently. M. Plancon added that the *Novoye Vremya's* article had caused much amusement.

We wonder if M. Plancon is rightly reported when he is made to say that Russia will henceforth be unable to go to war without the assent of the national assembly. If that be so, the Tsar has stripped himself of a prerogative generally retained by even the most constitutional sovereigns, the prerogative of declaring war and concluding peace. We suspect that the *Jiji's* representative has fallen into error.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

The state of the Japanese money market continues to attract much attention. We translate some pertinent remarks of the *Keizai Zasshi*, in its issue of the 5th instant:—"The state of the money market remains unchanged. At the close of April things were exceedingly quiet and in spite of the fact that an unprecedented number of shares changed hands, their financing was managed quite smoothly, money being obtained at 1.9 *sen* to 2 *sen* daily. On the 30th of April the Government redeemed 29 million *yen* worth of Treasury bills which had been issued on the 16th of January, and at the same time, it made a new issue of 40 millions at the low rate of 1.5 *sen* daily. Hence while, on the one hand, the accommodation given by the Bank to the general public rose to 48 millions, its loans to the Government were decreased by 30 millions. Nevertheless its total deposits underwent a diminution at the close of the month (April). It was also obliged to exceed its legal margin of convertible note issues, and the excess amounted to 25 million *yen*. The weekly accounts stood thus:—

	5th May. Yen.	24th April. Yen.
Convertible notes issued	268,000,000	239,000,000
Specie Reserves	123,000,000	124,000,000
Issue of convertible notes	(5 millions less in excess of legal limit... 25,000,000	(5 millions less than limit)
Loans to Government	84,000,000	114,000,000
Loans to General Public	48,000,000	11,000,000
Deposits	53,000,000	59,000,000
	Difference.	Yen.
Convertible notes issued		+29,000,000
Specie Reserves		— 1,000,000
Issue of convertible notes in excess of legal limit		...
Loans to Government		—30,000,000
Loans to General public		+37,000,000
Deposits		— 6,000,000

The market may become easier but there are no signs at present of it becoming tight."

## THE EMPEROR AND THE NAVY.

The Emperor summoned to the Palace on the forenoon of the 9th instant Admiral Togo and other commanders of Squadrons, as well as the Port-Admirals at Kure, Yokosuka, Sasebo, Maizuru, Port Arthur, Takeshiki and the Pescadores. These officers reported on the state of affairs under their jurisdictions as the Army officers did when they were summoned similarly on the 5th inst. They subsequently sat down to a banquet at which High Admiral Viscount Ito, Vice-Admiral Saito, and Admiral Baron Yamamoto were also present.

The above officers were not summoned to Tokyo merely for the purpose of reporting to His Majesty and attending a banquet. The object of assembling them in the capital was to hold a council as to the post-bellum programme of the Navy.



## DR. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS, M.P.

This gentleman is made the object of very severe criticism by one of our local contemporaries in connexion with a speech which he recently delivered to his constituents. The critical journal admits that it had only "fragments" of the speech to guide it, but it does not appear to have been at all troubled on that account. On the contrary, "fragments" have the advantage of lending themselves readily to expansion at the hands of a courageous commentator, and illimitable materials for sarcasm may thus be produced at will. Our contemporary's method is well illustrated in the following example. "Dr. Harris," we read, "discovered, while he was here that Japan is a country which is not producing sufficient food to feed itself; \* \* \* and that like England, she (*sic*) had (*sic*) to depend very largely upon the Navy." Taking this fragment for text, the *Japan Herald* first informs its readers what Dr. Harris did not mean, namely, that "navies are organizations for the production of food," or that they "perform the part of raiding other countries for the purpose of obtaining provisions for their own countries"—, and then explains what he "evidently" did mean—namely, "that unless the navies of the two countries were strong, other countries would refuse to supply them with food." Having thus expanded Dr. Harris' fragmentary utterance into a form which it unquestionably never took, but which lends itself readily to ridicule, our local contemporary lapses into supercilious merriment and cries:—"What a delightful picture this conjures up and what an insight it gives into the economic problems which trouble Dr. Harris's brain!" Well there is certainly a picture but we can not in charity call it "delightful." For it is a picture of the extreme shallowness which the *Japan Herald* attributes to its readers' comprehension, and of the pains it takes to adapt its own intelligence to this low estimate. No one with the smallest faculty for honest interpretation could imagine that Dr. Harris intended to say what our contemporary acquits him of suggesting, or that he ever asserted what it accuses him of "evidently meaning." The "fragment" thus ingenuously twisted into negative and positive nonsense, was obviously an assertion of the simple well recognised fact that if an insular country can not produce food-stuffs sufficient to feed herself, she must have a navy to guard the maritime approaches by which food-freighted merchantmen gain access to her shores from foreign ports. Without any desire to attribute mischievous intentions we are obliged to confess ourselves hitherto incapable of conceiving any order of intellect which could sincerely misinterpret Dr. Harris's fragment so grossly as our contemporary has misinterpreted it. To attribute insincerity being, however, contrary to the ethics of controversy, we must perforce enlarge our faith in the limits of crassness.

The *Japan Herald*, having most unjustly and gratuitously criticised certain fragmentary utterances of Dr. Rutherford Harris, and having been clearly convicted of twisting his words into a sense they could not reasonably bear, now takes refuge in persiflage and prevarication, weapons worthy of use in the sequel of such an attack. There is evidently no limit to our contemporary's confidence in the shallowness of its readers, for it actually has the hardihood to affirm that the following expressions are one and the same;—

If an insular country can not produce food stuffs sufficient to feed herself, she must have a navy to guard the maritime approaches by which food-freighted merchantmen gain access to her shores from foreign ports.

No one can honestly pretend to suppose that these two statements are "one and the same." The *Japan Herald* merely plunges deeper into the mud of disingenuousness when it professes to find such assertions identical, and when it supplements its original attack by saying, as it does now:—"Evidently the editor of our contemporary, like Dr. Harris, is under the impression that the nations chiefly spend their time in scheming to prevent other countries from obtaining food-stuffs and are only kept in awe by war-ships." The *Japan Herald* is perfectly well aware that neither the editor of its contemporary nor Dr. Harris is under any such impression, and it is equally well aware that nothing which either the editor or Dr. Harris has said constitutes the slightest warrant for such an interpretation.

## A NEW RACE CLUB.

The organization of a new race club in Tokyo—the Tokyo Keiba Kyokai—seems to be making much progress. It has already been frequently stated that the Japanese learned by bitter experience in the last war how much their horses are wanting in bone, muscle and weight. Occasions are on record where failure to bring batteries into action in advantageous positions was due solely to the impossibility of getting Japanese ponies to drag the guns over the obstacles *en route*. There is consequently a fixed resolution to correct this defeat, and our readers know that a bureau called the *Basei kyoku* has been formed in the War Office, and that the Diet, last session, voted 750,000 *yen* as an appropriation for this year's outlay. In connexion with this it is justly felt that official efforts alone can not secure full success. This was thoroughly recognised by the last Cabinet. Barons Sone, Oura and Kiyoura took up the question vigorously, and being assisted zealously by Viscount Fujinami and Viscount Kano, decided that a race club must be formed to promote popular interest in the improvement of the breed of horses. Lieut.-General Okura, Baron Senge and Mr. Ozaki Yukio are said to be lending active coöperation. A site for a race-course has been selected at Ikegami and work will be commenced so soon as the necessary funds—150,000 *yen*—have been guaranteed. The idea is to form a *zaidan hojin*, each member of which will put up 500 *yen*. Indeed this step has already been taken successfully, according to Tokyo journals. Some of the most prominent foreign members of the Nippon Race Club will be invited to join the Committee of Management, and it is said that English rules will be adopted, even to the extent of sanctioning betting. Old residents are aware that this is not the first race club formed in Tokyo. There used to be two of these associations, one having its course at Takata, the other at Uyeno. Why they languished and finally failed we do not now remember, but they were never taken up with any real enthusiasm. The course at Uyeno, though beautifully situated, is quite unfit for racing, especially if Occidental horses are running. H. I. H. Prince Kanin is spoken of as the President of the new club.

What he evidently meant was that unless the two countries were strong other countries would refuse to supply them with food.

## EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

The thirty-first annual report of the Minister of State for Education, covering the year 1903-4, is now in the hands of the public. As usual it contains much valuable information. We learn from it that the percentage of children of school age who received instruction is steadily increasing, so that Japan now holds the record for the world. The per-centages in the case of male children during the past 5 years and those for female children are:—

	1899.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
Male children...	85.06	90.55	93.78	95.80	96.59
Female "...	59.04	71.90	81.80	87.00	89.88

The girls, it will be seen, do not make quite such a fine showing as the boys. It is really wonderful to think, as regards the latter, that out of every hundred of school-going age, less than four fail to attend. If, however, the girls have not such a striking record in point of actual per-centages, their progress has been more marked than that of the boys, and the combined per-centage for both sexes, namely 93.23, leaves very little to be desired. Altogether the number of children of school age receiving elementary instruction is 5,976,124, and the number of teachers is 108,360, so that the average number of children per teacher is 56, approximately. Obviously the staff of teachers is not sufficient. As for kindergartens, there are altogether 281 with 748 instructors and 25,803 children attending them. Of blind and dumb schools there are 20 with 120 teachers and 1,043 students, namely 446 blind and 597 dumb. Technical education shows encouraging statistics. There are no less than 1,594 schools with 94,183 pupils and 3,285 instructors, of whom 57 are foreigners.

Turning to the question of expenditure, we find that the total outlay for public educational purposes in the year under review was 44,429,558 *yen*, divided as follows:—

	<i>Yen</i> .
Elementary schools .....	31,748,420
Normal schools .....	2,904,455
Middle schools .....	4,472,094
Girls' Higher schools .....	1,100,405
Special schools .....	256,253
Technical schools .....	2,836,104
Blind and Dumb schools .....	6,840
Miscellaneous schools .....	50,407
Kindergartens.....	135,595
Libraries .....	76,034
Miscellaneous expenses .....	842,919*

\* N. B.—There is a slight discrepancy between the total of this column and the total given above but the difference is only 9 *yen*.

It will be observed that while 31¼ millions are spent on ordinary education, 8½ millions only go to higher education.

Towards the defraying of the above expenses the students themselves pay only 4,994,751 *yen*, or an average of 80 *sen* each yearly. In fact, education is virtually free. The Treasury grants 275,785 *yen* and the communes contribute 36,298,466 *yen*, the rest being made up by voluntary contributions (1,241,939 *yen*), school stock property, miscellaneous income, etc. No statistics seem to be available with regard to the expenditures of private schools.

It is a curious and interesting fact that Kyushu and the prefectures west of Tokyo show greater educational zeal than any other part of the Empire. With the exception of Kagoshima itself the whole of Kyushu sends to school between 95 and 99 per cent. of its eligible children. Okayama, Kyoto, Nara and Miyagi have an equally fine record, but the area thus distinguished in Kyushu is more extensive than any other with the exception noted above, namely, the prefectures westward of Tokyo, Saitama, Gumma, Nagano, Toyama and Niigata.

## KOREA.

It is stated that a rising of about a thousand and insurgents, calling themselves *Wi-pyong* (Japanese *Gihai*), broke into rebellion at the close of April in the district eastward of Andon in Kyongsang-do. They were armed with matchlocks and on the 29th news reached Nakdong that they had sacked some villages in the Ninghai district and had carried away all the rice and implements of war they could find. Apprehensions were felt that they might attack Andon, and a Japanese detachment was sent to investigate.

Rumour says that Korean intriguers are taking advantage of the absence of Marquis Ito to spread all kinds of rumours, the principal of which is that the Marquis has fallen out with his lieutenant, Mr. Tsuruharu, and that the latter has sent in his resignation. We shall not be surprised to find very circumstantial versions of this story in the respectable Seoul daily or in the *Tribune*. Probably these organs have also appropriated, if they did not inaugurate, the recently circulated tale that the return of Marquis Ito to Japan and the departure of General Hasegawa to attend the Review were due to interference on the part of Western Powers who had espoused Korea's side against Japan.

It is stated that the gold mine at Yuensan has petered out and that the enterprise has been abandoned. A number of Japanese who were among the employees have been dismissed. This mine was worked by an English firm.

The business of road-making and water-works construction in Korea is about to be undertaken vigorously. An office called the *Chido-kyoku* has been organized, and four engineers, with eight assistants, are to be obtained from Japan. Already Mr. Sano Tojiro, who planned and constructed the Kobe water-works, has been appointed to discharge similar duties at Chemulpho. The present programme is that the business of surveying will be carried on during the second half of the current year, and the task of road-making as well as of other public undertakings will be commenced next spring.

Messrs. Wakatsuki and Yamaza, who proceeded recently to Antung in connexion with the opening of that place, are evidently about to return *via* Korea. Mr. Zumoto and other officials have been sent from Seoul to accompany them.

It is reported that the insurgents in the north of Kyongsang-do show considerable resolution and threaten to burn the Japanese school in the vicinity. Measures have been taken to deal with them. These particular insurgents are described as *Ka-soku* (fire bandits), which means, we presume, that incendiarism is their principal weapon.

The "clipping" and re-melting of old and defective nickels has been commenced in Seoul. The number dealt with daily is 163,000.

It is stated that simultaneously with the establishment of municipal autonomy for the Japanese settlements in Korea, as described in a recent issue, the settlement at Seoul will be extended so as to embrace Yongsan and Mokpho.

## THE CHANGCHUN-KIRIN RAILWAY.

Again rumours come (*via Hochi Shimbun*) that the Russians are agitating to secure the concession of the Changchun-Kirin Railway.

They are represented as having originally endeavoured to give effect to a secret agreement said to have been concluded with the former Governor of Mukden, but the Chinese objected that this agreement had never received the sanction of the Peking Government and consequently could not be considered valid. In view of this strongly held objection it is now alleged that M. Pokotiloff has modified his position and is seeking to obtain permission for the construction of the line by a joint company of Russians and Chinese.

We have again to express our doubts as the correctness of this account. It may be well to recall what passed at the Portsmouth Conference. Baron Komura demanded that the East Chinese Railway should be surrendered to Japan from Harbin southward, and that Harbin should thus be the point of junction of the Russian and Japanese roads. Count Witte asked that Changchun should be substituted, and Baron Komura agreed on condition that if Russia had not already constructed a permanent line from Changchun to Kirin, that road should become Japanese property. To this the Russian Plenipotentiary agreed, but being unable, without reference to St. Petersburg, to give a definite answer as to the actual state of affairs *in loco*, the final settlement of the matter was deferred pending such reference. At the meeting of the Conference on the 29th August Count Witte informed Baron Komura that telegrams from St. Petersburg had made it clear that Russia possessed no railway between Kirin and Changchun, and accordingly, in consideration of that declaration, the Japanese Plenipotentiary agreed to substitute Changchun for Harbin as the junction of the Russian and Japanese roads. Thus Japan unquestionably acquired a preferential title to any concession that the Chinese Government might be induced to make for the construction of a line from Changchun to Kirin, and in the face of these unequivocal facts it is impossible to believe that M. Pokotiloff is taking the course now attributed to him. It would be an unequivocal breach of faith.

## MORAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

On the 7th instant a meeting of the heads of elementary schools throughout the Empire took place at the Department of Education. The Minister, Mr. Makino, addressed the meeting. He observed that although all industries and undertakings in Japan had received a serious set-back owing to the war, such had not been the case with education, which, owing to the Sovereign's special wish, had been vigorously prosecuted. A certain staff officer had said that the victories won by Japan in the war had been due to the education given to her people. That was true. Even the children in the elementary schools learned the significance of war and were so trained that when a crisis came their fealty and obedience could be reckoned on. Thus at the base of the country's successes lay education, and for their share in conducting it the heads of schools were to be heartily thanked. Looking abroad he found that Japan possessed one signal blessing. In foreign countries moral educationists were divided into many parties each having its own theory, but in Japan the Imperial Rescript constituted the sole and universally adopted basis. It taught each subject his duty towards his country and his place in society. A foreign publicist had observed to him (the Minister) that

while moral teaching had certainly assisted civilization, its chief effect had been to inculcate the virtues of mercy and charity, and thus it might be said to have attached prominent importance to the individual while relegating the State to a comparatively unconsidered place. But the war of the past two years had demonstrated that patriotism was the first of the seeds sown in the schools of Japan, and the fact had attracted wide attention in Europe. It was notable that many Western publicists had begun to speak of an ethical system independent of religion. Ethics founded on religion were inevitably infected with the schisms that split the religious world into so many fragments, and Japan had to congratulate herself that the ethics taught in her schools were not exposed to that danger. In September next there was to be held in London a great international assembly of persons interested in elaborating a system of ethics unconnected with religion. One of the members of that assembly had declared that the Japanese system deserved much praise. It depended largely upon the heads of elementary schools whom he was now addressing what heights the country would attain to in the future and he did not doubt that they would be worthy of the great trust reposed in them. They must regard themselves as leaders of thought in their respective localities; not educators of the young only but educators of all. Education tended to raise the personal status of the individual, and it was consequently a slow process demanding patience and unflagging assiduity. They should keep these facts in mind, and recognise fully the high responsibilities devolving on them.

## THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

His Excellency Mr. Luke E. Wright, the first American Ambassador to Japan, who arrives in Yokohama on Tuesday next by N. P. steamer *Minnesota*, has had a distinguished public career. Born in Tennessee in 1847, he was for eight years the attorney-general of Tennessee, and was a member of the Memphis bar when appointed to the post of Vice-governor of the Philippines. Mr. Wright is a Democrat and an ex-Confederate. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says of him:—"Governor Wright has been at the head of the Philippine administration since the close of 1903, and throughout the whole period of his service has earned an enviable reputation for industry, sagacity and executive talent. He succeeded to a difficult position at a difficult time and as a substitute for the present Secretary of War, whose fine career in the Philippines had established standards of excellence in administration that were none too easy to copy. Governor Wright will find in Tokyo very different conditions from any that have previously confronted American representatives there. The position of Japan in the international scale has been considerably shifted by war. Questions of commerce and politics affecting this country in its relation to Japan or to China as a neighbour, and in, one sense, a protectorate of Korea are almost certain to arise. To deal successfully with these a man of experience, intelligence and firmness is required, a man in whom the Government of his country reposes the same measure of confidence given by the Japanese Government to Viscount Aoki, the new Japanese ambassador to Washington. Governor Wright is such a man and the country is fortunate that he is available for the post."

### THE FISHERY QUESTION IN NORTHERN SEAS.

Observers of current events must sometimes be disposed to suspect the existence of an organized attempt to stir up trouble once more in the Far East. Under that heading it is easy to classify the recently circulated rumours about Japan's designs against Siberia and the Philippines, as well as the frequently repeated statements that Russia is ignoring the Portsmouth Treaty directly or indirectly by manoeuvring for railway concessions in Manchuria or by wholly ignoring the position which the Treaty really assigns to her. We are inclined to think that the course now attributed to her in connexion with fishing privileges in the north seas belongs equally to the category of mischievous canards, though the *Fiji Shimpo* makes it the subject of a leading article and evidently attaches importance to it. The Portsmouth Treaty provides, it will be remembered, that Russia shall grant to Japanese subjects fishing privileges in the northern seas, with the reservation that such privileges shall not conflict with rights already given by her to others. The story now told is that she is hastening to extend the latter class of rights to such a degree that nothing will remain to grant to the Japanese when they come to discuss the practical operation of the Portsmouth Treaty. It may evidently be pointed out that the negotiations preliminary to carrying out this particular clause of the Treaty are not likely to be concluded before next winter, and that since, consequently, no fishing privileges can be actually enjoyed by Japanese subjects in Russian waters until next spring, the Russian Government would be entirely justified in making whatever exclusive arrangements it pleases with regard to the present year. But the point is that the wholesale rights she is granting to her own subjects are said to be for a term of six years, and if that be true then it follows that Russia is deliberately converting the Portsmouth Treaty into a dead letter so far as this matter of fishery privileges is concerned. Having explicitly promised to do a certain thing, she is of her own accord taking steps which will effectually preclude her from doing it. Is that credible? We think not. The story may be relegated, we think, to the class of canards which represent Japan as busily arming against the United States and M. Pokotiloff as pressing China to grant the concession of the Changchun-Kirin railway to a combined syndicate of Chinese and Russian subjects. Many purveyors of news appear to regard Russia as a fair target for any and every attribution of bad faith. Russia is not altogether irresponsible for that disposition, but she has to bear a great deal more than she justly merits.

### FEATURES OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

In a long and very detailed telegram sent by the *Asahi's* Oakland correspondent on the 2nd instant it is stated that of some 300,000 inhabitants of San Francisco who had lost their homes by the earthquake, the greater part had now found refuge in neighbouring towns, so that the number still camping out did not exceed 30,000. Very few were living by charity. In connexion with this he mentions the evidence which the catastrophe afforded of America's great wealth. Already relief funds had been subscribed to the amount of 60 millions of yen and astoundingly large stores of provisions had been furnished. In distributing this

food there was absolutely no discrimination; any one could go and obtain what he wanted, the result being that several men were sitting idle with the intention of living on the benevolence of the public for one or two months.

The same correspondent speaking of his own nationals says that they suffered greatly. Fully ten thousand lost everything they possessed. This was because there were still numerous Japanese subjects living in San Francisco—1,000 as clerks in American firms; some 2,000 as domestic servants, and about 1,500 working for foreigners in some form. All these, the correspondent alleges, are without means of sustenance. The number of Japanese-owned buildings that were destroyed by fire was about 335, the principal being the Consulate, the Specie Bank, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's offices, 2 hotels, 55 fire-~~art~~ stores and 51 restaurants. He further declares that in spite of the talk usually heard as to driving out the Japanese and in spite of the prejudice shown towards the Chinese, the American relief Association did not discriminate in the smallest degree against the Japanese. On the contrary the Association treated them with marked sympathy. Thus the Japanese who were reduced to a state of distress soon found themselves in possession of shelter, bedding and garments. At first from 5,000 to 6,000 Japanese were obliged to live in tents here and there, but the greater part of these were quickly housed and not more than 600 or 700 are now in tents. Assistance constantly arrived from fellow-countrymen in the States, and, at the time of despatching the telegram, measures of aid to meet the emergency had already been fully taken, but it was feared that the greater part of the burned-out Japanese enterprises which had been working with small capital would not be resumed. The number that lost their lives had thus far been ascertained to be 10 and the wounded 27 or 28, but as was the case with other nationals, these figures might be subsequently augmented.

### TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The calendar of the Tokyo Imperial University for 1905-6 has just been issued. It contains a mass of interesting and valuable information. The whole history of the University is given at the outset; then follow chapters containing the various ordinances relating to the institution, as well as the regulations; then full accounts of the six colleges, of the University Hall and of the library; then a statement as to the dormitories and minor matters; then a list of graduates since the foundation of the University, and finally a catalogue of the Journals compiled in the various colleges. This statement of contents will show that the Calendar tells everything there is to be known about the University. Nothing is more striking than the catalogue showing the number and nature of the learned essays which have appeared in the Journals of the University. The catalogue fills 50 pages closely printed in small type. It is a wonderful record of industry and ability, considering that it covers a period of only 19 years and that the compilers of the essays all belong to the nation of which certain superficial foreign observers used to say that imitation and not originality was its characteristic. The essays are all original and with very few exceptions they all throw light on most erudite subjects. There could be no more complete answer to these shallow critics. Unfortunately for a

full appreciation of the contents of the Journals three languages are used by the contributors—English, German and Japanese—so that in part they do not appeal at all to Western readers and in part the appeal is divided. One of the most interesting chapters is that relating to the College of Agriculture. We read that the College has been endowed by the State with no less than three large forests: one in Chiba prefecture, covering 5,421 acres; one in Hokkaido, covering 57,700 acres, and one in Formosa, covering 144,050 acres and embracing Niitaka-zan (Mount Morrison)—207,171 acres of forest-land in all. The two forests in Hokkaido and Formosa are in a primeval condition; they have great potentialities. It is hoped to apply scientific principles to all three areas under the auspices of the College and thus to convert them into models. But as yet this large intention has been applied—and that in part only—to the Kyosumi section (835 acres) of the Chiba forest, where surveys have been made, roads projected, divisions and subdivisions marked off and accommodation provided for students. We have here some materials for estimating the immense wealth of woodland possessed by Japan.

### THE SHUKYO-KA KYOWA-KAI.

A large meeting of representatives of various forms and sects of religion was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Tokyo on the 7th instant. As the name *kyowa-kai* implies, the apparent object of the meeting was to reconcile and harmonize conflicting religions and to unite for charitable purposes. Bishop Harris delivered an eloquent address, in Japanese, and several Japanese prominent in the world of ethics spoke ably. Reading these various deliveries we can not discover that any very signal step was taken towards real union, though it appears to have been generally admitted by the speakers that certain cardinal principles lie at the base of all religions, and that these principles are identical. It is not, however, to the words used on such occasions that interest chiefly attaches, but to their results. We observe that the chairman of the meeting was Mr. Kanda Saichiro, a well known Unitarian, but we certainly do not infer that a majority of those who attended the meeting are prepared to enlist under the unitarian banner. The affair reminds us of the elective philosophers who, under the leadership of Professor Inouye Tetsujiro, started a movement some ten years ago with the object of collating the cardinal principles of all the world's religions and fusing them into a universally acceptable whole—universal, that is to say, so far as Japan was concerned. The movement, natural and laudable as it was, provoked a great deal of ridicule among foreign onlookers, who chose to interpret it as an evidence of Japanese conceit. "These Japanese," they said, "are so puffed up that they propose to themselves no less a task than to reconstruct the religions of the Occident?" Truly a shallow criticism, prompted mainly by the contempt too commonly shown in those days by Occidentals towards Orientals. The electics failed but the sense of need that inspired them remains perennial, and if such a thing were possible we should all most heartily welcome the discovery of some Elysian island beyond the sounds of jarring creeds.

Dr. Baelz, who is now in Berlin, will return to Tokyo in August.



## A MARE'S NEST.

In its issue of the 2nd instant the *Japan Herald* published a translation of the Medical Practitioners' Law. The sixth article of the Law, as translated, says:—"Medical practitioners shall keep a register and enter therein the names, ages, occupations, residences, the name of malady and method of treatment thereof. The register mentioned in the foregoing clause shall be preserved for ten years." Commenting on this, our contemporary infers that the registers are to be available for reference, and upon that inference builds quite an excited indictment of the Japanese Government, charging it with "a very serious infringement of private rights and one which will be as objectionable to the general public as it will certainly be to the medical fraternity." The method of obtaining materials for this accusation is novel. Our contemporary, while admitting that "the Law is quite silent" as to official examination of the registers, opines that, "in view of other provisions," the registers are to be open to the inspection of officials of the Home Department at any time, and then, after some platitudes about the confidential relations between physician and patient, and about the secrets of the consulting room, makes the following sweeping declaration:—"Yet under the Medical Practitioners' Law of Japan, a physician's register is to be open to the inspection of any petty official who may choose to demand it, there being no guarantee that the information thus obtained will not be used for private purposes." This is certainly a very curious and interesting example of manufacturing a charge out of nothing. The Law is admittedly "quite silent" on the subject of inspection, yet, according to the *Japan Herald*, this same Law opens a physician's register to inspection by any petty official who may choose to demand it! Our contemporary endeavours to get over the difficulty of the Law's silence by reference to conclusions suggested by "other provisions," but this is an unhappy prevarication for from beginning to end the Law does not contain one word about official inspection of anyone or anything. Two points may be submitted for the *Japan Herald's* consideration. The first is that no law can be held to create a power about which it is absolutely silent; the second, that the keeping of registers may be designed, not for the purpose of exposing their pages to any petty official who may happen to be curious, but for the purpose of providing a valuable reference in cases under adjudication by Courts of Law.

## THE SERICULTURISTS.

The Sericulturists Central Association is now holding a meeting at the Department of Agriculture, about 150 members being present. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Matsuoka, addressed them on the 9th inst. The gist and indeed the whole import of his speech was the vital importance of intelligent coöperation. He pointed out that whereas there are 12,000 districts in the Empire, only two thousand of them had hitherto formed guilds, and he referred to the case of Denmark where the poultry-breeders, by astute combination, had succeeded in building up an export trade in eggs which amounted to 16 million yen yearly. They must remember that the united wealth of individuals constituted the wealth of a country, and that no method of obtaining wealth was more efficacious than intelligent coöperation. Mr. Hara, Minister

of State for Home Affairs, also spoke much in the same strain. He said that the administration of Japan in former times had always aimed at reducing the interval between the rich and the poor, and even now the same system prevailed, though perhaps in a lessened degree. Hence it was that there were no great capitalists on the one hand and no very marked extremes of poverty on the other. But a change in that respect appeared to be taking place, and this fact added to the importance of strenuous efforts of coöperation on the part of small capitalists. In combination and coöperation lay the chief resource of individuals to remedy their deficient strength and capital. Nothing was of more importance than to observe this principle, and the sericulturists throughout the empire might count on receiving every assistance from officialdom in the forming of guilds.

## NO. 191 OF THE "KOKKA."

The last issue of the *Kokka* is interesting but the illustrations are not quite up to the high standard usually maintained by this excellent magazine. First we have a pair of so-called "Lions"—it would be better to give the proper name, "Dogs of Fo," to animals which bear so very slight a resemblance to the king of beasts—the motive of a decorative panel by the renowned Hoitsu. The beasts are out of drawing and can not be regarded as typical specimens of the great artist's work. On the back of the two leaved screen which these animals adorn in front, there is a black and white sketch of peonies incomparably worthier to be signed "Hoitsu." The second picture is a study of barn-door fowl by Ito Jakuchu. Deprived of the brilliant colours which doubtless distinguish the original, this picture strikes us rather by the apparent confusion of its composition than by the force of its execution. It is probably brilliant and full of life, but these features scarcely enforce themselves in the copy. Then follows a sketch of a crane, wonderful for the dash, verve and efficiency of the few strokes depicting it, but spoiled by an intrusive bamboo which conveys only the impression of a third and very much deformed leg which has miraculously grown out of the bird. Two delightful landscapes, "Summer and Winter," by Ganku, show all the fine qualities of the Chinese School which this master studied so successfully, and the statuary of ancient times is well represented by two wood carvings of Ben-ten and Tai-shaku-ten, which probably date from the 8th century. Illustrating a very interesting essay on Chinese Landscape Painting, by Mr. Taki Teichi, there are two pictures, one in colours, the other in black and white. The former is attributed to Yen Tsu-ping of the Sung Dynasty, the latter to Sun Chun-tse of the Yuan Dynasty. The Sung artist's picture certainly does not deserve the honour of reproduction in the pages of the *Kokka*. It does indeed possess the merits of broad expanse and subtle atmospheric effects, but on the other hand it displays conspicuously the common faults of Chinese artists, inability to paint water flat, and such a strength of outlines that the rocks seem to have been fashioned out of card-board and the trunks of trees to have been hewn into shape for the purposes of the painter. We have to remember, indeed, that we are looking at a work nearly a thousand years old, but there are innumerable examples of Sung pictures which stand on a far higher level of attainment than this. Sun Chun-tse's landscape

is unfortunately so much faded that its characteristics are scarcely recognisable, but it strikes us as a fine production.

The letterpress—apart from descriptive and biographical sketches—consists of two essays which have much interest, namely, Mr. Hamada Kosaku's third chapter with reference to Græco-Indian Influence upon the Far-Eastern Arts," and Mr. Taki Seichi's first chapter on "Chinese Landscape Painting." Mr. Hamada's subject commands the earnest attention of all students, but we discover from his treatment, as indeed from his frank admissions, that materials for exhaustive or illuminating discussion are not yet forthcoming and probably never will be forthcoming. History prepares us to find that Grecian art reached China through India, but the sign-posts along the route it took are few and far between, nor are the evidences of its arrival in the Middle Kingdom very convincing. Still, Mr. Hamada's essay is the least unsatisfactory of all the dissertations hitherto published. Mr. Taki, who commences what will be, we trust, a long series of essays on Chinese Landscape Painting, appears to us, if we may judge from his opening chapter, to possess a deep knowledge of his subject. He appreciates at once the excellences and the limitations of Chinese artists, and he recognises the close affinity between the landscape paintings of China and Japan. He makes the following frank declaration:—"It should not be forgotten that Japanese landscape painters have largely followed the style of their Chinese masters, and that at least in this particular subject, if not in others, the art of the Middle Kingdom seems a little in advance of our own." We are disposed to endorse this verdict though if Mr. Taki hopes to persuade his readers, he must procure for illustrations Chinese pictures of a higher type than those accompanying his first chapter. His text, however, is very instructive and we strongly commend it to students of this subject.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY AND JAPAN.

At a meeting of the Naval Council in Washington, Admiral Dewey is said to have stated that Japan, Germany and France were adding largely to their fleets. England was building big ships of the *Dreadnought* type, but Japan, he had been told, contemplated the construction of three iron-clads still more powerful. France, too, according to a statement made by the Minister of Marine in the Chamber of Deputies, had formed a similar programme, and Germany would add 18 new ships to her Navy by 1917. The Admiral went on to say that if the United States had to fight in the future, her enemy would be Japan or Germany, and she must prepare herself with due regard to the growing strength of these Powers. The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes this news in large type, heading it "the States regarded by America as her enemies" and expresses great regret that such a character should be assigned to Japan by a prominent American Admiral in spite of the exceptional and growing friendship between the two countries. It is indeed strange that this apprehension of Japan should exist in America. The possession of the Philippines seems to have made the Great Republic nervous and thus prepared it to credit the silly forecasts of sensationalists whose sole qualification for the role of prophet is, either that they seek notoriety, or that they labour under a sense of some personal grievance at Japan's hands.

## "NANSHU MEIGWA-YEN."

Mr. Lawrence Binyon, Curator of the British Museum, says that the landscape art founded by the Sung artists in China and continued by the Japanese in the 15th century, "must rank as the greatest school of landscape which the world has seen." We are reminded forcibly of this verdict as we turn over the pages of the 6th and 7th volumes of the *Nanshu Meigwa-yen* (Garden of master-pieces of the Southern School) which has just issued from the press of the Shimbi Shoin. Each volume contains ten pictures and among them are some of the most beautiful and characteristic examples of Chinese landscape painting we have ever seen. Unfortunately the publishers, enterprising as they are, have not thought it worth while to append English or French translations of the text, and for the sake of those, to whom the Japanese text is an embarrassment, we here give the names of the artists in order, commencing from No. 1 of Volume VI.

- 1.—By Liu Yuan of the Ming Dynasty. Plum-blossom viewing; a noble study in foliage painting.
- 2.—By Chou Kwei, commonly regarded as one of the greatest of Ming masters. This picture of pines and a river-valley shows beautiful atmospheric effects, with much force and delicacy of brush-work but the treatment of the water leaves something to be desired.
- 3.—By Li Yu, a later Ming celebrity, who is said to have laid down his life for his country. A rustic scene in rain-time. A grand picture: the air is full of moisture and there is much power of line, but a defect is apparent in insufficiency of aerial perspective.
- 4.—By Kau Chipoi of the Tsing Dynasty. Seeking poetic inspiration among the pines in a river-valley. This is a good specimen of the so called "literary picture." The outline drawing is too heavy but the light is finely centred.
- 5.—By Wu Tan of that Tsing Dynasty, chief of the *Nanshu* artists of that epoch. The residence of a literateur in a plum grove. A composition of extraordinary charm, the three planes of the picture distinguished with high skill and the brush-work of the utmost delicacy and force.
- 6.—By Chang Kang of the early Tsing Dynasty. Crags and an autumn forest. Remarkable for atmospheric effects and boldness of execution. The serene air of the season is excellently produced.
- 7 and 8.—These are by a Japanese artist, Tachibara Kyosho, of the early 19th century. No. 6 represents fishing in the calm of evening. The aerial perspective is admirable but the water is impossible and the rocks seem to have been artificially chiselled. No. 7 depicts reeds and a kingfisher—a really beautiful picture, tender and full of vitality. It is easy to see that the Okyo influence has permeated this artist, though he is remembered as a student of the Ming and Tsing masters.
- 9.—By Nukina Kaioku, a renowned Confucian Scholar of Kyoto, who began by sitting in the Kano atelier and finally turned to the Ming masters. This example of his work represents a quiet temple amid high mountains. It is a pleasing bit of work but somewhat formal, if not artificial.
- 10.—By Hine Taizan of Kyoto. Abode of the *Sennin* (mountain geni); a fine though formal composition, showing skilful brush work but faulty in treatment of distances.

If the authors intend, as we must assume they do, that the Japanese pictures reproduced by them here shall be taken as worthy comparative examples of Chinese and Japanese landscape painting, they have done little justice to their own nationals. But probably their idea is merely to show what forms the landscapes of the Chinese Ming and Tsing masters assumed when taken as models by Japanese artists of the modern schools: that is to say, artists who flourished at the close of the 18th century and during the first half of the 19th. The works of these men can not be placed in the first rank of Japanese paintings.

The seventh volume contains the following pictures:—

- 1.—By Chu Chingyun of the Ming Dynasty. A river-valley in summer. Chu flourished about the Chenghwa era (1465-1488) and acquired much fame by his landscape painting. This picture is a

good example of his work but the aerial perspective is not satisfying.

- 2.—By Wang Kienchang of the Ming Dynasty. Flower jewels and a spring valley. The brush-work is admirable as are also the atmospheric effects. The canvas, however, is over-crowded.

3.—By Su I of the Tsing Dynasty. Travelling among snowy mountains. A winter scene of much breadth and beauty. Su I's name is not preserved in history, though the picture shows him to have been a great artist.

4.—By Chang Hung of the Ming Dynasty. Rain threatening among the summer hills. Chang flourished at the close of the Ming and in the early years of the Tsing. He is honoured as the originator of a special style which approaches very closely to the best work of celebrated landscape-painters of the modern Occident, except that in combined powers and delicacy the advantage is signally on the side of the Chinese master. This picture is a typical example. The light forming a point of concentration in the middle distance, and the gathering mists creeping over the far-off hill-tops belong to a noble realm of art.

5.—By Sheng Shaohsien of the Ming Dynasty. An autumn landscape. Sheng was a native of Yangchow and is remembered as one of the greatest of the Ming masters. This example of his work has essentially Chinese characteristics. The unique aim of the painter is to convey an idea of the perfectly pellucid atmosphere of autumn at mid-day. He has succeeded so well that the effect is almost dazzling, and one does not miss the want of cast shadows, whose absence often mars Chinese paintings.

6.—By Lu Hsiao of the Tsing Dynasty. A mountain road in autumn. Lu Hsiao was renowned for his studies of figures and animals as well as of landscapes. In this picture the execution of the foliage and the broken lights on the cliff show great power, but it is plain that Lu did not make a faithful study of the habits of water, and his composition exhibits a defect not uncommon in Chinese pictures: it crowds the canvas to the exclusion of sky effects.

7.—By Ku Ta-shen of the Tsing Dynasty. Fishing under the pines. This artist was celebrated for the skill, minuteness and delicacy of his brush-work, merits which are well illustrated in this picture. But his outlines are unnaturally heavy and he makes his cliffs cast shadows in opposite directions simultaneously.

8.—By Chang Chiuku of the Tsing Dynasty. Lotus flowers. Chang was renowned as a painter of birds and flowers. He visited Japan in the *Tenmei* era (1781-1788) and resided for some time in Nagasaki. He followed Chen Nanpin in popularizing the style of the *Nanshu* artists in Japan. This painting is a noble specimen of his force.

9.—By Nakabayashi Chikudo (Japanese). Pheasants and flowers. Chikudo, a native of Owari, worked originally in Kyoto under Miyazaki Kimpo, and subsequently, by studying the works of the Yuan artists of China, he became the founder of a school in Japan. His birds and flowers leave little to be desired but his modelling of rocks is very crude.

10.—By Takahashi Sohyo. Coming home from fishing. This artist, a native of Kyushu, studied under Tanomura Chikuden and was much esteemed by Rai Sanyo and other great literateurs. He died at the early age of 32. This example of his art shows power of brush, but is heavy and unpleasing. There is no atmospheric breadth and the distances are not marked.

It must be repeated with regard to this volume also that while the illustrations depict the merits of the Chinese School with much fidelity, they do little justice to the Japanese, for neither Chikudo or Sohyo deserves a place in the gallery where the author has placed them. As illuminants of Chinese landscape paintings, however, the two volumes deserve close attention and will certainly evoke much admiration.

## CUSTOMS PROTEST.

A decision was given by Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs, on a protest instituted by Messrs. Heller Bros. No. 176 Yamashita-cho.

On April 18th, the firm imported glass-beads for decoration purposes, on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent *ad val* duty in accordance with No. 62-B of the Tariff and 15 per cent war tax. The importers contended that the goods were a kind of Venetian bead and consequently should be dealt with under No. 169 of the same Tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that being in the form of beads, these articles could not be taken as Venetian.

## TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We have received the following circular and for reasons which its readers will appreciate we extend to it the hospitality of our columns:—

## PREAMBLE.

As a result of Russo-Japanese War, it is certain that commerce and industry of Japan would achieve a great advance and at the same time business of foreigners resident in this country would become brisk. And when business becomes brisk it would be inevitable for them to employ more people than they used to do hitherto. Judging from our experiences up to date, however, those who are employed in foreign firms are more inclined to do dishonest things such as misappropriating their employers' money by means of fraud or anything like that than those who are employed in Japanese firms. This is because the foreigners who are their employers being not well aware of Japanese customs and the people with whom such employes always deal being mostly Japanese, close watch cannot be kept, thus giving them a nice chance to perform misdemeanor. Under these circumstances, we can safely infer that foreign firms in general are making big losses on that account. And as to the result of such misdemeanor on the part of employes, Police Stations are constantly despatching detectives to arrest such people. But, even if they be arrested, it does not make good the loss suffered by those foreign firms because it is only to inflict penalty upon them by law.

Having been impressed with such an idea and also having considered that such misdemeanor on the part of employes would greatly mar the business connection between foreigners and Japanese, we have established an institution by which we can keep close watch upon the daily behavior of employes in foreign firms, and if there be any who is going to make dishonest act we would warn their employers beforehand or inform secretly before there occurs a big loss, thus saving the employers from any loss they may fall into and at the same time safe-guarding their properties. This done, we believe, it would greatly help to make smooth the business connection between foreigners and Japanese. We herewith beg to request all foreign firms to join us in accordance with the following stipulations:

Principal: I. J. R. MURAYAMA.

No. 53, Nogecho 2-chome Yokohama.

## STIPULATIONS.

- Art. 1.—Our Company aims at the close watch, inquiry for personal circumstances and various other secret detections on employes in general.
- Art. 2.—Our Company's office is located at No. 53, Nogecho 2-chome, Yokohama, for the present. But, as location is now being selected at Yamashitacho (the Settlement), the office would be established there in course of time.
- Art. 3.—Anybody can join us, foreigner or Japanese.
- Art. 4.—Those who join us are requested to make contract in accordance with one of the following conditions:—
  1. To pay the fee of yen 60 for a year.
  2. To pay the fee of yen 40 for half a year.
  3. To pay the fee of yen 10 monthly for 3 months or for less period.
- Art. 5.—Those who do not make contract mentioned above but who ask us for our service whenever there occur some events, are requested to pay the fee of yen 5 per one event.
- Art. 6.—The fees specified in Art. 4 and 5 to be paid in advance.
- Art. 7.—Our Company shall never ask for any remuneration besides the fees specified in Art. 4 and 5. When, however, our staffs were despatched to outside of this city, the expenses incurred would be asked to be paid to us.
- Art. 8.—To those who made contract with us in accordance with Art. 4, we will now and then make report on the behavior of employes and other necessary items. To those specified in Art. 5, however, the result obtained is reported.
- Art. 9.—For those who joined us in accordance with Art. 4, not only we perform our duty specified in Art. 1, but also we would be their advisers and reply to various questions.
- Art. 10.—Even when those who joined us in accordance with Art. 4 and those who asked for our service according to Art. 5, cancelled this contract or cancelled their request by their own will, we shall never pay back the fee which we thereby received.

Form for Application.

Those who desire to apply to us will please send this form duly signed.

To HEART SHOKAI. ....19...

(Sign.)

## OBITUARY.

Telegraphic information has been received from London by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation announcing the death of Mr. H. M. Bevis, on the 4th inst. This news will come as a great shock to many residents in Yokohama. Mr. Bevis was formerly Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation here, and his geniality and hospitality made him a general favourite. He came out to the East for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in November, 1875, and since then has held many important posts. At the time of his death he was home on leave after some years of management of the Shanghai Branch of the Bank. The late Mr. Bevis was about 52 years of age.

The death is reported of a veteran journalist—Mr. J. Allen Quinton, who for some years was London editor and correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*. Mr. Quinton was associated with the Religious Tract Society for several years and was at one time editor of the *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home*. He was in his eighty-ninth year. A son of the deceased gentleman, Mr. A. W. Quinton, is at present on the staff of the *Japan Mail* and we record our sincere sympathy with him in his bereavement.

The death is reported of Captain D. Stuart Bailey, who was well known in Yokohama. He was drowned from a French mail steamer approaching Marseilles. Capt. Bailey left Yokohama in November last in command of the Mogul line steamer *Ghazee*, but took a passage home by a French steamer in the Mediterranean to take over the *Sikh*, the flagship of the line, and it was as the French steamer was approaching Marseilles that his death took place.

We regret to report the death of Mr. Samuel Paxton, Assistant Superintendent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at Kobe, which occurred in the hospital at that port on the 10th instant at 4 a.m. from pleurisy. Mr. Paxton, who was from the North country, was still a young man, having come out to Japan in the N. Y. K. service as a junior engineer on the *Tokyo* or *Saikyo Maru* early in 1898. He was later on second engineer of the *Satsuma Maru*, and in 1899 was appointed Assistant Superintendent at Yokohama, with Captain Forbes. In 1902 he was transferred to the Kobe branch of the Company and has continued to fill that post at the sister port up to the time of his decease. More than a year ago he was laid up by a severe attack of pneumonia and pleurisy, and has never since enjoyed robust health. Mr. Paxton had never married and was not a man, we believe, that went much into society, but he was highly esteemed by those who knew him intimately, and also by his employers, for his strict business integrity and ability.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Telegrams from Formosa say that the advance of the Aiyu line is proceeding steadily. We explained in a recent issue what these Aiyu are—village troops—and our readers will have understood that the axe and the spade serve as important a part in the Japanese operations as the rifle. The method pursued is to open tracks through the forest and gradually occupy territory, driving back the Seiban (semi-savages). This process having been carried on successfully in the direction of Musha, two groups of the Seiban, designated the "Bantai" and the "Maiparai" in the telegrams, offered resistance, doubtless seeing that there was no other recourse except surrender. They both yielded, however, at sight of the Japanese strength, but the Maiparai's submission

seems to have been merely a ruse, for they chose an opportunity to open a fierce fire under which two Japanese and one Aiyu fell, and four Aiyu were wounded. The Maiparai had the same number of casualties. They were completely repulsed. This happened on the 29th of April, and the Formosan authorities report that the affair need not cause any uneasiness, or be interpreted in any sense as a check. The work of subjugation is proceeding quite satisfactorily.

"The Naval Authorities have decided to sell, as they lie, about 21 vessels of sorts now on the bottom within and without Port Arthur and in four other places. Persons desiring to bid should make application at the Kansei-Hombu of the Naval Department or the Kosaku-sho of Port Arthur. There all the necessary documents and information may be obtained up to the 18th instant. The tenders must be put in by the 30th of June at Port Arthur.

It is stated that the new steamship service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Bangkok will be opened in the middle of this month, the Company using chartered vessels at first. The prospects of the line are regarded with confidence. It will of course carry all the Siam cargo brought out by the Company's European and American liners.

A few days ago the *Jiji Shimpō* published an account—taken from British journals—of a new bank about to be established in the Far East under the name of the "Anglo-Japanese Bank." The *Hochi* repeats the news. The bank is to have a capital of two millions sterling in 200,000 shares of £10 each. Of this capital one-half is to be subscribed by the projectors and one half is to be offered to the public, but only £100,000 will be allotted to the Japanese, among whom the principal names thus far are those of Mr. Okura and Mr. Asano. Baron Shibusawa, however, is assigned the post of adviser and his association is of course important. The idea is not only to discharge the usual functions of a bank but also to lend foreign capital for the purposes of Far-Eastern enterprises. Among the names of the foreign projectors are mentioned those of the Right Honourable James Parker Smith, M.P., a director of the Union Bank of Scotland, Baron George de Reuter, a director of the Imperial Bank of Persia, Mr. Herbert Edimann, a director of the Merchants Banking Company of Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Macandrew, a director of the South American Bank of Mexico, and Sir Westby B. Percival, a director of the Union Bank of Australia. The bank is to be organized and worked under British law.

On the 4th instant Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata and General Terauchi gave a garden party in the Shinjuku Park to the military officers in Tokyo, the members of the Cabinet and other high officials. There were some 8,000 guests in all, and the beauty of the weather supplementing that of the Park made the affair a signal success. Five of the Imperial Princes were present. It will be observed that five entertainments in all have been given—the Emperor's banquet on the 1st; the Prince Imperial's on the 2nd; the Naval banquet on the 3rd; the military garden party on the 4th, and the City's garden party on the 5th.

News has been received that on the 29th of April a Russian tank-oil steamer, bound for Vladivostok, attempted to reach that port by a short route and struck a floating mine, with the result that she very nearly

went to the bottom. The mine is stated to have been Japanese. That is very likely. It is known that when Rojestvensky's Squadron was nearing Japan, Admiral Togo caused the approaches to Vladivostok to be strewn with mines, concerning the whereabouts of which full information was given to the Russians at their request after the restoration of peace. Nothing has been heard, however, of operations to remove the mines. Port Arthur experiences proved the Russians to be very skilled at this kind of work, and it is possible that they swept the Vladivostok avenues without making much fuss over the operation. But if so they seem to have left some of the mines *in situ*, a result which was only too much to be feared.

Viscount Hayashi reached Yokohama on the afternoon of the 5th by the German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*. His Excellency, who was welcomed by local and British officials, proceeded in the first place to the Specie Bank and after a brief rest there took the train for Tokyo where he arrived at 6.25 p.m. He was met at the station by Count Matsukata, Count Katsura, General Terauchi, Mr. Hara, Mr. Makino, Mr. Chinda, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Kurachi, several other members of the Foreign Office, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Mr. Otori Keisuke and many other distinguished persons.

The officers of the Army have now been entertained most royally, but the non-commissioned officers and men have received little recognition, if we except the present of *sake* and *sakana* sent to them by the Emperor. It is stated that Barons Iwasaki and Mitsui and Messrs. Okura and Yasuda, with other leading citizens of Tokyo, are devising means to remedy this omission.

There is talk of another great celebration on the 27th instant to commemorate the naval victory in the Sea of Japan. The *Jiji Shimpō* is throwing its powerful influence into the scale in favour of this project.

Since there exists a small coterie of publicists whose business in life is to discredit Japan's Korean policy and who do not trouble themselves greatly as to the nature of their methods or materials, so there are sensationalists or intriguers who spare no efforts to invest Japan with an aggressive and truculent character in the eyes of the world. Some time ago St. Petersburg telegraphed that the Japanese were busy with warlike preparations and that their object was the invasion of Siberia. This rumour scarcely excited a flicker of attention, its source and its nature being alike calculated to discredit it. Then followed a persistent tale that Japan had purchased the Philippines from the United States and that one of the first duties of the new American Ambassador on his arrival in Tokyo would be to arrange the details of this transaction. We can not discover that the canard attracted much attention in America. At any rate press references to it were few and far between. But now again comes a circumstantial statement attributed to a Russian Major-General, by name "Homak," so far as we can discover from its transliterated form. This officer is said to have been in Japan on Red-Cross business, and the report attributes to him a due measure of circumspection in view of his official position. There are no evidences of circumspection in his story, however. He frankly declares that Japan is arming against the United States and that he assured himself unquestionably of the fact during his sojourn here. The Siberian fable was given to the world on the authority of an anonymous



Russian who had been among the Japanese prisoners at Matsuyama, but there is no anonymity in the last case, though there is certainly not less mendacity. We all know that nothing can possibly be so unlikely as to find no believers. These various lies, if they continue to be told with sufficient pertinacity, will have some discrediting effect on Japan's reputation. That is what their inventors count on. They have certainly climbed to the apex of absurdity when they depict Japan as arming against the United States.

Undoubtedly if the Post Office Authorities issue special post cards they ought to make arrangements to meet the confusion which has been abundantly proved by experience to be an inevitable feature of such occasions unless they are efficiently contrived. On the 6th instant the sale of *senyeki kimen hagaki* was announced to take place in Tokyo, but only seven post-offices were appointed for selling purposes, and the consequence, easily foreseeable, was that thousands of would-be purchasers assembled at these places, many of them having spent the greater part of the preceding night waiting for a chance to buy. The crowding and crushing were terrible and several instances of persons fainting or receiving more or less serious injuries are reported. Truly such impotence of organization is inexcusable. Why not sell at every postal-office or post-agency in the capital, and thus ensure the citizens against such occurrences? The whole thing is based on a senseless mania, which, in our opinion, is the only just epithet to apply to philately. But if the Authorities minister to the mania they should at least do so in such a manner as not to contravene their cardinal duty of preserving order and protecting life.

In England there is an apparently strong movement in favour of legislation to restrain juvenile smoking. The *Times* publishes a letter bearing the signatures of seven prominent men who urge that the Government should be pressed to introduce a measure prohibiting the sale of tobacco to children under 16 years of age. The signatories claim that by inquiries addressed to 450 members of the present Parliament, it has been ascertained that many of them are in favour of the project. This is exactly what was tried in Japan a few years ago, and the result was total failure. Possibly English legislators may devise some means of giving effect to such a law, but the thing is hard to conceive. How is supervision to be exercised? There is already an International Anti-cigarette League with a membership of over 57,000 boys who are pledged to abstain from smoking until the age of 21 at least, and with a thousand branches scattered over the United Kingdom. It is by agencies of that kind, we venture to think, that reform can be effected and not by legislation.

The American donations to the fund for relieving the distressed in the famine districts of Japan, which was remitted in various sums by the *Christian Herald* to the Japan Red Cross Society, aggregated yen 420,045.17 on May 5th.

Mrs. Stephen George Henty, the first white woman who landed in Victoria, Australia, died on February 3, at Hamilton, Victoria, at the age of 90. Mrs. Henty was born at Stokesby, Yorkshire, the daughter of Captain Walter Pace, of the East India Company, and went with her mother to Western Australia in 1832. At the age of

20 she was married to Mr. Henty, a Swan River pioneer, afterwards a member of the Legislative Council. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Henty left in a vessel of 60 tons burden, called the *Sally Ann*, which Mr. Henty purchased with the object of sailing to join his brothers in Portland. They went to Tasmania and sailed back to Portland, arriving in the bay one moonlight Sunday night in June, 1836. Mrs. Henty was carried ashore through the surf by a sailor, and this primitive disembarkation resulted in the foot of the first white woman stepping on Victorian soil. The party at this time were dependent upon themselves for supplies from Tasmania, as well as for protection from the natives, who were very hostile, and the runaway prisoners who visited the whaling establishment. In August of the same year Major Mitchell and his party came down through Victoria, and were surprised to find the party comfortably settled at Portland, where, in August, 1837, Mrs. Henty's eldest son was born—the first white male native of Victoria. Mrs. Henty was personally acquainted with all the Governors of Victoria, from Charles La Trobe to Sir Reginald Talbot.

According to Tokyo papers, the fund for relieving the distressed in connexion with the San Francisco earthquake and fire, which was collected by the Japan Red Cross Society from the public, amounted to yen 108,259.08 on May 7th. Of this yen 101,265.82 has been sent to America.

There was a somewhat severe earthquake at Osaka and Kyoto on the morning of the 5th at 8.09 o'clock. The observatory reports that a preliminary shock was felt at 6.20 a.m., but it was too slight to cause any apprehensions. The shock at 8 o'clock was vertical in direction and developed a movement of 6.25 mill. It lasted two minutes. No serious injury resulted. The centre is supposed to have been somewhere between Osaka and Shikoku, probably in Osaka Bay. Remembering Vesuvius and San Francisco the people at first showed some signs of panic, but it seems to have been soon recognized that the phenomenon was not of a very serious character. A slight shock was felt in Yokohama about the same time.

Trouble is reported from Shimonoseki in connexion with the water-works. An embankment, presumably of the reservoir, threatens to give way, and its collapse would mean the inundation of numerous habitations. It is said that the responsible engineer is found to have scamped his work and employed means which could not have had more than temporary efficacy. Consequently there is much excitement.

Prince Menchikoff (?) has published in the columns of the *Novoye Vremya* a strange article warning Russia that she will have to fight again against Japan very shortly. His main argument is that Japan having tasted the charms of victory will assuredly not rest content, and he speaks in very exaggerated terms of the preparations she is now making. It is useless to reproduce his words. They are easily conceived, being simply the vapouring of an excited man with a fixed idea. Two of his assertions, however, have special interest. One is that the Japanese officers, when taking leave of the Russian prisoners, assured the latter that they would meet again, and that the meeting would be sooner than might be expected. Conceive a publicist so credulous as to believe that such words were uttered,

with the intent which Prince Menchikoff assigns to them. The second assertion is that Japan has not withdrawn a single soldier from Manchuria! If there be many Russian leaders of thought so fatuous and so ill-informed as Prince Menchikoff, the great Empire has bad guides. The Prince, however, is probably a very exceptional person.

A report which is published by the Tokyo *Asahi* to the effect that Mr. John McLean, the well-known American Vice and Deputy Consul-General in Yokohama, has resigned from the service, is, we believe, quite correct. He has spent many strenuous years at his post in the Consulate-General and now finds that the state of his health will not enable him to cope with the fast increasing mass of work which devolves upon his department. He has therefore decided to retire while he may yet hope to profit by the leisure to which he is so fully entitled. Mr. McLean will be greatly missed by all whose business takes them to the Consulate, where his courtesy and high business efficiency have ever been most marked. The American State Department will be fortunate if its work in this part of the Far East is carried on as efficiently in the future as it has been in the past during Mr. McLean's tenure of office.

The extraordinary cold snap of the past few days has done very great injury, it is said, to the mulberry trees and will cause a shortage of the silk crop. Snow has fallen in Koshu, Shinshu and Joshu to a depth of from 3 to 5 inches. Following so soon on the cold of last week this unreasonable weather is very unfortunate.

#### YACHTING.

The season of the Yokohama Yacht Club opened on Saturday afternoon with races for the 26 and 21-raters and the Larks. It is to be hoped that the conditions of the opening day will largely prevail during the season, a moderate to fresh breeze and fine weather. There should with favourable circumstances be good racing, at any rate in the 39 and 21-rater classes. The former now consists of *Mary*, *Kingfisher*, *Maid Marion*, *Naniwa* (the old *Kingfisher*), *Nina*, and *Riever*, which came up recently from Kobe. *Valkyrien* and *Elsa* sail in the cruising class and are fleetier than the old boats that composed this and the former cruising class.

The 26-raters were sent away first at 2 o'clock to go over the Lightship-Widow Buoy course. *Valkyrien* led *Elsa* all the way round, *Surprise* and *Asagao* nowhere. The times were

	Start.	Finish.
<i>Surprise</i> .....	2.0.06	4.00.09
<i>Valkyrien</i> .....	2.0.35	3.46.48
<i>Elsa</i> .....	2.0.10	3.48.46

The 21-raters went off at 2.30 p.m. on the Tachibana-Mandarin Bluff course, the first prize being the *Nina* Cup. Five sailed and *Aimee* got first through the harbour entrance, followed by *Edna*, who stuck to her fairly well to the Tachibana mark. There the former began to walk away and finished an easy first, *Winsome* displacing *Edna*. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.
<i>Pete</i> .....	2.15.23	3.50.48
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.11	3.50.11
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.09	3.50.59
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.32	3.52.32
<i>Aimee</i> .....	2.15.05	3.44.12

The Lark class went over the Mandarin Bluff course. Only two boats competed, the times at the finish being: No. 12, 3.15.41. No. 11, 3.17.49.

The 26 and 21 raters sailed under club time allowance.

On Sunday nearly a dozen boats sailed to Tomioka. The weather was fine, a moderate easterly breeze prevailing which freshened up as the day advanced. The crews tiffed at the hotel at the cove and a very pleasant afternoon was spent, all the boats returning home in daylight.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

MUCH attention seems to have been attracted by the Bank of Japan's recent action in lowering its rate of discount by 2 *rin* daily, which means 0.730 per cent. annually. A similar reduction was made by the Bank on the 12th of March, and the two measures, coming so close together, seem to puzzle some financiers. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* represents these perplexed critics. Our contemporary is disposed to doubt whether the second reduction is judicious. It is true that the money market is very easy and that capital is eagerly seeking investment. But, on the other hand, the Government's demand for funds is heavy. Its borrowings from the Bank of Japan aggregate 95 million *yen* and the Treasury bills it has issued amount to nearly 100 millions. Thus the Bank is occupied chiefly with official finance, and its loans to the general public do not exceed 18 million *yen*. Moreover, its note issues continue to stand at 248 million *yen*, so that its residuum of issuing power is only 2 millions. Suppose then that by lowering its rate of interest it creates a demand for money, how will it meet that demand? Besides, although the money market is easy at present there will soon be a call in connexion with transactions in silk and tea, and we are further on the eve of an issue of 150 million *yen* worth of bonds to pay the rewards to officers and men of distinguished service. The present easiness of the money market will disappear in the presence of these conditions. Why then, precisely at this juncture, has the Bank taken a step which can scarcely fail to create a demand for money on the security of bonds?

The *Kokumin Shimbun* discusses the question somewhat differently. After noting that the accommodation granted by the Bank of Japan to the Government aggregates nearly 100 millions, and that the money market is nevertheless exceptionally easy, so easy that many banks are perplexed to find means of utilizing the funds at their disposal, our contemporary states that some financiers advocate an increased issue of Treasury bills, in order thereby to repay a portion of the debt to the Bank of Japan, thus enabling the latter to reduce the volume of its convertible notes, and in order also that the Treasury may gain the difference between the rate of interest on the bills and the rate it has to pay to the bank. Plausible, however, as this course seems, the Government, according to the *Kokumin*, hesitates to adopt it. Only a short time has elapsed since a domestic loan of 200 million *yen* was floated, and the effect that the monthly payments on that account will produce on the money market has to be seen. If, in addition, a further issue of Treasury bills were made, the double demand might be productive of inconvenient consequences. Hence there are good reasons for proceeding cautiously. But at the close of last month the Government, while redeeming 29 million *yen* worth of bonds with one

hand, was able to issue 40 millions in Treasury bills with the other, and, at the same time, to reduce the rate of interest to 5.475 per cent. Moreover the spring payments on account of the 200-million-*yen* bonds were made without difficulty by the 25th of April. Hence it may be inferred that an increased issue of Treasury bills at this juncture would not cause any inconvenience, and there is a possibility that such a step will be taken. The *Kokumin*, our readers will observe speaks with circumspection resembling that attributed by it to the Government: it leaves us in doubt as to the Treasury's real intentions. Again, in speaking of the Bank's action in reducing its rate of discount by 2 *rin* daily, our contemporary suggests that the step was taken merely for the purpose of placing the Bank in line with the rates ruling in the open market. The Bank was charging its customers more than they had to pay at other banks, since while the latter's rate for secured bills was only from 1.7 *sen* to 1.9 *sen* daily, the Central Bank was demanding 2.1 *sen*. Such a discrepancy called for adjustment. Under ordinary circumstances it is for the Central Bank to set the example and for the other banks to follow, but in this case the sequence has been reversed.

There is also another consideration to which our contemporary alludes. Several arrangements have been concluded or are in progress for importing foreign capital, and a considerable quantity seems likely to enter the country soon. Recourse should not be had to foreign capital, however, until the nation has made full use of its own domestic capital, and if, in face of a large supply of liquid capital at home, there is still a strong tendency to look abroad, the only reason can be—we quote the *Kokumin*—that money is too dear in Japan. Hence the Central Bank's desire to lower the rate of interest, and hence the Government's hesitation to hamper the market by a large issue of Treasury bills. It is not anticipated that any sensible pressure will be exercised on the market by demands in connexion with the tea and silk trades. Real pressure will come when the *post-bellum* undertakings are inaugurated. A few are already on the *tapis*, but the *Kokumin* thinks that the present year will be occupied mainly in plans and that the demand for capital will not be great until next spring.

There is one point which our contemporary omits to note, namely, that although there may be a great deal of liquid capital in Japan, there is very little machinery for diverting it into the routes of enterprise. That there is a great deal of such capital is a fact to which we have frequently drawn attention. It could not be otherwise, in view of the immense sums spent in Japan during the war. But a large part of this capital is in the hands of the banks, and banks do not make long-period loans such as are required by men starting new enterprises. A perception of that deficiency in financial organization probably led to the establishment of the *Kogyo Ginko* which, however, fills only a part of the gap.

## TIBET.

IT is alleged that M. POKOTILOFF repaired to the Waiwupu to make inquiries about the Tibetan Treaty—the ratifications of which are said to have been exchanged—and that he informed the Chinese Government that if any special privileges had been granted to Great Britain in Tibet, Russia would expect similar consideration elsewhere. The news has an air of credibility. Russia naturally objects to being left behind in the race of competition for empire, and from her point of view Great Britain's doings in Tibet probably bear the aspect of frank aggression. But after all there is a cardinal difference between the modern methods of Russia and England—we purposely say nothing of their old-time doings. That difference is that whereas England waits for occasions to offer, Russia manufactures occasions herself. Just now and for the next few years much anxiety may be expected on the part of Russian officials to make up lost ground. Tibet lies within the great Asian district where these recuperations find greatest facilities, and nothing is less likely than that the recently concluded Treaty should fail to be seriously considered in St. Petersburg. As for China, her policy of buffer States has already involved her in so many troubles that one might expect her to change front of her own initiative. She has had bitter lessons in Annam, in Burmah, in Korea and in Manchuria—though the propriety of applying the term “buffer State” to the last may be queried. There remain Tibet, Turkestan and Mongolia, and unless history be singularly unfaithful to its own precedents it will repeat itself in these regions. The Tibetan plum may be said to have fallen into England's lap, but that is all the more reason why Russia should busy herself in Turkestan and Mongolia. Seldom does the future present itself in such clear outlines. England has her buffer State in Afghanistan, and a most unconscionable source of mental anxiety does it furnish. But China's manner of treating her buffer States is conspicuously unpractical, for while she is wholly invertebrate in equipping them to resist aggression, she relies on them implicitly to discharge their function of fenders. It has often been said that for civilized Powers safety may be best assured by the closest contiguity. If Russia's borders marched side by side with England's in Central Asia the responsibilities of each State would be clearly defined and they would soon become friendly neighbours. But they prefer—or, at any rate, England prefers—to be separated by an uncivilized partition which constitutes a perpetual menace to the peace of both, and which could not be relied on by either in the event of an emergency. China follows suit in the helpless manner which she has made essentially her own, and if anything human can be certain, it is certain that she will have to encounter in Mongolia and Turkestan, if not in Tibet, embarrassments and ultimate losses precisely analogous to those she has suffered in the cases of Tonquin, Korea and Manchuria.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE  
RELIGIOUS PRESS.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) publishes two articles entitled "Evangelistic Work and the Question of Independence" in which the difficulties connected with rendering churches self-supporting are fully discussed. All Christian bodies agree, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*, in desiring to make their churches independent of foreign help, but as to the methods to be adopted for the realization of this end there is the greatest diversity of opinion. Reviewing the efforts that our churches have made with a view of eventually becoming independent, we see much that is lacking in stability, much that is unsound in principle. It is of course most desirable that every separate church should accumulate property of its own, either movable or immovable, that it should have a certain amount of capital. It is generally supposed that most of our country churches have funds on which to draw for church work. But the trouble is that though in name certain property and certain funds are at the disposal of the church, in reality they are entirely under the control of a few Christians, acting as private individuals. Now to us it seems that all Church property should be owned and controlled by properly constituted Church bodies, with pastors as presidents. If those who contribute money or who give land or buildings for the use of the churches have not sufficient confidence in ecclesiastical bodies to allow them to have exclusive control over property, then their Christian faith is in a very weak state. As things are now among us property that is stated to be church property is in reality no church property at all. The Christian owners manage it as they please. It is held in their names and church officers are powerless to interfere with it or to use it for church purposes when they may deem this necessary. Until this abuse is got rid of our churches can never reach a state of self-support and independence.

One great reason of the slow progress made in evangelistic work is want of funds. And why are there no funds available for the travelling expenses of evangelists and for the hiring of preaching stations and the like? Because each separate church is so anxious to add to the bulk of its capital that when money is subscribed liberally, after paying pastors and the like, the surplus is not devoted to mission work. It goes to increase the amount of the capital fund. Of course it is highly desirable that these Church funds should exist, though they are not held and administered as they ought to be, but what troubles us is the fact that the notion seems to prevail among our Christians that it is far better to hoard up money in Church funds than to spend it in mission work. While money is accumulating more or less all the time in the churches, our evangelists complain that they do not know how to make two ends meet. They are perpetually hampered in their operations for want of funds. Now, when we come look to into the matter closely we find that most of the Church funds that exist as capital funds are by no means adequate as capital funds and they have not been placed on a proper footing. As there is not sufficient money available to largely augment these funds and carry on urgent missionary work at the same time, we are strongly in favour of using every surplus *yen* that the Church gets hold of for evangelistic work. The duty of propagating the Gospel must supersede the duty of laying by money. Our Lord's words, "Let him sell his cloak and buy a sword" applies to this. The situation when these words were uttered was such that the garment which in ordinary times might be retained had to be bartered for the weapon needed for urgent immediate use. We now witness in our churches the anomaly of growing church funds and utter stagnancy in mission work. The money that is annually supplied to us from Russia cannot be increased so as to enable us to extend missionary work as much as we wish to do. The only hope of opening up fresh work lies in the adoption of an entirely new policy in the handling of the money that comes into our Church coffers. To be forming reserve funds when the

working expenses of the churches are not properly met is to misunderstand the very object of the existence of churches. They exist to become centres of light and influence to outsiders, for the purpose of gathering in new converts all the time. Of course an ideal state would be for evangelistic work to be going on vigorously while Churches are rendering themselves more and more independent by the accumulation of money and other property. But as things are to-day, one of these causes has to be sacrificed to the other. There is not enough available money for an adequate support of both. Hitherto mission work has been invariably sacrificed to the cause of financial independence. We hold very strongly that we must put a stop to this practice or as a church sink into a state of hopeless inactivity. Financial independence and torpor do not represent a desirable kind of existence for Christian Churches.

The *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) (No. 194) comments thus on the modern tendency to describe everything in exaggerated language. In what a world of phrases do we live! Platform speakers and learned lecturers alike all seem to be striving to produce an effect on their hearers by means of ornate phrases. Words, words, words—all words is the impression one gets from listening to many orations. Not the phrases which are calculated to make truth plain are chosen, but rather those which are likely to please the ears of the audience. Words that sound grand, heroic, profound, or comprehensive are selected. The showiness and hollowness of modern speech in this country cannot be too strongly condemned. One expects to hear very young men rolling out ornate phrases for effect, but to find even well known scholars and literary men writing and speaking in an absurdly exaggerated style naturally causes astonishment. The use made of language by certain orators and speakers tends to obscure truth rather than to make it clear. It is at times very difficult to find any valuable ideas at all beneath the profuse display of those emblems of thought called words.

We continue our translations of extracts from the *Raise no Unu* (The Existence or Non-existence of a Future World).

(13) *Mr. Kōda Rohan*. Your questions I find difficult to answer, as I have no personal experience of the future life. But there is one of Oyūjō's (玉右丞) lines which says: *Unu wa danjō (斷常) no ken (見), Seimetsu wa gemmu no ju (受)*. It is only the uninitiated that talk of existence or non-existence, continuance or non-continuance, life or death. They are no more real than a dream. These words I read with delight, why, I can't tell you. Poems impress us without our knowing why.\*

(14) *Mr. Nakamura Taiyō*. Your inquiry is indeed a difficult one. The questions you put have been propounded and discussed again and again in all ages by philosophers and others. As long as men have souls and as long as they have feelings there will ever be three views relating to the future life. There will be those who feel sure there is to be one, those who feel sure there never can be one and those who do not know what to think one way or the other. There are those who contend that discussion on this subject will certainly die out as civilization and enlightenment advance. But that is not my opinion. I think that the belief in a future life is very comforting and that its effects on the minds of those who hold it is good and therefore I keep to it. It may be blind belief, with no ground in reason, but still I do not like to give it up.

(15) *Baron Ishiguro Chūtoku*. It is quite impossible to give a decided answer to either of your

\* The *jukuni u-mu, dan-jō, sei-metsu* all have the same meaning here. Existence and non-existence, Continuance (*jō*) and non-continuance (*dan*), life and death, are terms that, though used to represent our limited point of view do not express realities. The view of the universe embodied in these terms is as unreal as a dream. In treating such subjects we deal in symbols only; of realities we know nothing, says Kōda Rohan.

questions. But to me the existence or non-existence of a future life is a matter of no great concern. I try to do what is right and leave the future to take care of itself. If there be a future certainly no harm will come to him who does good in this world. To follow what is good and to shun what is evil is all that I set my heart on. With this the speculative question whether there be a future world or not has no direct concern.

(6) *Mr. Sekino Tei*. I have no ideas on the subject of your inquiry. It has never occupied my mind, therefore I have no views to state to you. Not even when some time ago, after making my will, I lay on the operating table awaiting an operation whose result nobody could foretell thus hanging between life and death, did a single anxious thought respecting a future world enter my mind. Hence you see I am in no way qualified to reply to your question.\*

(17) *Dr. Maeda Eiun*.—I think there will be a future life; but to set forth in a scholarly way the arguments on which my belief is based in a few sentences would be impossible. So I cannot send anything on the subject.

(18) *Mr. Takebe Tōgō*.—We are born as members of society, we live as members of society. Just as in the past and the present we have lived in society so will it be in the future. Man's eternal life is in and through society.†

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* (No. 1, 176) has a very timely article on the extreme backwardness of Japanese Christian literature generally, which we epitomize thus: In religion, faith, thought and taste intermingle with each other to such an extent that their separation is impossible. All the great questions of human life are connected with one of these subjects. What are their tastes? If we know this of any set of men we know all that is worth knowing. Intellectual life in modern Japan is undergoing rapid development. With this religion must keep pace or lose its influence over educated people. There are many men who would be attracted by Christianity could it boast of anything like high class literature. Not only have we no Christian magazine of a thoroughly learned type, but we have not as yet attempted to supply the country with translations of the great Christian literary masterpieces of Europe, *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *Klopstock's Messiah*, *Dante's Inferno*, and *Tennyson's In Memoriam*. Though unable to produce anything of our own worthy of comparison with these grand works, we ought to be equal to the task of reproducing them in Japanese. Till Christianity has taken hold of the literature of a country and permeated it, it can never be said to be permanent. Religion and literature in the West have an enormous influence on each other. Literature only reaches its sublimest heights and its greatest depths when it is used as a means of expressing religious thoughts. But not only are we ill-supplied with books expressing higher thoughts, but we lack even elementary Sunday School text-books. Our Sunday School teaching is very unsatisfactory partly on this account, though it is true that there is a sad want of order, system and management with our Sunday Schools. To sum up, what Japanese Christianity needs in the literary line to-day are (1) Good translations of standard Christian works; (2) high-class, representative magazines; (3) original works on Christian thought; (4) Christian class-books.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* of April 26th has an article on Japanese prostitutes in

\* This is certainly a very remarkable confession and we believe it to be typical of a large class of Japanese. The subject of a future life has not the faintest interest for them and they consider its discussion a mere waste of time. If the publication of the *Raise no Unu* effected nothing else, it has conclusively proved the existence of wide-spread indifference to such questions as were propounded by the neo-Buddhists.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† *Hito wa shakai ni umare, shakai ni bōssu. Kwako wa shakai nari, genze wa shakai nari, raise mo mata shakai nari. Hito wa shakai ni yori, shakai ni oite yeyen no seime wo yū su.*

† A translation of this by a very able man, Mr. Tsuchii Banzui, is coming out in the *Taiyō* monthly. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



Manchuria. Information on this subject has recently been supplied to the paper by Messrs. Nishiuchi Tenkō and Yonezawa Shōzō. According to then the number of Japanese prostitutes is so great in Port Arthur, Dairen and elsewhere that throughout Manchuria it has become a national disgrace. In Manchuria every Japanese woman is taken for a prostitute (*Nihon fujin to iyeba, kotogotoku shūgyōsha no imei* [another name] *to nareru no arisama nari to iu ni itatte wa, jitsu ni chōtōsoku* [a long sigh] *sezumba arazu*). In Port Arthur prostitutes are to be seen driving in carriages in a most bare-faced manner and going in and out of high official residences. Most of the Japanese women who have gone to foreign countries have constituted a blot on the reputation of the country. In India, the Straits Settlements, America and elsewhere Japanese prostitutes swarm. After obtaining power in Korea and Manchuria by terrible sacrifices in the cause of humanity and in order to stop Russian aggression and immorality, we are now supplying those parts of the East with hundreds of bad women. This subject calls for strict inquiry and incisive measures. Many of the women who have taken to a life of ill-fame abroad left this country with the intention of engaging in ordinary occupations, others were mere children when they were taken from their homes in Japan. They were deceived by the men who took them across the seas. There certainly is a demand for official inquiry into the whole business, says the *Kirisutokuyō Sekai*. If this be not done, Japan's reputation throughout China and Korea will suffer greatly.

#### THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS" AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

More than a decade has passed since Mr. Sydney Grundy's farce "The Arabian Nights" was presented at the Public Hall, Yokohama. The players then were a poorly-equipped travelling company whose bright particular star was a Miss Marie Brian, to whose lot, however, fell the quiet and subordinate part of *Daisy Maitland*. On Saturday evening the same boards were trodden by amateurs from Kobe who played the farce amid most gorgeous furnishings under the familiar banner of the K.R., and A.C., an institution, which, though primarily devoted to athletic sports, has done much in its time to maintain the traditions of the temple of Thespis in the southern port. "The Arabian Nights" writes itself down without any circumlocution as a farce pure and simple, and as such it must be considered. It contains many bright lines of dialogue, many a diverting situation, and when played by such accomplished ladies and gentlemen as those engaged in its production on Saturday evening, is mirth-begetting from start to finish. Of course it enforces no moral lesson, but then it never sets out to do so. Strict moralists might also object to an entire evening being given up to laughing at a man who has not sufficient backbone to face the elemental facts of life and the ruthless tyranny of a managing mother-in-law with anything better than a string of preposterous tarradiddles. But human nature taken in the mass enjoys new and again such diversions as these and is well content to let its strivings for mental and moral advancement abide awhile while it halts by the way and enjoys a hearty laugh at the most inconsequential inanities. The *caste* on Saturday was as follows:—

Mr. Arthur Hummingtop.....Mr. Chas. Crowther.  
Ralph Ormerod.....Mr. W. G. Feast.  
Joshua Gillibrand.....Mr. J. P. Crowther.  
Dobson.....Mr. G. Dell Clarke.  
Mrs. Hummingtop.....Mrs. Harrold.  
Mrs. Gillibrand.....Mrs. McWilliams.  
Rosa Colombier (The Gutta Percha Girl).

Miss Crowther.  
Daisy Maitland.....Mrs. Cosser.  
Barbara.....Miss Cabeldu.

The outstanding characters were, of course, *Mr. Arthur Hummingtop* (a part beloved of Penley), whose unfortunate assumption of the rôle of Haroun Al-raschid gets himself and eventually all his friends into a terrible tangle; *Rosa Colombier*, the Gutta Percha girl; and *Mrs. Gillibrand*, the *sne-dragon* of a mother-in-law.

Mr. Crowther surpassed all expectations in his study of the man who slipped so sadly from the narrow path of veracity during the temporary absence of his wife, and whether in the "trying scenes" with his mother-in-law, with *Rosa Colombier*, or with his friend *Ormerod*, sustained the character faultlessly and as though to the manner born. As *Rosa Colombier*, the cause of all the tribulations which befel *Hummingtop*, Miss Crowther was the life and soul of the piece whenever she was on the stage, displaying all the *verve* and *abandon* which the part demanded. All the same we cannot say we relish seeing lady amateurs in such rôles of hopeless vulgarity; Miss Crowther's pre-eminent abilities are worthy of being exploited on a far higher plane of art than that she essayed on Saturday. The part of a traditional mother-in-law of the British school of farcical humour is unthankful at the best of times, but Mrs. McWilliams invested the character of *Mrs. Gillibrand* with all the astute craftsmanship of which she is so supreme an exponent. No wonder *Hummingtop*, with his invertebrate nature, quailed before her glance and shrank into a miserable poltroon beneath the hail of her invective. Of the minor characters, the *Daisy Maitland* of Mrs. Cosser was particularly dainty and sweet; Mrs. Harrold made a rather colourless *Mrs. Hummingtop*; Mr. W. G. Feast as *Ralph Ormerod* was satisfactory, though at times unconvincing; while as *Joshua Gillibrand*, Mr. J. P. Crowther would have created a better effect if he had exercised more restraint. The *Barbara* of Miss Cabeldu and the *Dobson* (or was it Dawson? both cognomens being used last evening) of Mr. G. Dell Clarke completed the bill in excellent accord with the rest of the company.

It goes without saying that the Public Hall was crowded, the gloomy prognostications afloat during the early part of the week being entirely falsified; that the applause and laughter were constant; that the ladies at the close were almost smothered behind banks of beautiful flowers; and that the whole evening can be written down as a success.

Before the curtain fell for the last time, Mr. Crowther advanced to the footlights and after thanking Yokohama for according Kobe players such a hearty welcome alluded to the imminent departure of Mrs. McWilliams from Japan. He paid a graceful tribute to her charm and ability as an actress and said that what would be Japan's loss in this respect would be China's gain. ("Hear, hear," and applause). In the name of those present he wished her *bon voyage* and the best of good luck in her new home.

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

Japanese Consuls abroad send the following telegrams:—

Shanghai, May 5.  
Owing to conditions in Japan, the cotton yarn market remains inactive, notwithstanding that stock is scarce. Purchasers are merely following the fluctuations in exchange quotations. The Indian yarn market is growing duller. During the week ended May 5th, 1,558 bales of Japanese yarn and 4,269 bales of Indian changed hands.

The cotton market presents no notable change owing to the fall in exchange. There is no enquiry for Japanese or American cotton goods.

The cause of the dormant condition in various markets is regarded to be due to slackness in exports and the fall in copper coin.

Hongkong, May 5.  
There is no stock of Saigon rice. Siamese rice is in sole control of the market and business was reported brisk from Canton during the week ended May 5th and consequently prices went up by 15 cents on average. The market shows a further upward tendency.

Bombay, May 5.  
The cotton market was very dull during the week ended to-day. Prices went down by between 5 and 8 rupees. The stock was estimated at 1,055,687 bales.

Lyons, May 5.  
Owing to the cold weather, the growth of mulberry leaves and the hatching of silk-worm eggs are behind time. Hatching, however, is going on. It is said that the crop will exceed that of last year.

#### FIRES.

At 2 p.m. on May 3rd, fire broke out at Wakamatsu, in Aizu. Owing to a strong wind the flames spread at once throughout Hariya-cho, Kita-Koji-machi, and Shimo-Nanuka-machi, and destroyed two hundred buildings which comprised over six hundred dwellings.

The Governor of Niigata prefecture reports that an outbreak of fire took place at 10.40 p.m. on May 2nd in Gosen-machi, Niigata, burning down 250 houses. Various persons were killed or injured.

A Moji telegram reports that on the night of May 2nd, fire occurred at Moji, burning down several houses. A young woman was killed.

About noon on May 7th, fire broke out in a warehouse (140 tsubo) of the Kobe Customs, in which inflammable substances were stored. The flames at once spread to a junk loaded with sixty kwam of chloride of potash, which was moored near by. The building and the vessel, as well as their contents, were destroyed, those of the godown including 93 casks of alcohol, 486 packages of chloride of potash, 75 carboys of carbolic acid, 120 cases of yellow phosphate, oil essence, a quantity of Chinese rice, etc. The value of the merchandise is estimated at twenty thousand yen and it is reported to belong to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Iwai Shoten.

On the night of May 7th, fire broke out in the village of Kamo on Sado island burning down thirty-eight houses. The same day, another conflagration occurred in Noshiro, Akita prefecture, destroying 207 buildings, including 20 warehouses.

On the night of May 6th, fire broke out in the village of Noshiro, Akita prefecture, destroying two hundred buildings.

Fire broke out on the night of May 6th in the Arate Coal mine in Fukuoka prefecture. The flames raged until noon the following day. No one was injured.

A conflagration occurred at 1 p.m. on May 6th in Nedzu, Tokyo. Owing to the strong wind, the fire, which originated in the Sakai-za theatre, spread throughout Aizome-cho, Yayasaki-cho, Saga-cho, Sendagi-cho and Oiwake-cho, destroying 120 houses and damaging 28. The cause is unknown.

Fire broke out at 8.30 on Thursday night in the two storied kitchen of a Chinese house on the site of the former premises of Mr. Dentici in Honmura Road. The sub-station firemen of the Satsuma-cho brigade at No. 107 were promptly on the spot, and the flames were extinguished, having resulted in damage to an upper room by fire and to a lower room by water.

On May 8th, fire broke out in the village of Taira, near Takaoka, Toyama prefecture, destroying about fifty buildings, including a post office.

Another outbreak of fire occurred on the night of May 7th in Takibe, Yamaguchi prefecture. Some fifty houses were burned down.

At 10.30 p.m. on May 6th, fire broke out in the Kokugaku-In school, Iida-machi, Kojimachiku, Tokyo. The building was destroyed but the flames were subdued before spreading to the adjoining houses.

#### SNOW.

Nagano, May 9.  
To-day, snow was experienced in the district of Shimonida, Kodzuke province, and in the district of Saku, Shinano province.

Shidzuoka, May 9.  
Yesterday, the Fuji and Gotemba districts were visited by snow. Severe damage was caused to mulberry leaves in the districts of Sunayoshi and Kagozaka.

Asama, May 9.  
Snow has fallen in the districts surrounding Asama-yama.

Fukushima, May 9.  
In the districts of Date, Shinobu, and Adachi, Fukushima prefecture, heavy frost occurred to-day, causing severe damage to sericulture.

Maebashi, May 9.  
On the night of May 8th, somewhat heavy snow was experienced in Kusatsu and surrounding places in Gumma prefecture. Such an occurrence is rare at this time of the year.

## JAPANESE JOURNALISTS.

Japanese newspapers are habitually quoted by the foreign press in this country, but it is astonishing how few foreigners there are who possess any accurate and minute information as to the characters and the literary peculiarities of the men who write for these journals. As to Japanese literary style we can hardly expect the ordinary European or American to take much interest in it. But to students of the Japanese language and to all persons who watch sympathetically the general progress of the nation, the numerous changes which written Japanese is undergoing as a result of multifarious modern influences cannot but appear to be worthy of attention. The language of a country not only keeps pace with its general progress, but in many cases it serves as a reliable historical record of the stages through which national thought passes in its onward march. Language tendency in this country is a part and a very important part of the general modern tendency of the Japanese people. Up until very recently Japan in literary style failed to free herself from the thralldom of tradition. Even to-day the noted writers may be almost counted on one's fingers who are bold enough to say "Ancient or mediæval Japanese has no claim whatever on our allegiance beyond its utility in the present age. What our ancestors did to suit their convenience, we claim the right to do to suit ours. Our tongue is as clay in the hand of the potter to be moulded as he pleases." We are glad to see that a scholar who has made literature a specialty and who himself is a polished writer has compiled a set of Readers for Middle Schools in the preface to which he boldly asserts that Japan's standard language to-day is that used by living writers. Dr. Haga Yaichi, to whom we refer, spurns the notion that Japan should for ever sit at the feet of the ancients in literary style. A nation which has worked such wonderful transformations in other spheres of activity is surely equal to the task of originating a literary style that for all the purposes for which language is used shall prove the equal of ancient or mediæval Japanese. Each of the leading newspapers of Japan has its special style. In the case of two journals the *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* the newspaper offices have been regarded by the literary world generally as the originators and chief representatives of a class of writing that is quite distinct from all other styles. The authors of these two styles are the late Mr. Fukuzawa and Mr. Tokutomi Ichiirō. Literary style is the ultimate and enduring revelation of personality. The art of literature possesses the advantage of giving scope to the most diverse natures and dispositions and to tastes as far apart as the poles. It furnishes an avenue for the outflow of the whole group of mental qualities that combine to form personality. Morals, philosophy, politics, æsthetics, mood and conviction, creed and whim, habit, passion and demonstration, all clothe themselves in words and are transferred from the author's brain to the printed page. So in these writings men of striking personalities and special natural endowments live on to all time. Some of the men who figure largely in Japan's modern literary world may be forgotten a century hence, but there are others whose names will go down to distant posterity as the pioneers of Western civilisation in this land.

For much of the information as well as the literary criticism which we give in this article we are indebted chiefly to Mr. Toyabe Shuntei's writings. In his character sketches for the *Taiyō* this gentleman has displayed a very minute acquaintance with modern journalists and authors. He is a critic of no mean order, discerning and impartial and endowed with fine literary taste. In this age of Journalism there is a very large number of practised writers, but it is only in cases where a man's style is very pronounced and is part of his character that his literary productions impress the public mind and occupy a special position of their own. It may be said that modern Japanese writers generally, while aiming at making themselves understood, are careless about grammar and form. Consequently it is not safe to indiscriminately take them as

models. Men of powerful personality like the late Mr. Fukuzawa become the authors of styles that are initiated and perpetuated by their literary disciples. Mr. Fukuzawa's style is now known as the *Mitōryū*. The greatest living representative of that style is Mr. Ishikawa Kammei, a man whose whole life and soul are absorbed by journalistic work. Week in and week out this indefatigable article-writer is to be found in the office of the *Jiji Shimpō* buried in literary work. He has no pleasure but that of work, no ambition beyond making a success of the paper with which he is connected. Things that other men strive for here regards with indifference. Quiet, unostentatious, painstaking labour is all he lives for. The personality of the writer is revealed in the calm, clear, business-like, matter-of-fact articles that appear daily in the *Jiji Shimpō*. The language flows on in one quiet stream. It is convincing and easily understood. There are no surprises; no special flights of eloquence. The words are mostly those which we are accustomed to hear in everyday life. The style of the *Jiji Shimpō* articles is a pure Japanese style and hence has charms for the reader which no heterotized Chinese (*Kambun-kusushi no hentai*) nor Europeanized Japanese possesses. Though Mr. Ishikawa has reached a very high state of development as a writer, as a thinker he lacks the talents and the spirit of the late Mr. Fukuzawa.

Another style affected by certain young men in Japan is what is known as the *Min'yūsha-ryū*, of which Mr. Tokutomi Ichiirō was the originator. It is sometimes called "The High Collar Style," because it consists of an attempt to write Japanese in foreign style. It is a distinctly new type of writing. It has a certain polish with it, and often strikes one as being somewhat clever. Though occasionally rather bombastic and exaggerated, the language is always refined. Mr. Tokutomi's writing is impulsive. He evidently aims at appealing to the feelings of readers. But though there is much bitterness and pungency in his sentences, they lack daintiness and sweetness, and hence not infrequently what he writes arouses animosity in the minds of his readers, producing the exact opposite impression to that intended by the writer. Men's weaknesses are often held up unmercifully to the gaze of the world, and there is too strong a tendency to use language that is undesirably plain and outspoken. These defects in the articles of the *Kokumin Shimbun* are much regretted by scholarly Japanese readers of that paper.

There are two gentlemen on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* who are not much inferior as writers to Mr. Tokutomi. We refer to Messrs. Yamaji Aisan and Takekoshi Misa. Mr. Yamaji is trying his hand at producing a refined and yet easy semi-colloquial style. Is it not a mere imitation of the Mito writing. It aims at a higher level than that. Discerning readers perceive that words undergo a marvellous transformation in the Yamaji crucible and come out of it decked with beauty that did not belong to them previously. As a language-alchemist Mr. Yamaji has no rival in the whole of Japan. Mr. Takekoshi possesses a most wonderfully facile pen. The facility with which he dashes off sentence after sentence has been compared to the ease with which silk proceeds from a cocoon or the rapidity with which sawdust drops when a saw is in quick motion. His grammar is by no means faultless, but his articles display great natural talent and his command of language is quite wonderful. Compared with those of Mr. Tokutomi his sentences lack force and incisiveness. He does not use words so accurately as Mr. Yamaji, but his writing nevertheless has charms of its own. It is much to be regretted that at present Mr. Takekoshi's position in the *Min'yūsha* staff does not allow of his writing as much as he pleases.

Messrs. Kuga Minoru and Asaina Chisen have both done excellent work in the journalistic world; the former as editor of the *Nippon* and the latter as editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. At present they are both ill and the papers they controlled have passed into other hands. The *Nippon* is now edited by Mr. Miyake and the *Nichi Nichi* by Mr. Yokoi Tokio. Mr. Yokoi has introduced punctuation in the leading articles of the *Nichi Nichi*. He has not hitherto had much experience

as a newspaper writer, but his style is clear and simple. Compared with Mr. Kuga the range of topics treated by Mr. Yokoi is narrow, but in the matter of refinement of language and dignity of style there is not much to choose between these two writers. Taken all around as a model writer, Mr. Kuga has few equals in this country. His sentences are perfect in structure and his words are all well chosen. About Mr. Miyake's writing there is much that is very erratic. It is lacking in the qualities that render a style worthy of imitation. Among the contributors to the *Nippon Shimbun* there is a writer who signs himself "Mokudō." He is said to be a lawyer called Sasaki. His style is remarkable for its lucidity and logicalness. His articles have deservedly attracted much attention. With training he promises to become a second Kuga.

Mr. Ikibe Yoshitaru, the editor of the *Asahi Shimbun*, is certainly one of Japan's greatest journalists. No Tōkyō newspaper has a greater variety of weighty articles than the *Asahi Shimbun*. The discursiveness which makes many of the articles that appear in some other papers very tedious reading is never found in the leading columns of the *Asahi*. Even the news items in that journal consist of concise, business-like statements and never descend to the gossipy or twaddly style adopted by some other papers. The tone of the *Asahi's* articles is particularly calm. The editor shows himself to be a man with a well-balanced mind and to be unemotional. He brings all questions to the bar of reason and in passing judgment on men and things he shows great impartiality.

Mr. Naitō Chōnan, the editor of the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, writes in a modified Chinese style. There are certain modifications of Chinese that are unspeakably clumsy and ineffectual. But Mr. Naitō has avoided the rocks on which some other writers have run and he manages to express his thoughts in a somewhat telling manner in language that is far removed from the semi-colloquial style adopted by many other journals. There is a spirit and "go" about his writing that attracts young men especially, among whom the paper has wide popularity.

Mr. Ruroiwa Buiko, of the *Manchō*, has hitherto been known as a translator and a novelist rather than as a newspaper article writer. But he is showing considerable power in the rôle he is now playing. His well rounded sentences and his powerful logic attract attention to the paper that he edits. There is a big interval between him and the younger members of the Staff of that paper. The *Manchō* under Mr. Kuroiwa's editorship has ceased to belong to the yellow press class of journals.

Mr. Shimada Saburō, half journalist and half politician, is the sole remaining representative of the early pioneers of newspaper enterprise in this country. Some of those who entered the journalistic world at the same time as he did have passed away; others have long since ceased to write. The tone of the *Mainichi Shimbun* differs in many respects from that of all other papers. The personality of its editor is stamped on all its leading articles. Mr. Shimada's language is very perfect, simple yet expressive, and occasionally so striking that the reader cannot repress a sigh of sympathy or admiration. Though there is little variation in Mr. Shimada's style, his phrases are grouped together in a most masterly manner. He expresses his thoughts with the ease which only comes after decades of practice. He keeps his language in close touch with reality and not infrequently loads it with action and with passion. He writes for a special audience, largely of his own making, for the men and women of the new Japan who take a keen interest in the ethical aspects of all public questions. Mr. Shimada is justly regarded as one of Japan's greatest journalists.

Two journalists of some promise who in point of style are imitators of Mr. Asaina's writing have, to the regret of many of their admirers, left the journalistic world. We refer to Messrs. Kikuchi Gunzō and Inada Shūnosuke. They both were on the editorial staff of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* for a while and did excellent work for that paper. Then there is Mr. Hirata Hisashi, who

for some little time displayed great ability on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. He has severed his connection with journalism and taken to book-keeping in the Mitsui Company, occupying a good post in that department. Mr. Tanaka Chōsaburō, who for some time edited the *Jimmin Shimbun*, is a writer of great promise, but he is little known. Then there is Mr. Tsukakoshi Teishun, who once acted as editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. He now only contributes occasional articles to the columns of the *Tōkyō Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Among the younger generation of journalists there are doubtless many writers of great talent whose names are not widely known.

To certain minds the study of literary style has a great charm, because they realize that in studying style they are studying men. There is no part of a writer that is so much an exemplification of his very self as his style. Style cannot be taught. Writing on this subject, Professor Walter Raleigh says:—"All style is gesture, the gesture of the mind and of the soul. Mind we have in common, inasmuch as the laws of right reason are not different for different minds. Therefore clearness and arrangement can be taught. Thus incompetence in the art of expression can be partly remedied. But who shall impose laws upon the soul? It is thus of common note that one may dislike or even hate a particular style while admiring its facility, its strength, its skillful adaptation to the matter set forth. Milton, a chaster and more unerring master of the art than Shakespeare, reveals no such lovable personality. While persons count for much, style, the index to personality, can never count for little. 'Speak,' it has been said, 'that I may know you'—voice-gesture is more than feature. Write, and after you have attained to some control over the instrument, you write yourself down whether you will or no. There is no vice, however unconscious, no virtue, however shy, no touch of meanness or of generosity in your character, that will not pass on to the paper. You anticipate the Day of Judgment and furnish the recording angel with material. The art of criticism in literature, so often decried and given a subordinate place among the arts, is none other than the art of reading and interpreting these written evidences. Criticism has been popularly opposed to creation, perhaps because the kind of creation that it attempts is rarely achieved, and so the world forgets that the main business of criticism, after all, is not to legislate, not to classify, but to raise the dead. Graves, at its command, have waked their sleepers, opened and let them forth. It is by the creative power of this art that the living man is reconstructed from the litter of blurred and fragmentary paper documents that he has left to posterity." Hence the interest of the study of the literary idiosyncracies of the leading Japanese journalists of the Meiji era. Each of these men has contributed his quota towards the national transformation that has astonished the whole world. It is powerful personalities that move the world. Consequently it is hard to place a limit on the extent of the influence of Japan's principal modern writers. It is that makes modern Japanese literature worthy of serious study. W. D.

#### SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 4.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President, Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President, Baron A. d'Anethan, A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., M. Ichihara, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Sufu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—V. Blad, Esq., Chairman, A. J. Easton, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course, T. C. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, D. Marshall, Esq., V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., and Geo. Hood, Secretary.

In spite of the unpromising weather of the previous day, Friday morning opened bright and fine, with a rather high temperature and a light

breeze from the south. The course was naturally rather heavy after the persistent drizzle of Thursday, but was in better condition than might have been expected. The attendance was fully up to the average of the first day of the meeting and the improved accommodation provided for visitors since last season was fully appreciated. The sport afforded by the nine events on the programme was perhaps better than usual; the fields were large in many instances and well contested, though owing to the condition of the course no record times were made. With the exception of the one unfortunate accident to the jockey Horikoshi, elsewhere mentioned, everything went off well, the duties of the day being satisfactorily performed by the Stewards of the meeting, comprising Messrs. V. A. Caesar Hawkins, Judge; B. Runge, Assistant Judge; A. J. Easton, Clerk of Course; Dr. Wheeler, Clerk of Scales; D. Marshall, Starter; F. H. Bugbird, Handicapper; and F. J. Hall, Timekeeper. The various events were as follows:—

1.—THE PEKING STAKES, value yen 400, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale; winners of 3 Races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 Races 5lbs. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Cotton's Flounder, 160lb. ....(Jimba) 1  
Mr. Swarby's Finasseur, 155lb. ....(Ichi) 2  
Mr. News' Figaro II., 158lb. ....(Nakamura) 3  
Mr. Rochester's Kobe II., 147lb. ....(Mr. Ferrier) 0  
Capt. Leader's Duhallow, 158lb. ....(Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Manchuria, 160lb. ....(Yasu) 0  
Major Trick's Grenadier, 150lb. ....(Hisakichi) 0  
Mr. Island's Daijobu, 147lb. ....(Mr. Hudson) 0  
Mr. Star's Enjoleur, 157lb. ....(Higaki) 0  
Mr. Star's Kintoki, 152lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. Jorrocks' The Miller 160lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. Duplex's Aeolus, 160lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 0  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Bamboo, 157lb. ....(Kurosaki) 0  
Enjoleur was made first favourite, Grenadier, Aeolus and Bamboo being also well supported. Two or three of the ponies bolted and went half way round the course before the large field could be got in line. After the wanderers had returned to the fold the mob, after several tries, were got away fairly well together, with one exception. Bamboo took the lead, with Aeolus next in order. Entering the straight Flounder got through and lead. Finasseur came up strong at the distance and nearly caught Flounder, who just won by a neck, with Figaro II third, about a length behind Finasseur. Time 1.36.70.

PARI MUTUEL, paid yen 79.

2.—THE FIRST CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906; weight as per scale. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Cotton's Kiso, 152lb. ....(Jimba) 1  
Major Trick's Hussard, 152lb. ....(Hakodate) 2  
Mr. Sport's Dai-ji-nai, 149lb. ....(Ichi) 3  
Capt. Leader's Royal Kildare, 149lb. ....(Capt. Leader) 0  
Capt. Leader's Canuck, 147lb. ....(Mr. Fletcher) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Farceur, 155lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Blue Peter, 150lb. ....(Nihonyanagi) 0  
Mr. von Hesselthal's Habenichts, 155lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 0

Mr. Island's Malta, 155lb. ....(Mr. Hudson) 0  
Mr. Nanatsu's Ikuta, 152lb. ....(Nakazawa) 0  
Mr. States' Pennsylvania, 155lb. ....(Sugiura) 0  
Mr. B. Runge's Schnuckelchen, 155lb. ....(Sugiama) 0  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Robin, 152lb. ....(Goto) 0

Kiso was a warm favourite. After a very bad start, the favourite got away with a good lead, with Dai-ji-nai next. At the Trees the latter made a good try and almost collared the leader, but Kiso responded to his rider's call and passed the post three lengths in front of Hussard, who had jumped into second place in the distance and finished a couple of lengths in front of Dai-ji-nai. Time 1.36.70.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9.50.

3.—THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906; weight for age. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Star's Gold Star, 137lb. ....(Higaki) 1  
Mr. Snipe's Refined, 137lb. ....(Kawasaki) 2  
Mr. States' Wyoming, 137lb. ....(Sugiura) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Fleet, 137lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Shinano, 137lb. ....(Awoki) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Enjoleur, 137lb. ....(Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Ayame II., 137lb. ....(Yasu) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kasumi, 137lb. ....(Isabano) 0  
Mr. Trio's Vampa, 137lb. ....(Koide) 0

After a poor start, in which Fleet and another were left lengths behind, Gold Star jumped to the front, and gradually increasing her lead romped in

an easy winner by half a dozen lengths. Refined finishing second, and Wyoming third, two lengths behind Refined. Time 1.07.50.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 8.50.

4.—THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 137lb. ....(Miyagawa) 1  
Mr. Sport's Daitan, 137lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 2  
Mr. Star's Silver Star, 133lb. ....(Kawasaki) 3  
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeuse, 137lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0  
Mr. Swarby's The Duchess, 132lb. ....(Nakazuni) 0

Silver Star took the lead at the start, with Daitan close up, and Countess a length behind at the Trees. Entering the Straight Countess passed the two leaders and putting on a spurt won by eight lengths from Daitan, who finished second, three lengths ahead of Silver Star. Time 2.24.10. When near the Shakespear Mr. Loonen's Charmeuse, who was then last in the string, fell and threw her rider, Horikoshi, who received very severe injuries, and had to be carried off the course. On his arrival at the stables he was attended by Dr. Wheeler and another medical man, and it was feared that the injuries to the head, by a kick from the horse, would prove fatal.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 12.

5.—THE COLONIAL PLATE, value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for all Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age, of more than three races 5lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kawakita's Hitachi, 142lb. ....(Ebano) 1  
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 149lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 2  
Mr. Star's May-mie, 149lb. ....(Higaki) 3  
Mr. Friends' Daylight, 137lb. ....(Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 137lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 0  
Mr. Kawakita's Diamond, 139lb. ....(Yasu) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 152lb. ....(Takahashi) 0

Hitachi was first favourite and justified the confidence placed in her. She got away well, took the lead from the start and kept it to the finish, winning easily by five lengths from Kachidoki May-mie third, three lengths behind. Time 1.20.30.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 17 each on Hitachi and Diamond, the stable.

6.—THE CRITERION PLATE, value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for all China Ponies; weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lbs. allowance. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Major Trick's Voltigeur, 130lb. ....(Hisakichi) 1  
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 147lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 2  
Mr. Swarby's Finasseur, 155lb. ....(Ichi) 3  
Capt. Leader's Royal Kildare, 139lb. ....(Tamazo) 0  
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui, 153lb. ....(Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Manchuria, 150lb. ....(Yasu) 0  
Mr. Snipe's Bravo, 145lb. ....(Kawasaki) 0  
Major Trick's Grenadier, 150lb. ....(Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur, 152lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur, 142lb. ....(Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 150lb. ....(Nihonyanagi) 0

Mr. Tatsuta's Intermediate, 149lb. ....(Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 147lb. ....(Igaki) 0  
Mr. Star's Enjoleur, 147lb. ....(Kugasaki) 0  
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 145lb. ....(Mr. Elliott) 0

This appeared to be anybody's race. After a capital start for such a big field, Voltigeur and Royal Kildare took the lead, the others all in a bunch. Before the Straight was entered, however, Raubgraf displaced Royal Kildare and the others were strung out. In the distance Voltigeur and Raubgraf had a fine struggle for first place, the former only winning by a head, with Finasseur third about a length behind. Time 1.20.30.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 152 on the stable, Voltigeur and Grenadier.

7.—THE MELBOURNE STAKES, value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; weight for age; winners of 3 Races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 Races 5lbs. extra for each win. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Cotton's Yahagi, 140lb. ....(Rikizo) 1  
Mr. Sport's Dekimasho, 143lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 2  
Mr. Kawakita's Sazanami, 135lb. ....(Ebano) 3  
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 140lb. ....(Miyagawa) 0  
Mr. Star's Star, 130lb. ....(Higaki) 0

Sazanami got away with a lead and kept ahead until the houses were passed, when Yahagi, who was first favourite, came to the front. At the Trees Dekimasho ran into second place and coming down the straight made a good try to collar Yahagi, but just failed, the latter winning by half a length, with Sazanami third, a couple of lengths behind. Time 1.22.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 12.

8.—THE SECOND CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third



yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906; weight as per scale; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Alexander's Sceptre II, 152lb. .... (Yasu) 1  
Mr. Jorrock's Artaxerxes, 151lb. .... (Ichi) 2  
Mr. J. Koerting's Csardas, 152lb. .... (Sugiura) 3  
Capt. Leader's Rory O'More, 152lb. (Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Blue Peter, 158lb. (Ninonyanagi) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Toba, 152lb. .... (Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Green's Shoji, 158lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. Rubbling Well's Inbancor, 158lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 0

This appeared to be a very open event. After a good start Shoji went to the front and was joined by Csardas at the Trees. On entering the Straight Sceptre II rushed to the front and Shoji fell behind, while Artaxerxes ran into second place. After a fine race home Sceptre II finished about half a length ahead of Artaxerxes, Csardas three length behind in third place. Time 2.14 3/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 8.

9.—The THIRD AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125 and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906; weight for age; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Green's Otowa, 137lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Powerful, 137lb. .... (Yasu) 2  
Mr. S. Saito's Fujiyama, 132lb. .... (Ebano) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flight, 132lb. .... (Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. J. Koerting's A. G. G., 137lb. .... (Sugiura) 0  
Mr. Tandem's Meta, 137lb. .... (Mr. Mottu) 0

Powerful got the best of the start with Fujiyama next. Going up the hill Otowa pulled up to the front and gradually increasing his lead won a good race from Powerful by three or four lengths, Fujiyama third about two lengths behind Powerful. Time 1.52 1/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 7.

## SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 5.

The weather on the second day of the Spring meeting was far from being as bright and cheerful as on the first day, and during the latter part of the afternoon rain was momentarily anticipated, but fortunately held off. The attendance on the stands and enclosures was probably the largest on record while thousands of Japanese gathered around the borders of the course. The occasion was honoured by the presence of H.I.H. the Crown Prince, who arrived at Yokohama Station at 11.35 a.m. attended by his suite, consisting of Marquis Nakayama, Superintendent of the Crown Prince's Affairs, Marquis Kido, Grand Chamberlain, Commander Kuroki, Naval Attaché, Viscount Takatsuki, Chamberlain, and Viscount Nishikinojoki, Steward to the Crown Prince. The Crown Prince was received on the platform by Mr. Taniguchi, Secretary of the Kencho, and other officials, as well as by the members of the standing committee of the Prefectural Assembly. On arrival at the station the Prince entered a carriage bearing the Imperial insignia, which had been sent down by the Imperial Household Department on the previous day, and drove to the race-course at Negishi, Marquis Nakayama riding with the Crown Prince, while the other Court officials followed in another carriage. The procession proceeded along Main Street up the corner of the Central Post and Telegraph Office, and turning to the right passed along the road by the Recreation Ground, crossing the Hanazonobashi up Jizozaka for Negishi. From Bentenbashi in front of the railway station up to the Post and Telegraph Office both sides of the street were lined with the students of the Yokohama Commercial School and the Higher Girl's School, and a large number of enthusiastic spectators. The Crown Prince was dressed in the military uniform of a Major-General. All the Court officials were in Court uniform.

His Imperial Highness was received at the entrance to the Racecourse by Mr. Easton, Clerk of the Course, and was welcomed and conducted to the Imperial box on the upper floor of the grand stand by Sir Claude MacDonald, President of the Race Club.

Besides the British Ambassador, Baron d'Anethan, the Belgian Minister, and M. Bakmatieff, the new Russian Minister, a number of members of the Tokyo legations, and ladies from the capital were present, and in spite of the dullness of the weather the Grand Stand and lawn presented a very gay and charming scene, graced with the dainty spring toilets of the ladies.

The sport afforded was well up to the average

of the best of ladies' days, and all went off without hitch or accident. The Emperor's prize, a beautiful silver bowl, was presented to the owner of Hitachi, the winning horse, by Mr. Ito, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and on the call of Sir Claude MacDonald, three hearty cheers were given by all present for His Majesty the Emperor.

After the 7th Race, the Ladies Purse, the Crown Prince left his box and, escorted by Sir Claude MacDonald and the officials of the Club, entered his carriage, which had been drawn up on the Course, and drove off, while the band played the National air. The Ladies Purse was presented, after the 8th Race, by Mrs. Barclay to the successful rider, Mr. Dietrich. Mrs. Barclay expressed the pleasure she had in presenting the Ladies' prize to so good a sportsman as Mr. Dietrich had proved himself to be, and Mr. Dietrich in expressing his thanks, referred to the interest shown by Mrs. Barclay and the ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama in presenting the purse and to the assistance such an action rendered to sport in Yokohama. At the close of his remarks Mr. Dietrich presented Mrs. Barclay with a handsome bouquet, and at the call of Mr. Easton cheers were given for Mrs. Barclay, and for Mr. Dietrich, the owner and rider of the winner.

According to information received on the Course during the afternoon, the injured jockey, Horikoshi, who was removed on Friday evening to Noge hospital, was still in a precarious condition, being paralysed all down one side.

## THE EMPEROR'S CUP DAY.

1.—The CHINA DERBY, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for all China Ponies; weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lbs. allowance; Winners at the Meeting 7lbs. extra. One Mile and a Half.

Major Trick's Voltigeur, 144lb. .... (Hisakichi) 1  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 151lb. .... (Takahashi) 2  
Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur, 152lb. .... (Mr. Mottu) 3  
Capt. Leader's Duhallow, 153lb. .... (Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. Kanagawa's May-out, 155lb. .... (Hakodate) 0  
Major Trick's Grenadier, 150lb. .... (Aoki) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Flounder, 150lb. .... (Jimba) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Intermediate, 149lb. .... (Ebano) 0  
Mr. Star's Enjoleur, 147lb. .... (Kawasaki) 0  
Mr. Duplex's Aeolus, 150lb. .... (Mr. Dietrich) 0

Ten out of twenty-six entrants faced the starter, the favourites being Empereur and Aeolus. After a capital start Flounder went to the front with Enjoleur and Aeolus next in order. Going up the hill Empereur ran into first place but was displaced by Voltigeur at the Trees. Coming down the straight Iron King joined the two leaders but failed to collar Voltigeur who won a good race by two lengths from Iron King, with Empereur a good third, half a length behind. Time 3.23 1/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 80 on the stable, Voltigeur and Grenadier.

2.—The YOKOHAMA DERBY, value yen 700, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry; weight for age; of more than 3 races 3lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Star's May-mie, 149lb. .... (Higaki) 1  
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 149lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 2  
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 152lb. .... (Takahashi) 3

Only three competitors appeared for this event, the smallest field of the meeting so far. May-mie got the best of the start, and made the pace very fast. Kachidoki, who was the favourite, looked dangerous at one time, but May-mie was able to keep her lead and passed the post two lengths in front of Kachidoki, Suma half a dozen lengths behind. Time 2.49 1/4, just beating Kachidoki's record of Autumn 1904, of 2.49 3/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 29.50.

3.—The FOURTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906; weight for age; winners of Races 3 and 4 First Day excluded; winner of Race 9 First Day 7lbs. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Green's Otowa, 137lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 1  
Mr. States' Wyoming, 137lb. .... (Sugiura) 2  
Mr. Sport's Daitan, 137lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Fleet, 137lb. .... (Fujisaki) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Shinano, 137lb. .... (Awoki) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Enjoleuse, 137lb. .... (Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Ayame II, 137lb. .... (Yasu) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kasumi, 137lb. .... (Ebano) 0  
Mr. Star's Silver Star, 137lb. .... (Higaki) 0

Otowa was a warm favourite. Enjoleuse showed very bad temper and gave a lot of trouble at the

start. Wyoming got away first and led to the Shakespeare, when Otowa, who had been running second, took the lead and increasing it all down the straight won easily by six lengths, Wyoming second, four lengths in front of Daitan. Time 1.22 1/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 8.

4.—The THIRD CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Capt. Leader's Canuck, 152lb. .... (Mr. Fletcher) 1  
Mr. Sport's Daijina, 144lb. .... (Nakamura) 2  
Major Trick's Hussard, 152lb. .... (Hakodate) 3  
Mr. States' Pennsylvania, 158lb. .... (Sugiura) 0  
Mr. Jorrock's Xerxes, 150lb. .... (Seikichi) 0  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Robin, 152lb. .... (Kurosaki) 0  
Mr. Green's Shoji, 158lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. Island's Malta, 150lb. .... (Mr. Hudson) 0  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Blue Peter, 153lb. (Nihonyanagi) 0  
Capt. Leader's Royal Kildare, 144lb. (Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Farceur, 150lb. .... (Kuramoto) 0

Hussard was most favoured of the eleven starters. Canuck got away first and led all the way, finishing a length and a half in front of Daijina, with Hussard a poor third. Time 1.38 1/4.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 21 on the stable, Canuck and Royal Kildare.

5.—The SYDNEY STAKES, value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905; weight for age; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; winners of less than 3 races 3lbs. extra for each win; winner of Melbourne Stakes First Day excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Sport's Dekimasho, 143lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 1  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Sazanami, 139lb. .... (Ebano) 2  
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 140lb. .... (Miyagawa) 3  
Mr. Cotton's Chikuma, 137lb. .... (Jimba) 0

After a capital start the four horses passed the stand the first time in even line, but going up the hill Dekimasho drew away, with Sazanami next in order. After entering the straight Dekimasho increased her lead and won by three lengths from Sazanami, with Princess two lengths behind in third place. Time 2.13.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 7.50.

6.—The EMPEROR'S CUP, presented by His Majesty the Emperor. The Second to receive yen 200 and the Third yen 100; for all Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; winners of more than 3 races at date of entry 3lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all; Australian Subscription Horses in Japan for their Second Meeting 3lb. allowance; Horses that have started at previous meetings but have not won a race 5lbs. allowance, allowance accumulative; Australian Subscription Griffins 12lbs. allowance; winners after closing of entries to carry 5lbs. extra cumulative. Previous winner of Emperor's Cup under these conditions excluded. One Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb. .... (Ebano) 1  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 140lb. .... (Higaki) 2  
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 137lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 3  
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 137lb. .... (Mayeda) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Yahagi, 134lb. .... (Rikizo) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Diamond, 141lb. .... (Yasu) 0

Out of twenty-five entrants only six started, of whom Hitachi was first favourite. Flash, it was feared, would not be fit for the race and had done next to no galloping this season, but nevertheless found many backers. Parma Violet got away best at the start and led to the top of the hill, with Hitachi close up. Before the Shakespears was reached Flash came away from fifth place and passed both the leaders at the Trees, but on entering the straight Hitachi came up strong and after a fine race home won by a length from Flash, Parma Violet third, three lengths behind. Time 1.59.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9 on the stable, Hitachi and Diamond.

7.—The LADIES' PURSE, presented; the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies; weight as per Scale with 5lbs. added; winners at the Meeting 5lbs. extra. To be ridden by Full Members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the Meeting and approved by them. One Mile.

Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 159lb. .... (Mr. Dietrich) 1  
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 162lb. .... (Mr. Elliott) 2  
Mr. R. Loonen's Charnear, 159lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 3  
Capt. Leader's Duhallow, 163lb. .... (Mr. Fletcher) 0  
Capt. Leader's Royal Kildare, 149lb. (Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Sceptre II, 152lb. (Mr. Andreis) 0  
Mr. Island's Daijobu, 152lb. .... (Mr. Hudson) 0  
Mr. Swarby's Finaisseur, 155lb. .... (Mr. Cox) 0  
Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 159lb. .... (Major Cheyne) 0  
Mr. Rochester's Mark, 162lb. .... (Mr. Ferrier) 0  
Mr. Rochester's Kobe II, 152lb. .... (Mr. Warner) 0  
Mr. News' Figaro II, 160lb. .... (Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. Jorrock's The Miller, 162lb. .... (Mr. Hawkins) 0

For this, the gentlemen riders' blue ribbon event, the large field of thirteen weighed in and the race was keenly contested and created great interest. Raubgraf, Coot and Kobe II. appeared to be the favourites. Coot and Charmeur made the running from the start with Raubgraf a couple of lengths behind. At the Shakespeare Raubgraf came up with the leaders and at the Trees passed them both. Coot, however, hung close behind him down the straight and at the finish was only half a length behind, with Charmeur a fair third. Time 2.11.0.

PART MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9.50.

8.—The FIFTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906; weight for age; winner of Race 9 First Day excluded, winners of Races 3 and 4 First Day 7lbs. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Star's Gold Star, 144lb. ....(Higaki) 1  
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 144lb. ....(Miyagawa) 2  
Mr. J. Koeting's A. G. G., 137lb. ....(Sugiyama) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flight, 132lb. ....(Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Powerful, 140lb. ....(Yasu) 0  
Mr. Snipe's Refined, 132lb. ....(Kawasaki) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeuse, 132lb. ....(Fujisaki) 0  
Mr. S. Sato's Fujiyama, 132lb. ....(Ebano) 0  
Mr. Sport's Daitan, 137lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 0  
Mr. Tandem's Meta, 142lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 0

After a fair start, Countess went to the front and led up to the top of the hill, when Gold Star got up to her and took the lead, with Daitan next in order. At the Trees A.G.G. displaced Daitan, and Gold Star, keeping up her advantage, finished two lengths ahead of Countess, while A.G.G. made a fair third, two lengths behind Countess. Time 2.10.0.

PART MUTUEL.—Paid yen 20.

9.—The FOURTH CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100 and the Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906; weight as per Scale; winners at the Meeting 7lbs extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Cotton's Kiso, 152lb. ....(Jimba) 1  
Mr. Jorlocks' Artaxerxes, 155lb. ....(Ichi) 2  
Mr. Bubbling Well's Inbancor, 158lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 3  
Capt. Leader's Rory O'More, 152lb. (Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Sceptre II., 152lb. ....(Yasu) 0  
Mr. Nanatsu's Ikuta, 152lb. ....(Nakazumi) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Toba, 152lb. ....(Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Green's Shoji, 158lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. J. Koeting's Sardas, 152lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. B. Runge's Schnuckelchen, 155lb. (Sugiyama) 0

Kiso started a hot favourite. Mr. Runge's pony with the unpronounceable name got away with a good start, but was supplanted in the lead by Sceptre II. going up the hill. At the Shakespeare Artaxerxes came out of the crowd and drew up to the leaders, and after a fine race from the corner down the straight with Kiso finished second, only a short length behind Kiso, with Inbancor, who had displaced Sceptre II, a good third. Time 2.35.0.

PART MUTUEL.—Paid yen 8.50.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

A case in which Messrs Mendelson Bros. claim twelve hundred yen from Messrs Butterfield and Swire, was resumed on May 4th in the Yokohama District Court.

Producing two bills of lading, the defendants' Counsel said that the documents were for tin-plates to which Mr. F. J. Lias of Messrs W. M. Strachan and Co., referred at the previous hearing, when he was examined as a witness. Although Mr. Lias stated that a quantity of the material was still undelivered by Messrs Butterfield and Swire, and that he lodged a claim for shortage with the shipping agents, some misunderstanding seemed to have arisen. The whole of the cargo involved in the two bills of lading was delivered and the documents were given to the agents by the consignees. If there was a shortage in the cargo, the consignees would not have given the documents to the shipping agents until the claim was settled.

Plaintiffs' Counsel contended that according to several witnesses, Messrs Butterfield and Swire always received the bills of lading from the consignees before the cargo was delivered, consequently it was quite natural that the documents should be in the hands of the shipping agents notwithstanding that there was a shortage in the cargo delivered. The documents produced by the defendants' counsel, therefore could not constitute evidence of value. Counsel further discussed the evidence after which he asked the

court to adjourn the hearing. The Court adjourned the case till May 18th.

### THE RHINE DIVORCE CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court on May 8th, two judgments were delivered in the Rhine divorce cases. Mr. Charles F. Rhine asked for divorce from his wife, Mrs. Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine, now in Hamburg, and Mrs. Rhine petitioned for a similar purpose.

The first hearing of the action lodged by Mr. Rhine took place on April 21st last, and that of Mrs. Rhine on Sept. 27th. Later the two cases were heard jointly for the convenience of the Court.

Judgment was given separately as follows:

(1) Mrs. Rhine's petition was dismissed and she was ordered to bear costs.

(2) Mr. Rhine was permitted to divorce his wife, and she was ordered to bear costs.

### CIGAR SMUGGLING.

The trial of Mr. Will A. Tom (27), a Hawaiian, charged with having infringed the Customs Law, took place on May 9th in the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court before Judge Satomi.

Mr. Y. Fujiwara, a lawyer, was employed for the defence.

Public Procurator Midzutani in opening the case for the prosecution said that defendant resided at No 635, Kitagata, Bluff. On February 13th defendant conveyed ninety-eight boxes of cigars—some boxes containing twenty-five cigars and others a hundred each; thirty-eight hundred cigars in all—from the steamer *Hongkong Maru* to the steam-launch *Restless* belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The following day the accused tried to smuggle the cigars ashore at a place in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the canal near the Grand Hotel and Yato bridge. The attempt was discovered by a Customs official and the goods were seized.

The accused on being examined said that he received the cigars from Mr. J. Wilson, one of the crew of the *Hongkong Maru*, as a present. Subsequently the accused asked two of the *sendo* of the steam launch to keep the boxes until he could obtain a permit from the Customs to pass them. He did not ask the *sendo* to carry the cigars to the entrance of the canal, and did not know why the steam launch was in the canal at the time when the goods were seized by one of the tide-waiters of the Customs.

The Court—I. Hasegawa, one of the *sendo*, stated that he received an order from the accused to carry the cigars to the canal with a view to landing them without passing the Customs.

The accused—I never requested him to do so. I merely asked the *sendo* to keep the goods on the steam launch.

The Court—Another *sendo*, I. Usui by name, stated that the accused promised to pay them ten yen for carrying the cigars to the canal without being detected by the Customs authorities.

The accused—Yes, I promised to pay them ten yen for keeping the cigar boxes on the boat but not for any other reason. The accused further said that the cigars were for his own private use and not for sale.

At this stage, the Court read several letters produced by the public procurator as evidence. The first was information from the Director of the Yokohama Customs that the cigars were found on the *Restless*. The statements of the *sendo*, Usui and Hasegawa, were also read. The statement of Mr. Aisawa, tide-waiter of the Customs, was read, which said the steam-launch with the cigars was coming into the entrance of the canal on the evening of Feb. 14th, and the accused was watching the boat at the corner of the Grand Hotel. The customs official asked him some questions and found that the accused was trying to smuggle cigars. Finally, a letter was read from Mr. B. C. Howard, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., to Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Yokohama Customs.

The Procurator in his address pointed out that the accused asked the two Japanese to carry the cigars to a place which he considered beyond the purview of the customs authorities and offered

them money as a reward. Later, the *sendo*, knowing that the secret landing of tobacco or cigars is against the law, decided to throw up the job, and subsequently informed the Customs authorities of the attempted smuggling. The two Japanese expressed profound regret for having participated in the attempted crime.

The accused said that he intended to pass the cigars through the customs after paying the duty. Before doing so, the goods were seized. Subsequently he received a notice from the Customs ordering him to pay yen 124.25 as duty on the cigars while informing him that the goods were confiscated.

Counsel in defence asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. J. Wilson; one of the crew on the *Hongkong Maru*, and Mr. Aisawa, the Customs official who personally seized the cigars. Counsel referred to the provisions of the Tobacco Monopoly Law and the Customs Duty Law and added that according to the instructions of the Minister for Finance given to the Customs, about two hundred cigars or cigarettes may be exempted from duty if brought by a steamer's passenger, etc.

The Public Procurator said that Mr. J. Wilson was released from service after the outbreak of the war, when the *Hongkong Maru* was employed on a certain mission, and since then he had not been on the steamer, consequently there was no necessity to summon him, although the accused insisted that the latter received the cigars from the former as a present. The Public Procurator added that there was also no necessity to examine Mr. Aisawa, the Customs official who seized the cigars.

After consultation the Court rejected the request of the defence.

The Court then made a further examination, during which accused's replies were somewhat different from his opening statement. He said that he intended to land two or three boxes from the steam launch at different times when convenient to him, as the customs would not impose duty on small lots. He asked the *sendo* to keep the cigars on the boat until such time as he could thus land them.

The Court declared that sentence would be delivered on May 11th.

### THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPT. STEEDMAN.

In the Osaka District Marine Court on Saturday morning, judgment was delivered by the President in the case brought by the Inland Sea Pilots' Association against Captain John Steedman, of Kobe, a member of the Association, who was alleged to have infringed certain rules of the Association.

The President of the Marine Court, in delivering judgment, said the Court had been constituted to make inquiries into the agreements as to pilotage said to exist between the C.P.R. and Messrs. Dodwell & Co. of Kobe, and Captain Steedman, and to ascertain whether the latter had conformed to the rules of the Pilots' Association and deposited copies of those agreements with the Association. The inquiry had been held, but the evidence heard by the Court was of such an inconclusive nature that the Court had been unable to arrive at any decision, and the case was therefore dismissed on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

### KOBE LEASE CASE.

In the Osaka Appeal Court on Monday judgment was delivered in the appeals of Inouye Zenkichi and of Mrs. Smithers against the decision of the Kobe Chihō Saibansho, in the action brought by Inouye against Mrs. Smithers for the surrender of six lots of residential land in Kobe, which the lady holds under lease, and for damages.

The Kobe Court decided that the defendant should surrender the property as claimed but overruled the claim for damages. Plaintiff appealed against this judgment, and Defendant against the decision of the Court ordering her to surrender the property.

The Osaka Appeal Court has dismissed the appeal of Inouye and upheld the appeal of Mrs. Smithers. The decision of the Kobe Court against her is therefore quashed and Inouye's claim dismissed.

## YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY.

The annual meeting of the Yokohama General Cemetery was held at the Board of Trade Room on Thursday afternoon. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hobart Hampden (Acting British Consul General) and there were also present Messrs. Fr. Retz, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, N. F. Smith, James Walter, L. J. Healing, M. Russell, H. J. Sharp, P. S. Bent, W. Karl Vincent, B. Gillett (Hon. Sec. and Treas.), E. W. Frazar, etc.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said he noted the attendance of the public was not very large. He feared that might be rather disappointing to the members of the committee who had served the community so well and so long, but as a member of the public himself he thought it was due not to want of interest in the Cemetery but rather to the fulness of the confidence in the committee themselves, which was well deserved. They felt the work was safe in their hands. Looking at the report suggested also that the Committee had not served the Yokohama community alone. He noticed that nearly half of the interments that took place last year were accounted for under the heading of "non-residents," which showed that the committee were acting also on behalf of many persons whose relatives were buried here but who, themselves, perhaps, had never visited the port. From time to time they received enquiries at the Consulate as to the condition of this or that grave, and it was always a great satisfaction to be able to reply that there need be no anxiety on that score. Not only was the Yokohama Cemetery one of the most prettily situated in the Far East but also one of the best managed and best kept, and that they owed to the members of that committee and other members of the community. The first business before them was the report and statement of accounts.

These were read by Mr. Gillett as follow:—

The Committee of the Yokohama General Cemetery beg to place before the Foreign Community of Yokohama the annual Report, and the Treasurer's statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1905.

The interments during the year numbered 42, as against 27 in the previous year, 1904. The latter, however, as pointed out in the Report for 1904, was abnormally low, owing, firstly, to the falling off in the amount of shipping arriving in the Harbour, and, secondly, to the paucity in the number of visitors passing through Yokohama in consequence of the war. Hence it will be noticed from the statement given below, that the increase in the number of interments is for the most part accounted for, under the respective denominations of Visitors and Seamen.

7 of the above-mentioned 42 interments, were from visitors, temporarily living in Yokohama .....as against 3 in 1904.  
13 were from seamen engaged on vessels lying in the Harbour .....as against 6 in 1904.  
22 (7 of which were children under 5 years of age) were bona fide residents of Yokohama .....as against 18 in 1904.

42 Total .....as against 27 in 1904.  
And were made up from the following respective nationalities, viz.—

21 British.....	as against 13 in 1904.
1 American.....	" 5 "
3 French.....	" 2 "
6 German.....	" 2 "
1 Danish.....	" 1 "
1 Swiss.....	" 0 "
1 Italian.....	" 1 "
4 Russian.....	" 0 "
0 Spanish.....	" 1 "
4 Indian.....	" 0 "
0 Unclassifiable interment.....	" 2 "

42 Total in 1905...as against Total...27 in 1904.

The Japanese Municipal authorities estimate that on the 31st December, 1905, there were 3014 Foreigners living in Yokohama (exclusive of 5334 Chinese); taking these figures as correct, and the 22 interments, as representing the number of deaths from the Yokohama community, we arrive at a death rate of 7 per mille in 1905, as against 5.584 per mille in 1904 and 7.202 per mille in 1903.

With regard to the general working of the Cemetery the Committee have but little to note of special interest. They are still without any official information from the Japanese authorities, as to the New Cemetery, at the end of the old Rifle Range, but as there have been two if not three interments of Foreigners made there during the early months of the present year 1906, the Committee presume that

the ground in question is now available for interments when required.

Turning to the Treasurer's statement of account which accompanies this Report the respective items will for the most part speak for themselves. It will be observed that the Committee have received yen 600 from the Trustees of the "Yokohama General Cemetery Trust Fund," for one year's interest at 5 per cent. on the yen 12,000, which stood to the credit of the Trust Fund account on the 31st December, 1904.

As is customary at the end of each year the present Committee, consisting of Messrs. N.F. Smith; J. de Cuers de Cogolin; Fr. Retz; P. S. Bent and B. Gillett beg to tender their resignation.

## YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY.

IN ACCOUNT WITH B. GILLETT, HONORARY TREASURER, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To M. Jarman, Salary 12 months...	147.00	
To Labour account 12 months .....	339.40	486.40
To Repairs.....		
Superintendent's Lodge, Fences, &c.....		40.39
To Laying out New Ground, Renewing Paths, Turfing Graves, &c. ....		55.45
To Stone Mason .....		5.20
To Cost of Tools .....		4.02
To Postages and Sundries .....		3.40
To Books; Stationery; Advertisements, &c. ....		10.50
To Fire Insurance Premium on Buildings yen 1800 .....		20.00
		625.36

To Amount on Fixed deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at 5 per cent.....	2,700.00
To Balance in the hands of Treasurer on 31st December, 1905 ...	250.53
	2,950.53

Cr.	Yen.	Yen.
By Balance brought forward from previous account, 31st December, 1904 .....		1,990.81
By Interment fees, 12 months ...¥.	590.00	
By Fees for erecting Headstones and enclosing Graves .....	293.00	
	883.00	
By Sale of dead Tree .....	7.00	890.00
		2,883.81

By Amount received from the Trustees of the Yokohama General Cemetery Trust fund, one year's interest at 5 per cent. on yen 12,000.....	¥. 600.00
By Amount received from H. & S. Bank, one year's interest at 5 per cent. on yen 1,900 Fixed deposit.¥.	95.08
	695.08

1905.  
December 31st, By balance brought down...2,950.53

E. & O. E.  
Yokohama, 4th January, 1906.

B. GILLETT,  
Honorary Treasurer,  
Yokohama General Cemetery.

I have examined the account herewith, with the respective Vouchers relating thereto and certify to the same being correct.

A. C. PEARSON, C. A.

TRUSTEES' REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR 1905.

In accordance with the conditions of a deed of Trust dated 21st April, 1899, and which for safe keeping is deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Yokohama, the Trustees have, during the past year, 1905, collected the interest on the amount of the Trust viz., yen 12,000 at 5 per cent., per annum, say yen 600, and have handed the same to the Committee of the Yokohama General Cemetery to be applied by them to the keeping up of the present Cemetery grounds as per account annexed to this Report.

N. F. Smith.	Trustees of the Yokohama Cemetery Trust Fund.
J. de Cuers de Cogolin.	
Fr. Retz.	
P. S. Bent.	
B. Gillett.	

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF YOKOHAMA, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TRUSTEES OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CEMETERY (YEN 12,000) TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR 1905 INCLUSIVE.

To amount paid to General Cemetery Committee, one year's interest on yen 12,000 at 5 per cent. ....	600
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To balance carried down to new account placed on fixed deposit with the H. and S. Bank at 5 per cent.....	12,000
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CR. 12,600

By amount brought down from previous account, 31st December, 1904.....	12,000
„ amount received from H. and S. Bank, one year's interest at 5 per cent. ....	600

12,600

1905.  
December 31st.—By balance brought down.. 12,000

E. & O. E.  
Yokohama, January 1st, 1906.

I hereby certify to having seen the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Fixed deposit note for yen 12,000 referred to in the above named account, all in order.

A. C. PEARSON, C. A.

Mr. GILLETT explained that the delay in the calling of that meeting had been due to the fact that they had had to wait for some statistics from the Japanese authorities, which were usually ready in February or March.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. KNAPP seconded by Mr. L. J. Healing the report was adopted, and on the proposition of Mr. H. J. Sharp the former committee was re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN speaking of the re-election of the new committee said it was a matter of gratification that that election had taken place, because their experience would be particularly valuable to the community at the present time when the new Cemetery was coming into use.

Mr. JAMES WALTER asked for information as to the date when it was probable the present Cemetery would be closed for further interments.

Mr. GILLETT said he did not think he could give any definite information on that point. From all appearances at the present time he thought that unless anything cropped up to prevent it interments could continue, especially if they were confined to residents, for another year and a half or two years.

Mr. WALTER then proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer and to the other members of the Committee. Referring to Mr. Gillett he said they all knew the excellent work he had done for many years past. The whole community very highly appreciated the work he had done with regard to the Cemetery. Most of them visited the Cemetery or passed through it very frequently and they appreciated the way in which it was kept. It was a delight to old residents to see the beautiful order maintained at the Cemetery.

The resolution was seconded by the CHAIRMAN and,

Mr. GILLETT, replying, said he had many dear friends lying in the Cemetery and as he went round and took notice of their graves it was a work of gratification to see that their last resting places were in the order which each one of those present would gladly see with regard to their lost friends. It had been for many years a labour of love. There was some work connected with it, but he did that most willingly on the memory of the many old and dear friends with whom he had taken counsel and with whom he had walked in close friendship and happiness.

The meeting then concluded with votes of thanks to the Chairman for his presidency and to the Foreign Board of Trade for the use of the room in which to hold the meeting.

## THE IMPORT OF SALT.

The China and Japan Trading Co. and Messrs Sale and Frazar, Yokohama, and Messrs. Otto Reimers and Co., Kobe, have been appointed Government importers of salt.

The British Admiralty has succeeded in placing the £10,000,000 policy to cover risks in connection with the participation of merchantmen in the naval manoeuvres at the end of June. Although several large marine insurance companies held aloof on the ground that the premium of 3s. 6d. was insufficient, the majority of the companies and a large number of London and Liverpool underwriters signed the policy.



## THE PLAGUE.

A Hiroshima telegram says that on May 6th, a case of plague was reported in the village of Otake, Saiki district, the patient being a farmer named J. Tsunoda.

Another new case has appeared in the village of Oji, near Shimonoseki.

The Governor of Hyogo states that a case of bubonic plague was reported on the afternoon of May 6th in Ashihara-dori, Hyogo. The patient died the following day. The victim is a stone-cutter named Kawakami, 71 years old.

The Japanese Consul at Amoy wired on May 4th to the Home Office that plague is raging there at the present time. Eight or ten patients are reported every day.

A case of plague was reported at Shimonoseki on May 4th. The patient died the same evening. The same day a case of plague was reported in Osaka and another in Kobe.

According to official telegrams, a case of plague appeared on May 6th in Toyoura district, Yamaguchi prefecture, and another case in the village of Otake, Hiroshima prefecture. The same day, two dead rats infected with plague were found at Nagahori-cho, Fukagawa, in Tokyo.

On May 8th, a case of plague was reported in Sakai-machi, Kobe, the patient being a youth named G. Ota, who recently arrived there from the west.

Two new cases appeared the same day and the following day, in Yamaguchi prefecture. The Governor of that prefecture reports that there are fears of the disease spreading in the district of Toyoura.

## THE N. D. L. REPORT.

The full report of the Norddeutscher Lloyd at Bremen has now been published. The report states that the passenger traffic on the East Asiatic mail steamers line has been so active that cabin berths have been more than fully filled. Of the goods traffic also, much activity has been witnessed, outgoing as well as homeward bound, but the rates of freight were not advancing. The company hopes for a more paying business from the new Mediterranean lines to Egypt and from the corresponding lines to East Asia. The traffic on the East-India and Chinese coasting lines during the past year has shown a large development. The traffic of the Australian lines is also showing an increase for the past year, especially as far as passengers are concerned, but also the goods traffic was satisfactory, and the freight rates have been of a paying character. The new line of freight steamers to Australia, which is working in addition to the subsidised passenger steamers, was opened on October 18th last by the steamers *Franken*, which has been followed by the *Hessen*, *Schwaben*, and *Westfalen*, while the steamers *Lothringen* and *Thuringen* are still in construction. The total profit of the company, including the balance brought forward from 1904, amounts to m.33,029,335, out of which m.1,401,449 have been applied for insurance purposes. The regular expenses amount to m.4,625,125 and for writing off purposes m.15,943,421 are applied, out of which amount m.13,741,000 are written off the sea-going fleet of the company. The net profits amount to m.11,059,280, out of which m.552,439 are applied for the reserve, while m.2,188,171 are handed over to renovation purposes; m.300,000 are paid to the Morgan Trust, and after paying m.251,290 as directors' fees, an amount of m.7,500,000 is paid as 7½ per cent. dividend to the shareholders, against 6 per cent. for 1904.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mukden will be opened for foreign trade on June 1st. According to Tokyo papers, Mr. S. Hagiwara will be appointed Japanese Consul-General.

It is reported that Mr. Ming-Yung-Houi, a wealthy Korean, has contributed the sum of 5,000 yen to the relief fund of the Korean residents at San Francisco who are suffering from the effects

of the recent terrible earthquake and fire, and that this generous sum was forwarded direct to San Francisco through the Japanese Post office.

An official telegram has been received by the Foreign Office to the effect that Count Witte and M. Dournovo, Russian Minister for Home Affairs, resigned on May 5th, and that M. Goremykin succeeded Count Witte.

Telegrams for San Francisco and other places in America will be transmitted now as usual via Manila. But as to telegrams for San Francisco, the Japanese postal authorities will not be responsible for delay, mutilation or non-arrival.

According to a telegram from Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in New York, under date of May 8th the raw silk market there is stationary but raw cotton business is active owing to brisk transactions in Liverpool. Prices for future delivery are steady.

The annual spring meeting of the Yokohama Union Boat Race Club, organized by leading bankers and traders, of which Mr. K. Otani is president, will take place on Sunday, May 13th, off the Bund, Yamashita-cho. If the weather be unfavourable, the races will be postponed till May 20th.

The Kwanto Horse Race Society, the Dai Nippon Race Society and the Shinobadzu Race Club have amalgamated, and the united association is now named the Kwan Hasshu Race Club. The spring meeting will take place on May 19th, 20th, and 21st, at Shinobadzu, near Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Our Seoul weekly contemporary states that at a recent meeting held by the leading Japanese Medical authorities, in Seoul, it was decided to introduce vaccination to the Koreans, and if it is true that some 5,000 children under 5 years of age are to be vaccinated this month, and afterwards those over 5 years, there will be some hope of ultimately checking the spread of small-pox in the capital. Seoul has always been a frightful hot-bed for this ghastly disease.

Prince Nakonchaisi of Siam, on May 5th, proceeded to Yokosuka with Mr. Inagaki, Minister to Bangkok, now in Tokyo, Messrs Inaba and Hachisuka, Masters of the Board of Ceremonies, and Major Adzuma. His Highness paid a visit to the Naval Station and to the *Soya* and *Sagami* (formerly the *Varyag* and *Peresmet*). He was entertained at luncheon by Admiral Kamimura after which he left by the destroyer *Hatsushimo* for Yokohama, being escorted by the *Kisaragi* and a torpedo boat. At 4.40 p.m. he landed at the English Hatoba. After taking a short rest at the Customs' Examination office he left by the 5.32 p.m. train for Tokyo.

The Russian paper *Volia* publishes several telegrams in its issue of May 7th. Martial Law, which was proclaimed last year in the Caucasus, was recently abandoned and in its place an extraordinary special protection law was proclaimed. The city is now under the control of the gendarmes who are armed with rifles. The Kurds have organized a democratic party to which high class people have been elected as a committee, including Marquis Kafchawaz (?) a member of the Council of Political Affairs. A number of clergymen intend to hold a meeting with a view to establishing ecclesiastical independence. The editor of the *Vladivostok Press* has been removed for trial on a political charge.

A serious attempt at gaol-breaking occurred in Shanghai on May 4th, when the Chinese prisoners in Ward Road gaol rose against the warders. By some means they obtained the sword of an Indian warder and then tried to break out. The alarm was given immediately and a severe tussle ensued, in which a notorious criminal undergoing a 20 years' sentence, an associate of Vah Ka-der, and another prisoner were shot dead and several were injured, one fatally. The warders had a pretty stiff time in defending themselves. The head gaoler, Mr. W. D. Blennerhassett, received a sword cut over the right side of his head, and another

sword cut on his left leg between the thigh and knee and had to be removed to the Victoria Nursing Home, while two Indian warders were badly injured and had to be sent to hospital.

Amongst the passengers to Vancouver from Nagasaki by the R.M.S. *Monteagle* is the Rev. H. Stout, D.D., one of the earliest missionaries to Japan. Dr. Stout, says our southern contemporary, came to Nagasaki in 1868 as a missionary of the Reformed Dutch Church of America and has laboured here practically continuously ever since. His experiences during that long period have been most varied but through them all he has retained the goodwill of foreign residents of the port and universal regret is expressed at his departure. He severed his active connection with the mission work about eighteen months ago and since then has been engaged in superintending the building of the Y.M.C.A. building, a task in which his knowledge of the Japanese and building enterprises has proved of material benefit. Few foreigners are so well acquainted with the history of this part of Kyushu as Dr. Stout, and his reminiscences of Nagasaki have given much pleasure to readers of "Cherry Blossoms." We trust that Dr. Stout will have a pleasant voyage home and that the remainder of his life will be as happy as his career here has been useful. Although he has no present intention of returning to Nagasaki, we feel sure that should he once again pay a visit to this port he will be warmly welcomed by many friends, both foreign and Japanese.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MIS-STATEMENTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR—Will you allow me to call attention to some mis-statements which occur in a review of the Rev. John Inai's book on *Bushido* in your issue of 27th ult.

1.—The first mis-statement is a matter of minor consequence. Your review states that the author's "object is not set forth in the opening pages of the book: on the contrary it is carefully kept out of sight;" yet I find the author's object set forth on page 3 only a little less fully than in his final paragraphs.

2.—The second mis-statement is more serious. You say "whereas it is the very essence of *Bushido* to exalt the institution above the individual, Christianity teaches precisely the opposite." A Christian is guided by such rules as "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; the powers that be are ordained of God." Believing institutions such as the family, the State, the Church, to be ordained of God he owes them the profoundest allegiance. If at any time the voice of any particular institution is at variance with the clearly apprehended voice of God the Christian of course has no choice as to which he shall obey. But obviously this cannot be described as exalting the individual above the institution: it is exalting God above the institution.

3.—You go on to say that "whereas life is incalculably precious in Christian eyes, it is altogether inconsiderable in the *Bushi's* creed as compared with the dictates of duty." I hardly think you can mean as much, but the words as they stand imply that a Christian's allegiance to duty (that is, in his case, to God) is less than a *Bushi's* allegiance to duty (which is, in his case, his code of honour). You moreover imply that a Christian, as such, is willing to sacrifice allegiance to God for the sake of preserving life—a strange comment indeed on the religion of self-sacrifice whose path is stained with blood-drops from Gethsemane and Calvary to China and Japan. I cannot but hope that some exigence of space or time has led you to use words which on reconsideration you would not wish to leave uncorrected. In conclusion I heartily accord with Mr. Inai's view that there seem to be noble elements in *Bushido* which should form a very worthy offering to them who came not to destroy but to fulfil.

Yours very faithfully, C. H. BASIL WOGLD.

Momoyama School, Osaka.

May 2, 1906.

## THE SHIMBI SHOIN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—We beg to express our thanks for past favours and to extend our best wishes for your health and prosperity.

We have been established for some time at No. 52

Nichomachi, Shitayaku, Tokyo, and we are much pleased to be able to say that the Art-volumes, Albums of Reprints of the Old Masters, and various other Art publications which we have issued, have been received with great favour and admiration both at home and abroad.

The patronage which our work has received from our good friends, has accomplished for us a measure of prosperity for which we are deeply grateful. As it has become necessary for us to increase our capital, we have decided to incorporate ourselves as a Limited Liability Company, with the support of the following named gentleman:

Viscount Mitsuaki Tanaka.

Baron Yanosuke Iwasaki, Proprietor of Mitsubishi & Company.

Kichizaemon Sumitomo, Esq., Director of the Sumitomo Bank.

Soichiro Asano, Esq., Director of the Tōyō Kisen Kaisha.

Kihachiro Okura, Esq., Head of Messrs. Okura & Company.

Shinzo Takata, Esq., Proprietor of Messrs. Takata & Company.

Kinzaburo Kawasaki, Esq., Director of the Kawasaki Bank.

Tomitaro Hara, Esq., Proprietor of Messrs. Hara & Company.

Kahei Otani, Esq., and others.

Besides, as our former offices are too small and too inconveniently located, we removed to the address given below, as certain necessary alterations have been made in our new premises. We intend hereafter to be even more active and painstaking than we have been in publishing the most sumptuous and aesthetic volumes of Art Reproductions, and we earnestly beg a continuance of your past patronage and we solicit an increase of your favour in the future.

Yours faithfully,

THE SHIMBI SHOIN, LIMITED.

No. 13, Shinsakancho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

(Formerly No. 52, Nichomachi, Shitaya-ku.)

Tokyo, April 25th, 1906.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### ISLAMIC TIES AND BOUNDARIES.

London, May 3.

The Sublime Porte, in a Note to the Persian Ambassador, declares that in view of the fact that Islamism is common to the two countries, it desires at the earliest possible moment an understanding in the interests of both, and asks that Persia should send Commissioners to delimitate the frontier between the two States.

#### NATAL.

The natives of northern Natal are showing restlessness. All the reservists in Durban have been compulsorily ordered to parade for the purpose of impressing the natives.

#### THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Marathon race at Athens attracted 53 competitors, of whom 26 were Greeks, 7 were Britons and 5 Americans. The entire route of 26 miles was lined with spectators. Immense enthusiasm was displayed. Herring, a Canadian, won in 2 hours 51 minutes; Swanberg was second in 2 hours 57 minutes; Frank, an American, third, in 3 hours.

The Americans won 11 events, the British 4, and the Greeks 3.

#### RUSSIA.

London, May 4.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the reactionary M. Durnovo has been dismissed; and M. Goremykin, an extreme bureaucrat and enemy of Count Witte, succeeds the latter, whose resignation is said to be on account of ill-health, but is really due to the impossibility of fighting the reactionary section.

#### THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

London, May 4.

The Opposition met the motion for the second reading of the Education Bill in the House of Commons with a direct negative.

#### THE INCOME-TAX.

A Select Committee has been appointed to consider a graduation of the British income-tax.

#### COUNT WITTE RETIRES.

Count Witte retires into private life.

#### GERMANY NOT TO INTERFERE.

The *Standard* says that Count Metternich, German Ambassador in London, has informed Sir E. Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the Sultan of Turkey cannot rely on receiving support from Germany, in the event of a quarrel with Great Britain.

#### KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

President Fallières gave a banquet to King Edward at the Elysée and the most cordial toasts were exchanged.

#### CHINESE REPATRIATION.

A proclamation has been published on the Rand informing all Chinese who desire to return to China that they will be given financial aid on certain conditions.

#### TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 5.

Great Britain has presented a Note to Turkey which is virtually an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Egyptian territory.

A telegram from Cairo confirms the removal of the boundary pillars at El-Arish, and states that a Turkish detachment occupies Egyptian territory. Its attitude is menacing.

#### TEA DUTY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given instructions to the Collectors of Customs which rectify losses through the change in date of the tea duty.

#### THE ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

London, May 6.

The ultimatum to Turkey expires in ten days.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, commanding the Third Cruiser Squadron; and Rear-Admiral F. C. Bridgman have arrived simultaneously at Malta. Four cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers are proceeding thence to the Pireæus.

#### ROOSEVELT AND THE STANDARD OIL CORPORATION.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress says investigation has shown that the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously by secret and unlawful methods and that the Sugar Trust and other great corporations have been guilty of similar practices. Prosecutions are being considered, but he urges Congress to strengthen the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN EMBROGLIO.

London, May 7.

The newspapers emphasize the significance of the French and Russian support of Great Britain in the Tabah questions. They regard this as more important than a naval demonstration. The French Ambassador has advised the Sultan to yield in the dispute with Egypt. The Russian Ambassador has been similarly instructed.

#### THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

It is reported from Washington that China has notified that she will open Manchurian ports and interior cities only after she has completed the preparation of regulations for the government of the foreign colonies in those places.

#### AMERICAN BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

London, May 7.

The American battleship *Rhode Island* is

ashore in Chesapeake Bay and hitherto the tugs have failed to float her.

#### BIG EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Nearly four millions sterling of gold have been shipped by Cunarders only to America during the last three weeks. The American liner *St. Paul* took £367,000, mostly to meet British Insurance companies' claims in San Francisco.

#### THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Considerable apprehension is felt in America concerning the growing strength of the Chinese boycott.

#### THE AFFAIR WITH TURKEY.

London, May 8.

Four British battleships, four cruisers and four destroyers have arrived at the Pireæus. Sir Charles Hardinge, lately transferred from St. Petersburg to the Foreign Office, who accompanied King Edward on his Mediterranean tour, took advantage of the King's stay in Paris to have a conference with M. Bourgeois on pending international questions. French papers state that their coincidence of views further tightens Anglo-French bonds.

#### THE "RHODE ISLAND" FLOATED.

London, May 8.

The American battleship *Rhode Island* has been refloated.

#### A RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

General Jeltanowsky, Governor of Ekaterinoslavl, has been assassinated.

#### THE ZULU RISING.

Colonel Mansel, while making a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Cetewayo's Grave, Natal, was attacked by 200 Zulus, who desperately charged the vanguard. The Zulus descended a precipitous hill in single file and reached to within a few yards of the British force, but were repelled, leaving sixty killed and many wounded upon the field. The British force had three wounded.

#### THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN EMBROGLIO.

London, May 9.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, has made a detailed statement with regard to the negotiations with Turkey, showing that Moukhtar Pacha, Turkish Commissioner, in an interview with the Khedive demanded that the boundary should run from El Rased to Suez and thence to Akaba. The Khedive replied suggesting demarcation on the basis of the Grand Vizier's telegram of April 7th, 1892, that is say on a line running from El Rased to three miles of Akaba. Turkey replied that that telegram only referred to the Western side of the Peninsula and its interpretation concerned only Turkey. A British Note of April 3rd last supported the Khedive's proposals and asked for a favourable reply within ten days. Sir Edward Grey added that the extent of the demands and the tone and character of the Turkish communications to the Khedive made it impossible to defer a settlement indefinitely or to assent to the latest development of the Turkish demands. He read in them danger to the freedom of the Suez Canal, to the liberties of Egypt and to the Khedival dynasty.

#### THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Augustine Birrell formally moved the second reading of the Education Bill and Mr. H. G. Wyndham moved its rejection.

#### CHICAGO INSURANCE COMPANY FAILS.

The Chicago Trading and Insurance Company has stopped owing to the San Francisco disaster. The stockholders lose £700,000 sterling, and policies amounting to thirty-two millions are wiped out.

## PRESS SUPPORTS GREY.

Later.

The whole of the press warmly supports Sir Edward Grey's attitude with regard to the Sinai frontier.

## TURKEY AND PERSIA.

A Persian Commission has left Teheran to delimitate the Turco-Persian frontier.

## RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC POLITICS.

London, May 10.

The Duma assembled on May 13th. There was an elaborate ceremonial. The Tsar's speech from the Throne was made at the Winter Palace. New fundamental laws of the empire have been promulgated, asserting the autocratic power and limiting the power of the Duma. The Constitutional Liberals had a meeting in St. Petersburg last evening at which several members of the Duma were present. Troops broke up the meeting.

## JORDAN SUCCEEDS SATOW.

Later.

Sir John Jordan, K.C.M.G., former Minister resident at Seoul, succeeds Sir Ernest M. Satow, G.C.M.G., as Minister at Peking.

## JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

The Japanese Training Squadron has arrived at Melbourne. Extensive preparations were made for its reception.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## FLOODS IN CHINA.

(From Mr. Mizuno, Japanese Consul at Hankow.)

Tuesday, May 7.

For some time back the waters of Hsiang-Kiang have been rising exceptionally and have now reached an extraordinary height of flood. All the valleys along the course of the river are inundated. Homes have been swept away and numbers of people and animals have been drowned. At Hsiangtan the inundated buildings took fire and the greater part of the town was destroyed. The Japanese post-office and stores outside the walls of Changsha had to be moved into the city. The Consulate is safe. I have not yet heard of any casualties among my nationals. The telegraphs south of the Hsiang have been for some time unserviceable. The Hunan S.S. Company persists in running its boats but there are neither passengers nor cargo. Probably the rice-crop in these regions will be bad.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## TURKEY WARNED.

London, May 7.

In support of the British ultimatum, that Turkey should withdraw her troops from the disputed territory on the Egyptian frontier, the Mediterranean Squadron has now entered Grecian waters. The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople learns that the Turks have received a most serious British warning. They have already attempted to cajole the British Ambassador and they will probably delay submitting.

## MORE TURKISH AGGRESSION.

London, May 9.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Turks are reported to have seized another district on the Persian frontier, which indisputably belongs to Persia.

## DEPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

London, May 10.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the promulgation of new organic laws without approval of the Duma causes intense depression and resentment.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

## DEATH OF MR. S. PAXTON.

Kobe, May 10.

Mr. Samuel Paxton, Assistant Superintending Engineer in Kobe of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, died in hospital at 4 o'clock this morning from pneumonia.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F. May 11
Hongkong...	G. N.	Dakota 1	M. May 14
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of China 2	M. May 14
Seattle...	G. N.	Minnesota 3	Tu. May 15
America...	P. M.	Mongolia 4	Tu. May 15
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 5	Th. May 17
Europe...	N. L. D.	Roon	Sa. May 19
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. May 20
America...	P. M.	China	Tu. May 22
Europe...	N. M.	Salazie	W. May 23
America...	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su. May 27
Hongkong...	B. T.	Hyades	Su. May 27
Hongkong...	P. M.	Siberia	Su. May 27
Seattle...	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	F. June 1
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Tacoma...	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. June 2
America...	O. & O.	Doric	Su. June 3
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. June 3

- 1 At Nagasaki on the 30th ult.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 30th ult.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 29th ult.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe...	N. D. L.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. May 12
America...	P. M.	Korea	Sa. May 12
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. May 12
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. May 14
Seattle...	G. N.	Dakota	W. May 16
Hongkong...	P. M.	Mongolia	W. May 16
Europe...	P. & O.	Palermo	W. May 16
Europe...	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	W. May 16
Seattle...	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Th. May 17
Shanghai...	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Th. May 17
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	F. May 18
Europe...	M. M.	Caledonien	Sa. May 19
Hongkong...	G. N.	Minnesota	Su. May 20
America...	O. & O.	Coptic	Tu. May 22
Hongkong...	P. & A.	Aragonia	Tu. May 22
Hongkong...	P. M.	China	W. May 23
Tacoma...	B. T.	Hyades	M. May 28
Hongkong...	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. May 29
Australia...	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. June 2
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Hongkong...	B. T.	Lyra	Sa. June 3
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. June 5
America...	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. June 5
Portland...	P. & A.	Arabia	Tu. June 5

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 4th May.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homma, 4th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 4th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Jinsen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,433, A. Christian, 5th May.—Ujina, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 5,805, Barwise, 5th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Yangtze*, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 5th May.—Tacoma and Victoria, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Prinz Heinrich*, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 5th May.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Dupetit Thours* (36), French cruiser, Captain Lespinatte de Saune, 5th May.—Hongkong.  
*Arcadia*, German steamer, 3,412, G. Schmidt, 5th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. Tibballs, 6th May.—Taku, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shikoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,006, T. Koyama, 6th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 6th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Moyune*, British steamer, 3,017, D. P. Campbell, 7th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pronetheus*, Norwegian steamer, 1,023, O. Korneliusen, 6th May.—China Coast, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Trieste*, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrovigo, 6th May.—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.  
*Sikh*, British steamer, 3,216, Atkinson, 6th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 7th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,402, K. Hayashi, 7th May.—Kobe, General.—Yamagataya.  
*Ginsen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,245, C. A. Lee, 7th May.—Ginsen, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Helene Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,255, Sanders, 7th May.—Rangoon, Rice.—Becker & Co.  
*Sithonia*, German steamer, 4,249, Brehmer, 8th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Caledonien*, French steamer, 2,100, C. Gregory, 8th May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. Co.  
*Dardanus*, British steamer, 2,992, Nickelson, 8th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 9th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 9th May.—Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Palermo*, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 10th May.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 10th May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 10th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 10th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Tjilivong*, Dutch steamer, 3,052, von Wyck Jurianse, 4th May.—Kobe, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.  
*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 5th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 5th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Yawata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,364, W. Townsend, 5th May.—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th May.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Polynesian*, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 5th May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Flintshire*, British steamer, 2,476, G. C. Cundy, 5th May.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Amiral Exelmans*, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 5th May.—Moi, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Obra*, British steamer, 3,524, McCormack, 5th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Culchas*, British steamer, 4,279, Williams, 5th May.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Indian Monarch*, British steamer, 2,818, Patey, 5th May.—Moi, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 6th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 6th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Ameer*, British steamer, 4,689, W. T. Hall, 6th May.—Kobe, General.—Becker & Co.  
*Concord*, U.S. gunboat, 1,710, Com. C. J. Boush, 6th May.—Chefoo.  
*Benalder*, British steamer, 1,959, Geo. McMillan, 6th May.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 7th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 7th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shikoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,006, T. Koyama, 7th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yangtze*, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycott, 7th May.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Moyune*, British steamer, 3,047, D. P. Campbell, 7th May.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Ceylon*, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 8th



May.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Sailo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 8th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 8th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Prometheus*, Norwegian steamer, 1,023, O. Korneliusen, 8th May.—Hongkong, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,906, A. Christiansen, 9th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 9th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Acadia*, German steamer, 3,412, G. Schmidt, 9th May.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Trieste*, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrovigo, 9th May.—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.  
*Ceylon Maru*, Japanese steamer, Kawahara, 9th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shanmuli*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 9th May.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 5,805, Barwise, 10th May.—Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Tottenham*, British steamer, 2,943, L. R. Mann, 10th May.—Victoria and Tacoma, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Honma, 10th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, from Hamburg via ports:—Mr. Rolf Sauer, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gowings, Viscount Hayashi, Mr. M. Hayashi, Mr. R. Nagashima, Mr. G. de Plancon, Miss and Master Ohly, Baron V. Bruggen, Mr. F. H. Kempthorne, Mr. Hanteneff, Mr. Shibayama, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Major Bartlett, Captain Wenn, Mr. P. D. Attades, Mr. B. H. Besly, Mr. G. Schultz and family, Mr. G. de Man, Mr. A. Schmidt-born, Mr. and Mrs. O. Broams, Mr. Antan Pleinxis, Mr. R. P. Tuman and servant, Mr. T. Redelsperger, Mr. T. W. Withington, Mr. J. Iviero, Mr. R. R. Garrett, Mr. A. Buttenhaff, Mr. W. Russaw, Mr. T. T. Parlin, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Fukuzawa, and Mr. Master, in cabin; Mr. S. Kanaya, Mr. T. M. Taid, Mr. Alamae, Mr. B. K. Mody, Miss Muhlen, and Mr. P. Kirchner, in second class; 10, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. H. Cornelius, Mr. R. A. King, Mr. I. Nakamaru, Mrs. I. Nakamaru, infant and amah, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mrs. Justus Briggs, Mr. J. L. Goodrich, Mrs. J. L. Goodrich and infant, Miss Goodrich, Mr. J. C. Ormsby, Miss L. Rueth, and Mr. R. Thiel, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. G. Doi, and Mr. Frank Govey, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Dr. W. Boone, Miss Carroll, Mr. F. A. Hollabaugh, Mrs. Fitzgibbons, Miss Fitzgibbons, Mr. L. Juinischek, Mr. A. R. Kepler and infant, Master Kepler, Mr. McCorkle, Miss Mary Moss, Mr. James Madison, Mr. J. Pugibet, Miss Jesse Lesser, Miss M. Roberts, Mr. C. W. Wood, and Mr. J. Winklin, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 11.

There is nothing special to report.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
 Grey Shirting—9th, 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.05

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65  
 Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50  
 Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 21 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00  
 Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.20 to 12.50  
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80  
 Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25  
 Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... V. 290.00 to 300.00  
 Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 365.00 to 375.00  
 Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 455.00 to 465.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00  
 Indian Broach... 28.50 to 29.00  
 Chinese... 25.00 to 27.50

## METALS.

No change in the metal market.  
 Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square... V. 4.20 to 4.40  
 Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65  
 do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.00  
 do Hoop (½" to 1½")... 5.00 to 5.50  
 Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 12.00  
 Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 6.60 to 7.00  
 Tin Plates, golts. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65  
 Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"... 2.30

## KEROSENE.

The market has undergone no change.  
 American... \$3.27 to 3.47  
 Russian... 3.34  
 Langkat... 2.32 to 2.76

## SUGAR.

There has been but little business.  
 Brown Takao... V. 7.60 to 7.80  
 Brown Manila... 8.70 to 9.70  
 Brown China... 7.30 to 12.00  
 White Java and Penang... 12.60 to 13.60  
 White Refined... 14.50 to 16.75

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing.  
 Java, Medium to best... Nom. 250.00 to 300.00  
 Calcutta, Medium to best... Nom. 180.00 to 200.00  
 Madras (Kupah), Medium to best Nom. 130.00 to 160.00  
 Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best...

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Only a small business doing by foreign buyers and prices close easy. From the Oshiu district, mulberry plantations are reported to have suffered from frost, but the damage is not considered very serious.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... 1,080 to 1,100  
 Filatures—Extra, Fine... 1,080 to 1,090  
 Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 1,060 to 1,070  
 Filatures—No. 1, Fine... 1,005 to 1,020  
 Filatures—No. 1½, Fine... 1,070 to 1,080  
 Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse... —  
 Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 990 to 1,000  
 Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... —  
 Common—Coarse... —  
 Re-reels—Extra... —  
 Re-reels—No. 1... —  
 Re-reels—No. 1½... —  
 Re-reels—No. 2... —  
 Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... —  
 Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... —  
 Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½... —  
 Kakedas—No. 2... —  
 Kakedas—No. 2½... —

## WASTE SILK.

No change in prices. Very small business doing.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... —  
 Noshi—Filatures, Good... —  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best... —  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good... 60 to 65  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium... —  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... —  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... —  
 Noshi—Bushu, Best... —  
 Noshi—Bushu, Good... —  
 Noshi—Bushu, Medium... —  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best... —  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good... 80 to 90  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra... —  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best... 110 to 120  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second... 100 to 105  
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good... 40 to 60  
 Kibiso—Bushu, Fair... —

## TEA.

Supplies are increasing and prices continue on basis of opening of market. In other respects conditions are as reported last week—the cup quality continues good, the weather is on the whole favourable and there is promise of a first crop fully up to the average.

Up to the evening of May 10th, 1,128,200 *kin* changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new crop.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choice... Y. 60 and upwards.  
 Choice... 50 to 60  
 Fine... 45 to 50  
 Fine... 40 to 45  
 Good Medium... 35 to 40  
 Medium... —  
 Good Common... —  
 Common... —

## HABUTAE.

The market, which remained inactive for several weeks past, has grown brisker. Prices are getting steady as enquiries appear in the market. This promising condition is expected to continue during the forthcoming week.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches. 4½ me. 5 me. 5½ me  
 Yen. Yen. Yen.  
 19½ 10.00 9.70 9.60  
 22½ 9.60 9.40 9.40  
 27 9.55 9.10 8.95  
 36 9.35 8.95 8.85

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches. 6 me. 6½ me. 7 me. 7½ me. 8 me.  
 Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
 22½ 9.00 8.90 9.10 9.10 9.00  
 27 8.90 8.80 8.80 8.70 8.60  
 36 8.50 8.40 8.00 8.40 8.40

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches. 4½ me. 5 me. 5½ me. 6 me.  
 Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
 19½ 10.00 9.80 9.60 9.70  
 22½ 9.50 9.10 9.00 8.80  
 27 9.40 9.00 8.90 8.70  
 36 9.30 8.90 8.80 8.40

## RICE.

Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe markets were very quiet throughout the week with the exception of a slight rise in Osaka after speculative purchases by a few brokers.

Business in foreign rice was active causing a rise in price. Quotations were: Special Rangoon, yen 4.92; Second Rangoon, yen 4.75; third Rangoon, yen 4.60; Saigon, yen 4.67; and Yien, yen 5.20.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa... 1,346,505  
 Foreign rice in Fukagawa... 231,368  
 Closing Price, Yen.

Delivery.  
 May... —  
 June... 14.70  
 July... 15.04

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.) per koku.  
 Superior... Yen 14.71  
 Medium... 14.09  
 Common... 13.51  
 Average... 14.10  
 koku, 4,0629 bushels.

(Osaka.) (Kobe.)  
 May... 14.3675 May... 13.87  
 June... 14.4075 June... 14.05  
 July... 14.7655 July... 14.43

## COTTON YARN (Osaka).

The Market is very dull.  
 May delivery... Yen. 128.10  
 June delivery... 125.55  
 July delivery... 125.95

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is very dull. It is generally thought that the Anglo-Turkish dispute, the recent damage by frost to the mulberry trees, the rumour with regard to the Government's intention of issuing a new loan of two hundred million yen in Europe and America, and the falling of in Japanese bonds in London, have affected the domestic market.

During this week, no special business was done in the Tokyo, Osaka or Kobe markets.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 11

London silver unchanged, China sterling quotations not yet received, and local rates all unaltered, closing for the mails per steamers *Monteagle* and *Korea* as under.

London—Bank T T... 2/0 3/4 @ 1/4  
 — Bills on demand... 2/0 1/4 @ 1/4  
 — 4 months' sight... 2/0 1/4  
 — Private 4 months' sight... 2/0 3/4  
 — 6 months' sight... 2/1 1/4  
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight... 256  
 — Private 4 months' sight... 260 3/4 @ 1/4  
 — 6 months' sight... 262 @ 1/4  
 Hongkong—Bank sight... per \$100 104 3/4  
 — Private 10 days, sight do 102 1/4  
 Shanghai—Bank sight... 68 3/4  
 — Private 10 days' sight... 70 3/4  
 India—Bank sight... 152  
 — Private 30 days' sight... 154  
 America—Bank sight... 49 3/4 @ 1/4  
 — Private 30 days' sight... 50  
 — Private 4 months' sight... 50 3/4  
 Germany—Bank sight... 208 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight... 213  
 Bar Silver (London)... 31

\* Nominal.

## ITCHING HUMOURS

### SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

### CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Porter, Dugg & Co., New York, U. S. A.

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His Majesty the King.

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Strength.

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### IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,  
Glandular Swellings,  
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,  
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 553, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June —, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 12th, at 4 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, May 13th, at 2 p.m., the "HAKATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 14th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about May 15th, the "SIKH."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 16th, the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., May 16th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On the 17th May, 1906, the wife of THOMAS CALDWELL ANDERSON, of a Son.

## MARRIAGES.

CARTWRIGHT—VON FALLOT GMEINER—On the 15th May, at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, D.D., assisted by the Rev. C. H. Shortt, M.A., JAMES STEWART, eldest son of James Strachan Cartwright, K.C., of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and grandson of the late Hon. William Cayley, to HILDEGARD MARIE, eldest daughter of the late Otto von Fallot-Gmeiner, and step-daughter of the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, M.A.

At Englewood, New Jersey, on April 18th, CHARLES HASTINGS THORN to LILLIAN McALLISTER, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Morse.

## DEATH.

At Zurich, on the 30th March, 1906, M. JULES ADAM, Consul and acting First Interpreter at the Legation of France, in Tokyo; officer de l'instruction publique, officer of the Order of the Rising Sun, etc., aged 45 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MARQUIS Saionji, Premier, returned to Tokyo on the night of May 14th.

It is reported by the *Jiji* that Prince Tsai and other Chinese Commissioners now in England

will pay another visit to Japan about the middle of June on their way home.

THE American cruiser *Cincinnati* is expected at Yokohama in about a fortnight.

THE Training Squadron under Admiral Shimamura arrived at Melbourne on May 5th.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Urawa, Saitama prefecture at 2.36 p.m. on May 10th.

GENERAL Viscount Sakuma, Governor of Formosa, will leave Tokyo this morning for his post.

PRINCE Ferdinand of Udine left Nagasaki on May 12th by the *Calabria* for Shanghai on his way home.

FROST was experienced in the district of Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture, on May 11th. Damage was caused to mulberry leaves.

Rock Sand, the famous Derby winner of 1903, has been sold to Mr. August Belmont, the American sportsman, for £25,000.

THE plans of the newest British battleship *Dreadnought* have been stolen from the Admiralty office. An American is suspected.

OWING to the prevalence of plague in Kobe, the embarkation of emigrants at the port was prohibited on May 12th for two weeks.

As a result of China's adhesion to the Tibetan Convention the proposal to organise Tibet into a province of the Empire has been dropped.

ON May 14th, T. Hashimoto, an employee of the Koshiro Bank, Saga prefecture, absconded with fourteen thousand *yen* belonging to the bank. He is still at large.

PRINCE Fushimi, the younger, has been appointed second in command of the *Nanivva*. He formerly occupied a similar position on the *Okinoshima* (*Appaxin*).

At the Benjamin Franklin celebrations held in Philadelphia on April 17, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon King Edward VII by the university of Pennsylvania.

THE *Daiya Maru* arrived at Moji from Port Arthur on May 14th with seventy thousand cases containing shells captured during the war. The ammunition was landed there.

ACCORDING to a London telegram received in Tokyo on May 15th, Japanese bonds which had been neglected for some weeks past have revived. Quotations show an average rise of five shillings.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that M. Maxime Gorky, the well-known Russian novelist, now in New York, will shortly arrive in Japan in company with Madame Androvka, a Russian actress.

AT 10.05 p.m. on May 11th, fire broke out in a shed attached to a warehouse where pumps are stored at the Yokosuka Naval Station, destroying the shed. Tobacco ashes are reported to be the cause.

ACCORDING to latest Government investigations, public and private hospitals throughout the Empire number 873; chemists, 2,898; druggists, 27,319; drug manufacturers, 2,369; and doctors, 35,160.

SOME Tokyo papers say that the Imperial Court has decided to send Prince Kan-in to America to convey Imperial sympathy with regard to the recent earthquake and fire. The Prince according to this report will leave Yokohama about June 25th for San Francisco.

A notification was issued on May 12th by the Kanagawa Kencho to the effect that owing to the prevalence of rinderpest in the prefecture, the

transportation of horses to other prefectures is prohibited unless such animals have passed examination by veterinary surgeons appointed by the Kencho.

MESSRS. HASEBA and Takekoshi, of the *Seiyukai*, will leave Yokohama on May 16th for America and Europe to investigate police affairs. Leading members of the party gave a farewell dinner on May 11th at the Maple Club, Shiba, Tokyo.

COLONEL Oshima, of the artillery, and four other officers have been appointed commissioners to delimit the frontier between North and South Saghalien. They will leave Tokyo on May 20th. It is said that the Russian commissioners have already arrived.

AT 2.20 a.m. on May 11th, a freight train on the Kyushu Railway collided with another goods train at a point between Toyotsu and Saikawa. Both locomotives and cars were severely damaged and derailed. A fireman was killed and two brakemen were injured.

A Moji telegram says that the steamer *Otto Hawk* has arrived there with seven hundred Russian soldiers. She is on her way from Vladivostok to Odessa. The commander of the ship, apprehensive of an outbreak of trouble, asked the Harbour Police to set a watch on board. Subsequently a number of police were sent.

THE death is announced of Lieut-General Takehashi (an officer in reserve). The funeral took place at 1 p.m. on May 13th at the Aoyama cemetery. Previous to his death, the Emperor conferred on him the Double Rising Sun. During the China-Japan war, General Takahashi was superintendent of the Tokyo Military Arsenal.

ON Sunday, the fifth meeting of the Yokohama Union Boat Race Club—consisting of employees of the Specie, Hundred, First, Second, Third and Seventy-fourth Banks, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Hara, Mogi, Mitsui Bussan, Kiito Gomei and other leading firms—took place off the Bund, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. In spite of rainy weather, the races were successfully carried out.

A telegram from Otaru, Hokkaido, reports that at 8 a.m. on May 10th, fire broke out on board the steamer *Okura Maru* at Masuke Bay. The flames, which originated in the engine room, spread at once throughout the holds of the ship, destroying all the cargo, consisting of about four thousand packages. Severe damage was also caused to the hull and she sank at 11 a.m. All the crew were saved.

UNDER instructions of the central Government the governors of various prefectures have issued an intimation to leading business and industrial bodies in their jurisdictions, that the Industrial Bank will invite foreign capital, at low rates of interest, to encourage domestic enterprises. Companies who have raised loans at high interest or who intend raising loans are required to furnish the local Governments with details.

WHEN Prince Arthur of Connaught was in Japan he demonstrated more than once that he possessed the Royal faculty of remembering faces to a remarkable degree. An old school fellow whom he had not seen since his Eton days he recognised instantly on meeting him unexpectedly at the Y. U. Club in Yokohama. In Canada the Prince has given much satisfaction by his instant recognition at Ottawa, of Colonel W. E. Hodgins, whom he met on parade at Aldershot two years ago. "I've met you before," said the Prince, and a moment later he recalled the occasion and circumstances.



## THE QUESTION OF THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Saturday, May 12.

It is evident that the appointment of a High Commissioner of Customs by the Chinese Government is regarded in Peking as intended to compel Sir Robert Hart to resign. The *Fiji Shimpu's* correspondent has visited the Representatives of England, America and Germany, as well as Sir Robert Hart, and has learned that they were not in any way consulted before the step was taken. Among the foreign community the event is considered to be designed as a means of forcing Sir Robert's resignation, and there is much talk of interference on the part of the Powers. But combined interference is not likely to be attainable. France and Germany are said to view the matter with comparative indifference, though England and America are determined to protest. The strong feature of the foreign case is that the customs revenue is pledged as security for the indemnity and for foreign loans, and the Powers may therefore justly claim some measure of supervision as to the manner of collecting the revenue. Correspondence from Peking speaks strongly of the impossibility of entrusting to the hands of proverbially corrupt Chinese officials the control of a source of revenue so important, but as to that it is to be observed that the income derived from the Customs has now been fixed under foreign management, and any diminution after the duty of collection had passed into Chinese hands would be at once a proof of dishonest administration, so that there is some check. If it be true that Sir Robert was not in any way consulted by the Chinese Government with regard to the new appointments, then his immediate resignation might have been expected, and we must assume that he refrains from submitting it under advice from Downing Street. The *Fiji Shimpu* writes very strongly on the subject. It recalls the fact that by the treaty of 1898 the Chinese Government is pledged to have a British subject at the head of the Customs so long as British trade is in the ascendant, and it refers to the whole history of the service as demonstrating that foreign administration is absolutely essential and that it must be administered by the representatives of one Power not by the representatives of several coöperating Powers. Our contemporary does not believe, however, that China will be able to accomplish her policy in the face of the opposition it must certainly provoke from the countries most seriously affected. On this occasion her error will probably not expose her to anything worse than some loss of "face," but if this policy of China for the Chinese is to be thus recklessly pushed, there is no telling what results it may entail. Meanwhile the return of Mr. Uchida, which was believed to be imminent, appears to have been deferred, and there is an idea that the postponement may be due to this complication. Another rumour, however, says that the Chinese Government is seeking to abolish the Japanese advisory police which has existed in Peking for some time, and that Mr. Uchida has been instructed to remain until that matter is settled. The correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpu* says that the Chinese are showing much obstinacy about this police question, and that they are supposed to be inspired by M. Pokotiloff, but we must be prepared to largely discount the catalogue of interferences attributed to M. Pokotiloff, whose activity can neither be as ubiquitous nor as sinister as rumour depicts.

Sunday, May 13.

The telegrams this morning show that the situation in Peking has not undergone any change. There is much excitement about the Government's precipitate action in issuing the decree with reference to a high commissioner of customs, and it is conjectured that advantage was taken of the absence of Sir Ernest Satow. The decree was issued on the 9th instant and communicated to Sir Robert Hart on the 11th, who, we are told, had not been previously consulted in any way. There are folks who affirm that Japan has prompted China to take this singular step and there are also folks who think that they detect Russia's hand behind the scenes, but neither suspicion has any tangible basis. Japan will always be viewed askance by the yellow-perilists and Russia will always be counted an intriguer so long as she continues to be an expanding empire. It need scarcely be said that the general impression in Peking is that Great Britain and her ally Japan will not quietly submit to this measure, but in view of the gravity of the situation the Cabinets of London and Tokyo are not likely to move until they have obtained whatever coöperation is available, especially that of the United States. There seems to be no second opinion as to the motive of the Peking Court in issuing the decree, namely, to promote the China-for-the-Chinese policy. No one could cavil at such a policy—seeing that it is the policy of all self-respecting States,—had China made any solid efforts to equip herself for the responsibilities she proposes to undertake, but she is doing things in the wrong order. At the same time, we must not forget that reforms of various kinds have been effected. Sir Robert Hart himself would be the first to acknowledge it—and it is notable that news comes just now of a great administrative re-organization, the gist of which would be to remodel the construction and competence of the various departments of State so that the central Government's authority should extend over every part of the empire. This would involve the abolition of Viceroyalties and their juniors as well as of much of the existing provincial administrative machinery, and the placing of each province under a governor directly responsible to the Board of Home Affairs in Peking. It has long been recognised that centralization was the prime need of the Chinese Empire. Under the present system of dislocation there is no entity called "China;" there is only a congeries of satrapies each engrossed with its own affairs and virtually indifferent to the fate of the nation as a whole. Patriotism is non-existent amid such conditions. The cry of China-for-the-Chinese is probably the very best force that could be conceived for integrating these disunited elements, and if the Government feels itself strong enough to seize the occasion for wholesale administrative re-organization on the lines indicated above, a new era may be opening for China. But, according to present appearances, very serious foreign complications are not unlikely to attend the movement, and no intelligent man can deny that an attempt to gather the fruits of reform while reform is only in embryo can not be endorsed by any of the Treaty Powers.

Thursday, May 17.

There is no definite news as to this affair. The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States is said to have asked the Waiwupu for an explicit explanation and a majority of the high officials in Peking are reported to be unfavourable to the action taken by the

Throne, which action is now rumoured to have been prompted from Canton. An incident is reported, however, which goes to prove that there is no idea of deposing Sir Robert Hart or of impairing his power. The two nominees to the posts of High Commissioner and Assistant High Commissioner are said to have visited him for the purpose of consulting about their salaries, which are presumably to be drawn from the customs revenue. Incidentally it is mentioned that the Assistant High Commissioner, Tang Shaoi, is already in receipt of very fine emoluments. He has his pay as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he has also 4,000 taels each per month from the Shanghai-Nanking, and Peking-Hankow railways, of which he is president. If, in addition, he receives a substantial sum from the Customs, he will be a well rewarded official. It is unusual for Chinese officials to be openly in receipt of great emoluments. The *Asahi Shimbun* has a powerful article on the subject but pending some certain information as to the significance attached to the measure by the Chinese Government itself, such utterances serve merely to show the mood of the Japanese people, which is already well known. No reader of the Tokyo journals can entertain any doubt that Japan is opposed to everything which tends to the expulsion of foreigners from China, or to abandonment of the open door. The *Asahi* now dwells upon the fact that the organization of the Customs was not a concession granted by China at foreign instigation, after the manner of railways and mines, but, though an abnormal institution, was deliberately sanctioned by the Chinese themselves. Hence any attempt to overthrow the institution by extreme measures could not be classed as a step in the programme of China for the Chinese. It would not have even that excuse, and, while bringing no material benefit whatever to China, it would cause her great immaterial loss. It may be doubted whether this proposition of the *Asahi's* with regard to the organization of the Customs is entirely consistent with history, for had not there been a Taiping rebellion and had not Shanghai been beyond the pale of Chinese jurisdiction, the Customs, as we know the institution, would scarcely have come into existence. One point made by the *Asahi*, however, is particularly interesting. It is that these happenings in Peking have demonstrated the disappearance of the solidarity which formerly marked the conduct of the Foreign Representatives in Peking. They used to join hands for the protection of foreign rights and interests, but they now seem to work independently. The United States alone has taken in this instance action pointing to union. But our contemporary may be reminded that the real import of the affair remains still uncertain. Until Sir Robert Hart himself is heard from the public must reserve judgment. Sir Robert appears to be quietly continuing his functions as though nothing had happened to disturb him, and perhaps nothing seriously disturbing has happened. That the two new Commissioners have gone to consult him about their emoluments certainly does not suggest his supersession.

There was a large and distinguished assembly at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on April 9th when the American Ambassador (Mr. Whitelaw Reid) presented to Captain R.F. Scott, C.V.O., R.N., Commander of the National Antarctic Expedition, the gold medal of the American Geographical Society.

## THE REUMER-KIMURA DISPUTE.

The Japanese Naval authorities, speaking indirectly through the columns of the Tokyo press, have now explicitly denied the allegations publicly made in the columns of the Berlin *Tageblatt* by the Wireless Telegraphic Company of Germany. The allegations were embodied in an advertisement which is couched in curiously intemperate language. The German Company directly and explicitly charged Professor Kimura with having gained access to the laboratories of Germany and their secrets under pretence of selecting instruments for use by the Navy of Japan, and with subsequently palming off as his own invention the systems he saw there. It further accused him of having acquired from Professor Reumer knowledge of the latter's wireless telephonic methods, and having similarly appropriated them as his own. The terms in which the advertisement is couched leave its readers no room to doubt that the German Company is absolutely assured as to the identity of the German systems and the systems of Professor Kimura and his Japanese fellow-investigators, nor is there any mincing of epithets in denouncing Professor Kimura. We must assume that the directors of the German Company are absolutely certain of the justice of their case, but even on that assumption the language employed by them is unbecoming. The Japanese Naval Authorities now make the following rejoinder:—

1.—The system of wireless telegraphy used in the Japanese Navy is the result of researches conducted since the year 1900, and is entirely independent of the German system.

2.—The system of wireless telephony invented by Professor Kimura is radically different from that of Professor Reumer.

3.—During the war a representative of the German Telephone Company sought an interview with Professor Kimura, who replied that he would meet him at the Naval Club, but that he could not enter into explanations during the war with reference to the wireless telephony in use by the Japanese Navy. Subsequently photographs were shown to an expert of the Company.

4.—In 1902 Captain Tonami of the Imperial Navy and Professor Kimura were sent to Europe to examine the latest systems of wireless telegraphy. On receipt of their report the Japanese Government decided that it would be advantageous to continue employing the system already in use rather than to make any change.

5.—Finally, no one making a careful examination of the wireless telegraphy used by the Japanese Navy and of Professor Kimura's wireless telephony could entertain the least doubt that they are different scientifically and practically from the German systems, though the Japanese Naval Authorities are not now in a position to explain the difference. The assertions in the Berlin *Tageblatt* are based on pure conjecture.

The extraordinary affair of Professor Kimura and the wireless telegraphic and telephonic system used by the Japanese Navy, continue to be the topic of talk in Tokyo. So far as can be judged from the statements published at this side, the Berlin Wireless Telegraph Company seems to have publicly impugned the originality of systems concerning the nature and details of which it had no knowledge. Such an act is scarcely credible, and judgment must be reserved until the Company has an opportunity of elaborating its case, for certainly nothing seems less likely than that a Company among whose members are included several eminent German savants would have printed in a leading newspaper an abusive and scurrilous attack upon a Japanese professor and indirectly on the Japanese Navy without having very solid grounds for so extreme a course. Professor Kimura now addresses a long letter to the Tokyo press, the most important parts of the communication being reiterated statements

that the systems in use in Japan have nothing whatever in common with the German systems which they are accused of plagiarizing, or rather of imitating *in toto*. He declares that from a naval point of view, the German wireless telephone scarcely deserves to be called anything better than a toy, inasmuch as it can not be employed on a ship in motion and that in all essential respects it is different from the Japanese system. He further declares that several specimens of the German Company's wireless telegraphic instruments are now in the hands of the Japanese Navy, having been taken from Russian vessels, and that even a tyro can recognise the radical difference between them and the Japanese instruments. He also claims that he has uniformly treated the German Company in the most friendly and helpful manner, and he denies that they can have any knowledge of the systems in use in Japan. Their idea apparently is that there can be no efficient system except the German, and that all others must be mere imitations of the latter.

Such is the gist, as we judge, of a long and very explicit letter. It places the German Company in the position of having acted in a hasty and unwarrantable manner, so hasty and so unwarrantable that we must remain incredulous until the question is more fully threshed. Professor Kimura is to start for Berlin by the *Dakota* on the 16th instant and he will doubtless take steps to vindicate his own reputation and indirectly the reputation of the Japanese Navy against the very extreme aspersions of the German Company. The incident is decidedly unfortunate, for however it ends there will remain a sentiment of anger on both sides.

This meeting of men of science, which was to have taken place in Berlin at the end of June, has been postponed until October, and Mr. Kimura, the Japanese delegate, has consequently deferred his departure. The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that the Kimura-Reumer dispute is supposed to have been the cause of this postponement.

## PORT ARTHUR.

Our readers are aware that the Governor-General's department in the Liaotung Peninsula was transferred from Dalny to Port Arthur on the 6th instant. We now read in the *Kokumin* that the organization consists of eleven sections, namely, the staff, aides-de-camp, artillery, the accountants, the medical, the veterinary, the judicial, the postal, the military administrative and the civil administrative. The department has taken up its quarters in one of the large buildings formerly occupied by Russian officials.

It was notified some time ago that an office for the settlement of foreigners' private estates would be opened in Port Arthur from the 12th of February, and that those having claims should apply personally or by deputy. It appears that the number who have taken advantage of this arrangement has been 53 up to the present, of whom, naturally, the majority are Russians, and after them in order is Germans, British subjects, Danes and Swedes. Fifty-six claims have been settled, of which twenty-six related to immovable property and the remainder to movables. There has not been one case involving an appeal to the law-courts.

At 7.09 p.m. on May 16th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being about two minutes.

## THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO MANCHURIA AND KOREA.

Marquis Saionji and his party seem to have made very thorough investigations during their visit to Manchuria and Korea. The Marquis devoted keen attention to everything, and even made a descent into the Fushun coal mine to witness the working. Three days were spent at Mukden, and it goes without saying that there were cordial exchanges of courtesies between the Governor and the Prime Minister.

Mr. Nomura, an engineer of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who was one of the party, says that nearly all the buildings at Talien have been restored and that several new ones have been constructed. The place has now all the appearance of prosperity, but a majority of the Japanese doing business there established themselves with the idea of catering for the needs of the army, and now that the troops have departed these people will probably close their shops. The means of communication and the various appliances are excellent, but if Talien is to become a commercial port, warehouses will have to be built. As to the general arrangements, the place is in no sense inferior to Yingkow. Port Arthur has no future except as a naval port. The old Chinese town has recovered much of its activity, but the great buildings in the new Russian town remain unrepaired and the forts are just as they were when Stoessel surrendered. There is a general air of destruction and desolation.

Yingkow is still the great emporium of trade in southern Manchuria. It has not, perhaps, recovered quite the degree of prosperity it enjoyed prior to the war, but the difference is scarcely perceptible. Concerning the apprehension that Talien may absorb the commerce of Yingkow, Mr. Nomura's opinion is that the latter will always remain the depot for Manchuria westward of the Liao while the former will attract the east-Liao trade. Talien certainly has a marked advantage in respect of sea communications and the railway, but Yingkow too is not without recommendations. Japanese subjects are now rapidly spreading throughout Manchuria. There are six thousand in Talien and four thousand in Mukden, while many are said to be repairing to Tieling.

The length of the military line from Antung to Mukden is 180 miles, but as it makes many detours to avoid tunnelling, the permanent road will probably be 20 miles less. As to the East-China line, the enlargement of the gage would cost little as the present sleepers could be used, but new rolling stock would have to be supplied. That would involve considerable outlay as would also the restoration and construction of stations and dwellings for the staff. Mr. Nomura thinks that there is a great future before the road, and that it has little to fear from the competition of the Liao River. He speaks in the highest terms of the Fushun mines. The coal is of the best quality, and the vein being 1,000 feet wide, 130 feet deep and 20 miles long, is practically inexhaustible. At present the mineral excavated is only 400 tons daily, a market not having yet been opened, but the quantity can be raised to 3,000 or 4,000 tons. The cost of excavation is 3 yen per ton—Mr. Den, it will be remembered, put it at 2 yen—and the carriage to Talien would add 3 yen more.

## CHINA.

Telegrams say that much excitement has been caused by the appointments of Messrs. Tieh Liang and Tang Shao i to the posts of High Commissioner and Vice-High Commissioner of Customs respectively. It is said that this step was taken entirely without consulting any of the Foreign Representatives and even that the Imperial Rescript was published in their absence, though as to this latter assertion some doubt may be entertained seeing that the Ministers can not yet have left Peking for the hills. There is talk of concerted action on the part of the Powers to induce the Chinese Government to change its policy, but inasmuch as the long tenure of the important post of Inspector-General by a British subject has frequently excited the jealousy of other States, the hope of a combined effort to secure his continuance in office can not be counted very strong. Of course it has to be remembered that among the large staff of the Customs' employees there are men of every nationality. Sir Robert Hart, during the past forty years, has shown his impartiality and foresight by distributing his appointments in deference to merit and expediency without any racial bias whatever. Since then the transfer of the supreme control to Chinese hands, especially for the reasons now supposed to have prompted this step, must be expected to prelude the gradual replacement of all the foreign staff by Chinese subjects, the question has evidently a universal interest. The public will observe, however, that Sir Robert Hart himself has not yet been heard from. So long as his resignation is not announced we may take it for granted that he does not regard the new appointments as signifying his supersession. He is not the kind of man who would cling to office in the face of such a recognition of his fifty-three years service.

The news published in our last to the effect that disturbances had broken out in three districts in China is now supplemented by intelligence—only in the form of rumour, however,—that a Christian place of worship at Kianglioh in the Anhui district of Honan has been burned by the rioters, and that a similar event has occurred at Chingtu in Szechuan.

According to statistics collected by the Chinese Government and published by Tokyo journals, the foreign troops now quartered in North China, exclusive of the Germans at Kiaochow, number as follow:—

	Officers.	Rank and File.
British .....	123	2,155
German .....	134	1,920
French .....	88	1,643
Japanese .....	57	1,121
Italian .....	16	294
Russian .....	7	200
Austrian .....	6	175
American .....	4	101

Totals ..... 435 ..... 7,609

The fact that such a foreign garrison still occupies the province of Pehchili is generally forgotten.

A conflagration took place at the Fushun coal-mine on the 30th instant. The men were enjoying a holiday in connexion with the celebrations in Japan when flames burst out in a carpenter's work-shop and before any effectual resistance could be organized two buildings and a number of waggons loaded with stores were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 40,000 yen and the cause is said to have been tobacco ashes.

There is news of another riot at Kientgeih

in the Anching district of Anhui. A Christian church is reported to have been burned and the houses of several native Christians were looted, but there was no loss of life. Further the rumour is revived that the United States Minister has warned the Waiwupu of the threatening attitude of the Mohammedans in Kiangsu.

On the 10th instant Mr. Den Kenjiro, Vice-Minister of Communications, delivered an interesting lecture at a meeting of the Daido Club. Referring to the fear often expressed that Yingkow (Newchwang), owing to its greater facilities of internal water carriage would steal the trade of Manchuria from Talien, Mr. Den called it a needless apprehension. Talien is much better suited than Yingkow in point of communications to be an international mart: ships of deep draft can enter there, whereas at Yingkow the entrance to the harbour is narrow, and nothing drawing over 16 feet of water can get in. Concerning the prospect of profitably working the East China Railway, there need not be any doubt. Changchun is the commercial centre of Manchuria and the railway south of Changchun has fallen entirely into Japanese possession. The wealth of Manchuria is in the north rather than in the south. Thus in the case of the great staples, beans and bean-cake, southern Manchuria produces only 2 millions of *koku* whereas the Kirin district produces 5 millions. Not more than 2 millions of *koku* find their way abroad, for river transport is not available during the season of frost and, moreover, carriage to the river is very costly. Thus whereas beans can be purchased in Changchun for 2.50 yen a *koku*, they cost 6 yen or more in Yingkow, the difference (3.50 yen) representing the expense of transport. But the staple can be profitably carried from Changchun to Talien (500 miles) for 10 yen per ton, which means 1.60 yen a *koku*, the result being that a *koku* can be sold in Talien at about 4 yen, compared with 6 yen in Yingkow. It is thus evident that the inevitable tendency of produce will be in the direction of Talien. Another feature which will materially help to ensure the profitable working of the railway is the Fushun coal-mines. At present under military auspices, the mines are not exploited to the extent of more than 1,000 tons daily. But if properly worked they would yield an output of from 2 to 3 million tons yearly, and as the cost at the pit's mouth is only 2 yen, and the transport to Talien 4 yen per ton, the price at Talien would be about 6 yen. Turning to the question of gage, Mr. Den declared himself in favour of the practically universal size, namely, 4 ft. 8 in. To re-construct the line to that gage would cost about 25 million yen, and some 5 million would have to be spent on preparations at Talien. Another 2 millions would be required in connexion with appropriations of railway-station lands for settlement purposes, and 5 millions on developing the Fushun mine, making 37 millions in all, to which 3 millions might be added as a reserve fund. Adding to these figures the sum of 80 millions spent by Russia on the Changchun-Talien road, the total cost would be 120 millions. Against this the gross earnings might be set down as:—

	Yen.
Carriage of 250,000 <i>koku</i> of beans, etc....	3,200,000
Carriage of 2,000,000 tons of coal .....	8,000,000
Carriage of 90 millions of passengers ...	1,800,000
Total .....	13,000,000

All owing, then, 7 millions for operating expenses, the net profit would be 6 millions.

To this would have to be added 500,000 yen on account of land leased for settlements and a million yen profit on coal, so that the aggregate earnings would be 7½ millions. Deducting from this 3,200,000 yen on account of the service of the new loan of 40 million yen (as enumerated above) and 300,000 yen as a reserve, the remaining 3½ millions would be clear profit—namely, 4.3 per cent. on the original cost (80 millions). Mr. Den concluded by recommending that the line should be owned jointly by the Government and by private individuals. He would have the Government's holding represented by the initial outlay (made by Russia) of 80 millions, and he would sell 40 millions worth of shares to Japanese, Chinese, British and American individuals.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a long letter from its correspondent in Antung. He draws a very rosy picture of the progress made by that place, and it certainly is very remarkable progress according to his figures. Antung, he says, is divided into the old town and the new. The former had only 500 or 600 Chinese inhabitants before the war and consisted mainly of squalid buildings. But it has now 30,000 inhabitants and many fine buildings adorn it. The new town—in which lies the Japanese quarter—has an area of 3 million *tsubo*. Its population already numbers 5,000 Japanese, and constant increments are taking place. Many solid edifices in Japanese and foreign style are being erected or have been put up already. The reasons for the rapid development are numerous. In the first place there is the fact that Antung constituted a kind of military base throughout the war and thus great sums of money were spent there. Then there is the fact that it was brought into regular railway communication with Mukden from the 1st of April, the military line having been opened to the general public on that date. This military line is now to be converted into a permanent track and of the 30 million yen required for the work a considerable part must be spent in the Antung region, the place also becoming an emporium for stores. Further, Antung will probably become a port of shipment of the Fushun coal mine as it is much nearer to Fushun than Talien is, and, again, it may be said to be in the most accessible situation as regards the best metal mines in Manchuria. A bridge is about to be thrown over the Yalu and this will mean that the produce of northern Korea will come to Antung for shipment, as will also be the case with timber felled along the course of the river by the united Chinese and Japanese Company. Antung used to be exposed to the ravages of floods, but this disadvantage has been obviated by the construction of a big embankment. The correspondent speaks finally, of admirable sanitary arrangements and of the provision of good educational facilities.

It is reported that a Japanese named Matsumori Tasaburo has set himself to raise a force of Hunghutsz in the Hwaijen region and that his action has caused considerable uneasiness, while, at the same time, injuring public faith in the law-abiding character of the Japanese. Perhaps this man may be the soldier who recently deserted from the Japanese army. He was on the eve of being sent home in the due routine of the service, but he had apparently imbibed such a love of adventure that he thought it more agreeable to become a free-booter than to return to the "set grey life" of a provincial rustic in Japan. He accordingly indited a letter in that sense and adding a postscript



that he took the liberty of "borrowing" his rifle, he absconded, arms in hand.

France having maintained her ground unflinchingly with regard to the Nanchang affair, the Chinese are reported to have given in. It is stated that an agreement embodying France's wishes in their full form was submitted for the Throne's approval on the 14th instant.

A commission sent by the Chinese to investigate the conditions in the Amur region, is said to have discovered that all the mines in the vicinity of the river are being worked by Russians, who refuse to abandon their enterprises. The fact having been reported to the Peking Government, the latter has decided to make strong representations to the Russian Minister. If the state of affairs be rightly reported, it furnishes a striking illustration of China's administrative incompetence. We may assume, perhaps, that these mining operations had their origin during the war, but even then the fact that such work has been carried on within Chinese dominions without the knowledge of the Chinese Authorities is almost incredible. What may not be happening in Mongolia and Turkestan?

The Chinese Government having explained, as Reuter tells us, that the appointment of high-commissioners of customs is not intended to interfere in any way with existing arrangements, but is only designed to simplify the administration, the incident may be regarded as closed for the present at all events. It appears to us, as we have already stated, that the construction put on the affairs was somewhat exaggerated. Sir Robert Hart himself evidently did not attach so much importance to it or he would have resigned. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, has a telegram from Peking saying that the Foreign Representatives were to hold a meeting at the Italian Legation on the 16th instant to discuss the propriety of concerted action. The United States seems to have worked most loyally with England all through, but the telegram says nothing of Japan's action, though we must assume that it was essentially coöperative, unless—which is very conceivable—Mr. Uchida had convinced himself that the Imperial Decree of the 4th instant was not of the nature generally imagined.

#### THE MERCANTILE MARINE OF JAPAN.

There have appeared in the *Official Gazette* some figures relating to the operations of the Japanese mercantile marine during 1904, namely, the first year of the War. We extract the principal points:—

##### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

During the year commencing in October, 1903, and ending in September 1904, the greater part of this Company's vessels were taken up by the Government for the service of the State. In the following table vessels so engaged are not shown, but steamers chartered temporarily are included:—

	Number of Voyages.	Miles traversed.
Nineteenth year of company's operations.....	1,367	1,881,226
Difference as compared with previous year .....	—531	—1,111,579
	Tons of goods carried.	Number of passengers carried.
Nineteenth year of company's operations.....	1,833,979	290,627
Difference as compared with previous year .....	—747,394	—87,476

The changes in the Company's fleet were 2 ships (totalling 10,607 tons) built in Japan, 5 ships (totalling 19,393 tons) purchased abroad, 2 ships (2,465 tons) wrecked at sea, 1 ship

(1,107 tons) broken up, 8 ships (19,113 tons) sunk for blocking Port Arthur, and 3 ships (13,259 tons) sunk by Russian war-ships. The actual number of vessels owned by the Company at the close of the year was:—

	Ships	Tonnage	Difference compared with previous year.
Under 1,000 tons .....	6	4,574	—
1,000 tons to 3,000 .....	32	—	10
3,000 tons to 6,000 .....	65	683	—19,753
6,000 tons to 10,000 .....	17	—	4
Over 10,000 .....	72	507	—19,985
Total .....	15	—	1
Tonnage .....	93,492	—	6,139
Ships .....	70	—	7
Tonnage .....	236,256	—	5,907

The company had also 38 steam-launches totalling 1,097 tons, store-ships measuring 144 tons, and 223 lighters.

	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	Miles traversed.
Year 1904 .....	6,976	2,801,324
Differences compared with 1903 .....	752	—369,681
	Tons of Goods carried.	Passengers.
Year 1904 .....	20,026,351	1,679,659
Differences compared with 1903 .....	11,164,894	—218,944

The Company's fleet at the close of the year comprised the following:—

	Under 100 tons.	100 to 500 tons.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Year 1904 .....	2	169	39	10,820	—	—
Differences from 1903 .....	—	—	1	419	—	—
	500 to 1000 tons.	1000 to 3000 tons.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Year 1904 .....	20	13,401	21	38,020	—	—
Differences from 1903 .....	—	—	3,183	—	—	—
	Over 3000 tons.	Total.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Year 1904 .....	2	6,631	84	69,041	—	—
Differences from 1903 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—

The company owned also 26 launches of 740 tons, 4 store-ships (4633 tons), 1 kerosene-boiler ship and 377 barges.

##### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

This Company's vessels were almost wholly engaged for the public service. The following returns do not include ships so employed:—

	Voyages.	Miles.	Tons of Goods.	Passengers.
1904 .....	9	81,920	20,962	3,085
Comparisons .....	—66	—213,660	—105,808	—17,642

The Company owned, at the close of the year, 3 steamers of 6,000 tons and over (aggregating 18,646 tons), 1 of over 5,000 tons (5,248 tons), 2 of 3,000 tons and over (7,745 tons), making a total of 6 ships displacing 31,639 tons.

##### DAITO KISEN KAISHA.

This Company, whose steamers ply to Shanghai, Suchow, Hanchow and Chinkiang, did a tolerably regular business during the year (April 1904 to March 1905), though it suffered somewhat from the war.

	Voyages.	Miles.	Tons of Goods.	Passengers.
1904-5 .....	1,278	314,184	292,935	266,348
Comparisons .....	—53	—1,5414	—5,405	—16,932

The Company owned at the end of the year 11 vessels aggregating 474 tons, and 12 tugs aggregating 274 tons.

##### OYA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

This Company ceased its coastwise voyages in the Sea of Japan during the war.

##### HUNAN KISEN KAISHA.

This company opened its Hunan service in March 1904. Consequently no comparisons with previous years are possible. On the whole its business was fairly good.

	Year of 11 months ended Jan.	Voyages.	Miles.	Tons of goods.	Passengers.
1905 .....	60	28,480	229,295	18,640	—

At the close of the year the Company owned 6 steamer aggregating 3,131 tons.

#### THE "KOJUNSHA."

This, one of the oldest consultative societies in Japan,—it was founded by the late Mr. Fukuzawa—held its 27th meeting in the Sanyen-tei, Shiba Park, on the 14th instant. The object of the meeting was to

pay a tribute to the non-combatant officials who had been intimately connected with the war, the idea being that public ovations to military and naval men alone left unfulfilled a part of the country's duty. Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi were the principal guests. Marquis Ito delivered a short speech, highly eulogising the services of Viscount Hayashi, and dwelling upon the onerous and often momentous duties that fall to the share of non-combatant officials. Speaking of Korea, his Excellency said that the time had not yet come to make any explicit statement of results, but he intended to spare no effort in carrying out the programme which circumstances showed to be best for Korea and for Japan. Viscount Hayashi deprecated the praise bestowed on him and declared that he did not in any sense deserve it. In old-fashioned days when means of communication were defective, when letters had to be carried by hand from place to place and no other means of conveying intelligence existed, a country's representatives and high officials were often called on to exercise and obey their own judgment at critical moments. But now they had the telegraph and the mail-steamer. A diplomat had thus become merely a superior kind of telegraphic operator. He could not claim any kind of credit for the work he did, and if he had the honour to be spoken of by the press, it was simply because of the position he occupied. He himself had been Marquis Ito's pupil from the outset of his career, and if the Marquis now had the kindness to applaud his humble services, the reason must be simply that the great statesmen desired to enlist public confidence for his successors.

#### THE P. OPOSED MANCHURIAN EXHIBITION.

It will be remembered that the merchants of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kobe conceived some time ago the project of opening an exhibition of Japanese products and manufactures in Mukden. The scheme obtained the approval of the last Cabinet and was warmly supported by Baron Kioura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The head of the civil administration in Liaotung also promised assistance to the extent of 50,000 yen. When the present Cabinet came into power, it was understood to be in favour of the enterprise and preparations were pushed vigorously. But there has intervened a change of official sentiment. We read in the *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that not only has the Government declared its inability to give any financial aid, but also that it declines to further the project for the present. The explanation seem to be furnished by local conditions. It is connected with the opening of Manchuria, but this part of the affair is difficult to understand clearly. One fact emerges distinctly enough, namely, that the Chinese Governor-General of Manchuria has withdrawn his consent—we are not sure that he ever gave it—and thus the enterprise, if pursued, would have to be carried out solely under Consular auspices. Probably the Japanese Government sees that the arrangement of the new settlement at Mukden and the business of establishing the Consulate can not be in a sufficiently advanced state to permit of the exhibition being opened on the originally projected date, namely, August 1st. At any rate the project has to be abandoned, and it is said that much discontent has been caused among the merchants and manufacturers who had already carried their preparations to an advanced stage.

## KOREA.

It is stated that there is an intention of converting Ching-hai Bay into a naval station. The much-talked-of port of Masampho is in this bay. Russia made her bid for Masampho in the year preceding the war, but M. Pavlov did not show his usual astuteness in this instance and the design aborted. Every one has long felt, however, that Masampho must sooner or later become a naval station of the Power dominant in Korea. Its tenure, supplemented by that of Takeshiki in Tsushima, means absolute command of the Straits of Korea.

A telegram from Seoul announces the acquittal—or pardon—of Mr. Chin Sang-heung, who has been for some time in confinement charged with plotting the assassination of five Ministers of State who were concerned in concluding the treaty with Japan. Mr. Chin formerly held the position of Prime Minister. It will be remembered that immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty, Mr. Li Keung-thak, one of the members of the Cabinet, was attacked and severely wounded. Mr. Chin was suspected of complicity in that affair as well as of harbouring a more extensive scheme of murder.

It is stated that a question has arisen between the Residency-General and the Court with reference to the latter's entertainment of Mr. Schiff, the American capitalist. During his visit to Seoul the Court invited Mr. Schiff to a banquet without previously consulting the Residency-General and without inviting any representative of the latter to be present. The acting Resident-General has therefore addressed an official inquiry to the Court, asking for the reasons of that proceeding and requiring a list of those present. The Court will probably reply that the affair was entirely private, but whether this character may be assigned to it can not be known without explanation. It is an open secret that the Korean Court engages in intrigues to remove Korea from Japanese control. The Court sent Mr. Hulbert to America in the interests of that propaganda; it has sent envoys to Europe for the same purpose and it supports a newspaper whose metier is to discredit the Japanese. So long as it plays this double game the Court must expect to be treated with suspicion by the Resident-General.

The rumour is confirmed that Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Asano have planned to supply electricity to Seoul and Pyongyang by water power taken from the Han River. Application for a charter has been duly made. The projectors ask for a thirty years' lease and offer to pay five per cent. of the net profits into the Treasury.

The people of Chemulpho and Yuensan are petitioning to have all duties removed from Korean rice—the export duty in Korea and the import duty in Japan. It is thought probable that they will succeed.

A certain Marquis—we use this form of phraseology because the journal from which we translate does so, though we fail to appreciate the reason for such a display of futile reticence—a certain Marquis, who recently visited Manchuria and Korea, and who has just returned to Japan, made one of the pithy and graceful speeches for which he is famous at a banquet given in his honour by the Japanese residents in Seoul. His Excellency said that visiting the battlefields where the country's brave soldiers had won their triumphs, he had been profoundly impressed not alone with the glory of these conquests but also with the magnitude of the responsibility incurred. He had

also seen the *post-bellum* undertakings carried on by the military authorities and he had appreciated their importance and hopefulness. The great desideratum, he thought, was that the Japanese in Korea, in Manchuria and in Japan should show by their conduct that they were worthy to discharge the difficult functions now devolving on them. There must not be any distinction of "official" and "private" in this matter. All must coöperate with equal zeal. Every Japanese subject, whatever his rank or position, must remember that by his acts he could either contribute to or obstruct the success of his country, and that on him, in his own degree, devolved the duty of assisting to reap the fruits of the great sacrifices made by Japan, the tens of thousands of lives that her gallant soldiers had laid down and the hundreds of millions of treasure that her people had expended. The speech, in short, was an eloquent appeal to the countrymen of the noble Marquis to unite, one and all, for the purpose of promoting Japan's best interests. He did not speak directly of the discreditable conduct of certain Japanese roughs in Korea. These were left to apply his words according to their own intelligence. But the speech can scarcely have failed to warn them that they too have a part to act in shaping their country's future, and that they have hitherto behaved in a manner such as to nullify the fruits of her victories.

The Commission which has just visited Manchuria and Korea consisted of Marquis Saionji, Mr. Wakatsuki (Vice-Minister of Finance), Mr. Yamaza (chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office), Mr. Sakawa (chief of the Agricultural and Commercial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce), Mr. Nomura (chief of the Bureau of Communications), Mr. Ichiki (Secretary of the Finance Department) and Mr. Honda (Secretary of the Foreign Department). It is believed that the results of the examinations conducted *in loco* by this commission will be very important, and will form the basis of estimates to be included in the next budget for the development of Korea and Manchuria. Evidently a pressing question is the gage of the railways. Owing to the necessity of employing their own rolling stock the Japanese had to convert the line from Port Arthur to Tieling into the narrow gage (3 ft. 5 in.) But the Russian trans-Asian system has a gage of 5 ft. 8 in. and the Japanese railways in Korea have a gage of 4 ft. 7 in. How are these differences to be reconciled? Plainly every dictate of expediency points to uniformity. It is out of the question that the Korean 55-inch lines should be extended to Mukden, there to join the Port-Arthur 41 inch roads, while the latter, in turn, link up with the Russian 68-inch tracks at Changchun. There is one assured fact in this welter of confusion, namely, that Russia will not change her gage. It would indeed be extravagant to expect that she should. Taking that into consideration, the simplest device, apparently, would be to alter the Korean gage to 68 inches, and to adopt that size for the reconstructed Liaotung-Changchun road as well as for the projected permanent way from Antung to Mukden. Another thing certain is that a great deal of money will be needed. There is renewed talk of a China-Japanese Bank.

Li Yong-ik was recently reported to be at Vladivostock, where his presence was associated by rumour with various intrigues; but we now suddenly hear of him embark-

ing at Shanghai on the 13th instant for Korea, whither his return is regarded as likely to herald fresh commotion. Rightly or wrongly he is regarded as a kind of stormy petrel, and public opinion is probably more or less justified in so considering him.

Fourteen of the men arrested last February on a charge of being implicated in the attack on Li Keungthak, have been found guilty of conspiring to commit a crime which, however, they did not consummate, and have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Prince Wi-hwa is to receive the title of "Imperial Prince" on his return to Seoul. It is stated that a sum of 20,000 *yen* has been sent to Tokyo to discharge debts contracted by him during his former residence in that city.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FUTURE.

What to do with ex-Presidents is always a piquant question in the United States. President Roosevelt, as is well known, will refuse a third nomination and therefore every one is interested to discover what he will turn his hand to after he quits the office of Chief Magistrate. A strenuous man can never rust away in idleness and President Roosevelt is strenuously personified. A little while ago it was suggested that he might become head of the faculty of Harvard when the present venerable and beloved holder of the office retires. But the academic quiet of Harvard, we imagine, would have very little charm for Mr. Roosevelt. And so think most of his friends. Still something must be found for him to do, and the latest idea is to send him to the Senate as the representative of his mother-State, New York. Both of the present Senators from the empire State are more than 70 years of age, and it is generally understood that neither will stand for re-election. Mr. Platt will cease to be a Senator on the same day that Mr. Roosevelt will cease to be President, March 4th, 1909, while Mr. Depew's term will expire on March 4th, 1911. If he were elected to succeed Platt, Mr. Roosevelt could be sworn in as Senator, if he so desired, on the day of his retirement from the Presidency. Upon his accession to the Presidency in 1901, Mr. Roosevelt was the youngest man who had ever occupied that office. If he lives until the expiration of his present term he will be only 50 years old. He will then be thirty-five years younger than the Nestor of the Senate, Pettus of Alabama. John Quincy Adams, it may be remembered, served eight terms in the House of Representatives after he had ceased to be President in 1829. We imagine that between the position of President of Harvard and a Senatorship at Washington, Mr. Roosevelt will not be long in choosing.

In this context the following paragraph in the *Manila Cablenews* under date of May 2nd is interesting reading:—

A startling disclosure of the plans of the Administration for the coming elections has been made. President Roosevelt will back Mr. Taft for the Presidency. If Mr. Taft is elected Mr. Roosevelt will be Secretary of State. The building of the Panama canal and the management of the Philippines will be under him. They would be taken out of the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Roosevelt's ambition is to build the canal and to push on the Philippines toward prosperity. Mr. Root will enter the Senate or go back into private life.

The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co., Kobe, will hold a general meeting on May 30th. The company intends to add six million *yen* to the present capital of four million *yen*, making a total of ten million *yen*.

## SAGHALIEN.

Mr. Kumagaya, head of the civil administration of Japanese Saghalien, speaking at a meeting of the Geographical Society on the 12th instant, said that before the war broke out there were about 4,500 Russian subjects living south of the 50th parallel. Among these some 3,000 took their departure last year, and a thousand left the island during the war or were killed in the fighting. Thus there remain now not more than 500, all of whom belong to the convict class. They include Chinese, Turks and Koreans. They will all be sent back to Russia before the close of this year. As for Japanese immigration, 1980 persons (including 348 females) have crossed to the island since last autumn. These people make it their first care to build houses. Three hundred have been already completed. The principal agricultural product of the island is wheat, but the processes followed in growing it belong to the primitive age, doubtless because all those hitherto engaged in agriculture have been convicts, who had no responsibility and were indifferent as to profit or loss. Forty or fifty Japanese farmers are among the recent immigrants. The climate and the vegetation are well suited for rearing horses and cattle, but this particular industry has hitherto waited on the development of agriculture so that everything has been on a small scale, the largest farmer not having more than 30 or 40 head of cattle and horses and the smaller men having only 3 or 4. These settlers at the time of their withdrawal deserted their houses and farm buildings, which have consequently been handed over to the Japanese immigrants. Mr. Kumagaya considers that mining and forestry offer good prospects, but there has not yet been time to make any detailed surveys. The fisheries are at present the principal source of wealth. They represent an income of some three million yen, which can probably be greatly multiplied if methods and appliances are improved. The fish principally taken are salmon, salmon trout and herrings. Chief among the places suitable for towns below the 50th parallel is Korchakoff. Here used to stand the Russian administrative offices and the Japanese consulate, but all were burned down during the war, and there remained only a very few dwellings. Reconstruction work is going on rapidly, however. The second place of urban importance is Vladimirofska, which is some 25 miles to the north inland. This place will be a centre of agricultural enterprise as there are large tracts of level uplands. The third town is Mauka. Here, too, there are wide plains and there is also the great advantage of a harbour virtually free from ice throughout the year. Some 700 Japanese have applied for permission to settle here for agricultural purposes and 200 houses have been built. Rumours were current recently that Vladimirofska would be made the seat of central administration, but according to Mr. Kumagaya Korchakoff will remain the capital and branch offices will be organized at Vladimirofska and Mauka. As to fisheries there are 252, and, under regulations framed by the military authorities, application as to rights of priority were invited to be sent in by last September. These applications numbered 330 and 108 were recognised, while to 33 licenses were granted. Taxes have to be paid by the latter, and the amount annually is 65,973 yen. The competitive tendering for fisheries other

than the above brought about a thousand Japanese to the island, and the number of licenses granted was 112, the total price paid being 481,865 yen. Only 60,000 had been expected.

We may add that the Japanese committee for delimiting the Russo-Japanese frontier is said to have been appointed. It consists of Colonel Oshima, Major Watanabe, Mr. Nakashiba, an engineer of the Military Survey Bureau, and Captain Wada of the Navy. It is expected that very great hardships and difficulties will be encountered in tracing the 50th parallel of latitude.

## JAPANESE EMIGRANTS.

It is alleged that the Foreign Office will by and by publish revised emigration laws, providing, among other things, that the representatives in Hawaii of the various emigration companies shall all be removed. The reasons assigned for this step are that there does not any longer exist the least embarrassment for an immigrant reaching Hawaii. In the days when very few Japanese had settled there some assistance had to be rendered and some supervision provided by the emigration companies, but that state of affairs has long disappeared. The Japanese residing in the islands aggregate from sixty to seventy thousand, being nearly one half of the total population, and consequently a Japanese subject arriving there finds himself virtually at home, and has no need of special assistance. A second reason assigned is that as the laws of the United States forbid all restraint, protection or special assistance in the case of workmen, the appointment of emigration companies' representatives in Hawaii would create a suspicion of violation of law, and might cause umbrage to the United States Government. It is true that, the emigrants being for the most part illiterate, to leave them entirely independent may seem to some people a perilous course, but any apprehensions on that score are more than outweighed by the considerations enumerated above. Besides—and this is probably the true cause—the emigration companies do not really consult the emigrants' interests but are bent rather upon pursuing their own selfish advantage. Thus the wisest plan apparently is to abolish these mischievous superfluities and to entrust to the Japanese Consul the function of looking after the emigrants.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, publishing the above facts, points out that since the law of Japan forbids the despatch of any emigrants to districts where representatives of an emigration company are not posted, the above measure amounts to depriving the companies of competence to carry on their business. Consternation, our contemporary adds, prevails among the companies. It may well prevail if the *Yomiuri's* account be correct, but we can not readily believe that the Government would take such a far-reaching step in the arbitrary manner described, and indeed there are grounds for doubting whether the project of the Authorities has not been mis-stated.

The *Nichi Nichi* explains the Government's policy with regard to Hawaiian emigration. The objects in view, we read, are to reduce the cost of emigration by abolishing fees of all kinds and all payments exacted from emigrants in addition to fees; to obviate an evil now of not infrequent occurrence, namely, the rejection of emigrants on the ground of physical unfitness unascertained previous to their arrival in Hawaii; to

improve the hospital arrangements, and to prevent Hawaii from becoming a mere half-way house for the passage of Japanese labourers to the United States. Our contemporary does not show clearly how the Government intends to compass these ends but we gather, at all events, that there is no prime intention of interfering with the operations of emigration companies.

## A TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

The case of the youths—five in succession if we remember aright—who perished from the epidemic of hurling themselves over the Kegon waterfall, seems not unlikely to find a still more shocking sequel. Yamada Naokuma, grandchild of the adopted son of Baron Yamada Nobumichi, a distinguished provincial Governor, has just ended his life by throwing himself into the crater of the Aso volcano. Naokuma had studied philosophy under Dr. Inouye Yenryo and had graduated with distinction. But during the course of the year before last his mind seemed to become affected and he was sent to his family home in Kumamoto to rest and recuperate. At the beginning of April he disappeared and nothing was heard of him until his pocket-book, found near the edge of the crater, revealed that he had deliberately made away with himself. It contained a farewell letter from which the following extracts are taken:—"How mistaken are they who say that suicide betrays weakness of will! Whatever be their condition they would preserve life. But the strongest will is his who can go down to a death that makes men shudder even to hear. The cowards to be vehemently denounced are the multitude who dare not die be their circumstances what they may. Alas, it is sad! The world is full of iniquity. Men are the slaves of lust. Their span of life is but 50 years, and with the dust of this fleeting world daily accumulating on them, they hasten to an inscrutable grave. Is society a state of pain, misfortune and sorrow, or is it a happy heaven? How miserable is this world of human beings! Grief and care invade their bosoms; pain and affliction encompass their existence. Where is hope to be found; where may peace be sought? What is glory, what is rank? All around is emptiness and solitude. Wealth avails nothing, and nothing is comprehensible or credible. Society is but a battle-field of sorrow and suffering, and throughout life men are as hungry demons fed on torturing scepticism. Alas for the infinity of it all! The tall mountain-peaks pierce the sky, the broad ocean spreads out its unending azure, but human life is as the dew of morning, as the flash of the lightning. It waxes but to wane; increases but to decline. All are plunged in darkness and know not what to look for. Mercy and benevolence are as the fleeting sentiments of a dream. Why should man torment himself with limitlessly painful thoughts; why should he wander in the paths of contaminating sin? Is it not the most blessed ending of human life to be received into the bosom of pure nature and for ever to quit the dust of existence? Thinking these things I pass into the smoke of Aso's crater."

Aso-san, where this suicide took place, is a volcano that has been active throughout the era of history, though there are evidences that the dimensions of the crater have undergone large diminution. Its latest eruption was in 1894. These cruel incidents bear eloquent testimony to Japan's need of some satisfying religious creed.



## THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

His Excellency Baron Munim arrived in Tokyo on the 12th at 10.45 a.m. and proceeded at once to the Embassy in Nagatacho where he immediately assumed his duties. His Excellency will present his credentials and then leave Japan, probably at the close of this month or the beginning of June. His return to Japan is expected to take place next January.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes an article with reference to the arrival of the new Ambassador. His Excellency, says our contemporary, has been in China ever since the Boxer revolt and is thoroughly well versed in Far-Eastern affairs. It may be said that Germany is the *tertius gaudens* in the sequel of the Russo-Japanese war, for that conflict has greatly weakened the ally of her nominal enemy. She is supposed to have suffered a measure of diplomatic defeat at Algeiras, but the truth is that she demonstrated her great influence in Europe, for it was due solely to her interference that a consultation of the Powers took place to settle the Morocco question. Again, the attitude of Russia towards the Anglo-Turkish complication is regarded as foreshadowing an *entente* between London and St. Petersburg on the same lines as the Franco-British understanding, in which case Germany would be comparatively alone in Europe, unless, as seems now in contemplation, the Kaiser manages to re-knit the bonds between his Empire and Austria. Still, if Germany be isolated, the epithet "splendid" will be applicable to her isolation quite as much as it was to England's in former times, and altogether her position may be said to have been improved by the recent war. On the other hand, there is no denying that her Far-Eastern policy has not been free from errors, and the *Nichi Nichi* hopes that under Baron Munim's management a better record will be achieved.

## A TOKYO RACE CLUB.

It appears that there exists in Tokyo a Race Club, calling itself the *Kwan-hasshu Keiba-kai* (race club of the eight provinces of Kwanto). We are not aware whether its organization is of recent date or whether it is a relict of the club existing many years ago, but at all events it announces that a race meeting will be held on the well-known Shinobazu course near Ueno on the 19th, 20th and 21st instant. Horses intending to compete must be entered by the 16th instant at latest. The idea is to encourage the breeding of good serviceable cattle, not of race-horses, and consequently farmers are invited to enter anything they possess in the shape of superior horse-flesh. It is stated that numerous entries have already been made from the prefectures of Tokyo, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gumma and Chiba. The following rules have been issued:—

- 1.—The course being 1,604 yards in length, there will be three kinds of races, namely, three-quarters round, once round and once and a half round.
- 2.—There will be no entrance fees and prizes of not less than 10 *yen* and not more than 100 *yen* will be given.
- 3.—Owners of horses entered will be allowed to stable them without expense at places indicated by the Race Club, but the cost of fodder must be defrayed by the owners themselves.
- 4.—Horses entered must be examined by the Club's veterinary surgeons, and only those that have received a certificate of fitness will be allowed to compete.
- 5.—Owners will each choose their own riders and must send in their names. But this does not apply to owners who have no riders.

6.—In the case of owners who are without riders the club will select riders by lot.

This institution has become an accomplished fact. The inaugural meeting was held in the Nobles Club on the 16th instant. Lt.-General Okura and Major Masuda spoke in the strongest possible terms of the imperative necessity of improving the breed of Japanese horses. The Lieut.-General, indeed, frankly declared that there was no denying the verdict of a certain foreigner who called Japanese ponies wild animals not horses, and Major Masuda, in language as explicit as was permissible, told his hearers that the inferiority of its cattle had seriously handicapped the Japanese Army in the recent war. Viscount Kano said that since 1902 he had entertained the project of a race club and had three times prospected for a good site for a course. Finally he had found an excellent position between Ikegami and Kamada. There a course one mile long with a width of 40 yards could easily be obtained by draining and filling. He went on to say that the club had 177 supporters, and that the sum of 100,000 *yen* which it had been originally proposed to raise, was now exceeded by 20,000, so that further subscriptions would be declined. The club is to be called the "Tokyo Keiba-kai." Thirty Australian horses have already been ordered, and it is proposed to hold the first races in November. Arrangements have been made for the closest cooperation with the Yokohama Race Club. The managing committee is to consist of 10 Japanese, namely, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Viscount Kano, Mr. Yasuda Zenyemon, Mr. Yamagata Yuzaburo, Viscount Matsudaira (Y.), Mr. Ezoye Renzo, Mr. Kimura Riyemon, Mr. Mori Kenkichi, Baron Senge, and Mr. Ishii Sentaro, with four foreigners, namely, Mr. Blad, Mr. Davis, Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Runge.

## COMMANDER VOLPICELLI.

Among the many visitors from South China now taking holiday in Japan is Commander Volpicelli, Italian Consul-General in Hongkong, who has identified himself in a marked degree with two recent movements of the widest human interest.

The first of these was initiated little more than a year ago, the first meeting being held in Hongkong under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke the Abruzzi, and has for its object the abolition of judicial torture in China. A meeting of the Committee appointed to forward the aims of those interested in this reform was held on April 24th in Hongkong when Com. Volpicelli gave a sketch in the course of which he pointed out that important legislative measures had been taken by the Imperial Government of China, in abolishing the repulsive form of capital punishment known as *ling chi'ih*, while it had taken an important step towards the complete abolition of torture by limiting its use. He suggested the writing of another letter to H. E. Wu Ting-fang (one was written in June last to which a reply was received expressing an opinion in favour of abolishing torture in all cases) calling his attention to the practical difficulties to be met in the sudden abolition of torture and suggesting as a practical remedy the relieving of the present officials from their judicial duties, which should instead devolve on a special class appointed for the purpose, and whose independence from all political or other pressure should be properly guaranteed.

It was agreed that the letter referred to should be sent.

Com. Volpicelli has also interested himself deeply in the matter of submarine warfare, upon which, by reason of his early training, he is well qualified to form opinions. It is interesting to note that on the 27th March, 1906, in answer to two Deputies of the Italian Chamber, Prince Di Scalea, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that he was studying the question of submarine warfare with a view to an international agreement for the prohibition of mechanical mines. The Minister's views were based upon the report of the Italian Consul-General at Hongkong, and if they met with the approval of the Ministers of War and Marine, the question would be included in the programme of the Second Hague Conference. We had already learned from our Hongkong exchanges that Com. Volpicelli was engaged on this subject and that he had received valuable information from the Chinese and Japanese authorities. It may be added that he is desirous to receive any information or suggestions from seafaring people upon the subject of submarine mines, and if any such are addressed to this office we shall be most happy to forward them.

## THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

A curious story is going the rounds of the Tokyo press. Its gist is this:—The S.S. Company called the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, whose vessels ply between Japan and San Francisco, desired some time ago to purchase the five steamers of the Pacific Mail Company which ply on the same route, but the negotiations did not mature owing to the high price demanded by the latter company. Subsequently Mr. Harriman came upon the scene and offered to sell the steamers, whereupon the directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha took steps preliminary to raising a loan of 20 million *yen* in London and also sent Mr. Shiraishi to the States to discuss details. But in the meanwhile American newspapers learned of the project and wrote a number of articles vehemently denouncing it as opposed to the interests of the nation. Mr. Harriman, therefore, instead of concluding the deal, made application to Congress for a subsidy, on the ground that his ships could not possibly compete with those of two Companies which are in receipt of substantial State aid, as are the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Norddeutscher Lloyd. He declared that unless a subsidy were granted he would sell the steamers in his possession, and since nothing could be done pending the decision of Congress, Mr. Shiraishi went on to London where he had other business to transact. Thereafter Congress apparently refused the subsidy, for Mr. Harriman again opened negotiations with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Mr. Shiraishi again crossed to America. But now the San Francisco earthquake having occurred, the transaction had to be suspended. It is suggested that the offer to sell to the Japanese company may have been simply a manoeuvre for influencing public opinion in the States. Such is the story in brief. We can neither confirm nor deny it, but two remarks are obvious. One is that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha can scarcely have required 20 million *yen* to purchase 5 steamers of the kind now plying between Yokohama and San Francisco; the other that if Mr. Shiraishi approached London financiers he must have learned that the laws of Japan as at present framed do not permit the hypothecation of steamers as security for a debt.

## THE NOGUCHI MURDER CASE.

The afternoon of the 16th instant resembled days of the war. Once again the streets of Tokyo echoed the sounds of the extravaganza's bell. The *Asahi Shimbun* stole a march on its contemporaries by circulating a sheet whereon was set forth in double-leaded type the result of the Noguchi trial. It was a disappointing result to many of the citizens. They had long been convinced that Noguchi Osaburo was the murderer of his brother-in-law, the poet Noguchi Neisai, of the little boy Kawai Sosuke who met his death under circumstances of special brutality, and of the apothecary Tsutsuki Tomigoro. He confessed to all these deeds. But the Court, after a session of 16 days, refused to accept his confession as to the assassination of the poet and of the little boy. In the first place, it could not be clearly proved that Noguchi Neisai had met his death by violence of any kind, and in the second place the confession of the accused betrayed some radical contradictions which rendered it unworthy of credence. The judges therefore acquitted him of murdering Neisai and Kawai, but convicted him of strangling the apothecary Tsutsuki, and he was accordingly sentenced to death. In delivering judgment the presiding judge said:—"This judgment is contrary to the confessions of the accused and to the contention of the Public Prosecutor. At all events you are sentenced to the death penalty. You have therefore to consult your conscience, and to reveal any facts that may still be hidden, so that your end may be manly." This adjuration seemed to affect the accused momentarily but he quickly recovered the calm demeanour he had maintained throughout. Perhaps the most curious feature of the trial was the display of contrition he made with reference to the murder of the apothecary. It transpired that the latter occupied a special place in the affections of parents who had suffered much on account of their other sons, and Osaburo professed to be profoundly moved by the discovery that he had deprived the murdered man's family of their last prop and comfort. He told the judges that if they did not sentence him to death for this particular crime, he should not be able to rest peacefully in his grave. Apparently his purpose was to prove himself morally incapable of perpetrating a murderous deed unless the consequences seemed to justify it.

## THE S NYO RAILWAY.

The Sanyo Railway Company's report for the semi-annual period ended 31st March, 1906, shows the following main figures:—

	Yen.
Gross Earnings .....	3,511,730
Working Expenses.....	1,613,394
Net Earnings for half-year .....	1,898,336
Net profits of ferry service .....	4,696
Total Net Earnings .....	1,903,032
Less Sundry Expenses (as per special account) .....	374,624
Net Profit.....	1,528,408
Balance from previous half-year .....	961,241
Available for distribution .....	2,489,649
This last figure was disposed of as follows:—	Yen.
To Reserve .....	76,500
To Dividend (8 per cent. per annum).....	1,234,000
To Special Dividend (2 per cent. per annum).....	308,500
Bonus .....	13,500
Carried forward to next term .....	857,149
	2,489,649

The increase in the gross earnings during the half-year was yen 246,100, as compared with the previous term, but there was also an increase of yen 455,999 in the working expenses. This increase of working expenses is not explained in the report before us. The Company has now 367 miles of road open to traffic. It has spent 29,916,765 yen on construction, being an average of 73,679 yen per mile. It owns 142 locomotives, 526 carriages and 1,905 waggons, the total cost of which has been 6,346,196 yen.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is stated that there is a great want of Japanese labour in Hawaii owing to the fact that many of the Japanese immigrants have found their way to the United States. The planters some time ago approached Mr. Sato, Japanese Consul at Honolulu, and urged that, in view of the heavy losses threatening them and the steady diminution of their production of sugar, the Japanese Government should be asked to remove all restrictions upon emigration to Hawaii. On receiving Mr. Sato's reports the Foreign Office summoned him to Tokyo to give explanations in person, and the result is that it has been practically decided to accede to the wishes of the planters. The latter offer to pay one half (30 yen) of each emigrant's passage is Hawaii and to engage the men as labourers without any contract. The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that an emigration bureau is to be established by the Immigration Company of Hawaii, and that special facilities will be given to it by the Foreign Office, which arrangement our contemporary condemns on the ground that it will ruin the Japanese Emigration Companies. These have not always been above reproach, but some of them have carried on their business conscientiously and circumpectly, and it is hard that they should now be exposed to semi-official competition.

It will interest the friends of the late Mr. W. E. Cargill to hear, on the authority of a Kobe newspaper, that he was a "foreign engineer," and that the new railway enterprise in Japan in 1871 was conducted with his assistance. We had the pleasure of Mr. Cargill's personal acquaintance throughout the whole of his sojourn in Japan, but we never imagined that he was acting as a civil engineer. The fact is that the Oriental Bank, which undertook the financing of the Japanese loan—the loan contracted for the purpose of building the railway from Tokyo to Yokohama,—stipulated that Mr. Cargill should be employed by the Japanese in the capacity of financial adviser. Mr. Cargill had been one of the original promoters of the Bank and had sat for many years on the directorate, but circumstances which we need not explain made the Japanese appointment agreeable to him. The advising engineer was Mr. Morell, who died in Yokohama of pneumonia before the opening of the railway. All this chapter of Japan's modern history ought to be too well known to permit mistakes like that recorded above.

Nothing has been publicly heard of Captain Gunji since his return from imprisonment in Kamchatka. We now read that he left Shinagawa with two vessels belonging to the Hokogi-kai, on the 10th instant, his immediate purpose being to visit Shimushu and thence to proceed to Kamchatka with the object of ascertaining the fate of two of his comrades who are supposed to have been killed by Russians, as well as of eighteen others

who, with four boats, proceeded to the coast of Kamchatka to fish, and have not since been heard of. It appears that ten Japanese remained at Shimushu when the main body of the settlers withdrew during the Russian war. Captain Gunji believes that if the Portsmouth Treaty be carried out in the matter of Japanese fishing privileges in the northern seas, Shimushu will become a main base of operations, and that its future prosperity is assured. We sincerely hope so. The enterprise and stubborn pertinacity shown by Captain Gunji and his comrades deserve success. We well remember the day, ten years ago, when Lieutenant Gunji—as was then his rank—and his fellow-adventurers started from the Sumida river in five boats to make the voyage northward, and we remember too that the enthusiastic send-off given to him by the citizens of Tokyo provoked some ridicule among foreign on-lookers. Japanese character was more misunderstood in those times than it is at present.

The copyright convention between Japan and the United States has now been ratified and promulgated. It is very short document but very comprehensive. Translations are permitted without obstacle but reproductions are effectually interdicted. The loss to Japan will be very considerable for there is in this country a very large republication of American educational works. Of course the new veto does not apply to books re-produced prior to its promulgation. These may continue in circulation and new editions of them may be printed. There has been some delay about the ratification of the Convention but we presume that some inevitable cause was at work.

We learn that Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson will leave Japan on the 29th instant by the steamer *Siberia*. This date is somewhat earlier than the original forecast, but is stated that Mr. Wilson has been telegraphically requested to take up the duties of his new post as soon as possible after the arrival of the new American Ambassador in Tokyo.

Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, wired on May 10th to the Foreign Office that the Tsar had consented to the application of Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, for permission to resign. No successor has yet been appointed.

The telegrams are positive in asserting that M. Iswolsky has been appointed to succeed Count Lamsdorff as Minister of War in Russia. It is expected that this appointment will materially tend to draw Japan and Russia together. During his comparatively short stay in Tokyo M. Iswolsky's very exceptional abilities were fully recognised, and his liberal policy won universal approval. His transfer to St. Petersburg has long been talked of, and the Japanese will heartily welcome the accomplished fact. We recall, however, that M. Iswolsky strongly condemned the Anglo-Japanese alliance and predicted that war would be its outcome. The alliance, however, is now too solid to be disturbed, and M. Iswolsky is too wise to meddle with accomplished facts.

Recently a question was publicly asked as to whether skill in playing the game of bridge might be taken as indicating the possession of a special degree of general intelligence. The answers differed widely, as might have been expected, but it does not seem to have occurred to either the

questioner or the repliers that the proposition can be stated in a form which dispenses with any need for profound analysis: namely, whether the possession of a special degree of general intelligence is necessarily accompanied by skill in playing bridge. Evidently the answer must be negative. We all know several, perhaps many, men who, while undoubtedly gifted with brain power far above the average, belong to a rank of bridge-players far below the average. It may be retorted that these good people have no taste for the game and that they could soon become proficient if they devoted attention to the matter. Precisely. That is just the point: "No taste for the game." Does not this plainly imply that something more than good brains, or, at any rate, something different, is needed for bridge? It must also be within the experience of us all that certain shining wax-lights at the bridge table are very dull "dips" in every-day life, an experience which confirms the conclusion suggested by the other line of thought.

News comes that the Handa mountain in Fukushima Prefecture, which has been worked for silver since ancient times, recently showed signs of renewed volcanic activity and there is much alarm among the inhabitants in its neighbourhood, especially those on the eastern face where the rumblings are heard most loudly. It is to be hoped that another Bandaizan catastrophe is not about to take place.

We read in all the Tokyo journals that the steamer *Okinawa Maru* has been for some time laying a submarine cable from the Riukiu Islands to Hachijo-jima. Her operations have been much interrupted by stormy weather but it is expected that the work will be completed by July. This cable, is to be joined to the American Transpacific telegraph, presumably at Guam, though nothing is said as to that point. With regard to the interval between Hachijo-jima and Japan, there is already a military cable laid down by the Japanese during the war. It will not suffice, of course, as a permanent line, but the intention is to use it at present and to relay it when a favourable opportunity offers.

The following list is published of ships soon to be added to the Japanese Navy:—

- Battle-ship *Aki*, 18,000 tons, building at Kure and to be launched next year.
- Battle-ship *Satsuma*, 18,000 tons, building at Yokosuka and to be launched in October.
- First-class armoured cruiser *Tsukuba* (14,000), built at Kure and already launched.
- First-class armoured cruiser *Ikoma* (14,000), built at Kure and already launched.
- First-class armoured cruiser *Kurama* (14,000), building at Yokosuka, and to be launched in August.
- First-class armoured cruiser *Ibuki* (14,000), building at Kure and to be launched in the summer of 1907.
- Cruiser *Nagami* (2,300), building at the Mitsu Bishi Docks and to be launched in July.
- Cruiser *Yodo* (2,500), building at the Kawasaki Docks and to be launched in July.
- Cruiser *Tone* (2,300), building at Saseho and to be launched this autumn.

To this list have to be added the battle-ships *Katori* and *Kashima* which have already been handed over to the Japanese. The result is that an addition of about 140,000 tons will be made to the Japanese Navy, which will then represent 430,000 tons in round numbers.

Mr. Kono Hironaka and his friends organized a ceremonial in Hibiya Park on

the 13th instant in memory of the citizens killed and wounded during the riots of last September and by way of congratulation for their own acquittal. In spite of deluges of rain there was a considerable attendance. The police were conspicuous by their absence.

There died at Princeton, Ill., on March 16th, the Rev. H. V. Warren, who was born at Croton, Mass., on Feb. 16, 1827. At 17, this gentleman enlisted in the United States Navy and he accompanied the squadron of Commodore Biddle, U.S.N., which visited Yedo Bay in 1845. Mr. Warren is survived by his brother, Capt. Benjamin Warren, of George, Ga., who was also on the U.S. ship-of-the-line *Columbus* in Yedo Bay in 1845.

Mr. Schiff gave a banquet on the 14th instant at the Imperial Hotel to about 60 of the leading Japanese statesmen and men of business and to several prominent American citizens. Among the Japanese guests were Count Inouye, Count and Countess Matsukata, Mr. and Mrs. Sakatani, Baron Komura, Baron Kaneko, Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima, Baron and Baroness Mitsui, Baron and Baroness Shibusawa, Mr. and Mrs. Okura, Marchioness Oyama, &c. Mr. Schiff spoke briefly. The gist of his speech was laudatory of Japan. Count Matsukata replied on the part of the guests, thanking Mr. Schiff for his exertions connected with Japan's foreign loans, but he deprecated the praise bestowed by the American capitalist on Japan who had very much to accomplish before she deserved such applause.

Various rumours are circulated about changes of high officials. Thus it is stated that Mr. Uchida, on his return from Peking, will be appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and that he will be succeeded in Peking by Mr. Hayashi (G.), formerly Japan's Representative in Seoul. Baron Komura is expected to go to England as Ambassador and Mr. Chinda to the United States in the same capacity. Mr. Heki is spoken of as Mr. Inagaki's successor at the Siamese Court.

The Civil Service Estimates of Great Britain show two noteworthy facts. One is that the pay of the Ambassador in Tokyo has been fixed at £5,000 annually, and that the pay of the Japanese Secretary of the Embassy is £1,000. As to the former, the figure looks not unreasonable at first sight, since it shows that a thousand pounds has been added to the salary in consequence of changing the Legation to an Embassy. It is a sufficiently meagre addition but that is not what we find remarkable. The point is that by this increase the pay of the Ambassador to Japan has been placed on a level with that of the Minister to China. It thus appears that in the estimation of the British Government an Ambassador in Japan should rank financially with a Minister in China. That is a curious estimate. One would have been disposed to expect that the Japan of 1906 might bulk somewhat larger than China in the eyes of the British Government. Turning to the Japanese Secretary a still more remarkable fact is observable. He gets a thousand a year, whereas the Chinese Secretary in the Peking Legation gets twelve hundred. Do the gentlemen responsible for these estimates labour under the hallucination that the Japanese language is easier to acquire than the Chinese, and that the duties of a Japanese Secretary of Embassy in Tokyo are less onerous than the duties of a Chinese Secretary of Legation in Peking?

It would seem so, though in truth there ought to be a clearer atmosphere of knowledge by this time in Downing Street.

The Nippon Club entertained Viscount Hayashi on the 15th instant. Baron Kikuchi occupied the chair, with Marquis Hachisuka on his left and Mr. Kato Takaki for *vis-avis*. In proposing Viscount Hayashi's health the Baron recalled the fact that they had made the voyage to England together 40 years previously as students. Since that time Viscount Hayashi had distinguished himself highly, and his country was at once proud of him and grateful to him. Viscount Hayashi, in replying, said that the party of students referred to by the Baron had numbered 14, the oldest being the late Professor Toyama and the youngest Baron Kikuchi, who, though only twelve years of age, at the time, was the best scholar of all. Out of those 14 students only 4 now survived and 2 of them were present this evening. Baron Kikuchi had been kind enough to allude in very flattering terms to his (the Viscount's) services, but he could not for a moment accept such praise as merited. Whatever had been accomplished was the work of the officials in Tokyo. Sitting opposite to him was Mr. Kato, who had contributed far more than he himself to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and who might even be called the parent of the alliance. It was to Mr. Kato that the credit belonged and if they persisted in giving any share of it to him (Viscount Hayashi) he must simply listen in silence.

New York received its first intelligence regarding the great earthquake by means of the following telegram sent by an official of the Postal Telegraph Company:—

There was an earthquake hit us at 5.15 this morning, wrecking several buildings and wrecking our offices. They are caring dead from the fallen buildings. Fire all over town. There is no water and we lost our power. I'm going to get out of this office, as we have had a little shake every few minutes, and it's me for the simple life.

(Signed) R., San Francisco, 5.50 a.m.

Mr. "R" evidently got out, for there was nothing doing for a brief interval after that. The operator at the New York end pounded at his key, but San Francisco was silent. The Postal people were wondering if it was all the dream of some crazy operator or a calamity when the wire woke up again. It was Superintendent Lorer of the San Francisco force this time. "We're on the job and are going to try and stick," was the way his message began and then followed details of the catastrophe.

When questioned as to the probable cause of the San Francisco earthquake, Professor Milne told a London journalist that the first inquiry ought to be addressed to astronomers, because it was believed by some scientists that earthquakes are largely caused by the earth failing to swing perfectly true on its axis.

The *Chuo Shimbun* asserts with every semblance of assurance that Japan's estimate of the expenses incurred by her in maintaining the Russian prisoners is 80 millions of yen, and that Russia's estimate of the expenses similarly incurred on her side is 4 millions. Consequently Japan will receive 76 millions, and the money will be handed over in London. It is a little difficult to credit this. Assuming that the Russian prisoners numbered seventy thousand and that they were maintained for a period of 15 months on the average—both hypotheses being distinctly liberal—the sum of 80 million of yen would mean that the cost of



supporting each man averaged 74 yen per month, approximately. It is not apparent, however, how any such expense can have been needed. Half of the money will probably be found nearer to the truth.

The *Evening Sun*, commenting on Viscount Aoki's appointment as Japanese Ambassador in Washington, says:—"As we opened Japan, so it is fitting that Washington should be regarded by the Japanese as the most important foreign capital, even though Great Britain is the actual ally of Japan. For it is at our seat of government that the disputes of the Far East may be best settled, away from the jealousies, the cabals and the intrigues of the European Diplomatic centres." That, in our judgment, is a typical specimen of the vapid paragraph. It sounds fine but in sense it lacks badly. How are the disputes of the Far East to be settled in Washington? Is the President of the United States to assume the functions of a perpetual mediator, and is the Hague Tribunal to be removed to the American city?

One outcome of the great revival campaign in Philadelphia has been the employment of the telephone for proselytizing purposes. A certain young lady, who had intended to spend the evening at a dance, had her telephone switched on to a revival meeting, and instead of carrying out her profane purpose, she stayed at home listening to the sounds of the service, with the result that she "went to the armory and gave her heart to God." Another young person, an operator at a telephone exchange, received the "gospel message" over the wires and found it a "lasting blessing." It is difficult not to be revolted by these statements. There seems to be something shockingly incongruous in the use of a telephone to preach Christianity. Yet, why not?

#### DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

The ceremony of dedicating and blessing the new Roman Catholic Church which has been in process of erection for some months on the fine compound No. 44, Bluff, Yokohama, took place on Sunday fore noon. The weather was unfortunately stormy, and thus prevented some portion of the arranged ceremony from being carried out; but these same perverse climatic conditions kept the attendance within the limits of the seating accommodation, though a large company of residents were present over and above the congregation proper. The officiating priest was Mgr. P. X. Mugabure, Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Tokyo, Mgr. Osof, who was prevented by health considerations from attending, and he was assisted by various clergy in the capacities of assistant priest (Rev. Father F. Iemaréchal), deacon (Rev. Father P. Rey), sub-deacon (Rev. Father J. Dauner) and master of ceremonies (Rev. Father P. Mayrand). The Bishop began the ceremony by leaving the sacristy preceded by the bearer of the cross, the acolytes and the clergy, some thirty in all, and proceeding to the main entrance. He said a short prayer and the anthem "Thou shalt sprinkle me with hyssop" was sung. The clergy next recited the 50th Psalm "Have mercy upon me," the Bishop sprinkling the external walls with holy water. Another prayer was said and the procession entered the Church, and as it proceeded to the altar the litany of All Saints was sung by the Bishop and his assistants. The choir then sang the anthem "Bless O Lord this house which has been built to thy name" and the three Psalms "In my trouble I cried to the Lord" (Ps. 119), "I have lifted up my eyes to the mountains" (Ps. 120), and "I rejoiced at the things that were said to me," (Ps. 121) during which the Bishop passed around the inside of the edifice sprinkling the walls. Having blessed the whole Church he dedicated the organ and the Mass began.

The Mass selected for celebration was Gounod's *Meise Solennelle* (1855) a somewhat ambitious work, we must confess, for so small a choir. The broad and imposing harmonies with which the Mass abounds failed to stand out in all their rugged beauty, this on account of the choir being somewhat unevenly balanced. In our opinion a few more voices added to the ranks of the *alti*, *tenori* and *bassi* would have considerably enhanced the beauty of this fine work of Gounod's. Nevertheless, to their credit be it said, the members of the choir attacked the somewhat difficult music with an entire absence of fear—the choruses were sung with plenty of spirit and enthusiasm—their work being faithfully and well done. The soloists were Miss Mendelson, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Somerton, and to comment on their good work is needless. Their voices blended most sympathetically in the various trios which abound in the Mass, while the solo numbers were rendered in a manner which can only call forth praise. Rev. Father Papinot, who was at the organ during the first part of the ceremony; conducted the Mass, whilst Mr. W. Karl Vincent acted as its organist and musical director.

The new organ which is situated just above the main entrance to the Church was built by Mons. J. Abbley of Versailles (France). The slight damages sustained by the instrument on its outward journey were ably rectified by Mr. C. Thwaites, to whom also fell the task of erecting it in its new home. The instrument, though not in size and power so large as those in Christ Church or Union Church, is admirably suited to the requirements of the sacred edifice which it adorns. An excellent feature is that the organist sits at a console with his back to the instrument; he thus can see the progress of the service, his position giving him besides a certain command over his choir. The organ has two manuals and contains a few very sweet sounding, stops admirably adapted for accompanying purposes. The tone of the *flue-work* is excellent, but in our estimation the reeds are slightly over-powering, so much so that in a full *crescendo*, there is a decided want of a solid foundation-tone. This may improve as soon as the instrument settles down. During the Offertory the Organist extemporized for a few minutes, thus availing himself of an excellent opportunity of exhibiting a few effective stop-combinations of the new instrument. The specification is as follows:—

#### CREAT ORGAN. (Compass CC. to A" 56 Notes).

Bourdon .....	16
Bourdon .....	8
Montre .....	8
Flute Harmonique .....	8
Prest int .....	4

#### SWELL ORGAN. (Compass CC. to A" 56 Notes).

Trumpet .....	8
Cor de Nuit .....	8
Viole de Gamba .....	8
Voix Celeste .....	8
Flute Octave .....	4
Octavin .....	2

#### PEDAL ORGAN. CCC. to F. 30 Notes.

Soubasse .....	16
Basse .....	8

#### COUPLERS.

Swell to Great.  
Swell to Pedal.  
Great to Pedal.

#### ACCESSORIES.

Tremulant.  
One composition pedal to Swell.

The clergy and congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart are to be heartily congratulated on having at last obtained an instrument worthy of its name. The musical service as rendered yesterday was thoroughly enjoyed by those who were present, and we trust it will not be long before the congregation will have the pleasure of hearing some of the fine Masses written by Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, etc. etc.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, of which that dedicated on Sunday is the successor, was built at No. 80 Settlement in 1862 by Father Gerard, the first missionary to modern Japan, where he had arrived in 1858. At first it was somewhat in the form of a large Japanese house, but frequent altera-

tions were made as the years went past. Its earlier style of facade was Greek, but some 28 years ago this was transformed into Gothic. Other important changes were made in 1875, and at length when it was resolved to move to the Bluff where most of the congregation live, it was found that much of the material employed in the old building could be utilized for the new edifice, the wood which was all *keyaki*, being in a fine state of preservation. The necessary structural changes were made by Pere Papinot, and he is to be congratulated on the beauty of the Church as now completed. During its long existence the incumbency of the church has been held by three priests in succession, Father Gerard, Father Marin, and Father Pettier. The latter, coming out to Japan in 1868, spent some 13 months with Father Marin, was then sent to Hakodate and in 1872 was called to the office that he has since filled with such acceptance to the people. The new church, which is of brick, occupies the front part of No. 44, and fronts the Bluff main road, being this a prominent object in the configuration of the Bluff as viewed from the former settlement, the native city, or the adjoining country. It is in style Gothic of the 13th century and the front is flanked by two stone and brick towers 89 feet in height and of three stories, having octagonal steeples, each with four small turrets. Between the towers a central rose window lights the organ loft. Under the left tower within the church a place is reserved for the baptismal font. The inside length of the new structure is 108 feet and it is 42 feet wide; the central nave is 18 feet wide and the side aisles 12 feet. The height of the central nave is 34 feet and of the side aisles 15 feet. There is a chapel on each side of the sacred edifice, one of the Blessed Virgin and the other of St. Joseph. The Church is admirably lighted, the sanctuary having no fewer than seven stained glass windows, that in the centre representing the Saviour on the Cross. The building is very strongly constructed the framing consisting of strong beams securely bolted together. Its acoustic qualities are admirable. The electric light has been installed throughout. It might be mentioned that the Catholic Fathers connected with the Mission have their home in the same compound, using the commodious residence for long the home of the late Mr. Witkowski.

#### YOKOHAMA UNION CHURCH.

The May meeting of the Yokohama Union Church was held at Van Schaick Hall on Monday evening, the Rev. H. Loomis presiding over a fair attendance.

Mr. L. Pollard reported on behalf of the Church Building Committee that roughly they had yen 1,000 more to raise before the price of the land, yen 13,000, was paid. His report was accepted.

Mr. J. Macbeth, Honorary Treasurer, reported a balance in hand of yen 1,286.30, of which yen 894.89 stood to the credit of the Pastor's Fund. The balance, yen 391.41 was in the general fund. The report was accepted.

A discussion arose regarding the advisability of calling a Pastor, but eventually the matter was left in the hands of the Elders and the Trustees and the meeting closed with the Benediction.

#### INDIAN SYMPATHY FOR THE FAMINE.

The third list of contributions by Indian sympathizers to relieve the Famine in the North Eastern Districts, received by the Relief Association through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, is as follows:—

Messrs. Ralli Brothers.....	500
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. ...	500
Messrs. Volkart Brothers .....	300
Messrs. Talati and Co.....	151
Messrs. Jagalkesor Ganshamalal and Co....	51
The Sale proceeds of "Fruitarian Literature" by Companions of the Golden Age.	7

Amount already received ..... 1,509  
9,868

Total to date ..... 11,377

# THE "KOREA DAILY NEWS" AND THE "JAPAN HERALD."

WE desire to ask the *Japan Herald* to consider seriously whether it is serving any good purpose when it reproduces the violently anti-Japanese articles of the *Korea Daily News*. This latter journal is the most prejudiced organ that has ever been published in the Far East. The *Japan Herald* itself was one-sided enough in the old days; the days when the question of treaty revision kept the community in a constant state of greater or less ferment. The programme then adopted by the *Japan Herald* was to demonstrate, not that the abolition of consular jurisdiction would be premature because Japan had not yet fully qualified to be entrusted with the care of foreign life and property, but that the Japanese were constitutionally unfit for any such trust and that they never would be fit. Doubtless the editor sincerely believed in the truth of his own views and the justice of his protests, but the chief result of his untiring detractions and harsh judgments was to offend the Japanese profoundly and to import into a discussion which ought to have been dispassionate a most unhappy measure of heat and mutual resentment. Still, even in the bitterest epoch of its anti-Japanese crusade, the Yokohama journal never climbed the heights of prejudice and bigotry to which the Seoul newspaper has attained. One may say that scarcely a day passes without the appearance of some violent anti-Japanese diatribe in the columns of the latter print. If the Seoul organ stood alone very little attention indeed would be paid to its assaults, but when they receive the hospitality of the *Japan Herald's* columns, new currency is imparted to them. One of the latest of these slanders takes for its subject Mr. KATO, adviser to the Korean Household Department. A more reckless and disgraceful libel we have never seen in print. The shamelessness of the writer is conspicuous throughout, and his references to the evidence on the strength of which Mr. KATO is thus virulently assaulted, betray an almost incredible lack of discrimination. This foul libel is reproduced by the *Japan Herald* without a word of deprecation or explanation, though such reproduction has the plain significance of endorsement. The *Japan Herald* is not an irresponsible journal, setting forth the opinions of its editor alone. It is owned by a syndicate of German residents and it is avowedly run in German interests. When then it constitutes itself the *alter ego* of the Seoul slanderer, when it deliberately assists the latter to bring the Japanese into contumely and to render them objects of contempt and hatred, we must assume that it acts with the approval and under the direction of its German proprietors. There is no alternative hypothesis, for it would be plainly extravagant to conclude that a course so remarkable and extraordinary could be overlooked by the syndicate. Their

organ is conspicuous for the passionate vehemence with which it assails any criticism of Germany or the Germans, however moderate may be the critic's language, yet it does not hesitate itself to assist in circulating slanderous attacks of the cruellest character against the Japanese. We are entitled to inquire whether the Germans consider that in thus employing the *Japan Herald* they promote their own interests in the Far East, and whether they suppose for a moment that such procedure can fail to beget in the bosoms of the Japanese a response to the antipathy it betrays. We have also a right to draw emphatic attention to the fact that the newspaper pursuing this course is not English, though printed in English, and does not represent English views, though edited by an Englishman. So far indeed as our own knowledge goes, German views also are not represented, for among the Germans of our acquaintance, and they are not a few, we have generally heard Japan discussed in a tone sympathetic and appreciative though not always laudatory. Nothing bears less resemblance to the expressed opinions of these men than do the calumnies of the Seoul journal, and nothing would be less likely to enlist their approval than that their countrymen should assist in publishing abroad these defamations. Nevertheless the German syndicate which owns and controls the *Japan Herald* must be content that their views should be interpreted by its utterances and must bear the responsibility of openly allying themselves with Japan's most inveterate enemies. Let there be on their part an end of talking about the duty of preserving good-fellowship within the comparatively narrow circle of this small community while they themselves are all the while labouring to alienate the friendship of the Japanese. If they find these words too severe, their course is plain: let them instruct their organ to adopt a different programme. Even though that be done, time will be needed to efface the evil impression already produced, but time is happily available.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL.

THE *Nippon* publishes a curious attack on the Government, charging it with interfering between its nationals and would-be lenders of foreign capital by requiring that all transactions of that nature should pass through the hands of the Industrial Bank. It is hinted that when Mr. TAKAHASHI, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, canvassed for British purchasers of the Industrial Bank's shares, he gave some kind of engagement that the influence of the Authorities should be exercised to secure business for the latter Bank. In proof of the correctness of this accusation our contemporary adduces the case of the Hokuyetsu Railway Company which borrowed money from the Bank, and the case of a British capitalist who had entered into direct negotiations with the Osaka Municipality

when the Government stepped in and required the latter to apply to the Specie Bank. The *Nippon* ridicules this action on the part of the Authorities and alleges that the only effect is to enhance the cost of foreign capital for the borrowers since the Industrial Bank does not work for nothing.

Undoubtedly such action would be exceedingly unwise. There is no longer the slightest occasion for official interference with the ordinary course of financial affairs. The procedure referred to could only have the effect of conferring a monopoly on the Industrial Bank and thus depriving foreign capital of its chief recommendation, cheapness, by preventing competition. We are not aware what measures the Finance Department may really have taken, nor do we know anything about Mr. TAKAHASHI'S negotiations in London. But we are in a position to say that the two examples quoted by the *Nippon* are erroneous. The Hokuyetsu Railway Company did undoubtedly borrow money from the Industrial Bank and moreover paid interest at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But that was not because the company obeyed official instructions to seek foreign capital through that medium. Foreign capital did not enter into the question at all, as we understand. The Hokuyetsu Railway Company, for reasons that need not be detailed here, deemed it impossible to obtain foreign capital by the ordinary method of floating a loan or issuing debentures, and consequently had recourse to the capital commanded by the Industrial Bank. The second example as to interference between a British capitalist and the Osaka Municipality is also incorrect. We happen to know, although we should not be warranted in offering an explicit demonstration, that the Industrial Bank's connexion with that particular transaction was the result of perfectly normal incidents. Since, then, all the evidence offered by our contemporary in support of its accusation against the Finance Department labours under the disqualification of error, we shall probably be safe in inferring that the alleged official interference is imaginary. The present Minister of Finance is much too enlightened and far-seeing to inaugurate a system of meddling which must seriously discredit Japan by creating the impression that business can not be done with her along ordinary lines, and that foreign capitalists seeking investments in this country are liable to find themselves confronted by Governmental obstruction at any moment. Anything more detrimental could hardly be conceived, and as the mischief must be quite obvious to any intelligent person, we venture to conclude that nothing of the kind has taken place.

Reference may be made here to another criticism heard in some quarters, namely, that the nationalization of the private railways shook foreign confidence in Japanese industries by suggesting that they might be suddenly taken over by the State. As to that,

there was no element whatever of suddenness in the transaction. The nationalization of private railways had been under discussion for many years before the Diet was asked to legislate, and every observant foreign capitalist must have known well that the project was in sight. In the second place, nationalization would not weaken in any degree the position of a foreign capitalist who had lent money on the security of a Japanese railway, for, in purchasing the private lines, the Government takes over all their liabilities and is bound to implement all their contracts with third parties. Hence the effect of nationalization in the case of any road carrying a foreign debt would merely be to place the Government in the debtor's position previously occupied by the Company. In short, the result would be to improve the nature of the security without in any way altering the terms of the contract. These considerations are so obvious that the criticisms referred to lose all semblance of seriousness.

#### THE CUSTOMS' QUESTION.

IT appears that, after all, there may be no solid reason for the excitement about the Imperial Decree of the 9th instant. Telegrams from Peking state that on addressing enquiries direct to the new High Commissioner of Customs, Mr. TIEH LIANG, and his second, Mr. TANG SHAOI, Sir ROBERT HART received for answer that no change whatever was contemplated in his position or competence, and that he was requested to continue his service as before. The Commissioners explained that the intention of their appointment was to remove the final control of the Customs from the hands of the Waiwupu to those of independent officials. We do not learn how Sir ROBERT HART received this explanation or whether he is satisfied with the new arrangement. It can scarcely be supposed that such a measure as the special creation of a new high inspectorate of customs by imperial decree is intended to be a pure formality not entailing any appreciable practical consequences. There must be some purpose underlying the measure. We are the more impelled to this conclusion by the receipt of intelligence that the project of issuing such an imperial decree provoked considerable opposition among high Chinese officials and that the step was consummated over the heads of an objecting majority by the advice of Viceroy YUAN, whose preponderating influence thus receives further demonstration. The American Legation is reported to have addressed to the Waiwupu a very strong protest, calling attention to the engagement given to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD on the 10th of February, 1898, and also urging that in consideration of the five loan transactions concluded with foreign countries between 1894 and 1898, on the security of the Customs' revenue, it was absolutely essential that a British subject should be at the head of the Customs and that he should have competence to

appoint and dismiss the foreign employees. We are disposed to doubt, however, that any such independent remonstrance has been made by the United States Legation. The opinions embodied in the alleged remonstrance are probably entertained at the Legation, but that they should have been already formulated officially is scarcely credible. Another story current is that Sir ROBERT BREDON, on the publication of the imperial decree, welcomed the event and hastened to leave his cards on the new high commissioners. That is not to be believed. The fact—if it be a fact—that Viceroy YUAN's influence has been paramount in this matter, is interpreted in some quarters in Peking as an indication that Japan's influence has been secretly exercised to move the VICEROY, since it is generally believed that his Excellency derives much inspiration from Tokyo. The *Jiji Shimpō* takes the trouble to combat that suspicion most vehemently. It attributes the rumour either to unreasoning yellow-perilists or to persons who deliberately seek to sow seeds of discord between Japan and the West. Our contemporary declares that Sir ROBERT HART has the respect, confidence and esteem of all educated Japanese; that they would spare no effort to maintain his position, and that did his advanced years compel him to retire from office Japan would be first among those advocating the appointment of a British subject to succeed him. Japan's interests in China are identical with those of the Western Powers, and she is determined to walk hand in hand with England. Thus this interference attributed to her is a monstrous supposition (*motte no hoka no okusoku*), and if any foreign Representatives in Peking allow themselves to be swayed by such doubts, they will merely be playing into China's hands. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* does not deal with this particular hypothesis but it is equally strong in condemning China's procedure, assuming that the latter points to the removal of Sir ROBERT HART. The arguments used by our contemporary are not new though the manner of their expression is forcible. They may be summed up into this: that China must prepare herself for a change in her foreign relations before she attempts to make one, and that to transfer the control and management of the Customs to the hands of her own officials would be to destroy her financial credit abroad, her Customs' revenue being the chief security for her foreign debts.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

IT appears that there is the usual modicum of truth in the circulated story as to the Government having advised borrowers of foreign capital to operate through the Industrial Bank. The advice was not conveyed directly. It was addressed by the Minister of State for Finance to the Governors of Prefectures on the occasion of their recent assembly in Tokyo. His Excellency suggested that the Governors should intimate

to local bodies, companies or individuals in their various districts the benefit of making the Industrial Bank their medium in the event of a desire to procure foreign capital. It is understood that the Minister frankly refers this procedure on his part to a conviction that when an institution has been started at official instance and is in receipt of State support, there devolves on the Government a duty to promote its prosperity by all legitimate means. Whether many thoughtful persons will be found to endorse that view of the case may be greatly doubted. One of two results must attend such action. Either all foreign syndicates or banks organized to supply capital to Japan will stand aside and leave the Industrial Bank in possession of a monopoly, or they will combine to block the inflow of capital through this unduly favoured source. In the former case the only sufferers will be the Japanese people. In the absence of all competition the financiers through whom the Industrial Bank works in London will charge their own price for accommodation, and it will certainly not be a price fixed with much reference to the convenience of borrowers. On the other hand, if the leading foreign syndicates resent—as they are very likely to resent—this sudden irruption of the Japanese Government into a field which it has no legitimate reason to enter, they can very readily create in financial circles a sentiment fatal to the successful floating of all Japanese loans. Nothing could be easier than to educate such a feeling. The only measure needed is to give currency to the fact that all transactions between foreigners and Japanese are unsafe since the Japanese Government may at any time step in and make an arbitrary use of its official authority. Proof is ready to hand in the form of this recent injunction to the local Governors. Were it urged in defence of the Treasury's action that provincial borrowers of foreign capital lack experience of conducting negotiations direct with foreign capitalists and will therefore benefit by the intervention of the Industrial Bank, the plea would have some semblance of legitimacy. But only a semblance. For the day has long passed when Japanese provincials were in need of such dry-nursing or when their ignorance could be thus exploited by foreigners. No explanation of that kind is understood to be mainly relied on, however. The chief official argument is simply that the Government is morally bound to promote the prosperity of institutions founded under its auspices. That appears to us to be an erroneous conception. It signifies, when analysed, nothing more or less than that a financial instrument like the Industrial Bank should be aided by the State, not in the interests of the Japanese public at large, but in the interests of the Bank's shareholders. Unquestionably the outcome of all this will be to suggest to foreign capitalists that Japan is not a safe field of operations, since persons doing business there may at any



moment find themselves confronted by official interference against which no private body can hope to struggle. Red tape is bad enough. Japanese progress is hampered in every direction by the multitudinous formalities which attend all transactions. The present Cabinet has set its face against that unfortunate state of affairs and seems sincerely bent upon mending it. But apparently the same enlightened purpose does not extend to all branches of administration, nor does it seem to be clearly understood that official meddling is fatal to wholesome development.

### THE BOOKSHELF.

*The New Far East*, by THOMAS F. MILLARD; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons; Tokyo, the Methodist Publishing House.

This book may be called the recoil of the big guns used heretofore to salute Japan's victories. There has been too much praise and a reaction is inevitable. Perhaps, however, it will be more accurate to say that Mr. Millard has taken advantage of the movement of repulsion for the purpose of giving momentum to a programme of his own. His deliberate purpose is to discredit Japan; to render her an object of profound suspicion to Western nation, and to persuade them that their interests counsel her suppression. This bias crops out in every page of his work. The book teems with it from cover to cover, and the result will be that people of ordinary fairness, detecting his prejudice, can not fail to discount all his utterances. For ourselves what surprises us chiefly is the strange mis-statements of facts with which the volume abounds. We shall point out a few of them, prefacing our indications by saying that Mr. Millard must not be mistaken for an expert in Far-Eastern subjects; his only qualification to discuss them is that, in his own words, he made "several sojourns in the Far East during the last six years."

The first thing that strikes us in reading his work is the manipulation of the press which he ascribes to the Japanese Government:—

A Japanese press bureau was established in London, with branches in Europe and indirect connections in America, for the purpose of keeping the Japanese point of view conspicuously to the fore. This bureau supplies special articles for publication to various news-distributing concerns which operate in England, Europe and America. It also supplies a special telegraph news service to newspapers published in the Orient that will print it, and most of them do so.

This is virtually a romance from end to end. The only step of the kind taken by the Japanese Government—so far as we know and we may claim to be tolerably well informed—was to send Baron Suematsu to London, whence he addressed articles on current Japanese topics to various leading journals and periodicals. But they were all over his own signature. There was absolutely no surreptitious attempt to colour newspaper opinion. The writings of Baron Suematsu were frankly Japanese and explicitly his own. As for "the special telegraph news service to papers published in the Orient," it is a pure invention. There never was any such service.

Naturally Russia made some efforts to counteract this carefully planned propaganda. Two newspapers were established in the Far East by the Russian Government, printed in English, which are supplied with a telegraphic service and are edited in the Russian interest. But no attempt is made to conceal the fact that these publications are subsidized. \* \* \* Besides, their tone is, on the whole, very mild and reasonable compared to the pro-Japanese publications and they are in a hopeless minority. The extract, even if it stood alone, would amply suffice to demonstrate the writer's bias. What are the two journals edited in Russian interests? And how can it possibly be pretended that no attempt has been made to conceal the fact? If Mr. Millard had paid even the most superficial attention to the events happening in the Far East,

he would know that when charges of being influenced to espouse Russia's cause were preferred against two or three English papers in China, they strenuously asserted their independence and they continue to assert it. If there be any publications subsidized by the Russians, instead of "no attempt being made to conceal the fact," it is most studiously concealed; so studiously that we, who have been in the journalistic arena all the while, do not know certainly of any such papers and would be at once contradicted if we ventured to name any.

Although the scene of hostilities was far away from Japan, a strict censorship was maintained during and even after the war on press despatches sent out of the country.

If this means that written communications to newspapers or periodicals were censored, it is totally untrue. For a purpose—the preservation of military secrets—universally recognised to be essential and warranted more than ever by Japan's experience, telegrams were censored, but letters to newspapers and periodicals in Europe or America passed through the post absolutely immune from official scrutiny or interference. Surely such official is the only term applicable to accusations about a propaganda which left all foreign correspondents in Japan wholly free to write what they pleased in the European and American publications which they represented.

We must not fail to note that Mr. Millard associates Great Britain with Japan in his charges of a large scheme to mislead public opinion. He speaks of "a situation in every way most favourable for keeping to the front the Japanese and British point of view, and most unfavourable for the dissemination of information likely to show the contrary side." Evidently he knows very little about Englishmen and their ways.

The plain truth is that the time is still far off when Japan can be regarded except as an Oriental nation, and diplomatic intercourse or policy that does not keep this in view runs the risk of committing an error that may be very grave in its consequences.

We quote this, not with any intention of refuting it—a volume would be required for that purpose—but to show the prejudice which sways Mr. Millard. A publicist who could pen such a verdict is at once discredited.

Rightly or wrongly, the average Japanese has not the slightest doubt just now of his nation's ability to whip any country in the world. \* \* \*

There is not the slightest doubt that Japan wishes to extend her political sovereignty over at least some, perhaps all, of the territories to which she sends emigrants.

Now if in these sentences we substitute "Englishmen" or "Germans" for "Japanese," and "England" or "Germany" for "Japan," would the assertions sound very strange? So it is that what would be permissible in other nations is counted a sin in Japan. Apart from that view of the case, however, it is plain that no conscientious publicist would venture to make such sweeping assertions about any nation's sentiment or aims, above all when not a jot of affirmative evidence can be adduced.

As security for the foreign loans the Government has hypothecated about everything in the country that would be accepted for the purpose, including the customs and the tobacco monopoly, the Government railways and some other minor resources.

The Government has not mortgaged the railways. Neither has it mortgaged any minor resources. These flagrant misstatements show how little care Mr. Millard exercised in procuring his material.

Should Western opinion begin to turn against Japanese policy, \* \* \* one of the consequences will be to give full force and expression to the latent antipathy of the Japanese people toward the West and its fundamental ideas, the existence of which was so aptly illustrated by the anti-Foreign outburst following the publication of the peace terms in Japan.

It is scarcely credible that any author should be so radically misinformed as to speak to-day of the Japanese people's antipathy to the West and its fundamental ideals, and still more incredible is it that he should be so reckless of truth as to call the riots of last September an "anti-Foreign outburst." This again illustrates Mr. Millard's conspicuous unfitness to discuss the subject he has chosen.

In her embarkation upon this war and the policy it foreshadows is recognisable the inherent gambling instinct of the Oriental.

Does not this dictum about "the inherent gambling instinct of the Oriental" come aptly from a representative of the Occident which taught Japan how to play cards, how to bet on races, and how to stake large sums at poker, but has not yet succeeded in propagating among her people at large the gambling spirit which makes bridge the accredited pastime of nearly all the upper classes and of both sexes in English-speaking countries?

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed February 6th, 1904. Although it was not known at the time, Admiral Uriu's squadron \* \* \* had already left Japan. Even before negotiations were formally broken off, Japan, as is now known, had begun hostilities by the seizure of Russian ships at sea. The "Russia" was seized in the Korean Strait on February 5th, and one or two smaller Russian merchant vessels were seized off the Korean coast on the same or the following day.

This statement contains four serious falsehoods. Admiral Uriu's Squadron did not leave Japan before February 6th. It left on that day in company with Admiral Togo's fleet. Orders to break off negotiations were telegraphed to Mr. Kurino on February 5th. He informed the Russian Government on February 6th, and on February 6th the Japanese Squadron sailed from Sasebo. Japan did not seize Russian ships before the negotiations were broken off. The *Russia* was not seized on February 5th she was seized on February 7th. No smaller Russian vessels were seized on either the 5th or the 6th. All these things are matters of history open to every inquirer. What is to be said of an author who either does not take the trouble to ascertain elementary facts, or deliberately perverts them to fit his own argument?

The Japanese fleet, consisting of seven large ships and a number of smaller ones, concentrated its fire on the *Varyag*.

This is another flagrant falsehood singularly adapted to achieve Mr. Millard's purpose of discrediting the Japanese. Admiral Uriu had not seven large ships under his command. He had only one, the *Asama* (9,750 tons). His 5 other ships were all much inferior to the *Varyag* namely the *Chiyoda* (2,450 tons) *Nanika* (3,727 tons) the *Nitaka* (3,420 tons), the *Takachiho* (3,727 tons), the *Suma* (2,200 tons) and the *Akashi* (2,700 tons). Among these ships those that chiefly engaged the *Varyag* were the *Asama* and the *Chiyoda*.

Mr. Millard alleges that having asked a leading foreign resident in Seoul how his interests would be effected if the Foreign Representatives were withdrawn from the Korean capital and the Japanese left in unequivocal control, he (Mr. Millard) received this answer:—

I can not bring myself to think that our Governments will abandon us in that manner. But should they do so, notwithstanding that I have spent the best years of my life building up my interests here, I would sell my property for what it would bring and leave the country.

If Mr. Millard had any knowledge of the Far East he would know that large-mouthed statements of this kind were commonly heard in the open ports of Japan on the eve of the abolition of consular jurisdiction. But no one has sold his property for what it would fetch and left the country. On the contrary, all are remaining very comfortably. If again Mr. Millard had followed the course of events he would know that although the Foreign Representatives have been withdrawn from Seoul leaving the Japanese in "unequivocal control," there have been no sacrifices of foreign property nor any affrighted exodus of foreign residents, and we venture to affirm that the "leading foreign resident" whom he quotes is quietly and happily staying in his old place among his built-up interests.

It need scarcely be said, after the acquaintance our readers have now made with Mr. Millard's book, that his story of Japanese doings in Korea is taken without query and with implicit trust from the most violently anti-Japanese sources there. He alleges that, on the occasion of the signature of the Ito convention, "thousands of Japanese troops were brought into the city \* \*

and arranged about the palace, excluding the Koreans and making the Emperor and the recalcitrant Ministers actual prisoners." He affirms that of the ministers who signed "several either committed suicide or were assassinated soon afterwards." He accepts as literally true the extraordinary story given out on the authority of a London newspaper's correspondent who is said to have come to the East expressly to conduct a campaign against Japan, the story that the Emperor of Korea asserted that "his signature to the suzerainty agreement was forged." And he affirms that these details—though he admits that he has them only on the testimony of one foreign resident of Seoul—are substantially supported by all unprejudiced press accounts that I have seen, though not one solitary newspaper in the Far East except the most notoriously prejudiced of them all, has published any original account of the doings in Korea.

This exposure of falsehoods, exaggerations and unsupported tales might be continued through columns. Thus Mr. Millard gives publicity to a wild story that "26 Chinese newspapers are directly or indirectly controlled in the Japanese interest"; he sets down the flagrant lie that Marquis Ito proposed to adopt Christianity as the national religion of Japan; he affirms with equal mendacity that "many laws have been recently passed, designed to place limitations upon the development of foreign vested interests in Japan"; he asks his readers to draw the conclusion that the tobacco monopoly was established in Japan for the sake of driving out an American firm which had obtained an important footing in the trade; he knows so little of this subject that he represents the tobacco monopoly as having been conceived after the war with Russia had begun; he inserts with evident credence the ridiculous canard that the Mitsu (sic) Bussan Kaisha is "contributing a per-centage on sales of its products to the support of the boycott" of American goods in China; he grants the hospitality of his pages to an assertion that the Chinese have pledged themselves to consult a Japanese expert in regard to the purchase of all railway material throughout the Chinese Empire; in short, he seems to have limited his inquiries to the most inveterately anti-Japanese sources of information and to have accorded to their statements a degree of credence which betrays only too plainly the strength and direction of his own bias. A more misleading book we have never perused, yet its errors being wrapped up in sententious and not ungraceful English and relieved by frequent simulations of impartiality will probably find a lodgement in some minds.

#### MR. AND MRS. WILSON IN SENDAI.

(COMMUNICATED)

At the request of the Americans residing in Sendai the United States *Chargé d'Affaires* and Mrs. Huntingdon Wilson visited that city and were the guests of their nationals from the 5th to the 8th May. Arriving late Saturday night they were not only met at the station by Americans, but the great station was crowded with provincial and city and military officials, prominent ladies and gentlemen, and representatives of schools, who welcomed them most cordially. An informal invitation to a dinner from the Governor and Mayor was at once extended to them, and they were notified that the city wished the privilege of giving them a public welcome.

Sunday was spent in visiting the dozen churches of the city, and our guests were astonished at the conspicuous place that Christianity has won here. They saw four self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating churches, and they witnessed the impressive services of the Catholic and Greek churches. They knew that the Y.M.C.A. had sent more than a score of able Christian workers to Manchuria during the war, whose valuable services received the praise of even the Emperor. But they were surprised to find four of these workers were pastors of Sendai churches.

As the gifts from America to the famine

sufferers came largely through our Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were eager to see something of the effects of the famine. So they went to Iwanuma and saw the distribution of food to about one hundred families. Mrs. Wilson's father had sent her 400 yen for use in the famine region, and she gave 100 of this to the poor of Iwanuma and 300 to the Mayor of Sendai for the destitute of the city. Mr. Wilson's deep interest in relief work was manifested at the very beginning of the famine when he generously contributed 300 yen. He was much impressed at the scientific manner in which the Mayor had handled the famine problem in the city, so that out of a population of 93,000 only 19 families were now receiving free food, work being provided for all the rest. Such a mayor at such a time is worth having.

The Americans held a reception for their distinguished guests in the new school building of the Dutch Reformed Mission. Our guests expressed wonder at seeing such a large and magnificent and thoroughly equipped recitation hall in connection with missionary work. It is the most conspicuous building in the city and probably the best piece of middle school architecture in the Empire. The finely built Girls' School of the same mission was also visited and excited much admiration.

The dinner given by the Governor and Mayor was, to the delight of the guests, a purely Japanese feast, followed by three historic performances accompanied by native music and dances which were highly appreciated.

Of course Matsushima was on the programme. And here too the authorities kindly arranged everything for the comfort and enjoyment of our guests, providing an extra car for the party and a steamer through the islands.

The welcome extended by the city was held in the First Middle School, the gateway of which was adorned by a huge arch crowned with an English welcome. Addresses were made by the Governor, Mayor, General, and others, the sum and substance of which were warmest appreciation of the most helpful sympathy of America, to which Mr. Wilson responded as follows:—

LADIES, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, AND GENTLEMEN: After the eloquent words of the distinguished speakers to whom we have listened, and especially to an audience of the people of Sendai, a city filled with so many learned doctors and professors, it is difficult for me to speak—yet I wish to say a few words. I wish most heartily to thank my hosts, his Excellency the Governor, who is unfortunately unable to be present to-day, but who is so well represented by Mr. Suzuki; the Honorable Mr. Muramatsu, M.P., and Mr. Nozoye; who have honored my wife and myself in giving us this splendid reception. I also wish to thank General Nishijima, General Ishibashi, Mr. Tashiro, and the other distinguished officers and officials and the representative people of Sendai for giving us the pleasure of meeting them to-day. The very, very kind words of the distinguished speakers, I gratefully accept, not for myself, but as signs of friendly feeling for the country which I happen at this time to have the honour to represent. I wish to thank the honorable speakers for the deep appreciation they have expressed of the small material assistance which, in the hard winter of the famine, was sent from the United States, through the Legation in Tokio, to the distressed provinces of Miyagi, Fukushima, and Iwate. The President's suggestion that Americans assist their Japanese friends and neighbours in combatting the famine in these provinces was the natural impulse of his magnanimous, humanitarian character, which cherishes the spirit of international brotherhood.

The facts about the famine became known in America through the writings of the Americans of Sendai, a community of whom I am proud; and I am glad to know from the previous speeches that this fact is understood and appreciated here. The appeal of the *Christian Herald*, a religious newspaper, and the efforts of the American Red Cross were responded to not so much by a few rich people as by small donations by folk of moderate means throughout all parts of the United States. This fact gives the American assistance interest and importance as an expression of goodwill by one great nation for another. The money aspect of the matter is quite unimportant, but the sentimental aspect is really important.

When San Francisco was recently visited by a great disaster due to earthquake, expressions of Japanese sympathy came from every quarter, both high and lowly. I read in the newspapers that His

Imperial Japanese Majesty was graciously pleased to send a large sum for relief of the sufferers, also that the business men of Tokio subscribed a very handsome sum for the same purpose. The offer was also made to send to San Francisco a Red Cross Hospital ship, but this proved unnecessary. As his Excellency the Minister for War pointed out at the meeting in Tokio to discuss plans for Japanese relief for San Francisco, it is not a question of whether foreign aid is necessary, but a matter of showing forth the spirit of helpfulness.

In this way these two disasters, the famine here, and the earthquake at San Francisco, will have been the occasion for welding one more link in the long, strong chain of mutual goodwill which has been the relation between Japan and America from the days of Perry and Townsend Harris to the present, when America and Japan, as two great Powers, are exchanging ambassadors.

If you will permit me to say a word of your city of Sendai, I would express my admiration of it as a centre of education and thought. In a year when this part of the country is poor in material riches it must be a source of satisfaction to you all to feel what a wealth of the highest riches, the riches of the intellect and the spirit, you have in this place. You will pardon me if, as an American, I say that I feel pride in the part which my countrymen have in the intellectual and spiritual life of their fellow townsmen of Sendai.

I hope you will excuse me for correcting one statement made by two of the gentlemen who have spoken. My visit to Sendai was not to investigate the famine conditions, but to see Sendai; to meet some of the men who have fought the famine with such energy and determination, and to visit the American community here, who are such thorough citizens of Sendai that I thought I would come and remind them that they are also citizens of the United States.

I thank you all for your kind attention.

The people of Sendai never do things by halves. Mr. and Miss Wilson were profoundly impressed at the cordiality of this public welcome, and their wonder and pleasure deepened as they were presented by the Mayor in the presence of 500 ladies and gentlemen with a fine specimen of ancient armour and a *kiri* box of silk handkerchiefs of Sendai manufacture.

When the night train with our guests aboard pulled out of the station, the platform was again crowded with the élite of Sendai, whose voices made the place ring with

"Wilson, Kakka! Banzai! Reifujin, Banzai!"

#### NAVAL NEWS.

The equipment of the new cruiser *Tsukuba* will be completed at Kure in November this year. Capt. H. Takeuchi at present commanding the *Asahi* will be appointed to the *Tsukuba*.

The *Tenryu* in the third reserve at Kure will be employed in surveying work. Recently she took on board about two hundred officers and bluejackets of the Kure Naval Station. She will shortly leave for the north for mine-clearing work in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, which was stopped during the winter but has now been resumed. It is expected to be concluded this year.

The *Tsugaru* (formerly *Pallada*) is still under repairs at Port Arthur. The damage is reported to be extensive. It is added that the torpedo-ship *Amur* is still sunk at the entrance of the east dock.

The hospital ship *Kusuho Maru* (formerly *Orel*, captured in the battle of the Japan Sea) has been employed at the Kure Naval Station for a similar purpose. As there is no further use for her she will be transferred to the Red Cross Society.

Some cases of typhus have been reported among the crew of the *Asama* at Kure. She was removed to quarantine on May 12th. Rear-Admiral Yamada, Commander of the First Squadron, has removed his flag from the *Asama* to the *Otona*.

The Teikoku Volunteer ship Society, on May 12th, ordered a new steamer from the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Co., Nagasaki. The tonnage of the ship is 3,000 tons; length, 335 feet; width, 43 feet; draft, 17 feet and speed 18 knots.

A telegram from Takamatsu says that the steamer *Koyei Maru* on the night of May 15th collided with a vessel carrying thirty cows, off Sakade, Sanuki province. The last named craft sank with the cattle.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

The last number of the *Bunshō Sekai* contains articles by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, Messrs Takekoshi Yosaburō, Abe Isoo and many other well known writers. The general tone of the writing in this new magazine is one of dissatisfaction with the present state of Japanese literature. Dr. Inoue says that, speaking generally, since the beginning of the Meiji era literary style has been quite neglected and as a consequence there are few scholars even who know how to clothe their thoughts in language that is at once clear and impressive. This is one of the results of the rage for the study of foreign languages which prevailed in the early decades of the present era. Numbers of scholars became proficient in the knowledge of special subjects by the attention they paid to English or German without acquiring the power to compose gracefully in their own language. The Chinese and Japanese books that furnished models in the point of style were totally neglected (*Ishin igo Wakan no gakumon nado ga ichiji hotondo zempai saretai yō na koto ga arimashita*). Students passed through the various schools without being able to read and understand the best written newspaper and magazine articles unless by the aid of *kana*,\* and even after these men had reached maturity their deficient knowledge of the literature of their own country and their pitiable helplessness when required to put their thoughts on paper in their own language were apparent to everybody. The literary inaccuracy of Japanese specialists is dwelt on at considerable length by Dr. Inoue. In his conception there are three qualifications which all influential writers possess. (1) They have definite views; (2) they are earnest-minded; (3) they have the courage of their opinions. Writing that is deficient in either of these qualities merits no attention and attracts no interest. Of these three qualifications the first is considered by Dr. Inoue to be by far the most important. But we have no space to follow him further in this discussion.

Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburō gives the following advice to students who desire to become good writers:—(1) Let them read extensively; (2) let them acquire the habit of analysing all they read and all they hear about in daily life; (3) let them ponder deeply over the facts that they have collected and analysed; (4) let them study language; and (5) let them take lots of exercise; to keep their heads clear and to aid digestion. To this last piece of advice Mr. Takekoshi attaches much importance.

In a very interesting article Mr. Abe Isoo, of the Waseda University, discusses the relation of writing to public speaking. Here is the gist of his remarks. In recent years the written language of Japan has been approaching the colloquial more and more. This is considered desirable by the majority of scholars. How far the blending of the two can be carried is a question it is not easy to answer. It has always seemed to me that Japanese colloquial is a very unsuitable medium for public speaking. The monotonous endings of sentences considerably mar the effect of even the most eloquent orations. One wears of perpetual repetitions of *arimasu, gozarimasu, nai desu, omoimasu*, and the like.† In written Japanese there is a charming variety in the forms in use at the end of sentences; and some of them are very telling. If speakers were to adopt a few of these, the wearisomeness of hearing sentence after sentence concluded in the same way would be considerably alleviated. Public speaking in this country is at present in a very backward state. The speeches of members of the Diet and other politicians when recorded by stenographers just as they are delivered read very badly. Beauty of language there is next to none. Solecisms abound. Obscurity and ambiguity are most common. It is quite evident that

most of our public speakers do not take the trouble to prepare their speeches. In Europe and America a large number of speakers make use of a manuscript when speaking and the general opinion in the West seems to be that the language used by these speakers is more correct and effective than that employed by the ordinary run of extempore speakers. In this country at present there seems to be a prejudice against constant reference to a manuscript in speaking. Certain Ministers of State have read speeches to the Diet, but this was done because our statesmen are not accustomed to public speaking and because they were apprehensive that in an extempore speech they might use words which would furnish material for cavilling members of the Diet to use for their own purposes. Most of our public speakers seem to think that language preparation is unnecessary. They may arrange their thoughts beforehand, but there is no labour spent on the choice of words, figures of speech, apt illustrations, and the like. Hence the extreme mediocrity of our public oratory. Our colloquial speech must be improved by imparting to it some of the dignity, expressiveness and conciseness of our written language. Speeches should be sufficiently accurate and telling to allow of their being read with as much pleasure as written books.

A great many pages of the *Bunshō Sekai* are devoted to a discussion of the future of women's written language in Japan. It is doubtless known to many foreigners that women's letters are composed in quite a different style to those of men. A number of Japanese ladies have contributed to the *Bunshō Sekai* articles proposing changes. Mrs. Hatoyama's views seem to us to hit the golden mean between downright impoliteness and the tedious repetition of a number of introductory and concluding empty phrases. She thinks that women's letters should begin as men's do with the simple *haikai* and end with the *keihaku* or the *sōsō fuisu* (物々不一), but that in the body of the letter the language used should always be distinguished by feminine gentleness and modesty. Masculinity of tone is decidedly objectionable in a lady's letter, says Mrs. Hatoyama.

A new Life of Rai Sanyō, compiled by Mr. Kiseki Kōshō, entitled *Katei no Rai Sanyō*, has recently been published by the Kinkōdō. It covers nearly 600 large sized pages and sells at 1 yen 75 sen. Mr. Ueda Mannen in his preface alludes to the enormous influence on Japanese thought which Sanyō's poetry and prose have had. No verses are more popular with young people than his, and his great work the *Gwaishi* is as eagerly read to-day as when it first appeared. Mr. Kiseki has obtained a good deal of new material throwing light on the home life of the great historian. The work treats of all the different stages of his life—with his sojourn in Edo, his life in Kyōto, his journeys in Kyūshū, &c. The *Dai Nihon Kenkokushi* is the name of a newly published History of Japan, compiled by Mr. Kimura Takataro and issued by the Shōyukan. The price of the book is 1 yen 50 sen. This work aims at bringing out prominently the peculiarities of the Japanese people. It is written on conservative lines with no attempt to distinguish between fact and fable, mythology and history. To foreign readers perhaps the most interesting chapters would be those which discuss national traits. Chap. XII, is on famous women in old Japan. Chap. XIII, is on esthetics and on the great cheerfulness of disposition displayed by the Japanese. Chap. XIV, is on family customs generally, the relations of brothers to each other and marriage. Chap. XV, is on the introduction of Buddhism into Japan.

A long but interesting article from the pen of Baron Gotō Shimpei on Japan's colonial policy appears in the *Taiyō*. Baron Gotō first calls attention to the dangers attending the present mood of the Japanese people. The general feeling is that after the enormous expenditure caused by the war in every direction Japan must retrench. But there are some fields of enterprise where, instead of retrenching, for some years to come she must increase her expenditure. The island

of Formosa is one of those fields. To expect the island to pay its way now is most unreasonable. To work the island for the benefit of the home country almost exclusively would be very bad policy. What it must be Japan's endeavour to secure is the full confidence of the inhabitants of Formosa in the mother country. The Formosans must be bound to Japan by ties of interest as well as by such sentiment as the two peoples have in common. In a country like Formosa two opposing forces are at work, says Baron Gotō; one being centripetal (*Kyushinkyoku*), the other centrifugal (*Enshinkyoku*). We cannot afford to repeat the blunder that England made in governing the American colonists. We must bind the Formosans to us not merely by law and by the display of physical force but by making it plain to them that our rule is beneficial to them. We must ever bear in mind that if we are backward in giving financial aid to the Formosans for the development of the country, there are Powers that are only waiting for an opportunity to gain prestige in the island by the expenditure of capital on enterprises there. But in our management of Formosa men are more important than money. To find a sufficient supply of suitable administrators of government is not easy. Japan's experience in governing alien races is very limited. She cannot pretend to possess the sagacity, far-sightedness and broad-mindedness of some Western Powers. She has much yet to learn. But what I wish to impress on my fellow-countrymen is the importance of our making a thorough success of the colonizing experiment we have in hand. By a large section of politicians the successful development of Formosa is not regarded as a matter of vast moment to Japan. They fail to perceive that Japan's future destiny as a nation depends very much on successful colonization. Consequently our capitalists are by no means eager to supply the island with money for the development of various industries. There is far too much indifference to colonization in the whole nation. Among all the post-bellum measures there is not one that is so important as the development of the territory which has come under our flag. If this be not done our victories will have brought us little permanent good. By these victories we have created for ourselves opportunities for national expansion of a rare kind. Is the nation going to utilize these opportunities in a whole-hearted way? Our future position among advanced nations will depend very largely on the colonial policy we now adopt and carry out. The most successful countries in the West have all relied largely on foreign possessions. By means of these each country creates markets for its goods while obtaining a large supply of food stuffs and other needed products. What is wanted to-day among us is more lively interest on the part of the whole nation in colonial development. Baron Gotō's long article breathes throughout a spirit of great dissatisfaction with the general narrowness of view displayed by Japanese leading politicians, and he thinks there can be no great national expansion until the Japanese people as a whole are fired with the desire to found a great foreign empire.

A long article reviewing the whole situation in the Far East appears in the *Taiyō*, entitled *Jūnen no Gwaishi oyobi Kokusei* (Our Foreign Policy and National Administration during the next 10 years) from the pen of Dr. Takebe, of the Tōkyō Imperial University. We have only space to give a bare outline of the first part of the learned writer's article. The general conclusion which Dr. Takebe reaches is that though the war with Russia was quite unavoidable it has failed to remove some of the most formidable difficulties Japan has had to encounter in the Far East in recent years. With these she will still have to grapple. The notion that with the return of peace she can rest on her oars is only entertained by people who are ignorant of the real situation in China at the present moment. Dr. Takebe discusses the political situation in the Far East under nine headings. We will endeavour to state in a few words his opinions on the various topics treated.

I.—Before the War and after the War. It is perhaps quite correct to say that among

\* Our experience is that even to-day this remark of Dr. Inoue holds good among the majority of students.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Such as:—*ni arazu nanshiya? seshu ni nosommu tokoro nari, nasazaru bekarazu, . . . naru oya, nari to so, . . . subeki nomi, . . . no hana-hadashiki mono nari, shō suru ni tarubeshi, etc.*



well informed people there is a feeling of regret that beyond solving the problem of Korea to a certain extent the war with Russia has not changed the position occupied by Japan among nations competing for power in the Far East (*To-A ni okeru rekkoku kakuchiku* (角逐) *no keisei wa Chōsen mondai no ikubun ka kaiketsu uo milaru koto no hoka, amari ōku no henkō wo sensen sengo ni oite mizaru koto wa osoraku tenka shikisha no tomo ni ikan to suru tokoro de arō*). The state of things in China has not been improved by the war. In some respects the elements there have been rendered more combustible. It is perhaps safe to predict that during the next ten years the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will prevent any great political explosion. But after that it is impossible to say what may occur, and even during the next ten years there is no guarantee against a number of minor disturbances such as are going on at present. Now it seems to me that it is of vast importance that we as a nation should decide on a fixed policy in reference to China—a policy that even after the ten years have expired, in the event of the non-continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, we should strive our utmost to carry out.

II.—*Russia in Manchuria to-day.* Before the war Russia had promised China to withdraw her troops within 18 months, but she had no intention of doing it. Remembering this, it is perhaps natural that certain people in this country should regard with suspicion the dilatoriness she is now showing in carrying out one of the stipulations of the Portsmouth Treaty relative to the withdrawal of her troops. But is not this most probably the result of that inefficiency of organization which characterized her whole conduct of the late war? Under this heading Dr. Takebe goes at some length into what he conceives to be Russia's designs in Manchuria. He quotes from a semi-official Russian journal a passage to show that apparently Russia proposes to keep more troops in Manchuria than are needed for the guarding of the railways run by her, and he refers to various telegrams that have been published, which taken together seem to Dr. Takebe to indicate that by skilful diplomatic measures at Peking Russia is managing to hold on to portions of Manchuria. His object is to show that the war has not affected Russian policy in the least as far as outsiders can see.

(3) *The Gospel of Peace.* Japan has no cause for regret that she has withdrawn her troops as rapidly as was possible, and since Russia professes to champion the cause of peace and has figured before the world as an advocate of peaceful methods of settling international disputes, Japan as a matter of courtesy is bound to put as friendly an interpretation as possible on her action in China to-day. Yet the situation is by no means such as warrants the self-satisfaction with which some of our publicists regard the results of the war. To imagine that the war has done more than solve one out of a number of difficult problems in the Far East is, it seems to me, to take too optimistic a view of the real situation. Of course much will depend in the future on the action of Germany, France, England and America, but nothing is surer than this, that the blow Japan dealt to Russia is nothing like as crushing as many of us have been wont to suppose.

(4) *The Adoption of a mixed Policy—half light and half shade, half true half false.*—Nothing seems to me more clear than the necessity of our taking to the diplomatic methods of some other countries unless we mean to be left behind in the struggle for precedence in the Far East. The situation demands a temporizing policy. We can no longer hold to one straight course and give out to the world that if we are not permitted to follow it we will appeal to arms a second time. We must enter the field of diplomacy and use the devices that our competitors employ with so much skill. For the next 10 years the rôle we have to play will be an uncongenial one to us, but our position in the Far East depends entirely on our playing it successfully.

(5) *The Relinquishment of our Military Policy.*—For the sake of the State and of society generally we must be prepared to be hated by

the world gladly\*. We must figure prominently before the world as a State that has entirely subordinated its militarism to the cunning devices of diplomacy. That the adoption of this policy is at present a most urgent necessity is my firm belief. It may seem like ingratitude to our brave warriors to write thus. But it is not so. The State must be placed even before those who have served it so well at a great national crisis. Its interests now require that by peaceful methods we make sure our position in the Far East. The spirit of the age throughout the West is in favour of the peaceful development of national power and prestige. To possess armaments, but not use them unless in tremendous emergencies is the rôle that all our great rival Powers are endeavouring to play. There is a danger of our attaching undue importance to our naval and military achievements, of our thinking that military pre-eminence is a stable basis for national pre-eminence in this modern world. Against this in the hour of its elation over recent victories the nation needs to be warned. We reserve the last part of Professor Takebe's long article for notice in our next Summary.

Commenting on Count Ōkuma's connexion with the Shimpotō in the May *Taiyō*, Mr. Toyabe Shuntei says:—There are people who are clamouring for the retirement of Count Ōkuma and for the appointment of a younger man to the leadership of the Shimpotō. But to me it seems that these people do not know what they are talking about. What power the Shimpotō has in the country comes largely from Count Ōkuma's connection with it. Though getting up in years, he still retains the use of all his mental powers. In the ranks of the party to-day there is nobody who could fill his place with any prospect of achieving the success he has achieved. It is even questionable whether the party could be held together at all without Count Ōkuma. But, on the other hand, there is doubtless truth in the assertion that as long as Count Ōkuma remains its head the Shimpotō is not likely to come into power. He is no trimmer and no bargainer and is too outspoken to please the majority of contemporary statesmen. He once went into harness with Itagaki, but soon broke loose from him again. He tried to work in harmony with Matsukata, but found it to be quite impossible. He knows how to so impress his talents on certain people as to make them follow him, but when he meets with people who are not susceptible to this kind of influence he has a way of treating them with indifference, instead of endeavouring to lead them in other ways. The fact is he cares nothing for political power apart from the opportunity it affords for the carrying out of his fixed political ideals. If to become the head of a cabinet means constant compromises, constant concessions which he himself considers undesirable, then pre-eminence in the State has no charms for him. He is one of those comparatively rare statesmen who are not prepared to sacrifice their deepest convictions to the exigencies of party government. He would always prefer to resign rather than make serious concessions.† It is this peculiarity in the Count's character that constitutes one of the chief causes of the failure of the Shimpotō to attain to supreme power in the Legislature. There are no doubt men in the ranks of the party who regard with envious eyes the political sugar-plums obtained by the Seiyūkai by a series of compromises, and they would welcome the appointment of a more flexible president than Count Ōkuma. The names of Barons Kodama and Yamamoto are mentioned as

\* We give Dr. Takebe's exact words:—*Shibaraku wagahai wa Kokka no tame, shakai no tame ni amanite tenka no nikumare mono to naru koto wo ayete shiyo. Wagahai wa inyō kyōjitsu* (light and shade, true and false) *shugi no daiichi-i* (一位) *no jikko to shite, gunkoku shugi wo shilabi* (下火) *ni suru koto ga kongo shibaraku no aida waga shakai no saidai kyūyōji no hitotsu de aru to kakushin suru koto uo kōgen suru.*

† *Tan ni seiken ni suru no mokuteki wo motte omoi-kitaru daidai* (大々) *jōho* (讓歩) *wo nasu koto wa Haku no seikaku ni oite yoku shinobi iru tokoro ni arazu.*

possible leaders of the Shimpotō. It is conceivable that some years hence one or other of these able men may become candidates for such a post, but at present they are both too well acquainted with the abuses prevailing in political parties to-day to throw in their lot with them in a light-hearted manner. It is not a change in the presidency that the Shimpotō needs to-day, continues Mr. Toyabe, but rather a radical alteration of its policy as a party. It has in its ranks a number of politicians who far surpass the average members of the Seiyūkai as political debaters and critics, and yet it is condemned to pass year after year in obscurity in dreary political wastes. The Shimpotō has not moved with the times. Its principles and policy to-day are just the same as they were 10 years ago. Politics all over the world have undergone great changes during the past decade. The nations are now engaged in a big struggle one against another and political parties can only accede to power when after recognizing the situation they are able to come forward with programmes containing promising remedies for existing drawbacks and evils. The policies on which modern political parties depend for their popularity are invariably positive in character. Now, the Shimpotō fails to adjust itself to this condition of success. It opposes the active policies of its rivals and in effect argues in favour of passivity. If an extension of armaments be proposed, it declares against it. If the land taxes are to be increased, it denounces the whole movement. What measures it cannot actually oppose for fear of being deemed unpatriotic it supports only in a most lukewarm way. Now a party can not prosper if it be nothing more than obstructive; if its policy is all negation. The Shimpotō plays the rôle of a censorer of all Government programmes without having a programme of its own to set before the country. In policy and principles it shows no initiative. It aspires to represent the people, but it does not represent the higher intelligence of the people, but merely the vague and crude notions of the ill-informed section of constituencies. The views of political specialists, of learned publicists, of the select few to whom it is given to discern what are the real state issues and to suggest ways of dealing with them, the Shimpotō treats with undisguised contempt, while uttering soft speeches to the comparatively ignorant *ō polloi*. As long as the party continues to pursue this course, it will never command the respect of the nation as a whole. If a new president is needed in order to insure a new departure in policy then the sooner he is appointed the better. But as we have already remarked, a suitable successor to Count Ōkuma it would be hard to find. Probably, with the weight of his declining years, nobody would rejoice more over the appointment of the right man more than the Count himself.

Mr. Toyabe contributes to the *Taiyō* an obituary notice of the late Viscount Nagaoka, which we have no space to deal with here.

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The 1906 number of the *Sekai Nenkan* (The World's Annual) has just appeared. The statistics have been collected by specialists and are well up to-date. It covers over 600 large-sized pages. The subscription price is 65 sen per copy. The Japanese part contains a number of tables on population, education, religion, commerce, industry, &c. It is issued by the Hakubunkan.

Dr. Anezaki's work entitled *Kokumin no Ummei to Shinkō* (National Destiny and Faith) has had a most wonderful run, having now reached its 46th edition. It is nearly 600 pages in length and sells at 1 yen a copy. Its design is to show that all the great nations of the world have at their most prosperous times had faith in certain moral and religious ideals—that a nation without an ideal is doomed to comparative failure in the world's competition. Mr. Ōse Jintarō is the author of a bulky volume entitled *Oshū Kyōiku Shi* (A History of European Education) which sells at 2 yen 50 sen a copy and also of a volume of lectures on education entitled *Kyōikagaku Kōgi* which sells at 1 yen 40 sen a volume. Both works are highly spoken of. The *Saimin* (催眠) *Shinrigaku* (Psychology)

of Mesmerism) is a most elaborate and exhaustive account of the curious mental phenomena that modern students of mesmerism have discovered. Mr. Fukurai Tomokichi, who has devoted many years to this study, is the author. The work is published in two good sized volumes and sells at 3 yen a copy. The thoroughly scientific facts and inferences which are based on hundreds of careful experiments are clearly stated in this book, which is highly praised by experts.

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Baron Kaneko has just published a work entitled "The Future of Japanese Education." It gives the impressions received by the Baron during his recent sojourn in the United States. The price is 29 sen only. For sale at the Kōdōkwan.

Dr. Inouye Tetsujirō has started a magazine of his own called *Tō-A no Hikari* (The Light of Eastern Asia). From the first number, which he has kindly forwarded to us, we extract the following account of its origin. There are already hundreds of Magazines published in this country. People may well ask what moves us to add one more to the list? The reason is that I and my fellow-thinkers are of opinion that we have something to say to the young men of the present age that nobody else will say in exactly the same way. We aim at guiding the thoughts of readers into safe channels. The spread of Western civilisation in this country has been attended with many evils which will require time and strenuous effort on the part of educationists and philosophers to eradicate. The young men of our time are naturally perplexed to know what guides to follow. Mental culture generally was doubtless considerably interrupted by the excitement caused by our war with Russia. But there are signs that its importance will henceforth be recognized more and more. There is a great spirit of inquiry abroad and in their eagerness to find satisfaction many young men are consulting teachers of all sorts and hearing from them diametrically opposite theories of life and its significance. To be told to pin their faith to Buddhism or to Christianity as taught here does not by any means solve the doubts or set at rest the many perplexities that harass the minds of young men. They find it hard to implicitly trust either priests or ministers of the Gospel, both of which are transmitters of traditional doctrines. At such a time as this we are of opinion that there is need for a philosophical magazine whose chief object it will be to promote the cause of high mental culture. The subjects which will receive most attention from us will be philosophy, ethics, religion, education, psychology, fine art and literature generally.

Dr. Haga Yaichi contributes an interesting article to the *Tō-A no Hikari* entitled "Literature for the Eye." As may be known to some of our readers Dr. Haga belongs to that small coterie of scholars who maintain that the Japanese language can dispense with the Chinese ideographs without losing its expressiveness or suffering in intelligibility. During the past two decades a contest has been going in the linguistic world between what may be designated the "Eye" party and the "Ear" party. Japanese literature has been wedded to the Chinese for centuries. Two questions are perpetually asked and answered by writers on this subject. (1) *Is a divorce desirable?* Does not the Japanese language receive numerous benefits from its use of the pictorial symbols of its highly talented neighbours? (2) *Is a divorce practicable?* Could the same accuracy, intelligibility and expressiveness be maintained were any kind of alphabetical signs used instead of the pictorial characters? That is, can an eye language be converted into an ear language? Dr. Haga is one of those who thinks the transformation is possible. He rightly points out that the nation is undoubtedly moving in the direction of the severance of the tie that binds Japanese to Chinese. The ephemeral literature of to-day is certainly very different from what was published 15 or 20 years ago. The introduction of purely colloquial phrases into learned articles is becoming more and more popular. The same may be said of modern verse writing. It is dispensing with dependence on the ideographs more and more. It is pointed out by Dr. Haga that there is a

large class of ancient Japanese literature that is not dependent on the written ideographs for its charm on the Japanese mind. There are undoubtedly a good many books that would lose their interest altogether to Japanese readers were they written in *kana*, even surmising, as we are by no means warranted in doing, that they could be understood. These books would of course in future be only read by a few specialists, as the majority of scholars would possess a very limited knowledge of ideographs. Dr. Haga is one of those who think that the Japanese language has sufficient vitality to survive its severance from the Chinese ideographs. With the notion that Chinese characters are needed to give a depth or width of meaning to Japanese words he does not agree at all, and he desires to see all writers' relinquishing the practice of appealing to the eye by the multiplication of ideographs, often four in number when one would suffice. It seems to us that it is a question of cultivating a comparatively new taste in the nation to take the place of that now prevailing. Dr. Haga thinks the "Ear" party is gaining ground. Musical development is on their side. The growing popularity of the operatic songs called *utai*, the attention paid to public speaking in the Middle and High Schools and the Universities, Diet oratory, preaching and lecturing of all kinds are all contributing to help the Japanese to wipe off the reproach with which the late Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō taunted them a few years ago when in his outspoken manner he called them "A Tongueless and Earless People" (*Mimi to kuchi wo kakeru Nihonjin*).

#### THE "OHIO'S" PERFORMANCE.

The performance given at the Public Hall on Saturday evening by the Minstrel and Vaudeville Troupe of the U.S. flagship *Ohio*, for the benefit of sufferers from the San Francisco earthquake, proved a decided success and fully justified the little flourish of trumpets in the local press which preceded the entertainment. The only fault was that the boys in blue gave the community a little too much of a good thing, as the performance was not over till about a quarter-past twelve. After a grand overture by the full *Ohio* orchestra, the first part opened with a chorus by the entire company sung from behind the curtain. When the curtain went up it discovered the troupe seated in the usual semi-circle but all appeared in variegated Japanese *kimono*, a distinct novelty, while a couple of *nēsan* at the front executed a Japanese dance and song. Then the lights were turned down and a lightning change was effected, the *kimono* being discarded and the company appearing in shining black evening dress, only the corner men showing the ebonised faces of the orthodox minstrel. The stage effect was certainly brilliant and novel. The duet "My Lula San" was most effectively rendered by Messrs. Porter and Quinn, "Tell all the Coons I'm comin'" by Messrs. Ropper and Clark, and "The Dusky Cavaliers" by Messrs. Whittaker and Burns, the last named following on with another comic song. Who's There." Mr. Henty, who is gifted with a fine round bass voice, sang the sentimental melody, "I'll meet you in the gloaming, Genevieve" in a style that evoked a vociferous *encore*. Mr. Clark followed with "Everybody works but Father." The next was a comic song by Mr. Ropper, "My Angemime," which was succeeded by a sentimental ballad "The Little Church where you and I were wed," by Mr. St. John. Perhaps the best of the comic songs was Mr. Whittaker's, (corner man) "Deacon Johnson, Shame on You," while the last item in the first part, a medley "The Yankee Doodle Boy," sung by Mr. Munroe, with the full company standing in the chorus, brought down the house, and had to be repeated. The choruses were all rendered with plenty of spirit and gusto, and the jokes and conundrums cracked between "Mr. Johnson" and the corner men were all new and amusing. After a short interval, at the conclusion of which the orchestra played another selection, the second part of the programme opened with a clever acrobatic act by

Messrs Tobler and St. John and was followed by a farcical sketch "The Black Choice," by Messrs. Ropper, Clark and Monroe, which kept the audience in roars of laughter, and incidentally introduced a capital topical song, "The Little Side Door," with reference to the China question. The Ragtime Triplets, Messrs Bunn, Whittaker and Dans executed a trio on banjo, guitar and mandolin, and a step dance and song. A capital exhibition of Indian club exercise, with electric clubs and batons was made by Messrs. Russler and Gerean, and Messrs. Hyland, Isbell and Harvey appeared in a musical skit, the performance concluding with an original farce entitled "At the Side Show," or "Bill Barley's Collection of Freaks," which was certainly amusing, but rather too long drawn out. The orchestra played out the full house to the inspiring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" after a very enjoyable evening's entertainment.

#### YACHTING.

Saturday was a capital yachting day. There was little sea anywhere on this side of the bay and a fine moderate to fresh south-easterly breeze blew the yachts over their courses so nicely and agreeably that all the big boats finished within a space of twenty-five minutes, mostly, a little after 4 o'clock, having started at 2 in the afternoon, while of the Larks one capsized, and another broke her masthead, only one coming home in safety for the prize. *Maid Marion* had an accident which the weight of the wind could hardly be blamed for: she broke her topmast backstay and sprung the topmast just after rounding the Widow Buoy.

There was a good show of 39 raters, larger than we have seen for years, the nearest to it, if we remember aright, being in 1900 when *Haidee*, the then *Kingfisher*, *Mary*, *Maid Marion*, *Golden Hind* and *Spray* raced together. The same number of yachts turned out on Saturday—*Mary*, *Kingfisher*, *Maid Marion*, *Riever*, *Aborigine*, and *Naniwa* and there would have been seven if *Nina* had not remained at her moorings. They got away very promptly, *Riever* alone lagging 58 seconds behind the gun. *Mary*, though not first across, soon ran past the *Maid* and was first out of the harbour entrance. It was a close reach to the Lightship for the leaders,—*Kingfisher* was now in second place—but some of the others made wide work of it. *Mary* at this point was two minutes and a quarter in the lead, and *Kingfisher* was a minute and a half ahead of *Naniwa*, the old boat doing very well indeed in the hands of Mr. Boyes, to whom Capt. Weston transferred her when his new yacht came into being. At the spit buoy *Mary* was 5 min. 20 sec. to the good, *Kingfisher* cutting it a bit fine and having to make a short board at the mark. *Maid Marion* and *Naniwa* raced for the buoy together and got round at the same time but here the *Maid* had her accident and *Naniwa* drew away from her. At the Lightship *Kingfisher* had knocked 35 seconds off *Mary*'s lead but the latter gained only a quarter of a minute on reaching in to the harbour entrance and added a couple of minutes coming home to windward. The times were:—

	Start. h.m.s.	H. Buoy. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i> .....	2.00.15	3.05.30	3.44.59
<i>Kingfisher</i> .....	2.00.15	3.10.50	3.51.57
<i>Maid Marion</i> .....	2.00.01	3.19.00	4.04.23
<i>Riever</i> .....	2.00.58	3.26.15	4.08.45
<i>Aborigine</i> .....	2.00.20	3.25.45	4.09.43
<i>Naniwa</i> .....	2.00.23	3.19.00	4.01.35
Corrected Club Time.			
	h.m.s.	Handicap time.	h.m.s.
<i>Mary</i> .....	3.44.26		3.44.59
<i>Kingfisher</i> .....	3.51.57		3.51.57
<i>Maid Marion</i> .....	4.01.25		3.54.23
<i>Riever</i> .....	4.07.00		3.53.45
<i>Aborigine</i> .....	4.06.45		3.49.43
<i>Naniwa</i> .....	3.52.26		3.41.35

Record Points: *Mary* 5, *Kingfisher* 4, *Naniwa* 3, *Maid Marion* 2, *Aborigine* 1.

Prizes: *Kingfisher* first, *Naniwa* second.

Nos. 5, 11, and 13 started in the Larks' race No. 5 capsized, 11 broke her masthead and 13 came home at 4.05.20 to take the prize.

# SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 11.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President, Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President, Baron A. d'Anethan, A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., M. Ichihara, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Sufu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—V. Blad, Esq., Chairman, A. J. Easton, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course, T. C. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, D. Marshall, Esq., V. A. Caesar-Hawkins, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., and Geo. Hood, Secretary.

The third day of the Spring Meeting was favoured with fine bright weather, though the road to the races and the paddock and approaches were uncomfortably dusty. The course was in capital condition and some good going was made, particularly in the fifth race, when that splendid mare Hitachi, carrying 160 lbs. come very near beating her own record of Spring, 1904, when, carrying 5lbs. less she covered the mile in 1.48½; her time to-day being 1.48½. Capital sport was afforded by most of the events and the attendance of visitors, particularly of ladies, was larger than usual in the third day of the meeting.

The events were as follow:—

1.—BRISBANE HANDICAP, value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905. Winner at the Meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Sazanami, 145lb. (Takahashi) 1  
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 141lb. (Miyagawa) 2

Only two of the seven entrants started in this race, Sazanami being far and away the favourite, Princess, on the inside, got the best of the start, but was passed by the favourite at the rise and the latter led by two lengths at the Shakespeare. At the Trees Princess pulled up a little and entering the straight was level with Sazanami, and a good race home resulted in Sazanami winning by half a length. Time, 1.54.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 6.

2.—THE ALL CHINA SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP, value yen 400, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur, 157lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1  
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 149lb. (Mr. Elliott) 2  
Mr. Rochester's Mark, 135lb. (Sikichi) 3  
Mr. Alexander's Manchuria, 145lb. (Yasu) 0  
Mr. Island's Daijobu, 140lb. (Mr. Hudson) 0  
Mr. Swarby's Finasseur, 146lb. (Ichij) 0  
Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 147lb. (Igaki) 0  
Mr. Star's Kintoki, 136lb. (Awoki) 0  
Mr. News' Figaro II., 145lb. (Nakamura) 0  
Mr. Jorrocks' The Miller, 149lb. (Mr. Fletcher) 0  
Mr. Duplex's Aeolus, 135lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 0

Coot and Charmeur were the most favoured of the eleven starters, but it was a very open event at the weights. A poor start was made, but at the Stand Coot and the Miller led by a length and half. At the top of the hill Petit Canard joined the leaders. Entering the straight Charmeur got to the front and after a close race home with Coot, won by half a length, while Mark finished third, two lengths behind Coot. Time 2.48½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 17.

3.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' FIRST HANDICAP, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. S. Sato's Fujiyama, 140lb. (Ebano) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Powerful, 150lb. (Yasu) 2  
Mr. J. Koerting's A. G. G., 145lb. (Sugiyama) 3  
Mr. Cotton's Shinano, 122lb. (Awoki) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur, 125lb. (Fujisaki) 0

Powerful and Charmeur were most in favour out of the five starters. A. G. G. was first away, but rising the hill Fujiyama took the lead and a little later Powerful also passed A. G. G. This order was maintained to the finish, Fujiyama winning by five or six lengths from Powerful, and A. G. G. third, about the same distance behind. Going up the hill Awoki, on Shinano, was thrown, but was not seriously hurt and was able to walk back to the stables. Time 1.54½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 14.

4.—THE CHINA GRIFFINS' FIRST HANDICAP, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the

Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Bubbling Wells' Inbancor, 155lb.

Major Trick's Hussard, 145lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1  
Mr. Sport's Dai-ji-nai, 142lb. (Hakodate) 2  
Mr. R. Loonen's Farceur, 131lb. (Ichij) 3  
Mr. Nanatsu's Ikuta, 133lb. (Nakazumi) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Toba, 147lb. (Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Green's Shoji, 152lb. (Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. States' Pennsylvania, 138lb. (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. B. Runge's Schnuckelchen, 143lb. (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. Jorrocks' Antaxerxes, 156lb. (Capt. Leader) 0  
Capt. Leader's Rory O'More, 140lb. (Tazamo) 0

Hussard appeared to be the favourite amongst the big field of starters. Dai-ji-nai led at the start but was overhauled by Shoji at the top of the hill, with Hussard next in order. Between the Trees and the entrance to the straight Inbancor came to the front and after a very fine race down the straight with Hussard won cleverly by a head with Dai-ji-nai third about a length and half behind. Time 2.13.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 63.  
5.—THE COSMOPOLITAN HANDICAP, value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for all Subscription Horses and Country Breds. One Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 160lb. (Ebano) 1  
Mr. Star's May-mie, 150lb. (Higaki) 2  
Mr. Sports' Dekimasho, 120lb. (Mr. Catto) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 140lb. (Yasu) 0  
Mr. Kanagawa's Princess, 101lb. (Tamazo) 0  
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 131lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 0  
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 125lb. (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Yabagi, 125lb. (Jimba) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Diamond, 125lb. (Nihonyanagi) 0

Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 140lb. (Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 150lb. (Tsubouchi) 0

After a fairly level start Dekimasho and Parma Violet showed at the front, but were shortly overhauled by Hitachi and Flash. At the Trees May-mie came away from the tuck and in the straight passed Dekimasho and challenged Hitachi for the lead. The latter, however, kept her advantage and won by half a length from May-mie, Dekimasho finishing third a length and half behind May-mie. Time 1.48½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 28 on Hitachi and Diamond; the stable.

6.—THE MIXED AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP, value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1905 non-winners at the meeting, and Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Star's Gold Star, 150lb. (Higashi) 1  
Mr. Green's Otowa, 150lb. (Tsubouchi) 2  
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 143lb. (Miyagawa) 3

Only three out of thirty-one entrants started for this race, many of course being excluded by previous wins. Countess led to the half mile post, when Gold Star took the lead, and a little later Otowa displaced Countess in second place. The same order was maintained to the finish, Gold Star winning by a length from Otowa with Countess eight lengths behind. Time 1.21½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 19.

7.—THE ALL CHINA HANDICAP, value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for all China Ponies. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Tandem's Coot, 142lb. (Nakayama) 1  
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 160lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2  
Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur, 154lb. (Mr. Mottu) 3  
Capt. Leader's Duhallo, 122lb. (Tamazo) 0  
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui, 138lb. (Miyagawa) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Sceptre II., 148lb. (Yasu) 0  
Mr. Snipe's Bravo, 135lbs. (Kawasaki) 0  
Major Trick's Grenadier, 138lb. (Hisakichi) 0  
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 154lb. (Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Flounder, 145lb. (Rikizo) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Kiso, 148lb. (Jimba) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur, 155lb. (Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 157lb. (Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Intermediate, 133lb. (Enano) 0  
Mr. Star's Enjoleur, 135lb. (Higaki) 0  
Mr. J. Koerting's Csardas, 140lb. (Sugiyama) 0

This race brought out the biggest field of the meeting, 16 ponies facing the starter, and was a very open event. Kiso got rather the best of the start but at the Stand Sceptre and Coot were leading. At the half mile Grenadier ran the first flight with Duhallo close up. In the straight Raubgraf worked to the front and after a fine race home with Coot finished second, the latter winning by about half a length, Empereur third, a length behind. Time 2.47½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 144.

8.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' SECOND HANDICAP, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription

Horses of Spring, 1906; winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Snipe's Refined, 135lb. (Kawasaki) 1  
Mr. Sports' Daitan, 140lb. (Mr. Catto) 2  
Mr. States' Wyoming, 140lb. (Sugiyama) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Fleet, 127lb. (Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flight, 115lb. (Fujisaki) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Nagara, 145lb. (Jimba) 0  
Mr. Star's Silver Star, 132lb. (Higaki) 0  
Mr. H. Kawakita's Ayame II., 125lb. (Nihonyanagi) 0  
Mr. H. Kawakita's Kasumi, 130lb. (Ebano) 0

Refined got away with the best of the start, Nagara being left behind. Daitan ran into second place at the Shakespeare and coming down the straight, kept that position, Refined keeping her lead and winning by two lengths, while Wyoming finished third a couple of lengths behind Daitan. Time 1.30½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 36.50.

9.—THE CHINA GRIFFINS' SECOND HANDICAP, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906; winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Major Trick's Hussard, 160lb. (Hakodate) 1  
Mr. B. Runge's Schnuckelchen, 156lb. (Sugiyama) 2  
Mr. Tatsuta's Toba, 138lb. (Takahashi) 3  
Capt. Leader's Royal Kildare, 144lb. (Capt. Leader) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Farceur, 135lb. (Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. Island's Daijimai, 157lb. (Ichij) 0  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Blue Peter, 138lb. (Nihonyanagi) 0  
Mr. Island's Malta, 138lb. (Mr. Hudson) 0  
Mr. Nanatsu's Ikuta, 142lb. (Higaki) 0  
Mr. States' Pennsylvania, 150lb. (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. Jorrocks' Xerxes, 145lb. (Mr. Hawkins) 0  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Robin, 138lb. (Goto) 0

After a capital start Hussard made the running, with Pennsylvania next, and kept this order to the entrance to the straight, where Schnuckelchen ran into second place. Hussard won by about four lengths from Schnuckelchen, Toba, who had come up in the distance, finishing third, a full length behind. Time not posted.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 15.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 12.

The fourth day of the Spring Meeting was again favoured with splendid weather conditions. The attendance was probably the largest on record for the last day, and the sport afforded by the nine events was fully up to the average.

1.—CHINA GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 450; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906; forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Major Trick's Hussard, 145lb. (Hakodate) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Sceptre II., 150lb. (Yasu) 2  
Mr. Cotton's Kiso, 155lb. (Jimba) 3  
Capt. Leader's Canuck, 138lb. (Mr. Fletcher) 0  
Mr. Bubbling Wells' Inbancor, 150lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 0

Kiso, the favourite, made the running at the start, but was displaced in the lead by Sceptre II at the top of the hill. Between the Trees and the bend Hussard worked up to the front and down the straight increasing his lead, won by five lengths from Sceptre II, the favourite, Kiso, a good third. Time 2.31½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 31.50.

2.—THE CHINA WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 600; for all China Ponies; (Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906 excluded) forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Tandem's Coot, 152lb. (Mr. Mottu) 1  
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 160lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 2  
Mr. R. Loonen's Charmeur, 142lb. (Higaki) 3  
Mr. Cotton's Flounder, 142lb. (Rikizo) 0  
Major Trick's Voltigeur, 150lb. (Hisakichi) 0

Flounder led for the first three-quarters, when Coot, who had been running in second place, took the lead, and finished by four lengths in front of Raubgraf, who had run into second place in the straight; Charmeur third. Time 2.31½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 19.50.

3.—THE CHINA NON-WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all China Ponies, (Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906 excluded) that have started at the Meeting and not won a race. One Mile.

Mr. Duplex's Aeolus, 148lb. (Mr. Dietrich) 1  
Mr. News' Figaro II., 135lb. (Nakamura) 2  
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 143lb. (Nihonyanagi) 3  
Capt. Leader's Duhallo, 135lb. (Tamazo) 0  
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui, 135lb. (Miyagawa) 0  
Mr. Snipe's Bravo, 135lb. (Kawasaki) 0  
Major Trick's Grenadier, 138lb. (Hakodate) 0  
Mr. R. Loonen's Empereur, 155lb. (Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. Island's Daijobu, 129lb. (Fujisaki) 0  
Mr. Swarby's Finasseur, 140lb. (Ichij) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Intermediate, 132lb. (Ebano) 0  
Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 130lb. (Awoki) 0  
Mr. Star's Enjoleur, 135lb. (Higaki) 0



Finaisseur made the running as far as the Trees, whom Aeolus came to the front and won by a length from Figaro II; Iron King a good third. Time 2.10 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 54.

4.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 600; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906; forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Green's Otowa, 145lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 1  
Mr. Star's Gold Star, 155lb. .... (Higaki) 2  
Mr. S. Sato's Fujiyama, 133lb. .... (Ebano) 3  
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 138lb. .... (Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Snipe's Refined, 135lb. .... (Kawasaki) 0

Otowa ran into second place soon after the start and at the corner into the straight displaced Gold Star in the lead and won by three lengths from the latter; Fujiyama a good third. Time 2.09 3/8.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 10.

5.—The AUSTRALIAN AND COUNTRY BREDS WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 750; for Australian Subscription Horses and Country Breds; (Subscription Horses of Spring 1906 excluded). Forced entry for winners at the Meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Star's May-mie, 145lb. .... (Higaki) 1  
Mr. Sport's Dekimasho, 122lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 2  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 160lb. .... (Ebano) 3  
Mr. Cotton's Yahagi, 117lb. .... (Awoki) 0  
Mr. Kawakita's Sazanami, 122lb. .... (Nihonyanagi) 0

Hitachi and May-mie were almost equally backed for this event. After a capital race the latter, who started with the lead, won by three lengths from Dekimasho, Hitachi, who was carrying 160lbs., third. Time 2.05 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 13.

6.—The CHINA GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION, value yen 300, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1906 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale. One Mile.

Mr. Jorrock's Artaxerxes, 155lb. .... (Ichi) 1  
Mr. Sport's Daijinai, 144lb. .... (Seikichi) 2  
Mr. Green's Shijo, 158lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 3  
Capt. Leader's Rory O'More, 147lb. .... (Mr. Fletcher) 0  
Capt. Leader's Royal Kildare, 147lb. .... (Capt. Leader) 0

Mr. R. Loonen's Farceur, 150lb. .... (Fujisaki) 0  
Mr. Island's Malta, 150lb. .... (Koide) 0  
Mr. Nanatsu's Ikuta, 152lb. .... (Higaki) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Toba, 152lb. .... (Takahashi) 0  
Mr. States' Pennsylvania, 155lb. .... (Jimba) 0  
Mr. J. Koerting's Csardas, 152lb. .... (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. B. Runge's Schnuckelchen, 155lb. .... (Sugiyama) 0

After a very close race with Dai-jinai Artaxerxes won by half a length. Time 2.15 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 14.

7.—The MIXED CONSOLATION HANDICAP, value yen 500; the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses and Country Breds (Subscription Horses of Spring 1906 excluded) that have started at the meeting and not won a race. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 143lb. .... (Takahashi) 1  
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 155lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 2  
Mr. Kawakita's Diamond, 130lb. .... (Ebano) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 149lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 0  
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 127lb. .... (Mr. Dietrich) 0

This was expected to be a win for Flash or Kachidoki, but the old veteran Suma showed that she has a lot of going yet left in her and after laying back in third and then second place till the corner entering the straight, put on a spurt and won by half a length from Kachidoki. Time 2.21 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 23.50.

8.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100 and the Third yen 50; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1906 that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight for Age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Sport's Daitan, 127lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 1  
Mr. States' Wyoming, 137lb. .... (Sugiyama) 2  
Mr. Alexander's Powerful, 137lb. .... (Yasu) 3  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Fleet, 132lb. .... (Kuramoto) 0  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flight, 132lb. .... (Fujisaki) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Nagara, 137lb. .... (Jimba) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Shinano, 132lb. .... (Awoki) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kasumi, 137lb. .... (Ebano) 0  
Mr. Star's Silver Star, 137lb. .... (Higaki) 0

This was considered a very open event. The race resulted in a match between Wyoming and Daitan, the former having the lead for half the distance when Daitan came up and won by half a length. Time 1.24 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 11.50.

9.—The CHINA CONSOLATION, value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight as per Scale. One

Majoor Trick's Grenadier, 155lb. .... (Hisakichi)\*1  
Mr. News' Figaro II, 150lb. .... (Nakamura)\*1  
Mr. Swarby's Finaisseur, 155lb. .... (Nakazumi) 2  
Capt. Leader's Duhallow, 153lb. .... (Capt. Leader) 0  
Capt. Leader's Rory O'More, 147lb. .... (Mr. Hawkins) 0  
Capt. Leader's Royal Kildare, 144lb. .... (Mr. Fletcher) 0  
Mr. Kanagawa's May-oui, 158lb. .... (Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Island's Daijoubu, 147lb. .... (Mr. Hudson) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Toba, 152lb. .... (Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Green's Shijo, 158lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. Star's Petit Canard, 152lb. .... (Higaki) 0  
Mr. Star's Enjoleur, 152lb. .... (Jimba) 0  
Mr. Rochester's Kobe II, 147lb. .... (Tamazo) 0  
Mr. Rochester's Mark, 150lb. .... (Seikichi) 0  
Mr. J. Koerting's Csardas, 152lb. .... (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. B. Runge's Schnuckelchen, 155lb. .... (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. Jorrock's The Miller, 155lb. .... (Mr. Mottu) 0

\* Dead heat.  
The race brought out a record field of 17 ponies. For the first quarter mile the ponies ran in a big bunch but the next quarter strung them out. Figaro and Grenadier struggled for the lead at the entrance to the straight and could not get away from each other, finishing in a dead heat, Finaisseur next. Time 2.13.

Afterwards the dead heat was run off and Grenadier won.

### THE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America being equally desirous to extend to their subjects and citizens the benefit of legal protection in both countries in regard to copyright, have, to this end, decided to conclude a Convention, and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, General Count Taro Katsura, Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Golden Kite, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; and

The President of the United States of America, Lloyd C. Griscom, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Art. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II of the present Convention.

Art. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

Art. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.  
(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office,  
November 10, 1905.

Monsieur le Ministre,

With reference to Art. III of the Copyright Convention signed this day between Japan and the United States of America, I have the honour, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding in future, to declare that the Imperial Government take the word "published" used in the said Article as intended to mean "published for the first time," and consequently that the convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications. The Imperial Government should be much gratified to be assured that Your Excellency's Government concur in the interpretation above given.

I avail myself, etc. TARO KATSURA.  
His Excellency  
LLOYD C. GRISCOM,  
&c., &c., &c.  
American Legation,  
Tokio, November 10, 1905.

Monsieur le Ministre,  
In reply to Your Excellency's note of to-day regarding the meaning of the word "published" used in Art. III of the Copyright Convention signed this day between the United States of America and Japan, I have honor to state that the American Government entirely concur in the interpretation given by the Imperial Japanese Government to the said word "published" and that the said Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications.

I avail myself, etc.  
(Signed.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.  
His Excellency  
COUNT KATSURA TARO,  
&c., &c., &c.

### THE FLAGRA.

It is reported by the Governor of Fukuoka that the British steamer *Dongola*, which left Bombay on April 18th, arrived at Moji on May 13th via various ports. Two cases of bubonic plague appeared among the firemen while on the way between Bombay and Penang, and one of the victims died and another was removed to hospital at Penang. Disinfecting measures were, therefore carried out on the ship. Her cargo consists of cotton, wool, and sundry goods. Three hundred and fifty bales of raw cotton among the cargo were landed at Moji and the remainder is destined for Kobe and Yokohama.

The Japanese Consul at Chefoo wired on May 13th to the Foreign Office that the sanitary authorities there have decided not to continue the enforcement of disinfecting measures on vessels from Osaka and Kobe.

On May 15th a case of plague appeared among the patients in a hospital attached to the College of Medicine, Fukuoka.

The Governor of Hyogo prefecture reports a new case of plague the same day at Hyogo Railway Station. The victim is a fireman.

### JAPANESE PRISONERS.

The examination of Lieut.-Commander T. Mizoguchi, of the transport *Kinshu Maru*, which was destroyed by the Vladivostok squadron off Wonsan, Korea, during the war is reported by the *Hochi* to have been concluded at the Yokosuka Naval Station and he was committed for trial. According to the statement of the accused, says our contemporary, the soldiers on the ship under his command should be regarded as non-combatants at sea. Consequently he proceeded to the enemy's ship to request the stopping of the firing upon the *Kinshu*. When he reached the enemy's ship, he was at once placed under arrest. He had not intended to surrender to the enemy. Colonel Murakami, Ensign Umezawa, and Major Togo, who were undergoing examination at the offices of various Divisions, were recently released and restored to their posts. It may be remembered that Major Togo was captured at Wiju, Korea, before the outbreak of the war, and that Colonel Murakami and Ensign Umezawa were seized in Manchuria while left on the field wounded.

S. Wakabayashi (31) a grog-shop keeper in Ashibiki-cho, Yokohama, at 3 p.m. on May 14th attempted to murder his wife, Shima (25), and a workman named R. Yoneyama (25) at a small inn, in Sueyoshi-cho inflicting on them severe injuries with a short sword. He was at once arrested by a policeman. The same evening he was removed to the Yokohama District Court. Jealousy is said to be the cause.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

New York, April 1906.

Great Gotham is so accustomed to big things, that what I am about to describe are matters of course in the Manhattan borough of the city that is getting to be of London-like proportions.

To attend a lecture on the Commodore Perry Expedition of 1853-54, and then to make a voyage by elevator to the twenty-eighth story of his grandson's "Hotel Belmont," and to go from pictures of the *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi* type of ship, to the *New Amsterdam* ocean "liner" of 30,000 tons burden, is to enjoy contrasts. In the Public School or Board of Education courses of lectures, two hundred or more addresses illustrated by stereopticon are given in the various boroughs of Greater New York, every week from October to May. Last evening, Mr. Speiden, who, as son of the fleet pursuer in Perry's squadron, stepped on land at Kurihama and Yokohama, and saw much of the treaty-making episode, both on deck and shore, gave a pleasing account of his experiences.

I myself, as a little boy, saw the launching of the U. S. S. *Susquehanna* at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, but very recently met three hale and hearty young men who were with Commodore Biddle in the Bay of Yedo in 1845. Mr. Chas. Caswell, who was an active marine engineer in the thirties, and repaired the *Mississippi* during the Mexican War, is daily in his office at the City Hall. How young these early voyagers to Japan are! Possibly, after all Dai Nippon may be the Horai Shima, and the Isles of Mortal Youth.

This morning I went over, or rather, up and down, the Hotel Belmont, from the roof of which one can see if not all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, he can at least catch hints. Southward is the sea and northward the great river, eastward Brooklyn, and westward Jersey City and the Palisades. Between the Atlantic and the Catskills, the eye ranges over the region at which Henry Hudson in 1609, first of white men, doubtless (even supposing Verrazanno told the truth) first looked. Under one, among the wilderness of roofs, glinting in the morning sun, the Committee, to plan the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary (in September 1909) of the great explorer, is sitting. The Legislature has approved and made appropriations to carry out the scheme of a week's frolic and instruction, including a naval pageant up the river to Albany, with landings all along, with spectacles and processions.

Americans are strong on celebrations. This very week the Daughters of the Revolution are gathering in all their Easter finery and irrepressible patriotism, twelve hundred strong. For the most part the masculine societies who uphold *America Damashii* steadily reach the dinner eating stage, but the women—noble conservatives, in the State as in the Church,—do the most work. It is the women who rear the memorial tablets, mark the ancient heroes' graves, and secure the proper instruction in their own tongues of the Italians, Poles, Russians and various nationalities that come to the land of freedom.

All records are broken this week, when 225,000 European immigrants land at Castle Garden.

But to the Hotel Belmont! It stands four-square on the S. W. corner of 42nd St. and 4th Avenue just across from the Grand Central Station—the only one in New York City—all other railroads except the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railways being obliged to ferry their passengers across the East or Hudson river to the Island of Manhattan. Hotel Belmont is five minutes from everywhere: "The tunnel," the subway, the surface and the elevated lines of cars ("trams" they call them in England) are at the doors of the hotel. Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, having opened subterranean Manhattan, now owns real estate hundreds of feet in the air skyward.

Four years ago, I saw the first blast which rent the solid granite on the surface of Fourth Avenue. For many months the eighty or hundred feet of foundation was being blasted out. When

May 1st—New York's moving day, ever since the Dutch landed to make homes in 1623—shall have come, and the thousand rooms are inhabited, Mr. Belmont's bills, paid or payable, will be about five millions of dollars. Below the side walks are five stories, and above are 22. In this 27-story house, are 900 bedrooms, heated, lighted ventilated, furnished in latest modern style, with telephones, letter chutes, and whatever facilitates comfort. Between six and seven hundred persons will have their names on the pay roll and help to make patrons happy. I found, this morning, that even for general exploration, a guide was almost necessary as the mirrors delude and bewilder one by their prodigality of numbers. Looked at from the street level, the edifice seems modest and one cannot realize that two or three thousand people can be comfortably housed under its roof until he looks high in air. Hotels not very dissimilar are building by the dozen all over New York.

But land and air, and the space under the earth are not the only portions of the planet pre-empted and struggled for on narrow Manhattan. The Pennsylvania Railway people are burrowing rapidly toward the light. Already the old Broadway Tabernacle at 34th St. and Broadway and Sixth Avenue—Herald Square—is nearly leveled and next month will be as "the base fabric of a vision." Other structures, counted luxurious as well as famous, a generation ago, are passing away, and "structural steel" frames, to be veneered with stone slabs or brick, cancellate the sky line and tell of more sky-scrapers which turn the streets into tunnels. New York's problem is hourly increasing in see-saw style. It is how to transport, within one or two hours time, a half million persons in a hurry, from the north end to the south end of Manhattan island from 7 to 9 a.m. and to get them back between 6 and 7 p.m. The river ferries have much the same problem with the "suburbanites," and "commuters. "Will New York ever be finished?

If it be pendulum on land, it is shuttle on the water. Americans must go to Europe to see, and Europeans must come to America to grow up. Steamer companies race each other in time and are rivals in capacity. One wonders what is to become of Italy—but even more of the United States. How digest the mass? Looking on the surface one is disquieted. Going into the public schools, seeing often forty nationalities represented, but all speaking, writing, using English, and keeping in close touch with the educating, evangelizing, conservative forces—that lie deep under the cheap newspapers—one feels more reassured. Within a very few hours, Maxim Gorky found even the hotels closed against one whose peculiar marital status is not, in the average eye, to be excused by "genius."

The *New Amsterdam*, a big Dutch "liner" that arrived yesterday can carry 450 first, 250 second, and 3,000 third class passengers. Her maiden voyage was finished yesterday and to-morrow night a banquet will be served on board to friends and guests of the N. A. S. M. (Netherlands Americanische Stoomvaart Maatschappij). Instead of such "words of learned length and thundering sound," the term "Holland-America Line" is used on this side of the Atlantic. Built for comfort instead of speed the *New Amsterdam* is a nine days boat, 615 feet long, 68½ feet beam, and 48 feet deep, of 17,250 tons register and 30,000 tons displacement. There are five decks, the promenade space covering 8,200 square feet. The decoration is Dutch-Japanese-American. Not a few Americans, including your correspondent, expect to cross May 30th to Holland to attend the ter-centenary of Rembrandt, which occurs at Leyden and Amsterdam, July 14, 15, 16.

The two hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin to be held in Philadelphia April 17-20 will attract a throng of the learned in and outside of the Quaker City. The Asiatic Society of Japan will be represented by four of its members. Prof. Benj. Lyman, Prof. Geo. W. Knox, and your correspondent are in the number. Prof. Nicolls, of Cornell University, which has a medalion to "Franklin the first American electrician," will read the paper contrasting the electrical theories of Franklin. On Sunday last, Easter,

Rev. Dr. Arthur Smith of China (who sails from Seattle, June 7th) preached in the pulpit of Saga chapel, Cornell University. The two Chinese embassies visited Ithaca. Mr. Hu Chang, who wrote the first book in the Chinese language on railways and is now chief engineer of the Hankow-Szechuen railway was also at his Alma Mater, Cornell, last week. Another visitor in Ithaca at the same time was Rev. George Heber Jones of Seoul, Korea. Before returning to Cho-sen, Dr. Jones will visit the Koreans in Hawaii. Professor Homer Hulbert, editor of the *Korra Review*, is said to be here in New York writing a book on Korea. Certainly a trustworthy and comprehensive work on the Land of Morning Calm is much needed. The late Dr. David Murray's Story of Japan, revised to date and with a chapter by Baron Kaneko is to be out this month. In the literature of criticism we note the letter of Perry Belmont—another of Commodore Perry's grandsons—which is a sharp arraignment of President's Roosevelt's "muck rake" speech in Washington last Saturday. Antiquarians and freemasons noted that the gavel used in laying the corner stone of the Business Office of the House of Representatives—which gives each congressman a room to himself—was held and used by five presidents, including Washington and Fillmore, by the latter, at the extension of the capitol in 1852.

We are to have not only a new biography of President Millard Fillmore, who by his personal interest and executive backing made Perry's Expedition a success, but also a life history of Secretary of the U.S. Navy William A. Graham, who selected Perry for the work and persevered in the work of assembling and despatching the vessels of his squadron. In John A. Trise's "Recollections of (seven?) Presidents," soon to be out we shall get a lively book. He is the son of the famous Virginia Governor. We may have as piquant reminiscences as some of those in Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's. She tells, among other things, how when the Li Kamon no Kami embassy reached Washington, she laid her fan on the elder "ambassador's" hat, and secured his (much lower-priced!) one in return, as souvenir. What a jolly world, rich in frivolities that make April showers of gaiety and "problems" that vex the soul!

W. E. G.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CIGAR SMUGGLING.

In the Yokohama District Court on May 11th, sentence was given in the criminal case instituted against Mr. Will A. Tom, a Hawaiian, charged with having infringed the Customs Law. Judge Satomi ordered defendant to pay a fine of yen 124.25 and decided that the ninety-eight boxes of cigar concerned in the case be confiscated.

## THE KOBE DIVORCE CASE.

In the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on Wednesday, says the *Kobe Herald*, the hearing of Mr. Ehrig's petition for divorce was resumed. Mr. Yamashita, Counsel for the petitioner, produced a certificate from the German Consul at Kobe to the effect that Mr. Ehrig is a German subject. Counsel also submitted exhibits to show that adultery is one of the grounds for divorce recognised by German law.

After brief arguments by Mr. Yamashita, and Mr. Hirano is support of the petition, the Public Procurator stated, at the request of the Court, that he had no objection to the divorce being granted.

Judgment was reserved until the 16th instant.

## CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The hearing of a case instituted by K. Iwai of Osaka against Captain Weston, claiming yen 1,276.50 for short delivery of cargo was resumed on May 12th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Defendant's Counsel said that the cargo which is alleged by the plaintiff to be yet undelivered had, in fact, been all duly landed by the defendant. A cask of chlorate of potash, which was included in the list of short delivery, was lying

at the Customs warehouse owing to delay in taking delivery by the plaintiff.

To define the position of the defendant, plaintiff's Counsel produced in Court several copies of the delivery notes issued by the defendants and said that the defendants had acted throughout as independent landing agent and not as landing agent of the steamship company concerned.

Defendant's Counsel stated that it was a practice with the Steamship Company not to invite consignees to take delivery of cargo direct from alongside the steamer, but appointed Captain Weston as landing agent. Up to September 14th last year the defendant had acted as landing agent under the authorisation of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the consignees were to receive their cargo from the defendant by first showing the bill of lading duly countersigned by the shipping agents. After that date the firm established a landing department to transact landing business. Counsel produced a copy of the bill of lading and stated the counter-signature appearing thereon clearly established that the defendant was acting as landing agent for the steamship company. According to commercial usage claims for short delivery were first sent in to the steamship company to whom the landing agent was only held responsible for short delivery if such were caused through his own negligence.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the point of dispute was whether the defendant had undertaken the lading of cargo as landing agent of the steamship company or acting as agent of the plaintiff. Counsel contended that the defendant had acted as agent of the plaintiff, and asked the Court to call Mr. Yanagisawa, a Customs broker, Mr. Hattori of the Kaitsusha, Customs brokers and transport agents, and Mr. H. D. Bell, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, to ascertain the commercial usage in existence with regard to the point.

Mr. Sato suggested that Mr. Inouye be called instead of Mr. Yanagisawa, because the latter was an employee of the former.

The Court decided to examine Mr. Inouye, Mr. Hattori and Mr. Bell on May 31st.

#### CLAIM BY A TRANSPORTATION AGENT.

On May 12th, a case in which H. Kawai, forwarding agent, claims yen 258.50 from Messrs. Faber and Voight, came up again in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. Arai, was examined as witness. He deposed that on February 14th he was requested by the defendants to negotiate with the for plaintiff peanuts for shipment. The plaintiff complied with the request on the stipulation that the draft attached to the way-bill be duly honoured the next day. The cargo was duly shipped, and on the following day he demanded payment of the draft of Mr. Kummel of the defendant's company without success. The demand was repeatedly refused afterwards. He thought the draft was for yen 254.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the plaintiff had delivered the goods simply for the purpose of accommodating the defendants as it fell on a mail day. The defendants, had, however, refused to honour the draft, despite the explicit stipulation. The plaintiff was, therefore, compelled to pay the amount of the draft to the bank.

Defendants' Counsel said that the defendants had received no notice from the bank relating to the draft. The plaintiff had paid the bank before the maturity of the draft, and his action was entirely uncalled for.

The Court intimated that judgment will be given on May 17th.

#### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. claim yen 1,541.80 from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire was resumed on May 14th.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. had applied to the customs asking for repayment of duty and extraordinary special tax—about forty yen—which the importers had paid on certain cases of flannel and white shirtings. As the merchandise was not landed, the Customs

would repay the amount to the consignees, and the sum should therefore be reduced from the amount claimed. Counsel further referred to the details of the invoices of flannel and white shirtings after which the parties entered into a brief discussion.

Judgment will be delivered on May 18th.

#### CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case in which Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, of Kobe, claims yen 161,919.47 from Mr. E. Mendelson, the local agent of the Crown Cork Co., Limited, of London, was resumed on May 16th in the Yokohama District Court.

At the outset, plaintiff's counsel produced evidence consisting of seventy-three letters. Defendants' Counsel refused to admit the documents as direct evidence in the present dispute. As to his reason for declining to admit them, Counsel made a lengthy explanation.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the court to leave to examine Messrs. J. M. Mur and G. A. Reid, both of the firm of Mr. J. Clifford-Wilkinson, Tararadzuka, and Mr. T. Kershaw, and two Japanese O. Wakayanagi and I. Yamashita, all of Kobe, as witnesses. The Court decided to examine all with the exception of the gentleman first named and to ask the Kobe Local Court to hold the commission.

The Court then rose.

#### DEATH SENTENCE IN THE NOGUCHI CASE.

Sentence was passed on May 16th in the Tokyo District Court by Judge Imamura and two associates, and Public Procurator Shimadzu, in the Noguchi murder case.

It may be remembered that Takebayashi Osaburo (formerly Noguchi Osaburo; but divorced from the Noguchi family after he had been charged with this crime, his register as a result, being restored to his original house) was accused of various charges: (1) the murder of a youth named Kwai Sosuke in order to make soup with the latter's flesh on the ground that it would be a remedy for leprosy, from which Mr. Noguchi Neisai, the well-known poet, and elder brother of the former wife of the accused, suffered; (2) the forgery of a graduate's certificate of the Tokyo Foreign Language School and other official and private documents; (3) the murder of the poet; and (4) the murder of Tsudzuki Tomigoro, a drug merchant. During the trial, the accused denied the first three charges, but confessed that he had murdered the druggist by assaulting him with a stick, inflicting fatal injuries on his head.

The Court read sentence to the effect that the evidence against the accused for the first three charges was insufficient, but that for the last was sufficient. The accused was sentenced to death.

#### THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

Full details of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco are now to hand. They fill a couple of pages of the Vancouver *News-Advertiser* for days—indeed practically up to the latest date that has reached us—April 29th. We reproduce the following extract giving first news of the calamity. It is dated at Oakland, April 18th:—

Earthquake and fire to-day have caused the greatest calamity California has ever known. In San Francisco alone it is estimated that 1,000 persons have perished, while as many more are suffering from injuries. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins, and the flames, which, owing to lack of water, cannot be checked, except by the blowing up with dynamite of buildings in their path, are plunging through the city. It is utterly impossible at present to estimate the property loss, for the extent of the conflagration cannot be told until the fire has burned itself out. Thousands of people are homeless and many are huddled in the parks and public squares, beside the household goods they were able to save. The city is under martial law and all the down-town streets are patrolled by cavalry and infantry. Details of troops are also guarding the banks.

Most of the principal buildings have already been destroyed and others are in imminent danger.

Over all the scene of desolation hangs a dense pall of smoke. Communication with outside towns is almost cut off, but the report comes from Palo Alto that all but one of the buildings of Leland

Stanford, Jr., University, have been wrecked, and that the splendid Memorial Church, one of the finest structures of its kind in the world, is a mass of ruins. One student is known to have lost his life. In Oakland five persons were killed. San Jose and Sacramento, Berkeley, Alameda and other places heard from suffered severely, but report no loss of life.

The dreadful earthquake shock came without warning at precisely 5:13 o'clock this morning, its motion apparently being from east to west. At first the upheaval of the earth was gradual, but in a few seconds it increased in intensity. Chimneys began to fall and buildings to crack, tottering on their foundations. People became panic-stricken and rushed into the streets, most of them in their night-attire. They were met by showers of falling buildings, bricks, cornices and walls. Many were instantly crushed to death, while others were dreadfully mangled. Those who remained indoors generally escaped with their lives, though scores were hit by detached plaster, pictures and articles thrown to the floor by the shock.

It is believed that more or less loss was sustained by nearly every family in the city.

Tall steel structures stood the earthquake better than the brick buildings, few of them being badly damaged. The big eleven-story Monadnock Office Building, in course of construction adjoining the Palace Hotel, was an exception, however; the rear wall collapsed and many cracks were made across its front. Some of the docks and freight-sheds along the water-front slid into the Bay. Deep fissures opened in the filled-in ground near the shore, and the Union Ferry Depot was damaged. Its high tower still stands, but will have to be torn down. A portion of the new City Hall, which cost more than \$7,000,000, collapsed, the roof sliding into the courtyard, and the smaller tower tumbled down, the great dome being moved but not falling. The new Post-Office, one of the finest in the United States, was badly shattered.

The Valencia Hotel, a four-storey wooden building, sank into the basement, a pile of splintered timbers, under which were pinned many dead and dying occupants of the house. The basement was full of water and some of the helpless victims were drowned.

Scarcely had the earthquake ceased to shake when fires broke out simultaneously in many parts of the city. The Fire Department promptly responded to the first call for aid, but it was found that the water mains had been rendered useless by the underground movement. Fanned by a light breeze, the flames quickly spread and soon several blocks were seen to be doomed. Then dynamite was resorted to, and these explosions added to the terror of the people. All efforts to stay the fire, however, proved futile. The south side of Market Street from Ninth Street to the Bay, was soon ablaze, the fire covering a belt two blocks wide. On this, the main thoroughfare of the city, are located many of the finest edifices of the city, including the Grant, Parrot, Flood, Call, Examiner and Monadnock Buildings, the Palace and Grand Hotels and numerous wholesale houses. At the same time the commercial establishments and banks north of Market Street were burning. The burning district in this section extended from Sansome Street to the water-front and from Market Street to Broadway. Fires also broke out in the Mission and the entire city seemed to be in flames.

The flames, fanned by the rising breeze swept down the main wholesale business streets to within 100 feet of the Union Ferry Depot, the high tower of which stood at a dangerous angle. The big wholesale grocery establishment of Wellman, Pack & Company was on fire from cellar to roof, and the heat was so oppressive that passengers from the ferry-boats were obliged to keep close to the water's edge in order to get past the burning structure. It was impossible to reach the centre of the city from the Bay without striking the shore for a long distance, so as to get round the burning district. At about 8 o'clock the Southern Pacific officials refused to allow any more passengers from trans-bay points to land, and sent back those already on the boats. The ferry and train service of the Southern Pacific was entirely abandoned, owing to damage done to the power-house by the earthquake at Emersville.

At 9 o'clock this morning 1,000 men from the Presidio arrived down town to patrol the city. The Thirtieth Infantry, 1,000 strong, arrived from Angel's Islands a little later and went on patrol at once. The soldiers have been ordered to shoot down thieves caught in the act of robbing the dead, and to guard with their lives the millions of dollars' worth of property which has been placed in the streets, that it may escape the ravages of the flames. The first California Armoury, 200 strong, two companies, have been detailed to patrol duty on Ellis Street. More companies are patrolling Broadway in the Italian section.

Commissioner E. Myron announced at noon that the 80 odd fire insurance companies interested had decided to pay dollar for dollar to every one insured with them. The companies will not discriminate



between fire and earthquake and every one insured will be paid to the extent of the loss. But two of the companies affected are Pacific Coast concerns, the others having their principal offices in the East, or in Europe, and all will stand the loss without danger of failure.

One of the first orders issued by Chief of Police Din in this morning was the closing of every saloon in the city. This step was taken to prevent drink-crazed rioting in the streets.

There is little dynamite available in the city. At 8 o'clock Mayor Schmitz sent a tug to Pinole for several cans of the explosives. He also sent a telegram to Mayor Mott, of Oakland. At 10.30 he received this reply to his Oakland message: "Three engines and hose companies leave here immediately. Will forward dynamite as soon as obtained."

Another dispatch from Oakland stated that accounts of the catastrophe must be meagre and disjointed as the telegraph lines with the exception of the Postal Company's were completely broken. The shock was felt at Victoria, B. C., and at Washington, D. C.

Towards noon a second shock was felt and people rushed into the streets, fearing a repetition of the morning's horrors, but no further damage was done.

The Mechanics' Pavilion was taken over as a morgue and already (afternoon of 18th) more than 300 bodies, crushed and mutilated, were lying there awaiting identification, while every minute brought new additions to the long rows of silent victims.

Reports from cities near San Francisco showed that the destruction was general. Santa Rosa, 60 miles north, was in flames, and the damage there was over one million dollars. The loss of life was not known.

At Napa, many buildings were shattered and the loss will amount to \$300,000. No loss of life was reported.

At Vallejo the damage was slight in comparison with that suffered in other cities. The loss will be about \$10,000.

As to the damage an early report was as follows:—

San Francisco, April 18.

The latest reports at police headquarters show that the entire district bounded by Vallejo, Howard, East and Sansome Streets, embracing practically the entire wholesale portion of the city, has been swept clean by the fire. Also the district bounded by Second, Market, Eighth and Folsom Streets has been devastated. In the latter district are included most of the city's finest and most substantial buildings. The area covered by the flames up to the present time is about eight square miles, or several hundred city blocks. Very little, if any, water is available, and the blowing up of buildings by dynamite is the only means of checking the progress of the flames. Most of the buildings untouched by the flames have been greatly damaged by the earthquake shocks. The pecuniary loss at this hour (4 p.m.) is conservatively estimated at \$100,000,000.

Other news which must be summarised, reported the destruction of the Agnews state insane Asylum near San Jose, the death of the superintendent and his wife and of many of the insane and the escape of the other inmates. Almost every stone or brick building in San Jose was damaged. Stanford university was practically demolished. At Salinas the shock was severely felt and the loss was stated at million dollars.

Latest news received at the Postal Telegraph offices in New York from their building in San Francisco at 3.30 p.m. was from Electrician Swain there, who had attempted to enter the building after its abandonment. He said that the authorities were preparing to dynamite the buildings in the neighbourhood. He was ordered to leave at 5 o'clock. The Company's cables are under Market Street, and it was not regarded as likely that they could be tapped nearer than at Hut Station, near the Cliff House. "The Company was over-whelmed with messages for friends and relatives in the stricken city, but all had to be accepted only subject to indefinite delay. After the Militia took charge of the city the advices were that it was impossible to deliver messages in the city even if they managed to get them in."

At evening of the 19th it seemed hopeless to save even the small portion of the city left. Indeed a Chicago telegram said that at that hour the Postal Telegraph Company received a message from Oakland saying that "Fire Chief Marshal, of San Francisco, advises that more

than two-thirds of the area of the City of San Francisco has been destroyed, and that there is no possibility of saving the balance of the city. The following is the district north of Market Street now devastated: Sansome to Market Streets, to Sacramento, to Buchanan, thence to California, to Hyde, to Eddy, to Larkin, to Gough and to Market. On the south side of Market Street the fire extends along Market Street to Fourteenth, and below the Southern Pacific tracks to the boundary." It had been decided to attempt to check the fire at Van Ness Avenue. A telegram describes the operations;

San Francisco, April 19. With each succeeding hour, the devastation in this stricken ruin of a city grows and grows. At 6 o'clock to-night, it seemed as if nothing could save the comparatively small portion of the city that yet remains unburned. The entire business district is now only a glowing furnace, while the giant tongues of fire have reached westward far beyond Van Ness Avenue and are wiping out buildings and seeking more to devour. At 4 o'clock Mayor Schmitz and Chief Dinan saw that the only hope of saving the Western Addition with its forest of frame dwellings, and the Richmond District, with its thousands of homes, was to check the cruel march of the wall of fire at Van Ness Avenue, which crosses the city from north to south, where the retail store and fine apartment house district ends, and where the residence section begins. This avenue is 90 feet wide, and the possibility of checking the march of the flames here looked hopeful. Orders were given to concentrate every fire-engine at this Avenue, to marshal troops of soldiers there, the police and all the army of workers, and make one last determined stand to save the remainder of the city. The co-operation of the artillery was secured and huge cannon were drawn to the Avenue to aid the dynamiters in blowing up the mansions of the millionaires on the west side of Van Ness, in order to prevent the flames leaping across the highway. Every available pound of dynamite was hauled to the spot, and the sight was one of stupendous havoc as the cannon were trained on the palaces, and the shot tore into the walls and toppled the buildings in crashing ruin. At other points the dynamite was used, and house after house, dwellings worth millions were lifted into the air by the power of the blast and dropped to the earth.

The work was necessarily dangerous and many of the exhausted workmen kept going and working through a stretch of 48 hours without sleep and scarcely any food through force of instinctive heroism alone. Many have been killed while making this last desperate stand.

The fire line at 6 o'clock extends a mile along the east side of Van Ness Avenue from Pacific Street to Ellis. All behind this excepting the Russian Hill region and a small district along the North Beach, has been swept clean by the flames, and great steel hulks of buildings and pipes and shafts and spires have been dropped into the molten mass of debris like so much melted wax.

While the heroic fire-fighters were making their last stand at the fire line on Van Ness Avenue, panic reigned among the survivors in other parts of the city. The intense heat and the absence of water has been so terrible that scores have become frantic and others have dropped from exhaustion in the streets. The streets are still choked with refugees hurrying hither and thither, scrambling wildly for an avenue of escape.

In the panic many mad things are being done. Even soldiers have to prevent men and women, made insane from the misfortune that has engulfed them, from rushing into doomed buildings in the hope of saving valuables from the ruins. In nearly every instance such action has resulted in death to those who tried it.

At Napa many buildings were shattered and the loss was put at \$300,000. We read in a Victoria paper that

The seismograph established by the Meteorological department in the basement of the old custom house building recorded the earthquake at San Francisco and vicinity. Yesterday (April 18th) Mr. Haynes Reed, chief of the meteorological bureau, took the strip from the seismograph and developed it to see if any record had been made. At the extreme end of the strip, which elsewhere recorded an even line in the centre, showing how steady had been the needle until this morning, was the record of the shock which has caused so much destruction in California.

The record shows that the first tremor was recorded here at 5.16 a.m., which would be within a few seconds of the occurrence, as the waves travel rapidly. Two minutes later, at 5.18 a.m., to be exact, the first vibration is recorded, and the pictured record of the seismograph shows that it was evidently a very severe one. The needle has vibrated considerably in recording the effect of the shock, and

from that time the records are shown almost continuously over a period of nine minutes' duration.

The following was given on the 18th as an incomplete list of the principal buildings destroyed or damaged:

Call building, entirely destroyed; Claus Spreckles building, gutted by flames; Hearst (*Examiner*) building, collapsed; *Chronicle* building, hardly damaged at all; the White House, walls badly cracked, all plate glass windows gone, every piece of stock in building removed before 9.30 a.m.; the Winchester Hotel, Third street, totally destroyed; Grand Opera House, entirely destroyed; Claus Spreckles' house and stables on Van Ness avenue, badly damaged; St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Van Ness avenue, will have to be pulled down; Mechanics' Library building Post street, cornices fell, building slightly damaged; Crocker building, Market and Post streets, slightly damaged; Lick House, walls and rear of building largely caved in; Upham building, Pine and Battery, totally destroyed, the loss on this building alone being \$550,000; Fire House adjoining California Hotel on Bush street, Chief Sullivan and wife sleeping in the engine house, severely injured by bricks crashing through the roof from the hotel; California Hotel, Bush street, upper walls collapsed and upper floors wrecked; building in course of construction to be occupied by Hammam Baths will have to be rebuilt, it is located on Post street near the Olympic Club, the walls are badly warped and the roof has fallen in; San Francisco Gas and Electric Co., Post street, plant slightly damaged; St. Francis Hotel, exterior slightly cracked and seamed, but not seriously damaged; Pacific Union Club, Post and Stockton streets, front damaged and fissures in rear wall; St. Dominic's Church on Pierce street, total loss. The interior of this church is wrecked and there are large fissures in the walls; the structure will have to be pulled down. The parochial house in the same block is a partial wreck. The loss to the parish is about \$300,000. The ornamental top on St. Dunstan's, the apartment house on Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, fell into the street. The Concordia Club building on Van Ness avenue has several fissures in the side and rebuilding will be necessary. The Hotel Granda is badly damaged.

General Funston in a dispatch to the War Department reported that the fire crossed Van Ness Avenue to the west at 3.30 p.m. and said it was almost certain that the entire city would be destroyed. Fortunately as a later telegram reported the fire crossed that thoroughfare in but a few places to the west. The Sub-Treasury was destroyed but the vaults in which the money was stored were safe and as soon as possible placed under guard. Some of the experiences related are most moving. One came from Los Angeles, dated the 19th:—

Los Angeles, April 19.

Egbert H. Gould, President of the Chicago Heater Company, of Chicago, was one of four persons to arrive here at 11 o'clock to-day. Mr. Gould said:—

"I was asleep on the seventh floor of the Palace Hotel, at the time of the first quake. I was thrown out of bed and half-way across the room. Immediately realising the import of the occurrence I made my way down the six flights of stairs into the corridor. I was the first guest to appear. The hotel employees were running about as if they were mad. Within two minutes after I appeared, other guests flocked into the corridor, most of them in their night clothing. I returned to my room and got my clothing, then walked to the office of the Western Union in my pyjamas and bare feet to telegraph to my wife in Los Angeles. I found the telegraphers there, but all wires were down. I sat down on the sidewalk and picked the broken glass out of the soles of my feet and put my clothes on. This took about 20 minutes. Within that time below the Palace, the buildings for three blocks were a mass of flames, which quickly communicated to other buildings. Billows of fire seemed to roll from the business blocks, soon half-consumed, to other blocks in the vicinity only to climb and loom again."

The Call building I saw to be more than a foot out of plumb and hanging over the street like the leaning tower of Pisa.

I remained in San Francisco until 7 o'clock and then took the ferry for Oakland, but returned to the burning city an hour and a-half later. At the time the city seemed doomed. I remained but a few minutes, then made my way back to the ferry station. I hope I may never be called to pass through such an experience again. People by the thousands, and seemingly devoid of reason, were crowded round the ferry station. At the iron gates they clawed with their hands as so many maniacs. They sought to break the bars and, failing in that, turned upon each other. Fighting my way back to the gate like the others, the thought came into my mind of what rats in a trap we were. Had I not

been a strong man I should certainly have been killed.

When the ferry drew up to the slip and the gates were thrown open, the rush to safety was tremendous. Those who fell saved themselves as best they could.

A brief account by a woman reads:—

Mrs. Agnes Zink, of the Hotel Broadway, said: "I was stopping at 35 Fifth Street, San Francisco. The rear of the house collapsed and the landlady and about 30 of the roomers were killed. I escaped simply because I had a front room, and when I got out, the roof and stairways had collapsed in the rear half of the house. Out in the street it was impossible to find a clear pathway. I saw another lodging-house near ours collapse. I think it must have been 39 Fifth Street, and I know all the inmates were killed, for the wreck was complete. In ten minutes the entire block to Mission Street was in flames."

On the 19th at 1 p.m. a Committee on Safety had met, organized a Finance Committee and received reports of arrangements for relief. Except for an occasional accident no loss of life was reported on this day as people had time to leave threatened buildings. Water was promised by the Water Company in the Western Addition that afternoon and in the Mission by the following day. Water was the great need of the people as well as of the firemen, for the supply even of drinking water was very scanty. A proclamation was issued by the Mayor intimating that the troops and the regular and special members of the police force had been authorized by him to kill any persons bound engaged in looting or in the commission of any other crime and requesting all persons to remain in their homes from darkness until daylight.

A long-distance telephone message from Salinas, 115 miles south of San Francisco, at 1 o'clock to-night said. "One hundred and twenty bodies have been taken out of St. Agnew's Asylum, and there are many more corpses in the ruins. The main structure was demolished." On the night of April 19th it was estimated that Oakland housed and fed 50,000 of the inhabitants of San Francisco, a telegram from Los Angeles dated the 19th ran: At San Jose the Vendome Hotel annex was badly wrecked and 15 persons were killed. The Doherty block was completely burned and one woman killed. Dr. McKrow was killed and his wife badly injured. Every business building was demolished. Martial law has been declared and the militia and 500 deputies are guarding the street. It is estimated that fifty people have been killed. The Post-Office was partly wrecked, the Presbyterian Church totally demolished and the Court House wrecked.

Passengers arriving from other cities in California bring tales of death and disaster from Santa Cruz, Gilroy and Hollister. The death list at Santa Cruz is large; Santa Rosa is a total wreck, and 1,500 people are homeless. The loss of life will probably reach hundreds. Main Street is piled many feet deep with fallen buildings. Not one business building is left intact. The four-storey Court House is a pile of broken masonry. Citizens fled to the fields and hills to watch the destruction of their homes. The water system was destroyed by the earthquake.

Later dispatches are as follow:

San Francisco, April 19. Thousands of people are sleeping on the hills to-night or standing gazing with grim faces on the lurid scene below them.

Women and children and little babes in arms are huddled together with the injured. In Golden Gate Park the people are huddled together, with gnawing hunger the companion of all. The wails of injured and the calls of frantic survivors for friends and relatives who are missing are most pitiful. These crowds are constantly increasing and the Relief Committee is doing all in its power to get bedding and food for the homeless.

Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda are short of food and in a few days will themselves be facing a serious shortage unless relief comes from the outside. Expressmen are charging from \$25 to \$50 to haul a load of baggage or give any aid to refugees. Liquor stores in the North End were robbed and hundreds of men carried away the bottled goods. When the soldiers arrived the men had to be clubbed before they would drop the bottles. Soldiers smashed the bottles on the stones and drove the mob at the point of the bayonet. When the mansions on Nob Hill, the Fairmont and Mark Hopkins Institute were approached by the flames

to-day many attempts were made to remove some of the priceless works of art, from the buildings. A crowd of soldiers were sent to the Flood and Huntington mansions and Mark Hopkins Institute of Art to rescue the paintings. From Huntington Home and the Flood mansion canvases were cut from the frame with the knives. The collections in the three buildings are valued in the hundreds of thousands. Very few were saved from the ravages of the fire fiend.

The greatest suffering to-day was from thirst. Although the shock had broken water mains no water or very little appeared on the surface of the ground. Public fountains located on Market Street gave out no relief to the thirsty thousands. At the corner of Powell and Market Streets a small stream of water spouted through the cobble stones and formed a muddy pool. From this pool many knelt and drank, women as well as men.

Wherever the soldiers saw a man with a bottle of liquor they forced him to give it up and immediately smashed it. The work of the regular soldiers in suppressing disorder, preventing looting and in rescuing people from dangerous positions is worthy of the greatest praise. Everywhere they show the highest degree of courage. They did not hesitate to shoot whenever they found any one looting and probably twenty victims fell before them during the day.

Western Division, Bulletin, 2 p.m. April 20th San Francisco time.—The fire is now positively stated to be under control with the probability that one quarter of the city lying west of Franklin Street, and known as the Western Addition, northward to the Presidio, will be saved. The stand made at Van Ness Avenue was generally successful, the flames crossing that avenue to the west in but few places. The strongest fire at noon to-day was toward North Beach, east of Van Ness Avenue, but will be controlled.

San Francisco, April 23. On Saturday night triplets were born to one of the homeless at the Presidio, and the same night eight little tots made their first appearance on the Reservation at Fort Mason. Six were born in the Emergency Hospital and two of them on the vacant space adjoining the Fort, where the mothers had taken refuge. The babies are all reported to be healthy youngsters.

The museum at Golden Gate Park was not seriously damaged by the earthquake. The main entrance is not injured, but half the north wall has suffered. The pictures and the relics which the building contained, were not destroyed but some of the desirable relics were broken. The band-stand is not badly damaged. The balustrades of the viaducts bridging the main driveway near the museum, are wrecked.

The Finance Committee of the General Relief Committee reported that it had received contributions to date amounting to \$1,551,536.95; \$172,000 is the amount of the local subscriptions, making a total of \$1,723,536.95. Three hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars has been promised locally. The Committee is not satisfied with the local subscriptions, and urges the citizens of San Francisco to subscribe more liberally.

San Francisco, April 23. The condition of the 5,000 or more people camped in Jefferson Square Park is something terrible. Not more than five per cent. have even an army tent, and the make shifts are constructed of carpets, bed sheets and every imaginary substance. The are totally inadequate to keep out the heavy rain which is falling to-day.

At Fort Mason there is little misery on account of the cold rain. About 8,000 people are encamped there, and on account of the sandy and sloping ground, sanitation is not bad, food is plentiful and of a fair variety.

By the 24th it was being telegraphed that so fully had the situation been grappled with that no one in San Francisco need be hungry that night. The papers were chiefly taken up with reports of the resumption of business, and the handling and distribution of food supplies.

#### CALISTHENICS.

A very pleasant entertainment was given in Van Schaick Hall on Wednesday afternoon by the Calisthenic classes who are receiving their training from the capable hands of Miss E. Burdett-Leach. The senior class is composed of young ladies attending Ferris Seminary, while the junior class consists of foreign girls and boys ranging in age from five to eight. The various exercises were capitally gone through by both classes, the marching in particular being very good. Interspersed between the different exercises was a miscellaneous musical programme in

which the following took part:—Duet, "Orphee" (*Offenbach*), Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown and Mr. W. Karl Vincent; song, "The Fairies Lullaby," Mrs. W. T. Payne; piano solo, "Air de Ballet," Mrs. E. P. W. Skirmshire; song, "Life's Lullaby," Mrs. E. C. Irwine; song, "The devout lover," Mr. S. H. Somerton.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A new case of plague was reported on May 16th at Sumoto in Hyogo.

Lieut.-General Y. Kurose, a staff officer of the Seventh Division, has been retired.

The destroyer *Hatsuharu* (First Spring) will be launched at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, on May 21st.

Sir Ernest Satow, late British Minister to China, arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai by the *Coptic*. On May 16th, he left for Yokohama on his way home.

It is rumoured, says the *Asahi Nichi*, that some Koreans have arrived in Tokyo for the purpose of assassinating Prince Wi-hwa who is now in the capital. The police are taking precautionary measures.

Colonels T. Okamoto and T. Goto have been promoted to Major-General, and Major-Generals H. Tomoyasu and M. Naito to Lieut.-General. Lieut.-General Y. Iseji, a staff officer of the Imperial Body Guards, has been released from service.

The Vicomte de Fontenay, of the French Legation at Belgrade, has just been appointed French Consul-General at Budapest. The Vicomte de Fontenay was for some time in charge of the French Legation at Seoul during the Russo-Japanese war.

Prince Nakonchaisi arrived Osaka on May 16th. The following day he left for Hiroshima where he witnessed infantry and artillery evolutions by the Fifth Division after which he visited the Naval Arsenal at Kure. On May 18th he will leave for Shimonoseki to embark for Korea. It is reported by Tokyo papers that the Prince will extend his travels to China.

The Russian Consul at Nagasaki has given notice to the Governor of Nagasaki prefecture that the steamer *Mytheol* came into contact with a mine while entering Vladivostock without a pilot. The Consul adds that he received a warning from the Superintendent of the Vladivostock Harbour office to the effect that vessels to that port must take on pilots at Askold island.

As already reported, a meeting to celebrate the extension of the railways throughout the Empire to five thousand miles will take in Nagoya. In order to be present Marquis Yamagata; Viscount Kodama, Chief of the Staff; General Terauchi, Minister for War; Mr. Yamagata, Minister for Communications; and other high officials will leave Shimbashi on May 19th by the 8.30 a.m. train.

The two shields of copper presented to the captains of the *Katori* and *Kashima* as gifts from the British and Foreign Sailor's Society are fashioned out of metal from the *Victory*, and bear in deep relief the picture of the *Victory* beating up to Gibraltar with Nelson's body on board after Trafalgar. The shields are to be awarded annually to officers or seamen of the respective ships for deeds of helpfulness.

Much regret will be felt in Tokyo at the death of M. Jules Adam, formerly Interpreter of the French Legation, which occurred at Zurich on March 30th. M. Adam was buried at his native place, Kaisersberg, Alsace, on April 3rd. It will be remembered that when he left Japan he was in indifferent health, but it was hoped that a holiday at home would set things right. These hopes have not been fulfilled. In him Japan loses a sympathetic friend.

The president of the Russian Red Cross Society recently presented medals to Count Matsukata,

President of the Nippon Red Cross Society, and Baron Ozawa, Vice-President, and Professor Ariga, law-adviser of the investing army at Port Arthur during the war. Letters were also sent returning thanks for several thousand hospital bandages which the Japanese presented to Russian invalids during the investment of the fortress, and for kind treatment rendered towards the Russians after the latter's surrender.

About 4 a.m., on Wednesday, May 16th, at the Horairo-ro, Maganecho, Yokohama, a jinrikisha coolie named H. Zama (50), residing in Miyakawa-cho, attempted to murder a girl named Nakamura Hana (34) by inflicting severe injuries on her right temple with a large fish knife. He also attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself in the throat with the same weapon. The woman was at once removed to the Yokohama Hospital and the coolie to his own house. The Kotobuki-cho Police believe the cause to be jealousy.

The Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co. held an extraordinary meeting on May 13th at Tokyo. Mr. K. Inouye, one of the directors, presided and submitted to the shareholders a proposal with regard to a fifth issue of shares and other projects. One of the auditors explained the plans, giving the result of his investigation. The Chairman delivered a speech in which he said that when the railway is nationalised, the price will be at the rate of seventy-five yen against a paid up share of fifty yen. There would remain in the possession of the shareholders, the coal mines, various vessels, forests and other property besides the reserves.

K. Yamada (23), formerly an employee of the Ya-ami Hotel, Kyoto, which was burned down on April 17th, was arrested on May 13th at Gion, in the same city, on a charge of theft. According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, he had in his possession several gold rings and brooches with precious stones, gold watches and other valuable articles which he confessed at the Kawabata Police Office to have stolen from rooms in the hotel from which foreign guests had escaped after the fire broke out. Some of the articles were returned to the owners who are still in the city. The paper adds that the cause of the fire is not yet ascertained but that there is suspicion of incendiarism since this man has been arrested.

The *N.-C. D. News* of the 11th inst. says: Particulars have just become known of a gallant act which was performed by Mr. McKie of the out-door Customs staff on the arrival of the M.M.S. *Calédonien* at Shanghai on her last voyage from Europe. A Sister of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul was a passenger and in stepping off to the tender in the darkness she missed her footing and fell into the water. Mr. McKie saw the accident and immediately jumped in after her. The lady in her terror seized him by the throat, but her rescuer was fortunately able to seize a rope thrown out and both were safely brought on board. The gallantry of the deed was enhanced by the fact that it was done at a time when the dangers of the current were made the greater by the darkness. But for the rope both rescuer and rescued must have been drowned.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### NORWEGIAN OFFICERS AND THE SIAMESE NAVY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the *Penang Gazette* of the 23rd is an article concerning the engagement of Japanese officers for the Siamese Navy, and I therefore take the liberty to send you the following cuttings from the same paper.

In the *Siam Free Press* of March 13th and 14th you will see all about the incident which caused the resignation of the Norwegian officers in His Siamese Majesty's Navy.

It is good for the Siamese Navy that Japanese officers will replace the Europeans, but no Japanese officer will put up with such treatment as that meted out to Lieut.-Commander Christiansen and to Lieutenant Samuelsen. The Siamese Naval Department will, however, think twice before they serve an

officer of a powerful nation in the same manner as they have served the Norwegian officers, and the presence of Japanese naval officers at the Naval College will have a salutary effect on the conduct of the young men there.

According to the *Penang Gazette* the engagement of Japanese officers is in the hands of Mr. Tanabe, the Japanese *Charge d'Affaires* in Bangkok, and this gentleman will no doubt take care that all is arranged in such a manner that the Navy Department cannot help fulfilling their obligations.

Hoping that the Japanese officers will not be disappointed in their expectation and frustrated in their reorganization of the Siamese Navy,

I remain, etc

TH. RING.

Penang, April 25th, 1906.

[We are unable to find space for the whole extract that Commander Ring has sent us, but it may be condensed. It appears that on the return to Bangkok from a cruise of the gunboat *Bali*, a vessel of 600 tons built at Hongkong, it was learned that a story was afloat in official circles that the Chief Officer, Lieutenant Samuelsen, had kicked one of the sailors with the result that the man died in hospital 24 hours later. This officer denied that he had kicked any one "to such a degree that any harm could have come of it." But, the Lieutenant's explanation went on: "He remembered having given a man, Nai Von, a couple of slaps on the ear and a slight kick one day, because he refused to go in a boat, complaining that he was sick. The man had, at the time, a slight touch of beri-beri, being a little swollen about the ankles, and should therefore be moving about, in order to get well. Instead, it was alleged, he lay down on the bridge the whole day long. For this reason, Lieut. Samuelsen, growing impatient with the man's laziness, gave him a couple of slaps on the ear and a slight kick in his breeches to impress upon him the necessity of hurrying down in the boat. After that day he was apparently quite well, and took part in the daily work and drill. He never complained of any sickness until over three weeks later, when he had beri-beri. It was then decided to send him to Siracha hospital where he was sent on 8th November." But, it was alleged, "Captain Phra Pradiyat, Commander-in-chief of the fleet, had received a report, written in Siamese, from the Japanese doctor in charge of Siracha hospital, which he showed to Lieut.-Commander Christiansen, according to which Nai Von, of the *Bali*, had died 24 hours after his admission. As the Japanese doctor found the case curious, he made a dissection of the man's body, and thereby found that the liver had burst, and several injuries had taken place in his stomach and chest, which went to prove that the man had died from the effects of blows or kicks in the stomach and chest." It was stated, on the other hand, that the Japanese doctor denied dictating such a report to his Siamese interpreter, and it was further alleged that the staff surgeon Dr. Hays, held a conference with two other medical practitioners and certified that the man had died from beri-beri. On Dec. 6th Lieut. Samuelsen was discharged from the Siamese Navy on the ground (as this passage is placed within quotation marks we presume it is part of the official letter of dismissals that "although it was not yet proved that Nai Von's death was caused by the kick from Lieutenant Samuelsen the Naval Department would, however, no longer suffer ill-treatment of the sailors." Lieut.-Commander Christiansen, commanding the *Bali*, had, it was said, no knowledge of the matter, but he was blamed by the Naval authorities "for having suffered such unauthorized acts to take place on board the ship he commanded," and was asked to resign. This he did. His enforced resignation was followed by the voluntary resignations of Commander Th. Ring, Lieut.-Commander Pettersen and Lieut. R. Nielsen who in the course of a letter contended that a court-martial should have been held in each case and that the commanding officer of a ship should not be made to suffer for an action of which he knew nothing committed by a subordinate officer. They concluded: "We will not say that we consider it right to strike the sailors or administer a kick, but it has at times been necessary to do so in the interest of the service, for instance when quick action is necessary. As the punishment for such acts up to the date of Lieutenant Samuelsen's dismissal has been a fine, the undersigned consider this sudden dismissal not only of the offending officer but also of his commanding officer, to be stronger measures than can be reasonably expected for such acts without previous warning. The unjust dismissal of Lieutenant-Commander Christiansen has caused us to resign and our reasons have been stated accordingly."—Ed. *J.M.*]

##### THE SHOKONSHA CEREMONY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—One of the worst things about this pestilential habit of newspaper reading is that one is moved to answer things that appear in print and so although one has eaten the lotus he is in spite of himself

driven close to the borders of the strenuous life. My attention was called recently to a statement in your columns to the effect that there is some Christian objection to the Ceremonies of the Shrine on Kudan hill. If this is true will you kindly give us the chapter and verse for the statement. I would not presume to question for a moment that in some out-of-the-way corners of the British Empire, say among the Boers of South Africa, there might linger an objection to such practices and you are quite right in giving voice to the sentiments of such people. They have right to a hearing as every one else has, but the question is whether among the more enlightened there is any such feeling or not. I have been told that the steamers going up and down the Potomac river when they pass the tomb of Washington on Mount Vernon toll their bells out of reverence to the Spirit of the Father of His Country. I never heard of a Christian's objecting to that. On Decoration Day all over the United States we go out with flowers and flags and bands of music, and after service in the churches we proceed to the cemeteries and there with appropriate ceremonies we place them upon the graves of those who gave their lives for their country, and we make no distinction between the Blue and the Grey. We do make a distinction between those who have died in honour or in disgrace. I remember well going with the S. S. of the Cathedral Mission of the Good Samaritan of San Francisco, by the invitation of the priest-in-charge, to Angel Island and there was requested by the Chaplain of the troops, a black man, but a highly polished and cultivated gentleman, to address the men before the ceremony. Of course I advised them in planting the flags to utter a prayer for the souls of the departed. There was one man's grave down in a wet place in a corner far away from the others; and the soldiers had a pretty lively discussion as to whether they should give him a flag or not. It was finally decided that Christian charity demanded that on that day his faults should be forgotten or, to put it in the words of the men, "Aw! give the poor devil one. He has gone where he has had to suffer enough by this time." I asked the reason for his grave being at a distance from the well-ordered ranks of the others and the general feeling against him and was told that he was stabbed in a drunken row over a woman. I mention all this at length to show that even in an open and confessedly pagan country like ours there is a feeling that Decoration Day means something to the souls of those soldiers out of our sight and that we approach very near to the point of view of our Japanese friends. Some years ago, when I was the Curate of Holy Trinity Church, San Francisco, there was a sheet called the *Argonaut* published there the influence of which was most seductively immoral. I warned my people constantly in private against it with the result of whetting their appetite for forbidden fruit. The Editor, Frank Pixley, was always blathering in his paper about "the Pope's Irish." On my return to San Francisco I found "the Pope's Irish" on top, the Chancellor of the Roman diocese calling the Mayor "a dish-rag on a stick" in public meetings on the river-front, and howling him out of office although he was an Irish R.C., and whooping up the Labour party to put in the present Mayor Schmidt who makes no pronounced profession of religion, so far as I know. This political power of the Roman Church is the result of the abuse heaped on it by Frank Pixley, and I myself assisted at masses for the repose of his soul in the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, that is so close an initiation that a poor servant girl attended it for a whole year, before she found that she was damning her soul by attending a Protestant place of worship. I merely mention this to show that a solid belief in the reality of the supernatural will survive in the midst of the most blasphemous denial of its reality; or why did Pixley endow that Church? It was my great joy and privilege to be present at the Midnight Mass at Easter in the Holy Orthodox Cathedral on Surugadai and on the next succeeding feasts when the faithful living remember before the Lord the names of the faithful departed; when the Bishop in cope with mitre and pastoral crook reads out their names in the midst of the prayers and blessings with book and candles the sweet-meats offered up before the Holy Doors to the view at least of those "who shall hunger no more nor thirst any more." I went out from that service to plant some Christian Cross of Constantine flags on the graves of Barnabas the priest and Matthias the little boy in the Uyeno Cemetery.

In China it is our custom to go out on All Saints Day and visit the graves of those who sleep in Christ. But some may answer all these customs that so much resemble Shinto ceremonies are Catholic of some sort or other, Anglican, Greek or Roman. Are they? Then listen to my longer tale. In Sendai just after the China war all the foreigners were asked to attend as members of the Red-Cross Society the *Sho Kun Sai* festival at the temporary shrine in front of the barracks. I among others was induced by a very good looking woman to contribute



for a large cake marked with crosses, etc., that was duly offered to the manes of the departed. I was told that two Protestant Doctors of Divinity went in front of the shrine and put up their hands in the attitude of devotion common to all Shinto believers. I mentioned the matter to one of them later and he gloried in it in spite of Psalm XLIV, 21, Prayer Book Version. Our relation to the souls of those out of sight is a subject of perennial interest to young and old in all ages, and especially is it so when people are thinking of making some slight changes in their ancestral religion. I remember some years ago in Mayebashi a very bright young man who went back and walked no more with us on the way to life because I in my sacerdotal capacity forbade him the right to burn incense to his father's spirit as *Nigori Sama*. He has since been baptized after long and careful preparation. Per contra again and again it has happened with me when I have been preparing catechumens for baptism that I have told them that they must not worship before the *Kami-dana* or the *Butsu-dan* and the catechist who was paid to help me tells them that they can so long as they worship the true God in their hearts. The great danger of the hour is that even the strictest Pharisees among us may be dragged into the swim of worldliness and indifference that has again and again immersed the Church in ages past and that in the words of the comic opera it will be

"Oh! you are right and I am right  
And we all are right as right can be."

It is perfectly easy to unite if we consent to eliminate everything that is worth fighting for. When in San Francisco I sat beside Bishop Harris and Miss Patterson and heard the speeches of the Consul, Mr. Uyeno, and the Reverend Father James Daijro Yoshimura in clerical costume, and of a Buddhist priest in secular garb at the opening ceremony of the Japanese cemetery. I could not help but notice the absence of any attempt at devotion of any sort, and as I reported to Mrs. Jefferys, "We dedicated the cemetery on Saint Patrick's Day and we did not worship any god but ourselves." This present movement towards union on the part of various forms of religion may result in the return of Shinto to that primitive form of monotheism for knowing which and stating the fact Prof. Kume was ejected some years since from the Imperial University.

One thing we may all do: after all is said, it is the corporal works of mercy that are of prime importance. Vide S. Matthew XXV. Let us see to it that *Mannen-machi* and *Shinami-cho* and *Samaga-hashi* shall stand for something better than they do at present.

Sincerely your servant,

HENRY SCOTT JEFFERYS.

May 9th 1906.

N.B.—No one is responsible for my statements but myself now or at any time.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN DISPUTE.

London, May 11.

A strong patrol of Egyptian Coast Guards, with five guns, has proceeded East of the Suez Canal (in the disputed territory).

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg (who was in command of the British Squadron which recently visited America) has arrived with two cruisers at the Piræus. Other vessels, representing a second British cruiser squadron are expected to-morrow.

#### LABOUR PARTY FOR PEACE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Vivian, Labour member, moved, and the Government accepted, a resolution demanding drastic steps for the reduction of armaments, and the inclusion thereof in the programme to be put before The Hague Conference. The House adopted the resolution unanimously.

#### THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

Later.

The cruiser *Minerva* is at Port Said. Rear-Admiral Lambton is on board on his way to Cairo.

#### THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

The Postal Congress at Rome has agreed to increase the unit of weight for letters from 15 to 20 grammes and to retain the 2½d. minimum rate, but for every additional 20 grammes to charge 1½d.

#### KAISER'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

The Kaiser's visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph is being much discussed. It is regarded as evidence of the Kaiser's determination to secure Austria's friendship with a view to meeting a new *entente* between France, Russia and Britain.

#### THE TURKISH EMBROGLIO.

London, May 12.

Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Turkey's claims raised issues far beyond Tabah, and that the British Government could not refer the safety of the Canal to arbitration. The best method, he said, was defining the frontiers by a joint Commission as Great Britain proposed.

#### CHINESE COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND.

King Edward has received the Chinese Mission in audience.

#### JAPAN AS A MISSION FIELD.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said that Japan was one of the great fields for future missionary work.

#### BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill has been read a second time in the British House of Commons by a vote of 410 to 204.

#### WILL THE PORTE YIELD?

Yesterday Tewfik Pasha visited Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Ambassador to Turkey, who rejected certain proposals made by Turkey and insisted on absolute compliance with the British demands. The British Ambassador reminded his visitor that the term of grace was drawing to a conclusion.

#### THE CRISIS.

London, May 13.

Rear-Admiral Lambton with H.M.S. *Thetis*, *Perscus* and *Minerva* is at Port Said. The ultimatum expires at midnight on Sunday.

The fleet will take action immediately thereafter.

It is understood that there are grounds for hoping that the dispute with Turkey is on the eve of a settlement.

#### TURKEY EVACUATES.

Later.

Turkey has agreed to evacuate Akabah and all other points within Egyptian territory.

#### THE DUMA.

London, May 14.

On Saturday the Duma, after the delivery of vigorous speeches insisting on the sufferings of the people, instructed a committee to draft a reply to the Throne, including a request for full amnesty and the abolition of the death penalty.

#### THE TURKISH QUESTION.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople, wiring on Saturday, says that while the Porte's reply agreed to the evacuation and delimitation, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, British Ambassador to Turkey, considered the form in which it was presented as unacceptable and insisted on complete satisfaction before Sunday.

Other telegrams state that the reference to the delimitation was in the vaguest terms, leaving opportunity for the renewal of the dispute whenever favourable occasion arises.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, was to make a statement concerning the Anglo-Turkish trouble on Monday afternoon.

#### TURKEY'S REPLY.

Later.

Turkey has finally accepted the British demands.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Turkish reply was satisfactory and that a joint Commission will be appointed to fix the boundary and maintain the *status quo*. The boundary will run from Kafeli south-easterly to a point not less than three miles from Akabah. There is every reason to hope that a complete and satisfactory settlement of the matter will be reached.

#### ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

Admiral Misnitz, the unpopular commander of a fortress in St. Petersburg, has been killed by a workman. The Admiral wished to prevent the workmen from celebrating the Russian May Day.

#### SIR JOHN JORDAN.

Sir John Jordan, the new British Minister to China, sails by the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Britain* on July 7th.

#### FATHER GAPON.

A body found hanging from a ceiling of a closed villa at the Russian health-resort, Oserki, has been identified as that of Father Gapon.

#### THE CHINESE CUSTOMS EDICT.

London, May 16.

Replying to British and American representations, the Chinese Government has explained that the Edict was only intended to simplify the administration of the Customs and not to supersede the present establishment.

#### PLURAL VOTING BILL.

The House of Commons has read the plural voting bill a second time.

#### THE RESERVE FORCES BILL.

In the House of Commons the reserve forces bill has passed the third reading.

#### THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

London, May 17.

The Russian Council of Ministers has expressed itself favourably for amnesty; but leaves scope for action open.

#### THE DUMA.

In the Duma, during a debate on the address to the Throne, violent speeches were made, demanding the punishment of those authorities responsible for filling the prisons, and attacking the Council of the Empire.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

[From Mr. Motono, Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg.]

#### OPENING THE DUMA.

On the 10th instant the Emperor of Russia, assembling the members of the two Houses of Parliament at the Winter Palace, preformed the ceremony of opening the national assembly. After the ceremony His Majesty immediately returned to Peterhoff.

#### PULO LAUT.

With regard to the report published by *The Times* that Germany intends to obtain the island of Pulo Laut, southeast of Borneo, for the purposes of a naval station, Wolf's News Agency declares the rumour to be entirely baseless. In German official circles it is announced that nothing is known of the matter.

#### NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The year before last a project was started for the establishment of a regular line of steamers between Seattle and Vladivostok, but it was for a time abandoned. Seattle newspapers now state that steps pointing

to the opening of the service have been taken.

(By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

### TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 12.

If Turkey continues defiant England will seize Lemnos, Mitylene and afterwards other islands.

### FRENCH NAVY.

London, May 15.

Telegrams from Paris says that the French navy programme for 1907 provides for three fleets consisting, the 1st and 2nd, of 12 destroyers, and the third of older battleships and three best cruisers, to supplement the Eastern division of four cruisers and 6 destroyers.

### TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for April 1906, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

#### EXPORTS.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		1906.	1905.
		Yen.	Yen.
Silk tissues, habutae.....	2,363,441	2,379,078	
Silk tissues, kaiki.....	33,944	37,522	
Silk handkerchiefs.....	394,518	383,430	
Cotton tissues.....	902,220	740,045	
Towels.....	237,422	177,557	
Matches.....	1,075,763	1,050,490	
Mats and matting, hanagoza.....	479,917	486,290	
Porcelain and earthenware.....	655,353	452,663	
Lacquered ware.....	147,171	89,649	
Umbrellas, European.....	293,702	232,370	
Cigarettes.....	124,021	364,756	
Others.....	4,180,127	2,176,439	
Total.....	10,887,961	8,570,289	

#### MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF WROUGHT.

	1906.	1905.
Silk, raw.....	3,708,953	5,097,909
Silk, noshi and kibiso.....	401,065	340,194
Cotton yarns.....	2,984,339	2,779,131
Straw-plait.....	173,353	326,109
Tea.....	96,278	61,071
Camphor.....	311,331	301,802
Others.....	3,981,074	2,484,817
Total.....	11,656,393	11,391,033

#### RAW PRODUCTS.

	1906.	1905.
Coal.....	1,505,604	1,287,037
Rice.....	359,108	417,709
Cuttle-fish.....	40,891	109,732
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds.....	129,124	26,665
Mushroom, dried.....	92,773	79,052
Copper, coarse & refined.....	2,161,913	1,206,243
Fish oil.....	59,369	74,636
Vegetable wax.....	106,891	40,561
Others.....	1,791,483	1,199,079
Total.....	6,247,156	4,440,714

Total exports..... 28,791,510 24,402,036

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

#### EXPORTS.

	1906.	1905.
Gold.....	653,266	208,600
Silver.....	323,671	11,889
Total.....	976,937	220,489

#### IMPORTS.

	1906.	1905.
Gold.....	15,902,386	1,361,417
Silver.....	1,962,802	238,809
Total.....	17,865,188	1,600,226
Excess of exports.....	—	—
Excess of imports.....	16,888,251	1,379,737

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period.

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese.....	562,461	124,568	
Foreign.....	1,025,809	1,141,364	
Total.....	1,588,270	1,265,932	

#### CLEARED.

	1906.	1905.
Japanese.....	578,632	130,922
Foreign.....	1,005,091	1,107,134
Total.....	1,583,723	1,238,056

### IMPORTS.

#### GROUP I.

	1906.	1905.
	Yen.	Yen.
Cotton, raw.....	11,245,184	11,068,629
Cotton yarns.....	329,094	47,550
Wool.....	707,731	692,437
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.....	360,576	261,942
Iron nails.....	340,364	239,276
Rail.....	303,499	30,644
Iron, bar & rod.....	610,887	448,733
Iron pipes and tubes.....	194,983	110,842
Other iron and steel.....	896,435	1,598,570
Indigo, dry.....	368,310	159,737
Paper.....	596,943	435,450
Leather, sole and other.....	240,573	1,238,278
Machinery and engines.....	1,433,514	2,440,938
Locomotive-engines and rail-way cars.....	73,283	107,337
Steam vessels.....	221,657	1,178,809
Others.....	3,956,920	5,769,327
Total.....	21,879,953	25,828,499

#### GROUP II.

	1906.	1905.
	Yen.	Yen.
Mousseline de laine.....	304,911	226,234
Woollen cloths.....	1,371,876	1,591,185
Shirtings and cotton prints.....	621,859	437,150
Cotton satins and velvets.....	177,218	222,581
Sugar, brown and white.....	1,536,298	674,773
Others.....	2,316,246	3,260,804
Total.....	6,328,408	6,412,727

#### GROUP III.

	1906.	1905.
	Yen.	Yen.
Rice.....	6,761,225	9,842,129
Beans, peas and pulse.....	642,166	724,950
Flour, wheat.....	386,704	642,992
Kerosene oil.....	1,137,290	1,022,433
Oil-cake.....	2,190,531	651,250
Others.....	3,377,858	5,328,083
Total.....	14,495,774	18,211,837

Grand total.....	42,704,135	50,453,063
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Total of exports & imports.....	71,495,645	74,855,099
Excess of exports.....	—	—
Excess of imports.....	13,912,625	26,051,027

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1906.	1905.
	Yen.	Yen.
Exports.....	386,939	401,190
Imports.....	1,757,290	1,035,450
Total.....	2,144,229	1,436,640
Excess of exports.....	—	—
Excess of imports.....	1,370,351	634,260
Exports, specie & bullion.....	108,238	34,714
Imports, specie & bullion.....	771	6,772
Excess of exports.....	107,467	27,942
Excess of imports.....	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

	ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese.....	8,744	768	
Foreign.....	12,628	16,157	
Total.....	21,372	16,925	

#### CLEARED.

	1906.	1905.
	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese.....	10,352	800
Foreign.....	10,686	13,746
Total.....	21,038	14,546

### AN OAKLAND PAPER ON THE EARTHQUAKE.

A copy of the *Oakland Tribune*, printed on Wednesday, the day of the California disaster, has on its first page the following warning to the people:—

"Keep cool. Keep your heads. Keep your courage.

"Don't exaggerate.  
"Don't get panic-stricken.  
"An earthquake shock of great violence and long duration is an appalling calamity, but a panic is infinitely worse.

"Reason, courage and calmness dissolve in times of panic like snow in a spring thaw, and confusion, irresolution prevail at a time when judgment and action are the supreme necessity of the hour. Beware of crediting and circulating wild rumours, and avoid idle lamentation.

"A great disaster has befallen San Francisco, Oakland and several other California cities, due to mysterious elemental disturbance. There has been widespread damage to property and considerable loss of life. Careless and imperfect construction is responsible for nine-tenths of the damage and a great majority of the casualties.

"It may be a thousand years before there is such another disturbance in this locality, but the consequence of this one is an admonition not to repeat the errors of the past. The damage is so far from being irreparable that it should dishearten no one. Therefore it is wise to take counsel of reason and courage, and shun the fearful infection of the timid, the superstitious and weak-minded.

"Now is the time for citizens of Oakland and San Francisco to summon up their fortitude, their strength of mind and their faith in the future. Lisbon was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake infinitely more dreadful than the one we have just passed through a hundred and sixty years ago, but it has never been seriously damaged by seismic shock since.

"No part of the earth seems to be free from these mysterious visitations, and there is no cause to despair when they occur.

"Every citizen should address himself to the task of restoring confidence, quieting fears, repairing damages and rendering succour to those sorely smitten by calamity.

"Happily the people of Oakland have taken the disaster with philosophy and comparative calmness. They have not given way to undue excitement or idle fears. They were a bit shaken and startled, but they retained their presence of mind and had begun to repair the damages within an hour after the heavy shock subsided. As they take account of stock they find that the damage is far less than was at first apprehended. It is more apparent than real. The city stands fairly intact.

"Not a single building has been completely wrecked, the only complete destruction being a few frame houses destroyed by fire. Otherwise Oakland is right side up with care, and in a few days will wear its wonted appearance.

"Again we say, keep your courage. Be calm and help yourselves and your neighbours, for God reigns and the heavens still smile in California. Above all things avoid magnifying the damage and making foolish predictions calculated to weaken confidence and alarm the nervous and impressionable."

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe.....	N. L. D.....	Roon 1	Sa. May 19
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Coptic	Su. May 20
America.....	P. M.....	China	Tu. May 22
Europe.....	M. M.....	Salazie 2	W. May 23
America.....	T. K. K.....	Nippon Maru 3	Su. May 27
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Hyades	Su. May 27
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Su. May 27
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.....	Shinano Maru	F. June 1
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Tartar	F. June 1
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian 4	Sa. June 2
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Lyra	Sa. June 2
America.....	O. & O.....	Doric	Su. June 3
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.....	America Maru	Su. June 3
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of India	M. June 4
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of China	Th. June 7
America.....	P. M.....	Manchuria	M. June 11
Hongkong.....	G. N.....	Minnesota	Sa. June 23
Seattle.....	G. N.....	Dakota	Sa. June 23

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 14th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of Japan	F. May 18
Europe.....	M. M.....	Caledonian	Sa. May 19
America.....	O. & O.....	Coptic	Tu. May 22
Hongkong.....	P. & A.....	Aragonia	Tu. May 22
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	China	W. May 23
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.....	Kasuga Maru	Th. May 24
Europe.....	N. D. L.....	Roon	Sa. May 26
Tacoma.....	B. T.....	Hyades	M. May 28
Hongkong.....	T. Y. K.....	Nippon Maru	Tu. May 29
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	Tu. May 29
Europe.....	N. Y. K.....	Tamba Maru	W. May 30
Australia.....	N. Y. K.....	Nikko Maru	Sa. June 2
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.....	Tartar	Sa. June 2
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Hongkong.....	B. T.....	Lyra	Su. June 3
Europe.....	P. & O.....	Dongola	Su. June 3
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.....	Em. of India	M. June 4
Hongkong.....	O. & O.....	Doric	Tu. June 5
America.....	T. K. K.....	America Maru	Tu. June 5
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.....	Riojun Maru	Tu. June 5
Portland.....	P. & A.....	Arabia	Tu. June 5
Hongkong.....	P. M.....	Manchuria	W. June 13
Seattle.....	G. N.....	Minnesota	M. June 25
Hongkong.....	G. N.....	Dakota	Th. June 28

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 11th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Fusan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Mikumi, 11th May.—Anping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, Wm. Bainbridge, 11th May.—Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Montara*, American steamer, 1,695, Hall, 11th May.—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 12th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yeiyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 12th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Victoria*, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 12th May.—Takao, 7th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hansa*, German Cruiser, S. Weber, 12th May.—Shanghai, 5th May.

*Monteagle*, British steamer, 4,492, Parry, 12th May.—Hongkong via ports, 4th May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,216, K. Hayashi, 12th May.—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Aki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,995, Murai, 13th May.—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tanushima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 994, Sumi-miya, 13th May.—New Chang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manica*, British steamer, 2,657, R. Leslie, 13th May.—London and ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Raleigh*, U.S. Cruiser, 3,213, 8,500 I.H.P., F. Fletcher, 13th May.—Shanghai.

*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, Buhei Ima, 13th May.—Newchang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 13th May.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 13th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 13th May.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Galveston*, (10), U.S. protected cruiser, 4,700, Comd. Wm. G. Cutler, 13th May.—Cavite.

*Challanoga*, (10), U.S. protected cruiser, 4,700, Comd. Sharp, 13th May.—Cavite.

*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 14th May.—Saigon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Tsuan*, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindburg, 14th May.—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Zoroaster*, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 14th May.—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rock.—To Order.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 14th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mishima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,197, K. Kinoshita, 15th May.—Keelung, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, S. H. Powell, 15th May.—Sydney via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,038, Iizawa, 15th May.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 15th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 15th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 15th May.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Urajio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 833, T. Arakawa, 16th May.—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 16th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,733, T. Kitano, 16th May.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Kowloon*, German steamer, 1,487, Keer, 16th May.—Anping, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Benmahr*, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 17th May.—London via ports, General.—Carnes & Co.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 17th May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Willehad*, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obenauer, 17th May.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 17th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Dardanus*, British steamer, 2,992, Nicholas, 11th May.—Saigon, General.—Butterfield Swire.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 11th May.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 11th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sithonia*, German steamer, 4,249, Brehmer, 11th May.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 12th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 12th May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanoichi, 12th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Prinz Heinrich*, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 12th May.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Giram Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,815, T. Kitano, 13th May.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, Wm. Bainbridge, 13th May.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yeiyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 14th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 14th May.—Hongkong via ports, 14th May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,039, Tachibana, 14th May.—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Helene Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,255, Sanders, 15th May.—Singapore, General.—Becker & Co.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 15th May.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hansa*, German cruiser, 5,885, B. Marwede, 15th May.—Tsingtau.

*Victoria*, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 15th May.—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sikh*, British steamer, 3,213, Atkinson, 15th May.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 16th May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 16th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mikawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, Ima Buhei, 16th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 16th May.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 16th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Tsuan*, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindburg, 16th May.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Samuki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,793, Matheson, 16th May.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dupetit Thours* (36) French cruiser, Captain Lespinatte de Saune, 16th May.—Kobe.

*Montcalm* (36) French flagship, 9,500, Capt. Martel, 16th May.—Kobe.

*Palermo*, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 17th May.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,028, T. Iri-sawa, 17th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 17th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 17th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Mishima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,192, H. Kinoshita, 17th May.—Anping via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Urajio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 833, T. Arakawa, 17th May.—Awomori, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, M. J. Cumow, 17th May.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Willehad*, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obenauer, 17th May.—Sydney via ports, General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,733, T. Kitano, 17th May.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Simpson, Miss Holbrook, Mr. Woodward, Mrs. Wm. Woodward, Miss Woodward, Miss Woodward, Mr. C. Helm, Mr. R. Ruegg, Mr. C. A. Clark, Col. C. Gardenet, Mrs. Col. Gardenet and two children, Mrs. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. J. Hartwell, Miss F. Lane, Miss G. Robinson, Miss K. Winears, Miss McCormick, Mr. W. J. Pettican, Mr. H. D. Lombard, Mrs. H. D. Lombard, Mr. G. Kellogg-Claston, Mr. A. Ferrier, Mrs. A. Ferrier and Mr. S. F. Smith. For Honolulu:—Mr. R. A. Frost, Mr. Lan Chung Wah and Mr. Lee Chu. For San Francisco:—Mr. G. B. Cooley, Lieut. Velkoff, Mr. M. S. Perry, Major Mark, Mrs. Mark and maid, Mr. F. Gunnell, Mrs. F. Kellogg, Miss M. T. Matthews, Mr. M. Dussaix, Mr. C. H. Hilbert, Mr. A. L. Heckler, Rev. D. McGilvary, Mr. S. Erlanger, Mrs. S. Erlanger, Mr. L. C. Bishop, Mr. W. L. Abbott, Mr. H. A. Mattock, Mrs. Bohler, Mr. J. G. Cumming, Mr. W. R. Gourlay and Mr. Jiu Pao Vung in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. M. Tsutsumi, Mrs. Tsutsumi and 2 children and Mr. Yamamoto in cabin; Mr. K. Kobayashi, and 6 Chinese in second class; 110 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle via ports:—Mr. A. Ahman, Mr. F. Furuya, Mr. E. L. Grondahl, Mr. S. Yamakawa, Mr. O. B. Huett, Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Mr. R. Yamanaka, Mrs. E. L. Grondahl, Mr. K. Kawai, Mr. M. T. Ishijima, Mr. Matsuki and Mr. M. Hiraishi. For Kobe:—Mr. H. F. Meserve, Mrs. H. F. Meserve, Miss Marie Dulurento. For Shanghai:—Mr. T. Hansen, Mrs. T. Hansen, Dr. Lucy H. Hoague, Mr. K. Kinsen and Mr. S. K. Palmer. For Hongkong:—Mrs. Sarah E. Abt, Mr. W. B. Allen, Mr. Clay Anderson, Mr. E. C. Alexander, Mr. B. H. Baldwin, Mr. E. J. Beard, Mr. Bennett, Mr. E. W. Brammatt, Mr. Charlie Bennett, Miss Mabel Cooper, Mr. Fred Churchill, Mr. John C. Endoba, Mr. John C. Coli, Mr. C. L. Cassidy, Mr. R. L. Cooper, Mr. D. A. Calhoun, Mr. Hing Ming Ghuen, Mr. Walter Dennis, Mr. John C. Early, Mr. R. M. Elder, Mr. T. C. Edminster, Mr. Harry N. Ferris, Mr. Gerard Foster, Mrs. Mabel Foster, Mr. C. H. Farnham, Mr. W. E. Ford, Mr. M. J. Gordin, Mrs. L. C. Gilman, Miss Mary A. Gillman, Mr. Wm. R. Giberson, Mr. Herman Gard, Mrs. Jennie Hasbrook, Miss Nellie Hasbrook, Miss Lee M. Hargus, Mr. Roscoe Hall, Mr. H. C. Hill, Mr. T. A. Hatch, Mr. H. F. Howe, Mr. C. J. Hogue, Mr. A. W. Hipp, Mr. B. B. Harris, Mr. H. A. Hull, Mr. A. V. Hilton, Mr. L. E. Hill, Mr. John Holt, Mr. C. D. Hayne, Mr. W. I. Jenkins, Mr. Martin Jones, Mr. L. E. Jacks, Mr. G. A. Jamison, wife and children, Mr. L. H. Johnson, Mr. George J. Judson, Mrs. Laura S. Knight, Mrs. H. J. Kennard, Mr. C. J. Kalfbell, Mr. J. W. Krueger, Mr. B. G. Kieruff, Mr. F. Lineham, Mr. John F. Miner, Mr. William E. Mack, Mr. Arthur J. Mitchell, Mr. Claude Miller, Mr. Bing F. Miller, Mr. M. B. Moore, Mr. J. C. Mulden, Mr. W. P. Miller, Mr. M. Mitkiericz, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, Mr. C. G. McLean, Mr. E. O. Nickerson, Miss Irene Norton, Mr. F. D. Nash, Mr. L. M. Newton, Mr. A. L. Oliver, Miss Joyce Price, Mr. John W. Philbrook, Mr. Curbias E. Parish, Mr. J. A. Prenatt, Mr. T. M. Poyter, Mr. H. L. Pringle, Mr. R. F. Risker, Mr. W. A. Regan, Mr. J. M. Robinson, Mr. A. D. Stribe, Mr. Thur. Smith, Mr. Richard U. Strong, Mrs. Gary Stark and 2 children, Mr. Billy P. Six, Dr. S. G. Simms, Mr. C. C. Stiles, Mr. C. B. Sawyer, Miss M. F. Trigg, Mr. W. H. Tidwell, Mr. T. W. Tieghen, Mr. G. W. Todd, Mr. F. J. Tranbarger, Miss Sarah Wygant, Mrs. F. A. Williams, Mr. J. B. Woodruff, Mr. F. E. Woodruff, Mr. Luke E. Wright, Mrs. Luke E. Wright, Miss K. Wright, Mr. F. S. Weston, Mr. J. P. Worthington, Mr. K. Yoshizawa and Mrs. Yoshizawa in cabin; 48 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. K. Hoefner, Mr. W. J. Bayles, Mr. Matsuoaka, Mrs. Moore Graham, Rev. E. Ryerson and wife, Mr. Y. Takahashi, Major R. Carleton, Mr. N. T. Saunders and wife, Mr. J. E. Frame, Mr. D. H. McDermid, Mrs. P. C. M. Thibault, Mr. A. S. Newberry, Mr. J. C. Ward, Mr. R. C. Scott, Capt. E. D. Palmer, Mr. Takagi, Mrs. Dunham, Mr. F. W. Grant, Mr. C. G. Barton, Baron Schnurbein, and Mr. M. Schnurbein. For Kobe:—Mr. C. G. Town and wife, Mr. C. Duviour, Mr. N. J. Geary and wife. For Nagasaki:—Mr. G. C. Hodge. For Shanghai:—Mr. J. Helbling Mr. and Mrs. Pilsworth and 2 children, Mr. Fa Hai Lee, Lt. Col. P. Holland and wife, Mr. E. D. Jackson, Mr. Mrs. Miss and Master Edgar, Mr. H. Keswick, and Mr. H. Schmidt. For Hongkong:—Mr. C. N. Ferrier, Capt. W. S. Scott, Mr. C. D. Carey and Mr. R. T. Brayn in cabin; 7 intermediate; 148 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Eastern*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. C. E. Jeffries, Mr. W. F. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lee, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bridge, Major-General Buckle, Mrs. Blomfield, Miss



Blomfield, Mr. N. J. Blake, Miss Campbell, Mr. T. J. Edwards, and Miss M. A. E. Douglas, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. E. Craven, Mrs. W. E. Craven and child, Mrs. H. J. Moore, Mr. C. E. Lee, Mrs. C. S. Lee, infant and native servant, Mr. Barclay, and Mrs. Barclay, in cabin; Mr. W. de Julian, in second class; 1 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco:—Miss M. Ball, Miss P. Curran, Mrs. M. B. Crook, Rev. P. A. Davy, Mrs. Davy, Mr. W. Triebmann, Rev. Clark Garman, Mrs. Garman, Mr. O. Howes, Miss Grace Howes, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Master A. Hamilton, Mr. B. K. Martland, Mr. J. Strauss, Mrs. Strauss, Master J. S. Strauss, and amah, Mr. W. Scott Sims, Mr. Jos. Thebaud, and Mr. Anne G. Warn, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mrs. H. De Celess, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. J. E. Corby, Mrs. A. G. Kellogg, Mr. A. G. Kellogg, Mr. F. A. Molitor, Mrs. Molitor, Mrs. M. Steer, and Mr. A. B. Zerns, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Willehad*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. R. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Emms, Mr. and Mrs. Wedge, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. A. Powell, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. Pow Kit Shun, Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lo Yum, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Poshan, Mr. Nagata, Mr. Ah Chin, Mr. K. Bastard, Mr. J. Nai, and Mr. C. Casademunt, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Mr. H. M. Haywood, Mr. E. Hug, Dr. and Mrs. Laying and child, Mrs. C. W. Dickson, 3 children and maid, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Capt. Ord, Mr. V. Carlowitz, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. G. B. Hodges, Dr. D. J. Reid, Miss Wadman, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Mr. J. N. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Michie and child, Mr. D. B. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brockelbank, Miss Brockelbank, Mrs. A. McCallum, Lieut. L. V. F. R. Dugmore, Mr. J. T. Disselduff, Mr. J. L. Jones, Mr. N. Calvert, Mrs. J. L. Seymour, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Fitch and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lemke and child, Miss Beondt, Miss Ferguson, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Mr. G. Fenerbach, Mrs. R. T. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Armitage, Mr. W. Cowan, Mr. J. C. Ward, Mr. C. Eadie, Mr. A. M. Tomlinson, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. G. J. Scott, Mr. J. L. Justman Jacob, Mr. Brenner, Mr. N. Palm, Mr. T. E. Barto, Mr. R. Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Warkim, Miss C. Lindes, Mr. Chun Goe Jung, Miss Toy Hai, Mr. Tam Ho, Mrs. Mrs. Chan Shee, Mr. Wang Tam Jung, Mr. Wang Kwang To, Mr. Wang Kwang Chun, Mr. Wang Kwang Yan, Mrs. Kwang Jay, Mrs. Ng She, Miss Lee Suey hin, Mr. Emile Ray, Miss Jack, and Mr. J. P. Cates, in cabin; 333 Chinese, 23 Indians, and 66 Japanese, in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu:—Mr. W. L. Abbott, Mr. A. W. Allen, Mr. M. Alsborg, Mr. I. Amory, Count de'Arboe, Miss Alfreda Arnold, Mr. D. Barry, Mr. F. H. Beebe, Mr. C. P. Beebe, Miss Christine A. Biddle, Mrs. A. M. Birnie, Miss E. Birnie, Mr. L. C. Bishop, Mr. R. R. Blacker, Mrs. R. R. Blacker, Miss Annie Blacker, Miss Mary Blacker, Mrs. Bohler, Miss C. Booth, Mr. J. P. Bowäitch, Mr. A. H. Briggs, Mrs. A. H. Briggs, Mr. A. A. Brimo, Miss Brock, Miss H. Bryant, Mr. T. Carl, Baron Von Carstanjen, Baroness Von Carstanjen, Mr. A. J. Chalhoub, Mr. G. K. Claxton, Miss Coleman and Maid, Major S. Comfort, Mrs. S. Comfort, Mr. Geo. B. Cooley, Mrs. H. A. Crane, Miss M. E. Crossley, Mr. J. G. Cumming, Mrs. M. C. Dey, Mr. R. Derby, Mrs. L. G. Deimar, Mr. S. Dolliver, Mrs. S. Dolliver, Mrs. N. W. Dornie, Miss C. I. Draper, Mr. M. Dussaix, Mr. S. Erlanger, Mrs. S. Erlanger, Mr. T. M. Fairbanks, Miss A. E. Ferguson, Miss A. P. Ferguson, Mr. A. Ferrier, Mrs. A. Ferrier, Mr. L. Friedlaender, Mr. R. A. Frost, Lt. Col. Albert Fryhold, Mr. Albert Fryhold, Count de Ganay, Miss Clara Gere, Rev. James I. Good, Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Mr. A. M. Graves, Mrs. A. M. Graves, Mr. H. Green, Mrs. H. Green, Miss M. Gummel, Mr. F. Gummel, Mr. J. Low Harriman, Mrs. J. Low Harriman and maid, Mr. A. L. Heckler, Mr. G. H. Hilbert, Mr. E. L. Hospes, Mrs. J. L. Hunsicker, Mrs. H. E. Huntington, Miss P. M. Huntington, Mr. C. Jenkins, Mrs. C. Jenkins, Mr. W. F. Johnson, Mr. Jui Pao Vung, Mrs. F. Kellogg, Mrs. S. Kistler, Mrs. S. Kistler, Miss H. Kloger, Mr. H. D. Lombard, Mrs. H. D. Lombard, Mr. Lan Chung Wah, Mr. Lee'Chu, Mr. F. H. Lovell, Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Lieut. Wilhelm Malashowski, Mr. W. H. Male, Mrs. W. H. Male, Major Mink, Mrs. Mink and maid, Miss M. T. Matthews, Mr. Chas. Matteson, Mrs. Chas. Matteson, Miss Matteson, Mr. H. A. Mattock, Rev. D. McGilvary, Mr. G. Frederick Metcalf, Mr. J. Minchin and servant, Mrs. J. Minchin, Mr. W. A. Morling, Mrs. W. A. Morling, Mr. K. Mizukuchi, Mr. H. Mitsui, Mr. E. Morita, Mrs. E. Morita, Mr. E. G. J. Moyna, Mr. B. Muller, Mrs. L. Nathanson, Mrs. F. A. Newell, Miss Newell, Mr. J. B. Orgill, Mr. C. W. Pardee, Mrs. C. W. Pardee, Mr. Geo. W. Parker,

Mrs. Geo. W. Parker, Miss L. Parker, Mrs. L. L. Parks, Miss O. Parks, Mrs. Emily Paul, Mr. M. S. Perry, Mr. Joseph Phelps, Mrs. Joseph Phelps, Miss Phelps, Mr. A. M. Rantoul, Miss Rantoul, Mr. E. N. Raynor, Mrs. E. N. Raynor, Mr. Edward K. Ream, Mr. Robert C. Ream, Mr. B. Richardson, Mrs. B. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. C. Ristler, Mr. G. Saito, Mr. V. Scharer, Mr. G. Stewart Seaton, Mr. Arthur Smith, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. G. B. Smith, Mrs. G. B. Smith, Mr. S. F. Smith, Mr. Geo. Fred. Stoddart, Miss Stoddart, Mrs. C. J. Train, Miss Train, Lieut. Velkoff, Mr. C. M. Washington, Mrs. A. A. Waterhouse, Mrs. H. K. Williamson, Miss E. Wright, Miss H. Wright, Miss I. I. Wrightson and Miss P. M. Wrightson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, B. C.:—Col. Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. J. Berington, Miss Bgorgum, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. F. E. Clark, Mr. Connors, Mr. T. A. Crooks, Mr. G. A. Curry, Mrs. G. A. Curry, Le Marquis D'Aigneux, Mr. Dickie, Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, Dr. W. F. Dunlop, Mrs. W. F. Dunlop, Miss Dunlop, Miss C. Mr. M. Esternaux, Mr. J. Harold Evans, Mr. M. H. Evans, Mr. Falls, Mrs. Falls, Mr. R. Ferguson, Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. Geyer, Miss Gibson, Mr. A. Haimon, Mrs. Hastings, Miss Harbaugh, Rev. J. R. Harcourt, Miss J. R. Harcourt, Mr. W. B. Haughwout, Mr. J. A. Higgins, Mr. J. R. Hodgson, Capt. Hogg, Commander L. Hohnel, Mr. W. T. Hoskins, Miss Hulohd, Mrs. P. N. H. Jones, Mr. Jopp, Mr. Joseph, Mr. R. Julian, Mr. R. Emmott Large, Mrs. R. Emmott Large, Miss A. B. Leewan, The Earl of Letrim, The Countess of Letrim, Miss P. D. Long, Mr. C. C. Macaulay, Mrs. Macken, Miss Macken, Mr. M. A. Merten, Mr. Finlay Miller, Mrs. Finlay Miller, Mr. W. Moore, Mrs. Neal, Mr. C. A. Peterson, Miss Peterson, Mr. H. W. Raphael, Mr. J. Reidie, Miss G. Rees, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Ed. Roosen, Mr. S. M. Mrs. S. M. Russell, Mrs. Stetson, Miss Stewart, Mr. R. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Stout, Mr. R. Saunders, Mr. Hugo Schuchard, Mr. G. F. Taylor, Mr. H. E. Thurston, Miss Alice, True and two children, Mr. T. Waite, Mrs. A. Waite and child, Capt. Whitaker, Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss F. Wilson, Mr. Wylie and Mrs. Wylie, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Drus Heinrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Peres and Guterres, child and amah, Mr. Weinstein, Mr. Hickox, Mr. G. C. Alexander, Mr. H. J. Marshall, Mr. Boden, Mr. Brenner, Mrs. Jacques, Miss Jacques, Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Favre Brandt, Mr. von Bruning, and servant, Mr. Jacques, Mr. Redelsperger, Mr. Schaumann, Mr. P. E. Heermann, Mr. R. Thiel, Mr. Bunean Varilla, Lieut. E. N. Harding, R. A. M. C., Mr. N. Redcliffe, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. de Man, Mr. A. Butenhoff, Mr. W. Rusaw, Mr. Mamoli, Mr. and Mrs. Retzlaff, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nicholson, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, Mr. Weber, Dr. Karl Horak, Mr. Henry Jug, Miss Evans, Miss Cumberland, 10 Chinese, Mr. Chang and Mr. A. Mackie, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Gillfill, Mr. C. M. Bartlett, Mr. Potts, Mrs. Potts, Mr. Geo. Gibbs, Mr. Carmichael, Miss Parker, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Nolte, and Mr. J. C. Ward, in cabin; 4, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Liddle and infant, Mr. E. F. Tatum, Mrs. E. F. Tatum, Miss A. Parker, Mr. A. G. Wyman, Mr. C. A. Galquist, Masters Galquist (2), Masters Cartwright (2), Mr. E. W. McGinnis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wells and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Eubank and 4 children, Mr. H. Kinniff, Mr. Lippy, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. C. R. Y. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Turner, Mrs. J. R. Edie, Mr. P. A. Herckel, Mrs. Stewart, Miss H. Stewart, Master Stewart, Mr. Stockton, Mrs. I. D. Peters, Mrs. H. E. Noble, Mr. I. I. Giffis, Mr. F. B. Smith, Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Parlin, Miss Parlin, Mr. J. A. Ball, Mrs. M. B. Martin, Mr. E. T. Laffin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Case, Miss H. M. Conrick, Mr. A. G. Foster, Mr. M. Johnson, Mr. Hermlen, Mr. J. H. O. Hare, Mrs. B. F. Johnston, Mrs. J. H. O. Hare, Mr. J. W. Brewster, Mr. E. C. McCabe, Mrs. I. G. Braden and child, Mrs. Wolfson, Mrs. James, Mr. L. Loomis, Mr. H. E. Walker, Mrs. Van Buskirk, Mr. C. E. Curries, Mr. W. T. Vaughn, Mr. C. S. Winchell, Mr. P. J. Willet, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and infant, Mrs. T. Reed, Mr. J. H. M. Butler, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. W. I. Chapman, Mr. T. Beiler, Mr. Gearhart, Mr. C. A. Hull, Mr. M. E. Williamson, Mrs. S. E. Green, Dr. M. Herzog, Mr. Van Hoose, Mr. L. S. Briggs, Miss M. Kirkland, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Butler, Mr. U. S. Vincent, Mr. W. E. Wickman, Mr. W. J. Odon, Mrs. L. Cunningham, Mrs. Winchell, Madame Winchell, Mr. A. H. Pullman, Mr. J. A. Shell, Mr. J. W. Beardsler, Miss Garner, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Keishiro Matsui, Dr. J. H. Pyke, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Lorry, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reid, Mrs. P. E. Dudley, Miss Elma O. Ferrall, Mr. C. W. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Miss Jessie L. Russell, Mrs. Carrie J. Brown, Mr. Thomas Fuich,

Mr. Anne Coye, Mr. J. Takekoshi, Mr. J. M. Pavitt, Mr. H. Sawatari, Mrs. Helen J. Horton, Mr. F. E. Woodruff, Mrs. E. A. Gibbens, Dr. O. Asano, Mr. Moritz, Mr. H. C. Thomas, Mrs. A. C. Nicolini, Mr. and Mrs. Hopwood, Mr. Heichi Tanaka, Mr. Ishola Watt Ponde, Mr. W. M. Vories, Mr. Edward Lake, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wood, Master Wood, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. Newman, Mrs. Newman, Mr. Manoel, and Mrs. Manoel and child, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Samuki Mann*, for London via ports:—Lieut.-Col. S. Ozawa, Masters Ozawa, Major Y. Shiina, Mrs. B. Gibbs, Mrs. Ralph Platt, Mrs. and Miss Inglis, Mr. Soma Matajiro, Dr. Ainger, Inspector Surgeon Saigo, Miss Ainger, Mr. S. Haseba, M.P., Mr. T. Mochizuki, Capt. A. H. S. Synnot, Capt. R. W. Flannagan, and Mr. Nickels and family, in cabin; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Ishimaru, Mr. A. Haseba, Miss H. Hunt, Mr. Y. Yamashita, Mrs. S. E. Unite and 4 children, Mr. Y. Numano, Mr. and Mrs. T. Honda, Mr. T. Sashida, add Mr. G. Wia, in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Mongolia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. B. De Celess, Mr. J. E. Corby, Mr. A. G. Kellogg, Mrs. A. G. Kellogg, Mr. F. A. Molitor, Mrs. F. A. Molitor, Mrs. M. Steel, Mr. A. B. Zerns, Mr. E. A. Andrews, Miss Blunt and servant, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. K. Clark, Capt. A. E. Gove, Mr. G. J. Low, Mrs. A. E. Peck, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. A. H. Tomssett and infant, Mr. W. A. Turnell and Mr. Wang Chang Fai in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, for Seattle via Victoria B.C.:—Mr. M. Kato, Capt. J. M. James, Mr. F. J. Gunn, Mr. Fitz Herbert, Miss C. Moraes, Miss Gil, Miss A. B. Bodfosa, Mr. Y. Takayanagi, Mr. F. Suda, Mr. W. A. Main, Master Main, Mr. T. Da Costa de Moraes, Miss Anita de Moraes, Mrs. Main and 2 children, Mr. A. L. J. Dewette, Mrs. A. L. J. Dewette, Mr. T. Yasui, Rev. E. R. Woodman, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. Y. Sugimura, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Smith, in cabin; Mr. M. Yoshida, Mr. T. Okada, Mr. S. Tateishi, Mr. K. Nakagaki, Mr. S. Nakai, Mr. Kasforft, Mr. A. Ahman, Mr. K. Kubota, Mr. Rolandi, Mr. Gaslali, Mr. Iola, Mr. M. Tszuzuki, Mr. Radolphus, Mr. I. Nakajio, Mr. S. Miwa, Mrs. Kishigami, Mr. T. Yorodzu, Mr. K. Osawa, Mr. H. Yamashita, Mr. J. Nakagawa, and Mr. K. Sannohe, in second class; 114 in steerage.

Per German steamer *Willehad*, for Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Charsley, Capt. C. Ward-Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Fred. H. Kempthorne, and Mr. J. Buneau Varilla, in cabin.

## EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Roon*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Akabane, Mr. Heine Koehler, Mr. Julius Koch, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hayashi, Baron von Riepenhausen, Mr. Carl Albers, Miss Lina Lamcke, Mr. Sh. Harn, Mr. L. F. Braga, Mr. A. Onorato, Mr. L. Bade and Mr. P. Homann, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver:—

From.	To.					Total.
	Canada & West.	Chicago & New York.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Pack-ages.	
Hongkong.	—	—	349	—	—	349
Kobe.	—	36	—	—	—	69
Yokohama.	204	71	302	—	—	577
Total.	204	104	338	349	—	995

From.	To.				Total.
	New York.	Eastern Pa.	Philadelp.	South Man'ter.	Mon. real. Rates.
H'kong & Canton.	131	—	—	—	131
Shanghai.	311	—	—	—	311
Yokohama.	299	—	—	—	299
Total.	741	—	—	—	741

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Drus Heinrich*—

Boyer, Mayet Guil- lee.....	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Marseilles.	Milan.	Genoa.	Marseilles.	Trieste.	Milan.
Jard ne, Matheson & Co.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co.....	30	15	—	—	—	—	27	—
Nabholz & Co.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitzu Gomei Kai- sha.....	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	—
Ulysses Pila & Co.....	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	266	211	—	—	—	12	39	—

Silk shippers by steamer *Tremont*, for Tacoma, Wash., 9th May:—

	Bales.
Cornes & Co.....	20
Silk shippers by steamer <i>Korea</i> , for San Francisco, 12th May:—	
Siber, Wolff & Co. ....	111
F. Strabler & Co. ....	18
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	135
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.....	53
Doshin Kaisha .....	36

Total ..... 353  
Silk shippers per steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, B.C., 12th May:—

	Bales.
Jewett & Bent .....	44
Boyer, Mazet, Guillee & Co. ....	43
Herbert Dent & Co. ....	38
China and Japan Trading Co. ....	11
Kitto Gomei Kaisha.....	106
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	57
Total .....	299

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For *KRELUING*, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For *KRELUING*, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For *TRIESTE*, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June —, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.

For *SHANGHAI*, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 19th, at 4 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Butterfield & Swire.

For *MARSKILLES*, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, May 16th, at Daylight, the "PALERMO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For *SEATTLE*, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., May 17th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For *MARSEILLES*, via ports, and Shanghai, May 19th, at 7 a.m., the "CALEDONIAN."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For *LONDON*, Amsterdam and Antwerp, May 22nd, at Daylight, the "JASON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For *HONGKONG* via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, May 22nd, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For *SAN FRANCISCO*, via Honolulu, May 22nd, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For *BOMBAY*, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, May 22nd, at 2 p.m., the "KAGOSHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For *BATAVIA*, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about May 22nd, the "TJILATJAP."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For *HONGKONG*, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 23rd, the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For *HAVRE*, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, May 24th, at Daylight, the "ANDALUSIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For *SHANGHAI*, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 24th, at 10 a.m., the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For *BREMEN* and Hamburg, via ports, May 26th, at 9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For *VICTORIA*, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., May 28th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For *HONGKONG*, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 29th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For *SAN FRANCISCO*, via Honolulu, May 29th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For *MARSEILLES*, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, May 30th, at Noon, the "TAMBA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For *VICTORIA*, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., May 30th, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For *HONGKONG*, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 2nd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For *SYDNEY*, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, June 2nd, at Noon, the "NIKKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For *HONGKONG*, via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai, June 3rd, at 2 p.m., the "SHINANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For *HONGKONG*, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about June 3rd, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For *HONGKONG*, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about June 5th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 18.

The dullness in this market continues.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ..	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V.	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.85 to 4.05
Cotton Italians and Satteens.....	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels .....	V. 0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 21 yards, 30 inches.....	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches .....	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches .....	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 in 5 lb per lb .....	0.60 to 0.80
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches .....	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches.....	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches.....	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches .....	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed .....	V. 290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed .....	365.00 to 375.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed .....	455.00 to 465.00
American Middling.....	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach.....	33.00 to —
Chinese .....	25.00 to 28.00

## RAW COTTONS.

	PER BALL.
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.....	13.0 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments.....	7.00 to 10.00
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W.....	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" .....	2.30

## KEROSENE.

	PER GALLON.
The market is quiet.	
American .....	\$3.27 to 3.47
Russian .....	3.34
Langkat .....	2.35

## SUGAR.

	PER CENT.
The market is weak. No enquiries for Hongkong Refined.	
Brown Takao .....	V. 7.60 to 7.80
Brown Manila.....	8.70 to 9.70
Brown China .....	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang.....	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined.....	14.50 to 16.75

## INDIGO.

	PER CEN.
Still nothing doing.	
Java, Medium to best.....	Nom. 250.00 to 300.00
Calcutta, Medium to best .....	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras ( <i>Kurpah</i> ), Medium to best Nom.	130.00 to 160.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

At the season is now drawing to a close sellers are willing to make concessions in order to make a clearance of old stocks. This disposition has been availed of both by buyers for the United States and Europe, and a fair business has been done for the time of the year.

The weather is now all that can be desired for the new silk crop, and whatever deficit may result from frost in the Oshiu districts is likely to be made up by good crops in other districts.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse .....	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine .....	1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Coarse .....	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine .....	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse .....	990 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine .....	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse .....	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine .....	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse .....	970 to 980
Common—Coarse .....	—
Re-reels—Extra .....	—
Re-reels—No. 1 .....	—
Re-reels—No. 1½ .....	—
Re-reels—No. 2 .....	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra .....	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 .....	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2 .....	—
Kakedas—No. 2½ .....	—

## WASTE SILK.

Only slight alterations in prices and very little doing owing to small stocks and poor selection offering.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best .....	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good .....	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best .....	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good .....	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium .....	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best .....	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good .....	—
Noshi—Bushiin, Best .....	—
Noshi—Bushiin, Good .....	—
Noshi—Bushiin, Medium .....	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best .....	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good .....	80 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra .....	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best .....	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second .....	90 to 100
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good .....	40 to 60
Kibiso—Bushiin, Fair .....	—

## TEA.

Teas are now to hand at prices ranging as low as *sen* 30. Increasing stocks during the last few days have led to a considerable decline of prices but these are still above those quoted on the American markets.

Up to the evening of May 16th, 2,321,200 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new crop.

## QUOTATIONS.

	Y. 60 and upwards.
Choicest .....	50 to 60
Choice .....	40 to 50
Finest .....	30 to 40
Fine .....	—
Good Medium .....	—
Medium .....	—
Good Common .....	—
Common .....	—

## HABUTAE.

Some enquiry from foreign exporters during the week and prices are steady. Generally speaking, the market is still stationary and this state is expected to continue over the coming week.

A Kanazawa telegram says that owing to scarcity of stocks, prices went up about five *sen* on the average about May 16th. The Kawamata market also advanced about *sen* 15. On the contrary the Fukui market is very dull and consequently some of the weaving factories have stopped work.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½ .....	10.00	9.70	9.65
22½ .....	9.80	9.50	9.45
27 .....	9.70	9.20	8.95
36 .....	9.35	9.10	8.75

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22½ .....	9.20	9.00	9.10	9.10	9.10
27 .....	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.70	8.70
36 .....	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.60	8.60

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19½ .....	10.00	9.80	9.60	—
22½ .....	9.50	9.10	9.00	—
27 .....	9.40	9.00	8.90	—
36 .....	9.30	8.90	8.80	—

## RICE.

There was no special change throughout the week. The market, however, shows an upward tendency.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa.....	1,364,254
Foreign rice in Fukagawa .....	237,137
Closing Price.	Yen.

	Yen.
Delivery.....	—
May .....	—
June .....	—
July .....	15.29

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.)	per koku.
Superior .....	Yen 14.71	—
Medium .....	14.09	—
Common .....	13.51	—
Average.....	14.10	—

koku, 4,0629 bushels. (Osaka.) (Kobe.)

	May	June	July
May .....	14.37	13.92	—
June .....	14.46	14.10	—
July .....	14.7675	14.44	—

## NEW COCOONS.

On May 15th, about forty *kwanme* of new cocoons were brought from the district of Matsuzaki, Idu peninsula. The nominal prices were *yen* 5.50 and 5.90. The quotation, of course, can not be regarded as making a market in new cocoons and is high compared with that of last year, *yen* 4.50.

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

The continued dullness of the money market and

the fall in the rate of interest seem to have induced an active feeling in the stock market. Since last report, the market has been brisk. During the week, several reports of an exciting kind were circulated on the market, one of which was that Marquis Saionji had projected several industrial enterprises in Korea and Manchuria during his recent visit there; another that Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has consented to invest two hundred million yen in the construction of a railway in Manchuria, and in developing the Fushun Coal Mine; a third that Baron Kaneko, who is generally believed to be a competent financier, will probably occupy a seat in the Cabinet; and finally that several cotton spinning companies of Osaka and other western cities intend to amalgamate in order to enlarge their business. A telegram from London reports that on May 15th the prospectus of the Anglo-Japanese Bank, which was recently organized by Baron Shibusawa and other Japanese capitalists, in company with some leading British bankers, was issued. It was at once fully subscribed. The new bank aims at doing business in Japan, Korea and Manchuria.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 17

London silver 1/2 higher, but no change in sterling quotations from China, and local rates are unaltered, closing for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London—Bank T/T	103 1/2 @ 1/2
— Bills on demand	101 1/2 @ 1/2
— 4 months' sight	101 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	101 1/4
— 6 months' sight	101 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256
— Private 4 months' sight	260 1/2
— 6 months' sight	262
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 103 1/2 *
— Private 10 days' sight	do 101 1/4 *
Shanghai—Bank sight	69 1/4 *
— Private 10 days' sight	71 1/4 *
India—Bank sight	151 1/4
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/4
America—Bank sight	49 1/2 @ 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/4
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	213
Bar Silver (London)	30 1/4

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, May 18, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	97.50				
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	94.00				
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	94.00				
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	101.80				
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue	100	6	100.50				
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	92.50				
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	92.50				
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	90.10				
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds							
(Issued 1906)	100	5	91.30				
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	87.00				
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	100.00				
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	98.50				
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	97.00				
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	98.80				
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	99.00				
Sanyo Railway	50	10	85.70				
Kansai Railway	50	5.2	46.70				
Kyushu Railway	50	8.5	74.20				
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	12.5	105.00				
Sobu Railway	50	10	82.00				
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	10	89.30				
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	8	76.50				
Tokyo Street Railway new	25	8	44.60				
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	2.5	53.50				
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	40	2.5	42.80				
Yokohama Electric Railway	50	3.5	68.50				
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	32.50				
Keihin Electric Railway	50	8	104.30				
Keihin Electric Railway, new	25	8	74.50				
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	40.00				
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	22.30				
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	28.00				
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	16	114.00				
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	20	101.50				
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	20	129.00				
Yokohama Dock	33	12	58.50				
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	97.50				
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	37.50				
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	92.00				

\* Ex div.

## WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,  
Scaly Eruptions with  
Loss of Hair.

## Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, — all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. For Sale: DAWD AND CHAM. Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, May 17, 1906

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled quiet during the past week and the business done has not altered rates to any extent. Kirin Breweries are on offer at yen 130. Club Hotels are enquired for. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at yen 120. Helms, buyers at yen 82.50. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers of ordinary shares at yen 75. A few Tansan shares are on offer at par. Y. U. C. debentures, buyers at yen 108. Raub Mines, buyers at \$3.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$850 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 66 sellers. China Traders, \$96 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$104 sales. Hongkong Lands, \$119 buyers. Humphrey's Estates, \$11 1/2 sellers. Green Island Cements, \$29 1/2 sales. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Tls. 118 sellers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 119 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working Ant or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.	
	Y.	Y.	Y.	Y.							
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	6.50 N.	
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.04	7%	" 1	80 N.	
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	250,000	2500	100	100		Y.	6.179.25	10%	" 1/2	225 Sa.	
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y.	6.235.70	31.12.05	17 1/2%	" 1	82 1/2 B.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr.	28.875.52	31.12.05	" 1/2	45 S.	
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.....	500,000	20000	25	25			5.106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	34 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.....	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000		8.702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	130 Sa.
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y.	20.149.17	30.11.05	10%	" 1/2	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd. ...	125,000	5000	25	25				1st y.r.	" 1	25 S.	
Oriental H.L. old ord.		1490	50	50				31.8.05	12%	" 1	75 B.
" " new	251,000	1510	50	50							
" " old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50				8%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25							
" " Founders		80	12 1/2	12 1/2					Y.37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.							
Mining Co., Ltd. ....	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	None	G.	\$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. \$18 S.
Raub Australian Gold	£150,000	£1	18.10	£1	£4.873	Dr.	£8,745	31.3.05	48 cents.	" 1901	\$3 B.
Mining Co., Ltd.....	200,000	50,000	£1	£1							

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
Share and General Broker.



# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



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to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.



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Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

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ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
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the most delicate.

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### VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

#### STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Aberlour	London	Left S'pore	May 8
Acilia	Hamburg	Left Rotterdam	April 5
Ajax	Liverpool	Leaves	April 22
Artemesia	Hamburg	Leaves	Mar. 20
Andalusia	Hamburg	At H'kong	May 11
Benlomond	London	Passed Canal	April 17
China	San F'cisco	Left	May 5
City of Delhi	London	Left	May 5
Dakota	Hongkong	Leaves	April 23
Deucalion	Liverpool	Left H'kong	May 3
Dongola	London	At Moji	May 13
Glaucus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	May 5
Glenloch	London	Left H'kong	May 15
Glenesk	London	Leaves	April 6
Hector	Liverpool	Left S'pore	April 15
Hyson	Liverpool	Left S'pore	May 5
Indrasambha	New York	Left Moji	May 9
Iyo Maru	London	Left	April 19
Idomenius	Liverpool	Passed Canal	April 26
Indrani	New York	Left	April 1
Kish	London	Left Colombo	May 9
Japan	London	Left	April 28
Jason	Liverpool	Left H'kong	May 1
Jesuit	New York	Left	April 25
Laos	Marseilles	Left Colombo	April 18
Lothian	New York	Left	April 22
Lugano	Hamburg	Leaves	Mar. 20
Monteagle	Hongkong	Leaves	May 2
Malacca	London	Leaves	April 21
Nippon Maru	San F'cisco	Left	April 10
Nippon	Trieste	Passed Canal	April 13
Numantia	Hongkong	Left	April 16
Oceanian	Marseilles	Passed Canal	April 17
Rhenania	Hamburg	Left	April 21
Roon	Hamburg	Left H'kong	May 14
Palawan	London	At Kobe	May 14
Peshawar	London	Left S'pore	May 10
Preussen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	May 1
Satsuma	New York	Left S'pore	Mar. 25
Salazie	Marseilles	Left H'kong	May 15
Sardinia	London	Leaves	May 12
Spithead	London	Leaves	May 19
Schuykill	New York	Passed Canal	April 17
St. Egbert	New York	At Manila	May 10
St. Bede	New York	Left	Mar. 14
Telesfora	London	Left	April 29
Thea	Hamburg	Left	Mar. 19
Tonkin	Marseilles	Leaves	May 17
Tourane	Marseilles	Leaves	April 29
Tydeus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	May 12
Willehad	Sydney	Left H'kong	May 9
Wray Castle	New York	Left S'pore	April 8
Zieten	Hamburg	Left	April 26

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUÉ POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, 1906.

## BIRTH.

To the Rev. and Mrs. JOHN E. HALL, at No. 19 Kawaguchi, Osaka, on May 9th, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

At 223 Bluff, Yokohama, May 22nd, by the Rev. H. Loomis, JEAN HERRING, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Rev. Professor JAMES EVERETT FRAME of New York City, U. S. A.

## DEATHS.

On May 21st, at Akasaka Hospital, Tokyo, THOMAS C. COWEN, journalist, aged 36 years.

At his Kamakura villa, at 10 p.m. on the 20th inst., H. ARAI, No. 250, Yamashita-cho.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

His Holiness the Pope is ill with gout.

A Russian mine was washed ashore at Sado Island on May 22nd.

A case of plague was reported at Chofu near Shimonoseki on May 22nd.

The death is announced of Mr. Sugimura Japanese Minister in Brazil.

ADMIRAL BARON YAMAMOTO, who has paid a visit to Port Arthur, returned to Tokyo on May 21st.

A Vladivostok report to the *Jiji* says that the Russian Government has decided to pay 7,500,000 roubles to the Chinese who were residing in

Vladivostok during the disturbances after the war.

It is officially reported that plague is prevalent at Swatow in China, and several fatal cases occur every day.

THE German mail steamer *Roon* has been docked at Nagasaki to repair the damage done by running ashore at Okinoshima.

THE death is announced of Lieut.-General Asai. He was decorated on May 19th with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

ON May 18th, a case of plague was reported at Fukuoka. One case appeared on May 17th in Hyogo and another in Shimonoseki.

MR. WADDEKY, editor of the Russian newspaper *Volia*, at Nagasaki, has resigned. On May 19th he left for Yokohama on his way to America.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 4 p.m. on Monday, May 21st. Several minor shocks were felt during the week.

CHINA has returned the sale money for the land in Manchuria acquired for American Consulates and offices, and will only allow thirty year leases.

A SOCIETY for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been started by the foreign community of Yokohama in conjunction with several prominent Japanese.

ON the morning of May 22nd, Sapporo and the surrounding districts in Hokkaido were visited by snow. This is an extraordinary occurrence for the time of year.

A case of cholera was reported on May 18th in Nara near Osaka. The patient died the following day. On May 20th, a case of small pox appeared in Matsue.

THE death is announced on May 20th of Engineer-Admiral Fukami. The funeral took place on Wednesday at the Buddhist temple Ryusen-ji, Yotsuzo, Tokyo.

BARON MUMM von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, was received by the Emperor in audience at 10.30 a.m., on May 22nd. His Excellency presented his credentials.

ON May 21st a man, about 40 years old, committed suicide by laying himself on the railway in the enclosure of the Yokohama Station when a train from Shimbashi arrived there.

LEADING Koreans in Seoul intend to establish a Red Cross Society of which Prince Wi-hwa, now in Japan, will be elected president. The promoters will adopt the Japanese system.

ACCORDING to the captain of the steamer *Tankai Maru*, which arrived on May 22nd at Naoetsu, a mine was observed on May 19th 26 nautical miles off Honjo, Ugo province. It was floating towards Tsugaru Strait.

It is reported by the *Hochi* that the convicts in a jail in Russian Saghalien have broken out and are plundering and murdering. A number of soldiers was sent from Alexandrofska to the scene to quell the trouble.

MR. M. KUGA, the editor and proprietor of the *Nippon*, owing to untavourable health, has retired from the journalistic profession. He has sold the concern to Mr. T. Yamamoto, formerly president of the Bank of Japan.

LIEUT. GENERAL Tsuchiya, Commander of the Fourteenth Division at Tielien, arrived at Antung on May 18th. He will proceed to his post via

Yong-ampho and Fenfanching. The Italian Consul-General at Newchwang has arrived at Mukden to make preparations for establishing a consulate there.

THE Japanese Consul at Honolulu telegraphed on May 19th to the Foreign Office that recently seven cases of plague were reported there. Disinfecting measures are being carried out on vessels to America via Honolulu.

A report from Fakumen, on the frontier between Manchuria and Mongolia, says that on April 6th, four Japanese officials were shot by natives of inner Mongolia while engaged on a certain mission—apparently surveying the district.

MR. KAWAKAMI, Japanese Commercial Agent, arrived at Vladivostok on May 18th. The business which had been under the control of the American Consul there since the outbreak of the war will shortly be resumed by the Japanese official.

THE Bandmann Opera Company has been playing to crowded houses this week at the Public Hall, Yokohama. They have presented "Lady Madcap," "The Earl and the Girl," the "Spring Chicken," "A Chinese Honeymoon": "The Orchid" and "Sergeant Brue."

ON the night of May 21st two men armed with swords broke into the villa of Count Yanagisawa, Shinagawa. They inflicted severe injuries on an old female servant and stole some articles. The intruders were arrested the following day by the Shinagawa police.

ON May 23rd, thirty-seven persons were arrested in Tokyo on a charge of having published and sold pictures injurious to social order. The pictures—some eight thousand altogether—were confiscated. A teacher in a primary school is included among the accused.

EARLY on the morning of May 21st, the steamer *Tokuyama Maru II*, collided with the steamer *Kwanon Maru VII*, in the neighbourhood of Tateyama, Awa peninsula, with the result that the former having sustained severe damage sank. The crew and passengers were all saved. The cause of the accident was dense fog.

M. POLIANOWSKY, ex-Russian Consul at Chemulpo before the war, and who served on the staff of Major-General Dessino in Shanghai during the war, has been appointed Consul at Nagasaki. The *Nichi Nichi* says that recently he arrived at his post in company with two employees—one Russian and another a Japanese—from Shanghai.

As already reported, an American steamer with samples and specimens of various American products for exhibition at leading ports of the world will leave New York in May. She will visit Great Britain, Germany and France and thence proceed to India, China and Japan. The vessel is expected to arrive at a port of Japan in November.

THE money remitted by the *Christian Herald*, New York, for the relief of distress in the famine districts amounts to half a million yen. Recently Marquis Saionji, Premier, informed the Emperor of these American donations and His Majesty sent a letter to President Roosevelt, thanking him for the sympathy and practical help of the American public.

ON the evening of May 20th, a young woman, apparently a student, committed suicide by laying herself on the railway near the village of Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa, where she was run over by a freight train. She had in her possession a letter praying that Heaven would lead one who was in a pitiful state with merciful hands to Paradise. She has not been identified.

## CHINA'S SELF-ASSERTING FEVER.

Saturday, May 19.

Telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Peking indicate that in diplomatic articles the Chinese Government is suspected of seeking to conceal its real purpose with regard to the Customs questions. The British Chargé d'Affaires' inquiry elicited from the Waiwupu an extremely vague reply in the sense that no change was contemplated beyond the transfer of the control from the Foreign Office to the Treasury. Dissatisfied with this reply, Mr. Carnegie is said to have addressed to the Department a request for a clearer explanation. Great Britain is represented as resolutely determined that there shall be no change in the organization of the Customs. The United States Minister also is reported to have received from Mr. Tang Shao-i a message to the effect that the measure adopted by the Chinese Government was purely one of convenience. Customs affairs had much closer connexion with the Treasury than with the Foreign Office, and the chain of responsibility would be more clearly defined if the control were placed in the former's hands. On the other hand, in view of the large number of foreign employees, the Treasury had considered it advisable to appoint Tieh Liang and himself (Tang) as high-commissioners. The German Minister, too, is stated to be interesting himself actively in the matter. It is thought in Peking that in view of the attitude of Great Britain and the United States, and in view of the terms of the loans made to China by English and German banks in 1896, the appointment of the two high commissioners is destined to prove an empty formality. This news is confirmed, broadly speaking, by the *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams, from which we obtain the additional intelligence that the Italian Representative has sent a circular note to his colleagues and that a meeting of all the Ministers is likely to be held for the purpose of discussing the matter.

In the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking telegrams we read that the China-for-the-Chinese fever is raging with greater force than ever. Not only do the Chinese aim at recovering all concessions made to foreigners in the matter of mines, railways and so forth, but they also desire to get rid of every alien employed in assisting the progress of administration and education. The correspondent adds that inquiries made among the Chinese have convinced him that the recent appointment of two high Commissioners of Customs was intended to be a step in this policy, a policy, we may remark *en passant*, which the wonderful capacity of the Chinese language enables the Japanese to express by the short paraphrase *chuka-shugi* (the policy of middle flowers; i.e. of the flowery Middle Kingdom). Not many people will consent to be persuaded, we think, that the explanations offered by the Chinese Authorities in this matter are quite sincere. It is true that the explanations are excellently applicable to the facts. Mr. Tieh, of the Finance Department, and Mr. Tang, of the Foreign Department, having been nominated, Peking adroitly demonstrates that the former is chosen because the Customs' revenue is an important factor in the national finance and the latter because the Customs' staff includes many foreigners. But we do not gather that Peking has attempted to demonstrate the existence of any administrative inconvenience which called for this novel step. Neither do we gather, that Sir Robert Hart was con-

sulted. It is plain, however, that Sir Robert is not to be disturbed for the present, and unless—as seems probable—the Powers exact some new engagement from China in connexion with this disquieting departure, the Peking Government will have achieved its aim, for, in the unquestionable exercise of its rights, it will have created machinery whose potentialities can be developed when, in the natural course of events, Sir Robert retires a few years hence.

Meanwhile, as might perhaps have been expected, news comes from Peking that this Customs problem has differentiated the Powers, Germany and Russia occupying one camp and England, America and Japan the other. It is even stated that the procedure of the German and Russian Ministers has incensed their British and American colleagues and that the two latter are contemplating combined action. On the other side of this account must be set a telegram published by the German *Japan Post* to the effect that Germany is a supporter of England in this matter. We must await developments to discriminate between the stories.

Sunday, May 20.

The latest news from Peking is that on the 18th instant the Japanese Representative, Mr. Uchida, conveyed to the Waiwupu an emphatic protest against any transfer of the control of the Customs from foreign hands. He explained that such a measure would certainly provoke much umbrage among foreigners of all nationalities and must result in China's serious disadvantage. The Waiwupu, speaking through Mr. Na Tung, replied that no such intention was entertained. The appointment of the two high commissioners had no object other than to improve the system of control on the Chinese side. Japan's friendly purpose in giving this advice was, his Excellency said, fully appreciated.

Japanese action in this matter appears to have been somewhat tardy but it was nevertheless timely. For we gather that reports—attributed to Russian sources—had become current to the effect that the Tokyo Government had instigated China to issue the Imperial Decree of the 9th instant. The motive attributed to Japan was one of revenge. It was alleged that at the Peking Conference Baron Komura had expressed a wish that the higher customs officials in Manchuria should consist entirely of Japanese subjects, but when this matter was conveyed to Sir Robert Hart, he had objected strenuously. Hence the Tokyo Government, by way of retaliation, had prompted the appointment of the two high commissioners. The *Jiji Shimpō's* telegraphic correspondence, from which we take these details, says that an English paper published in Tientsin lent its columns to the circulation of this injurious report which is now effectually silenced by the action of the Japanese Representative. In connexion with this subject the *Asahi's* correspondent says that at the meeting of foreign Representatives in the Italian Legation on the 19th instant, the reply given by China to the protest of the British and American Ministers was pronounced insufficient, but the meeting decided not to take any concerted measure pending the issue of a further protest which had been submitted by the British Legation.

Tuesday, May 22.

It was decided (*Jiji Shimpō's* telegrams) at the meeting of foreign Representatives

in Peking on the 19th instant, that in the event of the Chinese Government's reply to the British Legation's last despatch proving unsatisfactory, the Representatives should, each on his own account and in his own manner, take action to correct the situation. It was not expected, however, that this contingency would arise, the general belief being that the Chinese Government would afford a satisfactory explanation. Meanwhile in the Customs itself no perceptible change has taken place in consequence of the appointment of the two Chinese commissioners. All is going on just as before, Sir Robert Hart receiving all official communications from the hands of the Waiwupu, not from the new commissioners, and himself remaining as undisturbed as ever. *The Times*, according to a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, says that China is beginning her reforms from the wrong end. Instead of taking earnest example from Japan who has built solid stone foundations for her superstructure of change, China is seeking to erect an edifice on a card-board basis.

Thursday, May 24.

The news is confirmed that on the 18th instant Mr. Uchida, being on the verge of departure from Peking, made a strong representation to the Chinese Government as to the unwisdom of any radical change in the administration of the Customs. He pointed out that so long as the customs revenue continues to be hypothecated as security for foreign loans, China would only create international uneasiness by such a course. The Waiwupu replied acknowledging the kind intention of the Japanese protest, and explaining that nothing was contemplated beyond removing the customs from the purview of the Foreign Office and placing them under that of the Board of Finance. A later telegram says that in view of the strong opposition evinced by the Powers and of the disapproval of several influential Chinese statesmen, the appointment of Messrs. Tien and Tang is not unlikely to be cancelled.

## THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

On inquiry we find that we have assisted to circulate an error in saying that the recent reception of Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald by the Emperor and Empress and the subsequent luncheon in the Palace prelude their Excellencies' departure for England on leave. The Ambassador and Lady Macdonald do contemplate a six months' trip to Europe but their departure will not take place until the end of September or the beginning of October. The reception and lunch at the Palace were intended as an expression of their Majesties' thanks for the part taken by Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald in connexion with the Garter Mission. It was in October, just five years ago, that Sir Claude returned to the East from his last visit to England, and he is well entitled to a short spell of rest now. Perhaps it may be advisable to take this opportunity of correcting another somewhat widely spread rumour, namely, that Sir Claude leaves Japan to fill another post and that he will be succeeded in Tokyo by Lord Redesdale. Diplomatic appointments are for five years, and it is permissible to hope that Sir Claude will remain for his full ambassadorial term in Japan where he has undoubtedly made a great success. At all events we are glad to say that there is not at present the slightest foundation for the rumour here alluded to.



## THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

An extraordinary assault is made upon the Welcome Society by a correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*. He calls it "a colossal fraud;" declares that "no one has been able to find out just what the Society is, who are the proprietors, and who derives pecuniary or other benefit from the considerable fees paid by so-called contributing members;" affirms that "there is unfortunate indifference on the part of the officers to the conduct of those who really conduct the affairs of the Society," and alleges in the most unequivocal terms that the Society lends its influence and support to the very worst class of guides as well as to extortionate tradesmen and hotel-keepers. It is quite plain that this correspondent did not make the slightest attempt to acquaint himself as to the actual facts before he publicly set out to libel the Welcome Society. We happen to know a great deal about the Welcome Society, for the editor of this journal was one of the earliest promoters and is a life-member as well as one of the standing committee. We affirm deliberately and with full knowledge that the charges preferred by the *Shanghai Mercury's* correspondent are absolutely false so far as they are intended to arraign the Welcome Society. The truth is that the Society was organized more than 20 years ago by a number of the leading men in Tokyo, solely for the purpose of providing facilities for foreign tourists travelling in Japan. The promoters all contributed a certain sum to defray expenses and they supplemented this contribution on subsequent occasions when need arose. There never was the remotest idea of making profit out of the enterprise, and during all these years not one *sen* has ever accrued to the Japanese promoters and members. On the contrary, they are considerably and willingly out of pocket, for their unique aim has been to render Japan a popular place of resort, not for one instant to derive pecuniary benefit themselves. The committee meets regularly and examines the accounts carefully. Plans are constantly canvassed to promote the object of the association, and the working staff is subjected to close scrutiny. The fees charged barely suffice to meet the expenses inseparable from an organization of the kind, and thus the sum of the matter is that a number of honorable gentlemen give their services gratis in the interests of tourists and give their money also, for all which patriotic and hospitable effort their reward is to be foully slandered by an anonymous newspaper correspondent. We do not pretend to say that the Welcome Society has ever succeeded in metamorphosing the guides. Again and again plans have been discussed for obtaining control of these generally unscrupulous persons and for weeding out of their ranks the worst offenders against honesty. But no really effective plan has ever been devised, and very grateful the Society would be to anyone who suggested such a plan. It is possible, indeed there have been reasons to think, that some of the greatest rascals among the guides have deliberately represented themselves as special nominees of the Society, and have thus obtained large opportunities of swindling. The Welcome Society can not effectually prevent such dishonesty any more than it can convert the whole body of guides to a different creed of business morality. What it can do it does assiduously, namely, to select with the greatest care the guides it recommends and to exact from them a pledge that they will treat tourists honestly. Moreover, it has

sought to enlist the cooperation of store-keepers and hotel-proprietors so that the tourist may have access to certain inns and certain shops where he ought to be able to reckon on finding integrity and fairness. Briefly speaking, such was the original *raison d'être* of the Society, such has been its method of working, and such is the disinterested nature of the services rendered by its promoters and honorary officers. Could anything be more unjust or more unwarrantable than that an association having this origin and swayed uniquely by these motives should be held up to public opprobrium by a stranger who has not attempted to investigate the facts before distorting them in the grossest manner?

The Welcome Society has issued to its members a circular saying that a number of guides have been discovered to have fraudulently made use of the Society's name, representing themselves as engaged by it and in some cases actually printing the falsehood on their cards. There is good reason to think that men resorting to this fraud would not hesitate to exploit tourists unmercifully. Several instances have been brought to the notice of the Society and the Committee are now deliberating on some course to check the abuse, but the matter is one of no little difficulty. Meanwhile tourists are recommended to send in the names of the guides to the Society should the guides profess to be endorsed by the latter.

## VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

Viscount Hayashi was duly invested by the Emperor on the 19th instant with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It is confidently expected that Baron Komura will proceed as Ambassador to England, Mr. Hayashi (G.) as Minister to China, Mr. Chinda to the Legation in Vienna, and that Mr. Uchida will become Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, but none of these appointments is yet announced.

The Tokyo press welcomes with evident sincerity the appointment of Viscount Hayashi to be Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency's career has been intimately connected during the past twenty-five years with the Department over which he is now called to preside. He served as Vice-Minister under Viscount Enomoto and Count Matsu, and his ability in that capacity had received wide recognition when he went abroad to represent his country at the Court of St. James. There he distinguished himself signally, and there is every reason to hope that his success in his new office will be not less thorough. He assumes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at a moment when many problems of cardinal importance have to be dealt with, and the country has entire confidence in his ability to deal with them. The Japanese nation, in short, welcomes him to this high office as heartily as Japan's ally will certainly welcome him. The *Chuo* refers also to Baron Komura's appointment as most appropriate. These two diplomatists, Baron Komura and Viscount Hayashi, were of one mind about the Anglo-Japanese alliance and by their united efforts contrived its completion. Great Britain, while regretting to lose Viscount Hayashi, will be gratified to have Baron Komura as his successor. Even the *Yorozu Choho* is persuaded that this appointment of Viscount Hayashi greatly strengthens the Saionji Cabinet, and that it has the universal approval of the nation.

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

Tokyo newspapers publish telegrams from Peking saying that the news received from China's Representatives in London and St. Petersburg to the effect that an understanding has been arrived at by England and Russia causes great perturbation in the Chinese capital. It is assumed there that the outcome of such an understanding must be to give England a free hand in Tibet and to make Mongolia and Sinkiang an arena for Russian aggression. But a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* from London states that it is as yet premature to regard the *entente* as a *fait accompli*, though *pourparlers* have undoubtedly taken place. Commenting on the latter telegram the *Nichi Nichi* reaches the conclusion that such an understanding should be heartily welcomed by Japan. The traditional attitudes assumed by England and Russia towards each other in Asia are a case of the proverbial *itsubo no arasoi* (the dispute between the clam and the snipe which ended in the capture of both by the fisherman). The *Nichi Nichi*, we need scarcely say, indicates Germany as the party who would profit by Anglo-Russian quarrels. Not that Germany is to be regarded as wantonly aggressive or as a would be disturber of the peace, but merely that her imperial ambitions point eastward, and that her plans would find opportunity for fulfillment in the pre-occupation or mutual weakening of her rivals. Japan, on the other hand, has nothing to gain and much to lose by a serious quarrel between Great Britain and Russia. She desires peace above all things, and she has never doubted that the two great Asiatic rivals might easily find a *modus vivendi* if they applied themselves seriously to the task. We too echo the *Nichi Nichi's* views. Such an *entente* would have the approval of all moderate men, and is probably an object of earnest desire to King Edward. Moreover, it seems to follow as a natural sequel of the Anglo-French *entente*. There is something glaringly incongruous in the idea that two Powers which have a common ally should be mutually hostile; or, if that expression be too strong, should stand beside the lists as potential enemies. At the same time, we can not pretend to think that an arrangement between England and Russia in East Asia would be entirely without suggestions of uneasiness to nations situated as China is. The basis of the *entente* must be delimitation of spheres of interest, and every country situated within such spheres might well find its sleep disturbed. But if China has cold fits of apprehension, the remedy lies with herself; a remedy so patent and so often pointed out that we need not discuss it again.

## SAGHALIEN.

Reports from Saghalien show that there is a recrudescence of convict disturbance in the Russian section of the island. A number of prisoners have managed to break out of jail and have committed various acts of robbery and violence. The Governor at Alexandrofsky has sent out a military force to deal with the rioters.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* alleges that the delimitation commission will engage about a hundred employees to assist in the work of surveying, and that the commission's headquarters will be at Onero. Professor Shiga has stated that Onero will probably be one of the principal points on the boundary line as it lies some 5 miles north of the fiftieth parallel of latitude.

## CHINA.

Saturday, May 19.

The fragmentary rumours received of late from time to time about Mohammedan risings in China are much amplified by the latest news. We are now told that the disturbance extends to parts of Honan, Hunan, Chehkiang, Fuhkien and Kiangsi, which signifies a very wide area. The Peking Authorities are said to be greatly alarmed, as well they may be when they recall the history of previous Mohammedan insurrections in China. Urgent orders have been issued for dealing drastically with the rising in its early stages, and it has been announced that Viceroy and Governors will be held to have incurred the heaviest possible responsibility if they fail to restore quiet. This last measure is characteristic. Its invariable outcome has been not to effect the purpose in view, but to keep the Throne in ignorance of the real state of affairs. No Viceroy or Governor is likely to frankly report to Peking the discomfiture of his own troops or the failure of his own efforts when he knows that upon his own head alone the consequences will fall.

Monday, May 21.

It is stated that a high Chinese official is to be appointed to administer the Chinese Posts, and that as Occidental employees would be very expensive, Japanese will be employed as far as possible. This, if it be true, means another blow aimed at Sir Robert Hart, for the posts are now under his administrative control and he is understood to have recently declared his intention of resigning the work altogether if a Chinese official were appointed over his head.

Interesting statements continue to be circulated about this line. Some time ago the story was that the Russians were busily constructing it, this tale having been preceded by a statement that M. Pokotiloff was pressing the Peking Government to grant the concession to his country. These accounts were obviously incredible. But now comes a rumour (*Fiji Shimpō's* correspondence) which fits in with previous accounts. It is that the Governor of Kirin had projected the railway prior to the war, and was about to construct it with capital obtained locally under a guarantee of interest from the Imperial Treasury. The war interrupted the undertaking, but on the restoration of peace the Governor resumed his activity. Sleepers were purchased and locomotives ordered abroad. Suddenly, however, the Peking authorities interfered on the ground that such an enterprise would be opposed to the terms of the Portsmouth Convention. This account is consistent with the previous one in so far as concerns actual work of construction, but there have been such conflicting rumours that credence will not readily be given now to a fresh story.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from its Shanghai correspondent says that an addition has been made to the Tibetan Treaty in the sense that if any third Power sends troops into Ili or Sinkiang, Great Britain shall have the right to adopt the same course in Tibet. It is not easy to believe that such a significant clause has been added without anything having been previously heard of it, and above all we do not see how a convention already ratified can be amplified or extended. Perhaps the mystery may be referred to the fact that Shanghai is the origin of the news.

These negotiations appear not to be making any progress whatever. They are blocked, it is said, by two causes. One is

that Russia is preferring demands much larger than China's generosity, and the Peking Government consequently thinks it wise to appeal to the softening effects of time; the other, that as many other problems press for solution in Peking at present, the Chinese do not find leisure to treat with M. Pokotiloff. The latter explanation seems inconsequential, for if the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Chu Funki and Tang Shaoi, specially appointed to conduct the negotiations with the Russian Representative, are too much engrossed by other affairs to discharge this duty, why was Mr. Tang nominated to the additional post of high Commissioner of Customs? The most credible hypothesis is that outsiders know very little about the progress or details of the Russo-Chinese negotiations, and that the items of news periodically circulated on the subject are mostly conjectural.

News from Peking to the *Kokumin Shimbun* says that Viceroy Yuan's system for dealing with the opium problem is now in process of printing and will very soon be promulgated. The gist of the new regulations is that China will apply to her wide dominions the same system as that pursued by Japan in Formosa. One year hence, every user of opium will be required to take out a licence, and any violation of this rule will be severely punished. Doubtless if this system be efficiently enforced it will lead to a steady diminution in the use of the drug and it will also produce a large though decreasing revenue.

Viceroy Chang telegraphs to Peking (*Kokumin Shimbun*) that the floods in Hunan have seriously injured the rice-producing regions and that the price of this staple has largely appreciated. The Viceroy has consequently issued instructions forbidding all exports of rice. We do not understand this intelligence, for the export of rice is already illegal in China.

Wednesday, May 23.

Shanghai telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Fushun coal-mine has fallen within the purview of China's new policy. The Board of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking has instructed the Governor of Mukden to take immediate steps for recovering the mines from Japanese hands. Our Tokyo contemporary declares itself altogether sceptical about the truth of this story but adds that it gives publicity to it as the news is commonly circulated in Shanghai. Our readers will probably be indisposed to attach paramount importance to this last reason in view of the fact that Japan has as indisputable a title to the mines as Russia ever had, and that China could not recover them, except by purchase. There is not, we imagine, the remotest chance of her putting her hand into her pocket to that extent even if Japan could be induced to name a price.

A few days ago the intelligence from Peking pointed to a speedy settlement of this wearisome complication. But the telegrams now state that it is as far as ever from arrangement. The Waiwupu is willing to make such concessions as will satisfy France, but the Cabinet and the leading statesmen are strenuously opposed to any policy of yielding. A basis of settlement has been again and again proposed to them with the result only that they withhold their consent at the eleventh hour. Mr. Wu Ting-fang advises that an exact statement of the whole case shall be prepared and published, so that the world may pass judgment on the rights and wrongs of the case.

Thursday, May 24.

A telegram from London says that the present British Cabinet has no intention of giving up Wei-hai-wei. Other reports, however, explicitly attribute that intention to her. They quote verbatim a convention of four articles said to have been concluded between the British Representative in Peking and Mr. Na Tung. The gist of the document is that, as a token of sincere friendship towards China, Great Britain restores Wei-hai-wei in order that China may make it a naval station; that a part of the expenses incurred by England there are to be indemnified by China; that for the protection of foreign subjects and citizens a force of Chinese troops shall be stationed there; and that the place shall never be made over to a third Power without England's consent.

It is stated (*Hochi's* telegrams) that in his negotiations with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Mr. Pokotiloff has demanded concessions for four railways with mining privileges along their routes. The lines are that from Kirin province to Changchun, that from Kulung to Changchiakow, that from Kashgar to Ili and Sinkiang, and that from Tsitsihar to Aikun. Mr. Tang Shaoi is reported to have replied that China intends to build these lines herself, but Mr. Pokotiloff declined to accept that answer, inasmuch as he doubted China's capacity to do anything of the kind. The report adds that this railway question is the crux of the negotiations. We may point out the apparently intentional vagueness of the expression "the line from Kirin province to Changchun." Were the "Kirin-Changchun line" mentioned the whole report would be discredited at once. Indeed as the story stands, it seems apocryphal.

Friday, May 25.

The business of selecting a site for the settlement at Mukden is going on. The Japanese Consul-General Mr. Hagiwara, the American Consul-General and the Chinese Commissioner, Mr. Yang, met on the 21st instant, when Mr. Yang submitted a project. We do not hear anything of Great Britain in this matter, but it may be assumed that the Legation in Peking has taken due measures.

The Chinese Government is said to be much perturbed by the attitude of the Powers towards the Customs' question. Mr. Tang Shaoi, one of the newly appointed High Commissioners, has been sent to Tientsin to confer with Viceroy Yuan, and rumour alleges that the latter will maintain a firm front as to his country's right to take the step objected to by the Powers. It will be remembered that the Viceroy was supposed to have been the original instigator of the measure. The Waiwupu will not make its final answer to the British Representative until Mr. Tang returns to Peking.

Telegrams to the *Asahi* allege that in return for restoring Wei-hai-wei to China Great Britain is asking for confirmation of the concession of the Tientsin-Chinking railway, and has approached Governor Yang of Shantung on the subject. Learning of this project the literati of Shantung and Kiangsu have begun to agitate in a opposite sense. Unless we are mistaken, the concession for this railway has already been granted to an Anglo-German syndicate, and it is therefore somewhat perplexing to learn that the matter is again under discussion.

Mr. Wu Tingfang left Peking on the morning of the 23rd, nominally to visit the tombs of his ancestors but really, it is said,

with the intention of quitting office altogether. Only a very small number of people assembled at the station to bid him farewell. The reason of his resolve is alleged to be that he finds himself relegated to a position of complete powerlessness in the capital, though he presides over the Board of Legislation. He is one of the most enlightened men in China and his knowledge of foreigners and foreign countries is almost unique, but like many another erudite, experienced and progressive Chinaman, he finds that he can not hasten the unendurably slow movement of the times. His counsels fall on deaf ears, and rather than occupy a high office in a government whose policy he disapproves, he has decided to retire. Mr. Wu was once a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, and thereafter he served under the great Viceroy Li, who fully appreciated his abilities. But the star of Li's *protégés* is not now in the ascendant. The well known Mr. Sheng Ihwai, once a name of power in the land, has similarly sunk into insignificance, and the whole authority in the State is wielded by Viceroy Yuan and Mr. Tang Shao-i. It is difficult to believe therefore, that Tang's recent nomination as High Commissioner of Customs is a comparatively simple formality as the Chinese Government are now understood to plead.

It is stated that the date for the examination of candidates for official positions in Peking is likely to be changed to August, in order to suit the convenience of students who have been educated in Japan. Japanese graduation ceremonies generally take place in June, so by fixing the Peking examination in the eighth month students from Japan would have ample time to reach Peking.

X Mysterious placards have appeared all over Peking bearing four characters which cannot be read into any clear meaning but contain some vague allusions to "West," "Soldiers," "Swords," and similar words in an apparently meaningless jumble. The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says: "Those of our readers who were here six years ago will recognise the old tactics."

A telegram from North Chinchou, outside Shanhaikuan, dated the 13th instant, received by the local mandarin, states that Ching, district magistrate of Huaijénshien, in that vicinity, has reported that on receipt of information of an intended revolutionary movement in his district he made a raid upon the headquarters of the revolutionary society and succeeded in arresting amongst others a Japanese named Sung sen-tai san-lang, and a native named Kuo Tien-ming, who are alleged to be the reputed chiefs of the revolutionary society in question. Among the proofs captured at the time were a large revolutionary document printed on red and white silk, six similar documents printed on white cotton cloth; 365 tickets of membership, also printed on white cotton cloth, and 3 o sheets containing Buddhist charms drawn on them for use by members as a "protection against bullets."

The *Hongkong Daily Press* understands that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the Sanitary Board have been appointed to sit as a commission to inquire into the subject of complaints under the Building Ordinance, and into other matters affecting the working of the staffs of the Public Works Department and the Sanitary Authority. This is doubtless the result of the complaints by influential Chinese of the hardship inflicted by the regulation at present in force when plague is suspected. It was reported some little time ago that over 50,000 Chinese had left the Colony because of these regulations.

The *Nanfangpao* of Shanghai says:—The Waiwupu addressed the Diplomatic corps in Peking on the 11th instant, stating that owing to

the infirmity of Sir Robert Hart the time for his retirement had arrived, and the Government could not appoint another man in his place without fearing complications. Hence the appointment of the two Chinese Commissioners.

A considerable amount of discussion is taking place in Hongkong with regard to cheaper housing for Europeans, and sanitary dwellings for the Chinese. Quite a large number of undesirable Chinese dwellings have been demolished.

#### THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AS OBSERVED IN TOKYO.

Our readers are aware that, as soon as possible after receipt of the terrible intelligence of this catastrophe, Profs. Omori and Nakamura were despatched from Tokyo to the scene of the disaster, by the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee. Before leaving, Prof. Omori prepared a statement containing several points of much interest, and by the courtesy of Dr. Mano, the President of the above mentioned Committee, we are able to give the information contained therein in our columns.

The instrument responsible for the most complete results is a pair of Omori Horizontal Pendulums, forming one of the appliances of the Seismological Institute, and placed in their Observatory at the Science College of the Imperial University, Hongo, Tokyo. The two pendulums deal with the N.-S. component, and the E.-W. component of the earth's movement, separately; the details of the latter pendulum involve a heavy mass of weight  $16\frac{1}{2}$  kilograms (about  $36\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.); vertical height between point of suspension and point of support 1 metre (about 39 ins.); natural period of oscillation  $41\frac{1}{2}$  secs.; ratio by which indications are magnified 30.1.

The observations showed the following record as to the times at which various interesting features occurred:—

	Japan Time.	Western States Time.
1. Commencement in Tokyo of "1st preliminary tremors"	10.24.35 p.m.	5.24.35 a.m.
2. End of 1st and beginning of "2nd preliminary tremors"	10.34.24 p.m.	5.33.24 a.m.
3. Commencement of vibrations arriving after having traversed the earth through the antipodes of Tokyo.....	19th April. 12.31.10 a.m.	18th April. 7.31.10 a.m.
Interval between 1 and 2:	m.s. 9.49 = 589 sec.	
" 1 and 3:	2.6.35	

By a formula, determined by a great number of earthquakes observed at Tokyo, the following relation is given:—

Approximate distance in kilometres of the earthquake source, measured along the earth's surface .....  $17.1 \times 589 = 1360 = 8700$  (about 5400 miles.)

where 589 is the time interval between 1 and 2 as above; and 17.1 and 1360 are quantities derived from the previous observations.

By another formula, the time of occurrence at the source of the actual earthquake =  $1.165 \times 589$  secs. (= 11m. 30s.) earlier than the commencement of observations here (589 again is the time interval between 1 and 2 and 1.165 is derived from previous observations). This makes the time at the source 5hr. 13m. 5s. (Western States time).

The time interval (2hrs. 6m. 35s.) between the commencement of observations in Tokyo and the arrival of vibrations after having

traversed the antipodes of Tokyo is smaller than what might have been expected. A large number of results from previous earthquakes points to 3hrs. 20m. 46s. as the time required to make the complete circuit of the earth, the speed needed to do this being the speed of such vibrations only as seem capable of so long a journey. The distance of Tokyo from the source of the earthquake at present under consideration, through the antipodes, may be taken at  $40,000 - 8,700 = 31,100$  kil; so that the time of transit would be reduced to 3hrs. 20m. 46s.  $\times \frac{31,100}{40,000} = 2$ hrs. 37m. 6s., and the arrival in Tokyo might therefore be expected at 7hrs. 50m. 11s., or nearly 19 minutes later than the actual arrival. Doubtless Prof. Omori will have something to say upon this subject after his return.

The actual maximum movement of the instrument in Tokyo (and therefore of the ground upon which it is placed) was more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. To the lay mind it is remarkable that such a large movement can occur without being felt; but the explanation is that the vibrations transmitted through so great a distance are slow in period, and on this account are not perceived by our senses.

#### IMPORTANT COUNCIL IN TOKYO.

At 2 p.m. on the 22nd instant the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet met in Tokyo at the residence of the Premier and held a consultation which lasted until 5 p.m. General Baron Kodama also was present, as were Messrs. Chinda, Wakatsuki, Ishiwata, Yamaza and Horiuchi. It is believed that the subject of discussion was the *post-bellum* programme in Manchuria and Korea.

It is confidently asserted that the council of statesmen on the 22nd instant arrived at a definite conclusion as to the policy of *post-bellum* enterprise in Korea and Manchuria. The Council, as any one examining its composition must appreciate, comprised virtually all the representatives of authority *in posse* or *in esse*, and consequently its decisions are secured against opposition from any influential quarter, except the Progressist Party. The *Fiji Shimpō* says that the Cabinet may now proceed to give effect to these decisions with absolute confidence. The Government are open to the criticism of having shown some dilatoriness in this important matter, but better late than never. In the *Asahi Shimbun* a vague and unsatisfactory reference is made—on the authority of the Choya News Agency—to the programme which is to be adopted in Manchuria. We learn nothing from it except that the railways in Manchuria are to be joint enterprises, partly official and partly non-official, and that the Fushun and Yentai coal mines are to be worked by the same company. The former plan is said to be based on the fact that work on State railways is subject to legal conditions which greatly impede its progress, but if that objection be valid in Manchuria, why should it not hold in Japan also?

It is very regrettable that the name of Count Okuma should never appear on the list of the *Genro* when they come together to discuss these vital problems of State policy. That the Count merits a place, and even a prominent place, at such councils is indisputable, and his exclusion practically forces the *Shimpō* to into opposition.

A case of bubonic plague was reported on May 17th in the district of Toyo-ura near Shimotsuki,



## THE NEW TARIFF.

All the Japanese journals of Tokyo publish a San Francisco telegram to the effect that the United States Consul-General in Yokohama has reported to Washington that the purpose of Japan's new tariff is to drive out of all markets on the Pacific the productions and manufactures of foreign countries and that consequently the matter has great importance from the American point of view. We think it extremely doubtful whether any such report has been made from the Consulate for the obvious reason that Japan's tariff can not affect the trade between the West and any Pacific ports except her own, and for the further obvious reason that she is not in a position to exclude foreign goods from her own markets since many of the imports are essential to her and can not be manufactured at home. Her new tariff is purely a revenue-earning arrangement, we believe. Be that as it may, however, complaints would not sound well in the mouths of American citizens who themselves have pursued for many years an unvarying policy of protection.

The United States Consul-General in Yokohama has evoked much attention by his report on the new tariff. The document has not yet been published in the East and the only detailed knowledge we have of its contents is furnished by a more or less hypothetical *resumé* in the columns of the *Kokumin Shinbun* and the *Shogyo Shimpo*. According to these authorities the Consul-General's view is that Japan seeks to make herself a great manufacturing nation and to be the source of supply for Oriental countries. She judges that her geographical position eminently fits her for that rôle, and she is rapidly developing her mercantile marine with the object of distributing her products. In one respect the new tariff is to be commended; namely, in so far as it substitutes specific duties for *ad valorem*. But in some other important respects it is distinctly protective. At the same time, in raising the duty upon flour, the Japanese Government does not seek to deter the consumption of that staple by its nationals. What it desires to do is to substitute Manchuria for America as the granary of the Far East. The idea is that the flour produced in Manchuria may be transported by Japanese railways to Dalny and then carried cheaply by Japanese ships to Chinese and Japanese ports? So, too, in the matter of cotton, Japan—here, it should be noted, the Consul-General speaks not of accomplished facts but of measures predicted by himself as likely to be taken by Japan when she recovers her tariff autonomy in 1910—Japan will admit raw cotton duty free, but will place upon cotton manufactures such imposts as to reserve the home markets entirely for domestic goods. In a word, her policy is to be the warehouse of the Far East, and since that consummation would not conduce to the commercial interests of Western States, it is to be watched and, if possible, opposed. Referring to this epitome of the Consul-General's report, which must be a very interesting and suggestive document, the *Kokumin* insists that the changes made by the new tariff are almost wholly for purposes of revenue, and that Japan has not adopted the policy of protection. It considers that were Japan such a country and so situated as the United States, with virtually self-supplying potentialities, she might perhaps adopt the policy of exclusion (*kinatsu seisaku*) but being as she is a small country depen-

dent upon foreign nations for many of the necessities of life, she has to cut her coat according to her cloth. The *Chuo Shimpo* is a little less reserved. It does not deny that the policy of protection is altogether invisible in the new tariff but it claims that Japan has merely followed the example of western nations. America herself may be said to practise the principle of excluding the products of the whole world from her markets, and the same may be said of Germany, Russia and France, whereas the utmost of which they can accuse Japan is that she seeks to stand first in Pacific markets. In fact, the United States Consul-General has forgotten to cast the beam out of his own eye. For example, if Japan levies a duty of 64 *sen* per picul on rice, America's corresponding figures are 5.30 *yen* for cleaned rice and 3.30 *yen* for unhulled; Japan's impost of 45 *sen* per picul of wheat becomes 1.67 *yen* in the United States' tariff; Japan's 20 per cent. on locomotives is 35 per cent. in America's case, and Japan's 20 per cent. on railway carriages is met by America's 45 per cent. The *Chuo* frankly says that when this country recovers her tariff autonomy four years hence, she is not unlikely to adopt the policy of protecting herself against those that protect themselves against her, but for the present she can only make slight adjustments, as has been done in the new statutory tariff.

## KOREA.

We learn from Tokyo contemporaries that the Residency General is about to publish a body of regulations for the control of immigration into Korea. The gist of the new rules is that immigration agents will have to be duly accredited and that each must give security to the extent of ten thousand *yen*. They will not be allowed to exact anything beyond their fees, and altogether their scope of operations will be limited. It is provided that these agents need not be Korean subjects.

The Wi Pyong insurgents in Chhunchhyong-do appear to be very active. They have seized the local office at Nampho and are levying contributions of arms and money. At Poryong they required the magistrate to furnish ten thousand *yen* and some men and horses, but the magistrate fled without complying. It is reported that four Japanese subjects have fallen into their hands.

It has been decided that in future if the Korean Household Department purposes entertaining any distinguished foreigner, as was done in the case of Mr. Schiff, due intimation must be made previously to the Residency General and the latter's consent must be obtained.

Mr. Mikami, an engineer sent by the Residency General to inspect the gold mine at Nantadong in Hamyong-do, appears to have encountered much opposition. The idea of the Korean officials was that investigation might deprive them of a source of profit, and it is thought that they instigated a violent demonstration made by the country folk. No injuries were suffered by either side. The report adds that some foreigners were found collecting gold-dust.

Our readers are aware that there was formed in Seoul last year, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Tokyo, an association calling itself *Menka Saibai-kyokai* (cotton-cultivation society), which had for object the growing of

cotton from foreign seed in Korea. Reasons existed for thinking that such an enterprise might be successfully developed, and we need scarcely point out the signal advantages that would accrue to the cotton-spinning industry of Japan. At first the Koreans looked askance at the scheme, but by degrees they became convinced of its sincerity as well as of its prospects, and many leading officials joined the association. Moreover, a sum of 100,000 *yen* was appropriated by the Seoul Government to be expended in three years on the promotion of the undertaking. Recently the three managers, Messrs. Tsunoda, Ogino and Aochi—all members of the Diet—gave an entertainment at a Japanese restaurant in Seoul and availed themselves of the opportunity to speak at some length to newspaper reporters. We thus learn that the enterprise has been transferred from the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce to the *Kwangyo Mohan-jo* (model station for the promotion of industry) in the Residency General which has a fund of 170,000 *yen*. We also learn that Mokpho was the place chosen for experimental growth, and that about 150 acres were planted by the Association, an area which has now been extended to 250 acres owing to the coöperation of private individuals. The Managers state that in spite of the inclement weather last year the cotton grew excellently, and that American seed was found most suitable. They appear to think that there can be no doubt of ultimate success. The initial expenditure was naturally heavy: 40,000 *yen* was drawn from the Korean Government's fund. As to how it was spent no particulars are given in the report from which these facts are taken—a telegram to the *Asahi Shinbun*.

The insurgents in Kyongsando are apparently very active. They have attacked Andong and are thus threatening Pongjiong. They have made their appearance at Ponghwa also, and raided a gold-dust station where five Japanese were at work. One of these Japanese was cut to pieces. In Chhunchhyong-do too there is much disturbance. A Japanese gendarme has been wounded and it has been found necessary to send out a special force of police.

Reports from Korea state that the insurgents at Kongju in Chhunchhyong-do have entrenched themselves so strongly as to defy attack without artillery. The Japanese gendarmes and police have withdrawn and a vessel has been sent to Yesan to draw off the fugitives. The *Jiji Shimpo* explains that there are two centres of disturbance. One is at Andong and Ponghwa in Kyongsong. This is not very formidable, the insurgents numbering only about 60. The other is at Hongju and Kongju. Collating the accounts, it appears that about 300 insurgents attacked the walled town of Hongju on the 19th inst. The Japanese gendarmes and police defended the approaches, but being short of ammunition, they were ultimately obliged to retire to Toksan, whither they were accompanied by the post office staff. By evening of that day the force of the rebels had increased to 500. The Korean troops are said to have retreated incontinently, and a Japanese force was to have proceeded to the scene on the 24th instant.

There is a disturbance near Mokpho also, where the native Christians have come into collision with the people of the district. In this matter the Japanese are not directly concerned, but they are taking steps to restore order.

## CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE DURING 1905.

The gross figures of China's foreign trade in 1905 were:—

	Hk. Pts.
Imports .....	447,100,791
Exports .....	227,888,197

Total Trade..... 674,988,988

Excess of Imports ..... 219,212,594

Compared with 1904 the results were:—

	Hk. Pts.
Increase of Imports in 1905 .....	103,040,183
Decrease of Exports .....	11,598,486
Net Increase of total trade .....	91,441,697

Mr. H. B. Morse, in his very exhaustive summary of the trade returns, says that the increase in imports was due, approximately, one half to cotton manufactures, one fourth to metals and one fourth to sundries. Opium imports show a falling off of 5 per cent. in quantity. It is Mr. Morse's opinion that the place of Indian opium is being taken by its Chinese rival, and that this process will be continuous. "For Chinese opium," he says, "a new generation is coming on which is not wedded to any other flavour and which finds its flavour (i.e. that of Chinese opium) not unattractive and its cost decidedly attractive, and it is likely to tend more and more to replace Indian opium."

Cotton manufactures have a very abnormal record for the year. They stand for a value of 181,452,953 taels, a figure 31½ per cent. greater than that for the preceding year. This extraordinary state of affairs is attributed to the fact that large hopes of trade revival on the restoration of peace, depleted stocks of cotton goods in the local market and cheapness of raw cotton during the early months of 1905, led to the laying in of great quantities, which, however, did not find more than the usual demand, and consequently a large surplus was lying in the importers' warehouses at the beginning of 1906. It is noticeable that whereas England supplied 49 per cent., and America 45 per cent. of the plain cotton fabrics imported in 1905, Japan sent only 3 per cent. and India 2 per cent. One of Japan's earnest efforts will be to acquire a larger place in this market, and she will thus be directly competing with England and America. In cotton yarns the provenance of imports is different. Out of a total of 2,553,797 piculs, India sent 1,846,846 and Japan 681,442. Japan's sales to China are thus little more than one-third of India's though they exceed one-fourth of the total trade.

On the side of exports the two staples which showed most marked diminution were tea and silk. An inclement season had something to do with the fate of tea, but the great and continuously operative cause is the competition of Indian and Ceylon teas. A striking illustration of this fact is furnished by the trade returns of Great Britain, where the total consumption of tea in 1905 was 1,943,165 piculs, in which total only 49,942 piculs (2½ per cent.) were Chinese. What a wholesale change from the days of the factory at Canton, the clipper races and the Flowery Kingdom's unchallenged monopoly! Tea was responsible for 5 million taels (roughly) of the reduced export trade and silk for 8 millions. It would appear that the adverse factors responsible in the case of silk were a raw, inclement spring and continued disease among the silk-worms. Japan's exports of silk were similarly affected by evil climatic conditions, but Japan, for several years past, has beaten China as a silk-exporter. That result was long ago predicted in these columns. The figures are as follow:—

## EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS OF SILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

	1905. Hk. Tls.	1904. Hk. Tls.	1905. Hk. Tls.
China .....	74,289,703	78,255,412	70,393,833
Japan .....	88,800,000	95,300,000	77,180,000

In Mr. Morse's summary of China's trade attention is directed to the important question of the copper cent. These coins, equal nominally to 10 cash (mill), have depreciated seriously. It is calculated that not more than 10 million dollars worth have been issued by the provincial mints, which represents 25 cents a head of the Chinese nation (400 millions). That proportion of retail currency cannot be called excessive, and as for the quality and appearance of the coins, there is no valid cause of complaint. But in the middle of 1905, owing to some unexplained cause, reports of depreciation began to be heard from the interior, and thereafter an important governmental factory refused to receive the cents except at a discount of 10 per cent. The subsequent course of events was that the dollar, previously worth 880 cash (mill) and exchanging for 88 cents, suddenly became exchangeable for 96 cents, and ultimately sold for 110 cents, so that within 12 months the cent coin had depreciated 22 per cent. Naturally these depreciated coins are driving out the cash, and Mr. Morse writes:—"In my last report I foreshadowed that if, not from choice but from necessity, the people must carry cents in their pockets and not mills, their little comforts will be cut off and the men who now support a family in comfort on six pence a day will find themselves reduced to the level of a bare subsistence." This is now coming to pass. The silver price of rice is increasing, and, even at the same price, people have to pay to-day an amount nearly a third greater than one year ago in the coins which constitute their currency. \* \* \* \* The Chinese Government will now find itself confronted with a nation suffering in a way which they will not be able to understand all the evils of unaccustomed poverty. One remedial measure has been adopted in the form of a rescript (24th April, 1906) placing all the mints under the Imperial Board of Revenue. The next step should be the Government's acceptance at par of all the previous issues of the mints.

## X GENERAL STOESEL.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, whose telegraphic information from St. Petersburg conveyed the first news of the death sentence having been passed on Stoessel and Nebogatoff, now publishes a statement attributed to a high Japanese officer who was present at the siege. This officer declares that Stoessel did everything which could have been expected of a brave and skilful commander, but that he failed in one important respect, he did not send away his wife. It was scarcely to be expected that at the supreme moment she would take her own life to free her husband's hands, as was formerly the custom of Japanese ladies, but had Stoessel sent her in good time to a secure position beyond the Tiger's Tail Forts, his decision concerning surrender might have been different. He certainly had the means to hold out for at least another month and at the last he could have made a sortie at the head of twenty thousand men. Such a sortie would have been a stupendous undertaking, but this officer thinks that Stoessel could have found twenty thousand of the garrison to make the venture, and that although he would have encountered fierce opposition at the hands of

the besieging army, he might have carried a large remnant of his force as far as Haicheng, thus creating a formidable obstacle to the prosecution of the Japanese plans. But he could not have taken with him his wife and the other women of the garrison. They it was that hampered him, and his error must be pronounced to have been failure to dispose of this impediment earlier in the siege. He might have taken advantage of General Nogi's original offer of safe conduct, but probably at that time he did not believe in the ultimate necessity of surrender. The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that the chief counts of the accusation against him were three; namely, that he surrendered sixty days too soon; that the council of 17 officers who were summoned by him 4 days prior to the siege, voted against surrender by 13 to 4; and that the document conveying his resolve to surrender was not in proper form. We suspect this explanation to be in the main conjectural. What is certain, however, is that Stoessel's surrender had an immense effect on the course of the war, for every day he held out involved a day's delay in the Japanese attack on Mukden. It is not to be supposed that whatever be, or has been, the court martial's decision, either Stoessel or Nebogatoff will be put to death, but the anger of their countrymen against them is easy to understand.

## MISS NORRIS' PICTURES.

Miss Marie de Jarnet Norris is now exhibiting in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, a few of her remarkable pictures. Portraits are evidently her forte, though a landscape of great breadth, force and delicacy is among the exhibits. Two portraits are especially striking. One, "The Spring-time of Life," is evidently intended to illustrate the theory that a portrait should be, not a mere likeness, but a picture dominated by the spirit of the sitter. It shows us a young girl who seems the very incarnation of such breezy youthful energy that it infuses every fold of her garments and permeates the entire canvas. The face is eminently lovable, but, not yet touched by the softening passion, it breathes only intense eagerness of life and unconscious expectation. This is a full-size figure, the pose in excellent harmony with the motive and the technique very clever. Another portrait is on a much smaller scale: the head of an old man, who, though he has passed into the late autumn of life, yet recalls something of its young sunshine by the bright alertness of his look. Both of these paintings proclaim themselves faithful portraits even to one unacquainted with the originals, but it is as pictures that they appeal to us rather than as portraits. They introduce an artist who loves to depict the spirit of a man rather than to reproduce his features alone, and for whom everything in nature has an esoteric aspect. It is perhaps sacrilegious to speak of frames in such a context, but for the sake of these fine pictures we must be allowed to protest against the ordeal to which their dreadful frames and incongruous surroundings condemn them. Miss Norris is at present engaged painting the portrait of Count Katsura. We trust that she will do the public the grace of exhibiting it when completed.

## THE IETSUDO KOKUYU JUMBI-KYOKU.

A bureau of preparations for the State ownership of railways has been formed. It consists of 114 officials and has for chief the Vice-Minister of Communications.

### THE FIVE THOUSAND-MILES CELEBRATION.

Nagoya on the 20th inst. celebrated the completion of 5,000 miles of railway in Japan. In connexion with this subject the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* notes that railway building commenced in Japan in 1869 and that the opening of the first line, that between Yokohama and Tokyo, took place in September 1872. Thereafter the progress was thus:—

Number of miles open in 1884 .....	262
Number of miles open in 1889 .....	1,100
Number of miles open in 1891 .....	2,100
Number of miles open in 1902 .....	3,700
Number of miles open in 1906 .....	5,042

This last figure is thus made up, namely:—

Government Lines.....	1,535 miles.
Private Lines .....	3,257 miles.
Formosa Lines .....	250 miles.

Total ..... 5,042 miles.

The *Shogyo Shimpō*, however, justly remarks that there is no reason why the railways owned by Japan in Korea and Manchuria should be excluded from the account. The total should be increased by 600 miles for Korea and 665 miles from Manchuria, and the celebration should have been on account of the completion of six thousand not five thousand miles. Japan may congratulate herself, but she is still far behind other countries in this matter, as the following figures, quoted by the *Nichi Nichi* show:—

Mileage of American Railways .....	200,000
do German do .....	33,000
do French do .....	24,000
do English do .....	22,000
do Austro-Hungarian Railways .....	23,000
do Italian Railways .....	10,000
do British Indian Railways .....	25,000
do Mexican Railways .....	10,000

Tokyo journals publish copies of a very clever picture drawn by Mr. Smedley showing the opening of the Tokyo-Yokohama railway by the Emperor. They also quote His Majesty's address on that occasion, an address concluding with an earnest expression of desire that the railways thus inaugurated should be speedily extended to every part of the country.

The celebration at Nagoya in honour of the completion of five thousand miles of Japanese railways commenced with a ceremony of reverence at the Hongwan Temple to the spirits of the men who contributed most materially to railway enterprise in Japan, principal among them being Prince Iwakura, General Viscount Kawakami, Mr. Matsumoto Soichiro, Mr. Watanabe Koki, Mr. Mori Jusuke, Mr. Nakamigawa, and Mr. Minami Kyoshi. In the afternoon the congratulatory fete took place in the hall of the Prefectural Assembly of Aichi. The most prominent among these present were General Viscount Kodama, Mr. Yamagata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Lt.-General Ishimoto, Lt.-General Matsunaga, etc. Mr. Hirai, chief of the Railway Bureau, read the congratulatory address. It dwelt on the signal changes that have taken place in Japan since 1872 in the realm of railway building, thanks chiefly to the exertions of statesmen like Prince Iwakura; but while noting these satisfactory results their insufficiency from a national point of view was strongly insisted on. Three other documents were then read aloud. They were addresses of thanks and appreciation to Marquis Ito, Count Okuma and Viscount Inouye, who have acted such a great part in promoting the growth of railways. It need hardly be said that these documents were highly

complimentary as they well deserved to be. They spoke of the wonderful foresight and resolution of the men to whom they were addressed and extolled them as the fathers of railway enterprise in this country. Count Okuma—then plain Mr. Okuma—was Vice-Minister of Finance and Mr. (now Marquis) Ito was his immediate junior in that Department at the time when it was decided to borrow £50,000 in England, through the agency of Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, for the purpose of building the Tokyo-Yokohama line. Mr. Lay, fresh from the experiences of the Lay-Osborne flotilla, was scarcely an eminently well fitted person for such work, and that first financial transaction between Japan and foreign countries—a loan at 9 per cent.—was not concluded without complications. Viscount Inouye then held the post of Director of Railways and for many years his association with this kind of enterprise was so strenuous and so intimate that he received the name of "Tetsudo Inouye" and is still known by it. Mr. Yamagata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, also read a short address, and this was followed by speeches from General Viscount Kodama, Governor Fukano, Mr. Okuda, Master of the Ceremonies, and Mr. Nakabashii, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. A stand-up banquet followed and the assembly broke up at 5 p.m. after drinking the Emperor's health enthusiastically.

### FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN JAPAN.

Public attention has been again drawn to the question of the linguistic deficiency shown by a great majority of the students who enter the Universities from the high schools. The youths are fairly well able to understand books in a Western language, but to write that language or to speak it with any degree of accuracy or fluency is quite beyond their capacity. The present Minister of Education, Mr. Makino, who seems to be a most competent and energetic man, has been speaking to the principals of high schools now assembled in Tokyo. His Excellency asks them to devise measures for improving this defect, and suggests that, whenever such a course is possible, readers compiled in a foreign language should be employed. This is a matter which has been frequently discussed in the past, and it is possible to assert with confidence that all foreign experts have shown unanimity of opinion as to the fault lying in the inferior quality of the teachers of language who direct the education of youths in the various schools. Among these teachers a few, a very few, possess quite a remarkable knowledge of English, or, it may be, French or German; but the vast majority can scarcely be credited with even moderate ability to speak or write any one of the three languages. How, indeed, could it be otherwise so long as the salaries paid to school teachers are not higher than the earnings of a stone-mason or a carpenter? The wonder to us is, not that this deficiency should exist, but that it should not be even more palpable. Evidently when teachers labour under these limitations, they have no choice except to shape their methods of instruction accordingly, and the outcome is the *hensoku* system which trains youths to interpret the meaning of foreign books without paying much attention to idiomatic construction, to pronunciation or to speaking. The Japanese teacher with his own defective opportunities—in 99 cases out of every hundred he himself has never associa-

ted with native speakers of the language he has to teach nor has ever visited the country where it is indigenous—, his scanty emoluments and his rustication to districts where from year's end to year's end he finds no opportunity of improving his knowledge, is an object of pity and sympathy. It has been suggested that a language college should be organized with an ample and competent staff of foreign instructors in language, and that it should train Japanese school-teachers before appointment as well as provide facilities for them to renew their studies there from time to time after appointment. Perhaps that is the best available remedy short of making to the present number of foreign teachers an addition which would be too costly to contemplate. Meanwhile we are bound to say that we detect steady and even striking progress in linguistic proficiency among Japanese youths. There seems to be continuous advance. Just as the men who studied in a period 25 or 30 years remote are conspicuously inferior in knowledge of foreign languages to those educated 15 years ago, so these latter in turn must yield the palm to their juniors. A higher standard is perpetually reached. Thus though the present system is very far indeed from being ideal, it would be a mistake to suppose that the nation is not advancing steadily in acquaintance with foreign tongues.

### OBITUARY.

We announce with much regret the death of Mr. Sugimura, Japanese Representative in Brazil. The cause was apoplexy and the end is said to have been very sudden. On the 21st instant His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to raise Mr. Sugimura to the First Class of the Fourth Grade and to confer on him the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. According to a Foreign Office telegram the funeral was to take place on the 23rd instant, and the Brazilian Government had ordered that a guard of honour corresponding to that for a Lieut.-General should accompany the cortege. Mr. Sugimura served for some time as chief of the Commercial Bureau in the Tokyo Foreign Office. He was a man of much ability and industry, gifted with great charm of manner. His wife and two daughters were with him in Brazil at the time of his death.

The death of Mr. Sugimura, Japan's Representative in Brazil, recalls that dark time when a Japanese Minister lay under imputation of having connived at the cruel murder of the Queen of the country to which he was accredited. Viscount Miura, though it could not be proved that he had any hand, act or part in the death of the Queen of Korea, and though he was consequently acquitted by a duly constituted tribunal, did not obtain from the world an unequivocal verdict of not guilty. It was held that at any rate a sin of omission lay at his door and that by great vigilance he might have averted the calamity. The Japanese Government showed its appreciation of this distinction by never employing him again. His administrative career and his political future, both seemingly brilliant at the time, were effectually marred and he passed at once into obscurity. Mr. Sugimura had been Secretary of the Legation over which Viscount Miura presided, but in his case the public discriminated and he continued to fill administrative posts. Never again, however, was it considered expedient to employ him in Korea. He possessed an almost unique knowledge of that country's affairs and his services might have been



utilized there to the best advantage, but the Government in Tokyo wisely decided that the thing was impossible, and thus the whole complexion of his career was changed.

The career of the great artist Kubota Beisen was blighted some years ago by a visitation of blindness and now his death has to be announced. He endured his terrible affliction of darkness with the greatest fortitude and cheerfulness, and thenceforth utilized his exceptional learning to deliver lectures and dictate valuable theses on the old customs and costumes of Japan. Some time ago he was attacked by cancer of the stomach. This painful disease does not appear to have broken his spirit. Shortly before losing consciousness he drank a farewell cup with his friends and relatives, and composed two death stanzas, one signifying that he had gathered interest on his natural span of 50 years, since he had lived to be 55. He expired on the 18th instant at 1.50 a.m. As an artist he was one of the most renowned in modern Japan, and the beautiful pictures exhibited by him in former years must be fresh in the memory of many of our readers.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It will be remembered that the Government asked the Diet last session to sanction the organization of a committee comprising both civilian and official members, for the purpose of investigating problems of taxation, the idea being that such a subject ought to be considered from the point of view of those outside the Administration as well as from that of those inside. The Diet, however, declined to endorse the project. In the Lower House it was approved, but the Peers held that these duties of investigation devolved upon the Government, and that as the latter possessed all the necessary machinery for the work, there was no occasion to enlist outside assistance. The Government accordingly organized a committee called *Zeicho Shinsa-in-kai*. It held its first meeting in the Treasury on the 17th instant, some delay having been caused by the absence of Mr. Wakatsuki in Manchuria. The Minister of State for Finance addressed the Committee. He explained that the extra taxes imposed on account of the war had necessarily been devised without minute investigation, and that, in view of their continuance, they demanded fuller examination. For that purpose the Committee had been formed, and in consideration of the great importance of the task devolving on them, they should spare no means of obtaining information, and should not hesitate to seek it by summoning any persons from whom it seemed likely to be obtainable.

Count Okuma has raised his powerful voice in favour of hotel enterprise. He wisely says that the Japanese will be committing a grave mistake if they themselves attempt to organize and manage hotels. That kind of work can be done properly by foreigners only, especially by the Swiss and the French. We have often insisted on this point and have more than once emphasized it by observing that the Japanese would deservedly ridicule any foreigner who essayed to run a Japanese tea-house or inn on Japanese lines in Japan without Japanese assistance. The two things are quite analogous, except that the advantage would be on the side of the foreigner since he has many Japanese models before his eyes in this country. But though it is possible to heartily endorse Count Okuma's

observations on this point, we do not find it so easy to agree with him when he maintains that special facilities should be given to hotel-keepers, as for example, that land should be found for them on easy terms; that import duties should be remitted on the articles used by them, and that, under certain circumstances, the interest on their capital should be guaranteed by the State. It is difficult to appreciate such a position. If there be a real demand for hotels, a corresponding supply will be forthcoming without any official nursing. Foreigners in Yokohama have organized and are running excellent hotels, on whose account no state aid whatever has been sought.

The first ship of the Japanese Volunteer Fleet has been ordered from the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard in Nagasaki. She is to displace 3,000 tons, to have a speed of 21 knots, and to carry an armament of two 6-inch quick-firers and six 12-lb. guns.

It is stated that a very large number of Russian vessels of war and steamers remain to be sold and will soon be put up for public tender. They are all at the bottom of the sea and in the case of the war-ships the armaments have been removed. A list is given by the *Asahi* as follows:—

Description.	Name.	Material.	Tonnage.	Place of sinking.
Gun-boat	<i>Bebre</i>	Steel	950	In Port Arthur.
do	<i>Giljak</i>	do	960	do
do	<i>Tsimok</i>	do	706	do
do	<i>Zabiaka</i>	Iron	1,234	do
do	<i>Dijidit</i>	do	1,456	do
Destroyer	<i>Veevoi</i>	do	370	do
do	<i>Kusaresti</i>	do	240	do
do	<i>Stravai</i>	do	350	do
do	<i>Bilferint</i>	do	350	do
Gun-boat	<i>Oleazni</i>	do	1,500	Outside Port Arthur.
Blocking S.S.	<i>Tenshin Maru</i>	do	2,942	do
East-China Railway	<i>S. S. Nanny</i>	do	2,460	do
Torpedo-boat No. 48.		do	83	Tayaokau.
Despatch-boat	<i>Miyako</i>	do	1,800	do
Torpedo-laying ship	<i>Enisei</i>	do	2,500	Talien Bay.
Cruiser	<i>Bayan</i>	do	3,200	S. Sanshan Is.
Destroyer	<i>Lieut.</i>	do	276	Hsiensang Pro.
Destroyer	<i>Unusitelni</i>	do	312	Pigeon Bay.
do	<i>Unimateini</i>	do	312	Kinchow Bay.

There are also 2 dredgers. This list, combined with previous returns of casualties, conveys a vivid idea of the Port Arthur death-trap.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davis left Yokohama on Friday for a richly-earned holiday trip to England. Both have deserved well of the community for their musical and histrionic talents have ever been at the ready disposal of their fellow-residents and many are the pleasant recollections they leave behind of concerts and A.D.C. performances in which they took leading parts. Of Mr. Davis' commercial career it behooves us not to speak. That it was strikingly successful was seen in his election as Chairman of the Board of Trade, a post which he filled with eminent satisfaction to all concerned. His work on other committees is also too well known and appreciated to require adulation at our hands. We hope to see Mr. and Mrs. Davis back in our midst very shortly.

In the ceremonies hitherto held at Kudan on account of fatal casualties in the war, only those who had been killed in battle or who had died of wounds were included. Officers and soldiers who perished from sickness did not find a place in the rites. It is to be understood, of course, that this distinction does not imply any invidious classification, but merely that the returns of deaths from

disease are not available so readily as those of deaths on the field or from wounds. The men that died of sickness contracted on service are to be independently honoured at Kudan, but the present expectation is that information sufficiently accurate for the purpose will not have been collected by the time of the usual autumn ceremonial in September, and that it will be necessary to wait until next spring. The deaths from sickness are stated by the press to have reached about 25,500 or 25,600, but our readers are aware that the number stated by the Army Medical staff and noted in these columns some time ago is 27,158.

We are glad to see that Mr. Kamada Eikichi, President of the Keio Gijuku, has been nominated by the Emperor to a seat in the House of Peers.

Telegrams to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from London say that the Japan Society's annual banquet took place on the 18th instant and was attended by 275 persons, all more or less distinguished. Lord Redesdale was in the chair. Warm allusions were made to the brilliant reception given to the Garter Mission in Japan, and Count Mutsu, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, expressed great gratitude for the generous aid furnished by England to the famine-stricken people of north eastern Japan.

Another criminal calumny is going the round of the local newspapers in the Far East that are conspicuous for anti-Japanese writing. On this occasion a Yokohama journal, edited by a German subject, is the originator of the mischievous falsehood and the inveterate though contemptible enemy of Japan in Seoul has copied it. The calumny is that Japan is deliberately preparing for another war with China, the sole, or at any rate the main, object being to collect from her neighbour the money which she expected but failed to obtain from Russia. "There will be no question whatever," writes the Yokohama inventor of the wretched lie, "about the rights or wrongs of the case. Japan must have money, much money, many hundred millions of money, and a war with China, that would not only pay for itself, but which would also pay off the present crushing war debt and make all China the treasury of Japan, would be popular from one end of the country to the other." No one has yet succeeded in discovering whether venomous insects like mosquitoes have a useful place in nature's scheme. It is equally perplexing to discover any justification for the existence of newspapers which devote themselves to inventing and circulating calumnies like the above. There is not the faintest warrant for imagining that these libellers suppose themselves to be speaking the truth. They must be as fully cognizant of their own falsehoods as they are indifferent to the international distrust and ill-will which the state of affairs they depict is likely to generate. None the less they go on, slandering, lying, defaming and inciting, as though to create dissension and sow the seeds of discord were an admirable metier for journalists. To enhance the wonder, these men, who to-day devote themselves to the business of criminal mendacity, will to-morrow be found denouncing Oriental duplicity. It is a curious study in modern morality.

On the 18th instant a farewell banquet to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson was given at the Metropole Hotel by Count Terashima,

Private Secretary to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The celebration is reported to have been very brilliant, and the number of guests large. They included the Chinese Minister and representatives of several of the Legations.

The *Official Gazette* announces the following names as those of Commissioners appointed to delimit the Russo-Japanese frontier in Saghalien:—

Colonel Oshima of the Imperial Artillery.  
Major Watanabe do do  
Captain Hata of the Infantry.  
Captain Wada of the Imperial Navy.  
Military Surveyor Yajima.

An interesting statement is made in the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun* with regard to the numbers of officers and men disinfected at the five medical inspection stations during the war. The figures are:—Inspected while the war was going on, 138,193; inspected while the troops were returning after the restoration of peace, 671,573; total, 809,766. Another column of the document shows that 595,134 packages were disinfected during the same interval. It must not be supposed, however, that these numbers give any definite clue as to the dimensions of the force sent by Japan to Manchuria. In the first place, the officers and men disinfected while the war was in progress, were invalids sent home for treatment; in the second, those inspected while the armies were returning did not include all the troops that had gone to the field, for there remained in Manchuria the bulk of two divisions and in Korea one division, neither did every body of men on their way back from the war pass through the hands of the disinfecting officials. What we may confidently assert, however, is that at least, 671,573 officers and men—including non-combatants—were at the front when peace was concluded.

The Government has promulgated the law passed by the Diet last session for reducing the size of the 50-sen and 20-sen silver pieces. The reductions will not be very large, but they will greatly facilitate the use of these essential coins. The 50-sen piece will thus become a little larger than the English shilling and the 20-sen piece will be about the size of six-pence. As to design, the dragon hitherto borne on the reverse will be replaced by a multiple-rayed sun, surrounded by a chain of cherry-blossoms, the motive being the old saying of the *bushi*, *Asahi ni nio yamazakura*. The annulus outside the cherry-chain will bear an inscription showing the date and value of the coin.

It is a quaint and decidedly sacrilegious act on the part of a furniture-dealing firm to call itself *Gongen Shokai*. An upholstering store which dubbed itself "incarnation house," or "holy ghost company" would furnish an English parallel. We are not prepared to infer any special lack of the reverential faculty in Japanese minds, but to find a firm whose specialty is the sale of carved Nikko furniture advertizing under the name of *Gogen Shokai* is certainly a suggestive fact.

The Kaiser, according to a telegram from London to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, gave significant advice to the Chinese travelling commissioners when he received them in audience. He counselled China not to copy the system of any other country but to devote her strength to organizing and training a really powerful army. This utterance of His Majesty is said to

have been interpreted in Europe as directed against either the employment of Japanese experts or the adoption of Japanese models. We can not see that it bears any other significance. Nor can we see that such advice comes with entire propriety from the Emperor of Germany who would doubtless claim, as so many Germans are disposed to claim, and as they have certainly some right to claim, that Japan modelled her military system on that of Germany. In fact, the demeanour of several prominent Germans during the war and subsequently to it, was that in Japan's triumphs the world should recognise a reflection of Germany's military competence. When then the Kaiser suggests that China should refrain from adopting Japanese systems—if indeed he truly made such a suggestion—does he not indirectly throw discredit on German systems? It seems to us that he does. At all events it is a pity that the Kaiser's utterances, real or attributed, should so frequently prove either equivocal, or offensive. His Majesty seems scarcely to appreciate the responsibility attaching to the splendid position he occupies in the world, a position largely of his own making.

We have received an authorized translation of the new Customs Tariff Law. Local newspapers have already published translations made by their own staff, but they are more or less erroneous, and doubtless this authorized version will be welcomed by importers. We presume that copies are obtainable at the Custom House; or if not procurable, information can at any rate be sought there as to where the book may be purchased.

Mr. Uchida left Peking for Japan on the 19th instant. He is reported to have had a great send-off, the most prominent Chinese officials and the foreign Representatives all assembling at the station to bid him farewell. Over fifty of his own countrymen accompanied him to Tongku. His four and a half years' service in the Chinese capital were an eventful period, and it appears to be the general verdict that he acquitted himself with signal ability.

A very brilliant function took place on the 20th instant in the Shinjuku Park, where the spacious pavilion recently erected for entertaining the officers on the occasion of the Review, was placed at the disposal of the Ladies Patriotic League. Princess Iwakura presided, and was supported by the Managers of the League, Princesses Tokugawa, Konoye and Mori, with Marchionesses Oyama, Nabeshima, and Yamaguchi. Their Imperial Highnesses Princess Kanin, President of the League, Princess Arisugawa, Princess Higashi-Fushimi and Princess Fushimi were present, and altogether the ladies are said to have numbered some 30,000. The Empress arrived at 2 p.m. and in very brief and simple terms expressed satisfaction at the success hitherto attending the League and hopes for its future welfare. Princess Kanin replied, and thereafter tea was served and the beauties of the park were enjoyed. It is noted that in spite of the great crowd not the smallest approach to confusion could be observed from first to last.

It appears to be settled that an official lottery will be established in Formosa, for the purpose of promoting development of public works. The authorities are prompted to resort to this course because the Chinese residents of Formosa have learned to regard the purchase of lottery tickets as a kind of

normal investment, and thus large sums of money are sent every year from the island to China. There is no apparent possibility of checking this habit. Consequently the Formosa Administration has decided to divert it into a useful channel. The law bureau is at present considering the matter. In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we read that the plan adopted will be to start lotteries for such amounts as shall suffice in the first place to pay expenses, in the second to provide a substantial sum for public-works purposes, and in the third to leave enough for attractive prizes. It seems to us regrettable that such methods of finance should be resorted to.

The destroyer *Hatsuharu* was successfully launched at the Kawasaki dock-yard on the afternoon of the 21st instant. There now remain only five or six destroyers to be added to the Fleet in order to complete the second *post-bellum* programme, namely, 48 destroyers in all.

The German Ambassador proceeded to the Palace on the 22nd instant to present his credentials. A company of the Imperial Guards constituted the guard of honour, and Imperial Chamberlain Viscount Matsudaira accompanied his Excellency in a carriage sent from the Household Department. In the ante-room of the Phoenix Hall the Ambassador was received by Grand Chamberlain Marquis Tokudaiji, Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, Viscount Hayashi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Viscount Kagawa, Lord in Waiting to the Empress. Conducted by Imperial Chamberlain Mr. Ito, the Ambassador proceeded to the Phoenix Hall, where he presented his credentials to the Throne, and subsequently, under the guidance of Viscount Kagawa, his Excellency passed to the Paulownia Hall where the Empress received him. The members of the Embassy staff had audience at the same time. On the 24th instant the Ambassador and the Baroness are to lunch at the Palace.

A telegram to the Foreign Office says that the Training Squadron reached Sydney on the 21st instant. The squadron consists of the *Itsukushima*, the *Matsushima* and the *Hashidate*. All the ships in port and the light-house were illuminated and the squadron received a splendid welcome.

An Imperial Decree authorizes the appointment of full Generals to the command of Divisions. Hitherto this post has been held by a Lieut.-General. We presume that the change now announced is due to the number of promotions made in connexion with the war, and that the object is to find employment for several full Generals who would otherwise have to be placed on the Retired List.

#### YACHTING.

The 21-raters of the Yokohama Yacht Club raced on Saturday afternoon over the Lightship-Widow Buoy course. There was a fine southerly breeze and *Aimee* held the lead all round the course finishing easily first. Times:—

	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Pele</i> .....	2.15.18	4.35.36
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.36	4.30.43
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.21	4.24.28
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.54	4.34.24
<i>Aimee</i> .....	2.15.26	4.21.29

Four Larks went out with the following result:

	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
11 .....	2.30.16	4.22.42
13 .....	2.30.29	4.39.52
14 .....	2.30.46	—
15 .....	2.30.35	4.39.58

## HOKKAIDO AND SAGHALIEN.

SOME interesting facts relating to Hokkaido and Saghalien have just been collected by the *Keizai Zasshi* from Mr. MIYAJIMA, one of those engaged in fishing enterprise in northern seas. Japanese attention began to be directed to Saghalien as a fishing ground in the year 1895, the reason being that the Hokkaido fisheries had begun to show a marked falling off. Prices had steadily appreciated yet the yearly yield of the fisheries remained always in the neighbourhood of 10 millions of *yen*, the increased values being counterbalanced by the decreased production. One great obstacle to prosperity in Hokkaido is that the fishermen and the capitalists have no sound system of co-operation. As soon as ever a fisherman makes a little money, he turns capitalist, gladly abandoning the precarious occupation of fishing. The capitalists have two methods of working. In one case they undertake the sale of the fish in consideration of a commission of from 3 to 5 per cent., and having entered into this agreement they lend the fishermen a certain sum for which they charge from 1 to 3 per cent. monthly. This is called the *busage* method. In the other case the fisherman sells his catch in advance and thus obtains capital. It is called the *avata-hō*, because it resembles a sale of vegetables when they only are at the stage of sprouting. There is, of course, an element of gambling in such an arrangement. For example, if a man expects to make a catch which will be worth 1,200 *yen*, he sells it beforehand for 800 *yen*, and he then stands pledged to hand over 1,200 *yen* worth of fish either this season or next. If he be unfortunate one year he must be unusually successful the next in order to make up the deficiency. The result is that the Hokkaido fishermen are usually very poor, the major part of their gains going into the pockets of the capitalists. This state of affairs, combined with a steady diminution in the yearly take of fish induced men to turn their eyes to Saghalien in 1895, and at first they found the fisheries there very profitable. But the China-Japan war directed Russia's attention to Saghalien, and having come to the conclusion that foreign influence must not be suffered to establish itself there, she began to adopt measures against the Japanese, chiefly under pretext of protecting the fisheries, which was probably a just plea. The story of Japanese enterprise in the waters of the island may be learned from the following table:—

	Number of Fisheries.	Number of Companies.	Number of Employees.	Quantity taken in <i>koku</i> .
1899 .....	222	52	4,424	77,602
1900 .....	126	38	2,917	57,357
1901 .....	117	37	3,487	68,669
1902 .....	107	35	3,704	84,585
1903 .....	99	30	3,931	113,639
		Value in <i>yen</i> .	Total Profit to Fishermen in <i>koku</i> .	
1899.....		1,079,313	218,000	
1900.....		769,184	210,000	
1901.....		801,929	210,000	
1902.....		846,139	162,000	
1903.....		1,192,404	370,000	

The steady diminution of fisheries and companies is shown plainly, and if there is a

considerable increase in the nett profits as well as in the take, it is because of improved methods and apparatus. Evidently had the number of fisheries and companies undergone no diminution from 1899, the enterprise would have assumed very large dimensions. In the year 1901 the Governor General of the Amur region forbade any fishing permits to be thereafter given to aliens and provided that those already granted might remain valid pending some further special legislation. Of course under such circumstances Japanese fishermen could not feel any security.

There is a marked difference between the richness of the Saghalien waters and that of the Hokkaido waters. In 1903, an altogether exceptional season, the Hokkaido take reached 1,073,493 *koku*, but in 1904 the figure was only 700,697 *koku*. The normal catch may be put at 800,000 *koku* having a value of 10 millions of *yen*, and as 200,000 men are employed, the average per head is about 50 *yen*. But in Saghalien in 1903 the total take (Russian and Japanese) aggregated 226,568 *koku*, and the value was 2,717,916 *yen*, the number of hands employed being 7,182. Hence the take per man was 31.55 *koku*, worth 328 *yen*, which is 7½ times greater than the Hokkaido figure.

Undoubtedly a cardinal reason for the decreasing richness of the Hokkaido waters is that no really effective system of preservation is in operation. The Russians managed Saghalien much better, and unless greater attention is paid to the Hokkaido seas they must become comparatively barren.

After southern Saghalien had fallen into Japanese possession, the Government decided that Japanese subjects already having fisheries there should be regarded as possessing prior claims, and that the other fisheries should be put up at public auction. The results are shown in the following table:—

	Fisheries.	Rent in <i>yen</i> .	Average rent per fishery in <i>yen</i> .	Companies.
Having priority of right .....	108	62,289	576.75	32
Permits obtained at auction .....	112	480,046	4,295.94	57
Reserved Fisheries .....	30	—	—	—

Looking at the comparatively great price paid for the fisheries put up to auction, it seems inevitable that these waters will have to be exploited very vigorously if any profit is to be made.

Referring to the question of confirming any leases granted to Russian subjects by their Government in Saghalien waters prior to the peace, it has been alleged that the fisheries in question are of much less value than those worked by Japanese. That is apparently a false estimate, as the following table shows:—

	Persons employed.	Catch in <i>yen</i> .
Japanese Fisheries in Saghalien—		
1903 .....	3,931	1,192,404
Russian Fisheries in Saghalien—		
1903 .....	3,251	1,200,000

There is reason to think that the Japanese Government has decided not to recognise the leases granted by the Russian Authorities

prior to the Portsmouth peace, but the evidence on which this inference is based is still obscure.

We find it stated by other vernacular journals that the sum estimated as the revenue to be officially derived from the Saghalien fisheries is 540,000 *yen* annually, and that 270,000 *yen* was collected by last October. The other moiety was expected to be paid in by the end of May, but only 180,000 has actually been collected thus far. The sum looked for by next October is put at 150,000 *yen*, but evidently these figures do not tally. The main point is, however, that the total revenue for the current year—including rent of land and business tax—is put at 480,000 *yen*, to which 400,000 *yen* voted by the Diet has to be added. Thus the civil administration will have 880,000 *yen* to spend. This takes no account of agriculture, mining, or timber-felling, but there is great doubt as to whether these resources can be made profitable for the present at all events.

## THE JAPANESE ARMY.

WE constantly hear of Western nations taking advantage of the teaching of the Russo-Japanese war to introduce changes into their military and naval systems. The Japanese themselves, we may be very sure, who know more about the lessons of the war than any outsiders know, are not failing to profit by what they have learned. From time to time references appear in Tokyo journals to this or that improvement effected or contemplated, the general inference suggested being that there is no little activity in responsible quarters. A cardinal fact demonstrated by the war is that Japan must have a more powerful type of field-artillery and better horses to drag the guns. To re-arm the artillery of a great army, however, is no light task either on account of the time it demands or because of the expense it involves, and the provision of a higher type of horses is, in Japan's case, a scarcely less formidable undertaking for she has to go abroad to get them. More pressing still is the restoration of the former armament to its old efficiency, for that must be undertaken in the first place unless—which is improbable—the ordnance and small-arm experts are prepared to supply new types of weapons as quickly as they could manufacture the old. Then again changes of establishment are deemed not less essential than changes of armament. They take the form of improvements in existing units or creation of new ones. To the second category belong the organization of a body—probably a regiment—of siege artillery and one of heavy artillery; to the first belong increases of the telegraph and telephone corps and the raising of the cavalry to the strength of a division. All this is said to be going on, and it is further stated that from the commencement of next year the three-years' system of service with the colours will be changed to two years. This



last alteration should not be placed strictly in the sequel of the war. It had been long on the *tapis*. Yet we can not forget that prominent military officers who, prior to the war, opposed any such change, now openly advocate it, and from rumours which have obtained publicity it is understood that men who had received only two years' training or even less proved themselves thoroughly effective on campaign, thus dispelling all the doubts of the advocates of long service with the colours. An obvious effect of this reform is to increase the potential war-strength of the army. For whereas, under the old system, only one-third of a division's complement had to be drafted into the ranks each year, one-half will have to be drafted under the new arrangement, and thus for every thirty-three men that passed into the reserves when the three-years' rule was in force, fifty will pass when the two-years' plan is adopted. Hence, unless some reduction be effected in the period of the various reserves' liability for service, it is plain that there will be a proportionately greater number of men to call on in the event of any national emergency. At present, however, we do not hear anything of such a reduction.

Everything points, therefore, to a larger and better equipped army than ever, and though that result follows naturally, nay even as a matter of necessity, it will doubtless be adduced by some critics as evidence of aggressive designs on this Empire's part. Nothing is further from the truth, in our opinion. We should hesitate to allege that the Japanese are entirely free from apprehensions as to a war of revenge undertaken by Russia. At all events the probability is that some of those in high places deem it their imperative duty to be prepared for such a contingency. A war of revenge, however, is not easily conceivable among the events of the near future. The more it is considered the less probability does it present. So many great preliminaries are necessary. There is first the question of transport. The trans-Asian railway would have to be doubled, a costly and tedious work. Then huge depôts would have to be formed at Harbin and in its vicinity, and immense bodies of troops would have to be gradually massed there. Finally, a fleet would be needed to keep Vladivostock open. How many years would all this occupy and what possibility would there be of Russia hiding her hand throughout the prosecution of such a programme? History, too, does not indicate that wars of revenge are common sequels of wars of defeat. The passions calling for vengeance cool as the years elapse that preparations to exact it occupy, and thus happily an automatic preventive is applied. Nevertheless it would be most unwise on Japan's part to invite reprisals by conspicuous lack of preparations to avert them. Further there is the call of the alliance. To that Japan must always be in a position to respond. If war broke out under the conditions defined in the docu-

ment, she would surely have a weighty task to undertake and she must make herself ready to undertake it at a moment's notice. Thus considered, the care she is devoting to her army assumes a perfectly explicable aspect and need not excite any alarmist conjectures. No prudent Power would do less under the circumstances.

#### THE WEALTH OF JAPAN AND TAXATION.

THE *Keizai Zasshi* says that employing materials collected between 1902 and 1904, a certain statistician has made the following calculation of the wealth of Japan:

	Yen.
Lands .....	6,023,771,000
Buildings .....	1,961,363,000
Furniture .....	976,300,000
Railways .....	283,127,000
Merchandise .....	289,855,000
Bullion .....	58,578,000
Miscellaneous .....	3,426,810,000
	13,020,807,000

This shows a wealth of 290 *yen* per head of population. It will be observed that the calculation is in broad outline. We are not told how each separate item is assessed or what items are included under "miscellaneous." Without this knowledge it is impossible to form any idea of the justice of the figures. Our own calculation is that, on the very lowest bases, the values of the rice-fields, the farm lands and the building grounds aggregate 5,661,591,000 *yen*, and on that hypothesis the *Keizai's* figure allows only 362,180,000 *yen* as the value of all the remaining territory, an evidently inadequate estimate. As to buildings again, there are approximately 9,707,000 residences in Japan (allowing one to every 5 units of population). These the *Keizai's* statistician has valued at 200 *yen* per building. But surely that is too little? We should be disposed to substitute 350 *yen*, considering that only a hovel can be erected with that sum. But at 350 *yen* the value of buildings becomes 3,397,450,000 *yen*, instead of 1,962,363,000 *yen* as given by our contemporary. House-furniture is estimated at 100 *yen* per building on the average, and the 5,000 miles of railway owned by the nation are set down at little more than one half of their cost price. As for "bullion," if it includes gold, silver and copper coins, it should be 235 million *yen* instead of 58½ millions.

The *Keizai* then gives a comparative table showing the wealth of the various countries of the world:—

Country.	Total Wealth in <i>yen</i> .	Population.	Wealth per head in <i>yen</i> .
Japan.....	13,560,807,000	48,534,000	290
England .....	105,440,400,000	39,830,000	2,647
France .....	86,890,700,000	38,520,000	2,255
Germany .....	73,222,500,000	52,480,000	1,395
Russia .....	56,624,400,000	106,190,000	533
America.....	125,161,660,000	62,600,000	1,999
Austria .....	41,004,600,000	43,460,000	943
Italy .....	28,312,700,000	31,290,000	904
Spain .....	24,407,500,000	17,970,000	1,358
Portugal.....	3,905,200,000	5,050,000	773
Switzerland ..	5,369,650,000	4,960,000	1,082
Sweden and Norway .....	1,952,600,000	2,050,000	952
Belgium.....	10,153,520,000	6,500,000	1,562
Greece .....	2,343,120,000	2,430,000	964

Japan, according to this reckoning, occupies far the lowest place. Even Russia, prover-

bially a poor country, has a population nearly twice as wealthy.

Passing to the question of taxation, our contemporary notes that while the wealth of the country aggregates 13,000 million *yen* approximately, the total taxes levied by the Central Government and the communes are 278,436,813 *yen*, so that the taxes amount to 2.3 per cent. of the wealth. If, then, we assume that the nation's income is 5 per cent. of its accumulated wealth, we find that it pays very nearly one-half of its whole income in taxes. Moreover, the taxes here set down are those of 1904 with regard to the Treasury's levies, and those of 1902 with regard to local burdens. But in 1905 there was a still further increase of the former class of taxes because of the war. The *Keizai* says that another 100 millions should be added on that account, in which case the taxes would aggregate 398½ million *yen*, being considerably more than one-half of the total revenue.

The *Keizai Zasshi* does not in any way vouch for the above estimate of national wealth, but it justly refers to the importance of the subject and urges that it demands close investigation. We confess to some surprise, however, at the looseness of the methods employed. For example, in calculating the people's fiscal burdens, no distinction is made between direct and indirect imposts, nor yet between taxes and state revenue. The direct taxes in 1905 aggregated 182 million *yen* in round numbers, and if to these the local taxes (51 millions) be added, the figure for the national burden becomes 233 millions, instead of 298½. But without going into details, is it not quite obvious that there must be some gross mistake in a calculation which represents the people as paying nearly one-half of their income to the tax-collector? Is that confirmed by the experience of any one of us, and would it not be much nearer the truth to say that we pay one-twentieth of our incomes at the outside? Observe the arithmetical result of the *Keizai's* conclusions. They indicate that a man with an income of 5,000 *yen* yearly pays at least 2,000 *yen* in taxes. He does nothing of the kind; nothing at all approximating to that. Even a payment of 250 *yen*, or one-twentieth of his income, would be above the average. If that be true of the upper classes, and it certainly is true, our estimate of the sums contributed to the Treasury by the lower classes must be still smaller, for in point of fact labourers, mechanics, small farmers and petty tradesmen escape with very petty disbursements. At all events we shall be quite on the safe side if we assume that the direct taxes paid by the nation at present represent at most one-twentieth of its income. Let us see then how that works out, taking the figures for 1905:—

DIRECT TAXES.		Million <i>yen</i> .
Land Tax .....		82½
Income Tax .....		18½
Business Tax.....		18
Local Taxes .....		51
Total .....		169½

We omit such taxes as the customs dues, the impost on *sake*, the fees for postage and telegraphs, the tobacco monopoly, and the State's revenue from railways. All these, so far as the people are concerned, can not be properly classed as taxes, and we exclude them in order to obtain a minimum figure for the national wealth. We have then this result, namely, that 170 million *yen* (omitting fractions) represents one-twentieth of the nation's income. Hence that income is 3,400 millions of *yen*, and if we assume this to be 5 per cent. of the nation's accumulated wealth, we arrive at the result that the latter is 68,000 millions, instead of 13,560 millions as calculated by the *Keizai Zasshi's* statistician. We do not for a moment pretend that our calculation is quite accurate, but we do claim that it is much nearer the truth than the calculation of the *Keizai Zasshi's* statistician. Obviously no thoughtful person can for one moment accept an estimate which represents the people of a country as paying nearly one-half of their income in the form of taxes, when we know as a matter of fact that they are not paying anything of the kind, and when we know also as a matter of fact that they are not at all inconvenienced by the weight of taxation. We need scarcely point out that there is one defective element in our calculation, namely, the taxes paid out of wages and salaries which should not be counted as part of the nation's income-producing resources. Into this point we do not enter as we are dealing with approximations only.

#### JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

LOOKING at the detailed items of the Budget we find that the Government intends to spend 11,678,607 *yen* upon the improvement of existing railways in Japan proper during the course of the next four years, and 79,014,105 on construction during the ten-year-period from 1906 to 1915. The details as to the improvement fund are these:—

	Yen.
Total originally voted for improvements.	42,289,740
Expended up to the close of 1905.....	30,611,133
To be still expended .....	11,678,607
This last sum is to be paid out as follows:—	
Fiscal year.	Yen.
1906-7 .....	3,000,000
1907-8 .....	3,500,000
1908-9 .....	3,500,000
1909-10 .....	1,678,607

With regard to the construction fund the facts are:—

	Yen.
Total construction fund for Japan proper as fixed in the <i>post-bellum</i> programme of 1896 .....	139,549,296
Supplementary Appropriation .....	26,332,680
	165,881,976

Expended up to the close of 1905 ...	94,401,900
To be still expended .....	71,480,076

The details of the construction outlays during the ten year period, ending in 1906 are these:—

	Yen.
Outlays in 1906-7 .....	5,032,883
do 1907-8 .....	9,500,000
do 1908-9 .....	9,500,000
do 1909-10 .....	9,500,000
do 1910-11 .....	9,489,795

	Yen.
Outlays in 1911-12 .....	9,490,794
do 1912-13 .....	9,350,000
do 1913-14 .....	4,844,763
do 1914-15 .....	3,500,000
do 1915-16 .....	1,271,841

The railways to be constructed and the total outlays for each are:—

	Yen.
Fukushima-Awamori line, to be finished in 1911.....	5,200,641
Hachioji-Nagoya line, to be finished in 1916 .....	17,783,750
Yatsushiro-Kagoshima line, to be finished in 1911 .....	7,109,298
Fukuchiyama-Sakai-Imaichi line, to be finished in 1914 .....	21,359,377
Fukuchiyama-Sonobe-Maizuru line, to be finished in 1911 .....	5,650,454
Toyama-Naoetsu line, to be finished in 1914 .....	14,376,556
Total .....	71,480,076

The above, it will be perceived, relates to the railway system in the main island and Kyushu only. There are also expenditures in the northern island, Hokkaido, namely:—

	Yen.
Appropriation for Hokkaido, <i>post-bellum</i> programme of 1896 .....	18,562,050
Expended out of the above up to close of 1904 .....	11,028,021
Still remaining to be spent .....	7,234,029

The detailed manner of expending this last figure is:—

	Yen.
To be spent on First Period Railways which will be completed by 1911 .....	7,530,197
To be spent on surveys for Second Period Lines .....	3,832
Total .....	7,534,029

These figures show that the Treasury will expend a total sum of 79,014,105 *yen* on railway construction in the whole Empire, apart from Formosa, and apart also from Manchuria and Korea, during the next ten years, together with 11,678,607 *yen* on improvements, making a total of 90,692,712 *yen*, which sum, according to the programme, is to be obtained by floating public-works bonds. This average of over 9 million *yen* yearly is probably as much as the Treasury can conveniently appropriate on account of improvement and construction of State lines. It represents an addition of from 70 to 80 miles annually to the present system, or from 700 to 800 miles in ten years. On the other hand, if that were to be the limit of railway progress in Japan, the outlook would not be very bright. Hitherto the work of construction has been carried on by the Government and the people in the ratio of 1 to 4½ approximately, and the interesting question now is, what will be the ratio during the next decade. It is here that the operation of the State-purchase Law creates some uneasiness. The Government has announced its determination not to grant charters in future for any private lines other than those intended to meet purely local requirements; that is to say, small branch roads. The formation of new companies for railway-construction enterprise is therefore unlikely to be at all considerable. On the other hand; the existing private companies will refrain from undertaking any extensions in the face of pending nationalization. If then the Government, adhering to the leisurely programme suggested by the Peers' amendments of the Railway Bill, devotes ten years to the task of buying up the roads, a task which will

probably absorb all its energy in the direction of railways, the net result will be that instead of an addition of 180 miles annually, as has been the average during the past 21 years,—that is to say, since private capitalists began to embark seriously in this kind of work—the figure will be reduced to some 70 miles. From that point of view it is obviously desirable that no time should be lost by the State in completing the purchase, so that the work of extension may be carried on vigorously. Here, however, another consideration suggests itself. What quantity of railway bonds can be conveniently floated every year? Speaking in round numbers, the sums that will have to be floated to carry out the above programme will be as follow:—

In the fiscal year 1906-7 .....	8½ millions.
" " 1907-8 .....	14½ "
" " 1908-9 .....	14½ "
" " 1909-10 .....	14½ "
" " 1910-11 .....	12½ "
" " 1911-12 .....	9½ "
" " 1912-13 .....	9½ "
" " 1913-14 .....	5 "
" " 1914-15 .....	3½ "
" " 1915-16 .....	1½ "

In order merely to maintain the rate of progress recorded while private enterprise was unchecked, the Government must construct 170 or 180 miles of road yearly instead of limiting itself to the official figure of 70 or 80 miles, and that would mean the floating of 11 or 12 million *yen* worth of bonds annually in addition to the figures tabulated above. There is no question, of course, as to the wisdom or advantage of vigorously pushing this enterprise, but though private capitalists have been willing enough to subscribe to the funds of companies formed by themselves, it may be doubted whether they will sink 20 or 25 million *yen* yearly in railway bonds carrying only a comparatively low rate of interest. It would seem then that one of two courses dictates itself to the Government, namely, either to reconcile themselves to a great diminution of railway enterprise or to go to the foreign market for money. The latter plan will present no difficulties if the railways be offered as securities.

#### WHY NOT?

SOMETIMES the Japanese astonish us by a display of sentiment which is unreasonable. At a meeting held in the house of the Premier last Tuesday there were present Marquis ITO, Marquis YAMAGATA, Marquis OYAMA, Count INOUE, Count KATSURA, Baron YAMAMOTO, Viscount KODAMA, and all the Ministers of State, together with two Vice-Ministers and three other officials. It will be seen that in addition to the men actually engaged in carrying on the administration, the meeting was attended by the five *Genro*—for Marquis OYAMA is now assigned to that category—and by three members of the last Cabinet, including its Premier. The composition of this assemblage has evoked some hostile criticism in the columns of the Tokyo press. "Here are the *Genro* again," say the critics, "and

apparently two others have been added to their ranks, namely, Count KATSURA and Baron YAMAMOTO." Why not? Why on earth should any objection be raised to such an arrangement? Evidently the answer is that the judgement of some Japanese publicists is weakened by the habit of imitation. They take their models of administrative organization from foreign countries, and such docile copyists are they that any departure from the original revolts them as improper and indefensible. In Western methods of government there is not to be found any instance—at least none occurs to our memory—of a Ministry in office inviting its predecessors to unite with it in discussing and elaborating plans for the progressive development of the country. An Englishman, for example, would be astonished and even outraged were he asked to witness the spectacle of Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and BALFOUR, with other prominent men among the "outs," being invited to join a conference of the BANNERMAN Ministry for the purpose of shaping Great Britain's policy in the presence of any great national occasion. A precedent, then, being undiscoverable in Occidental archives, these Japanese cavillers are disposed to denounce such a practice as altogether incongruous. Nevertheless if the question were plainly put to these publicists whether they hold that Japan must abstain from everything good should it happen to be novel, they would ridicule the idea. Yet that is the logical issue of their contention. Any one who quietly reflects on the composition of last Tuesday's meeting of statesmen in Tokyo, can not choose but congratulate Japan on furnishing another practical proof of her people's devotion to country in comparison with their love of self. Would it not be an enormous improvement on the present methods of English administration if the lines of party cleavage could be completely obliterated in seasons of great national importance, so that all available ability should be enlisted in the service of the State? How greatly such a system would be superior to that which imposes the responsibility on one group of statesmen alone, and incidentally drives the others to dissent and even obstruction. It would not be well, of course, that Opposition should be paralysed for general purposes, but in special crises where party is nothing and patriotism everything, the system now pursued in Japan and not unlikely to become permanent here, is unquestionably excellent. Yet because it happens to be an innovation unsanctioned by Western usage, it provokes condemnation. Japan's achievements entitle us to be surprised at these displays of unintelligent conservatism, and to expect that whatever form constitutional government may have taken in other lands, she will be wise enough to welcome any developments resulting from her own political atmosphere. No one among her people is shocked by the idea that Christianity may have to be modified before it suits Japanese

nature, yet among her publicists we find men so slavishly wedded to Western administrative models that they condemn every deviation from them, however admirable its results. History will assuredly say that this Meiji habit of combining all the Empire's available statecraft on great occasions deserves unstinted applause, and will permanently ridicule the men who opposed it because, forsooth, of its novelty from an alien point of view. Japan has borrowed constitutional government from the West, but she has not pledged herself to eschew all improvement of the original.

#### WEDDING AT ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH, TOKYO.

The wedding took place on Tuesday last in St. Andrew's Church, Tokyo, of Mr. James Stewart Cartwright, eldest son of Mr. James Strachan Cartwright, K.C., of Toronto, and of Miss Hildegard Marie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Otto von Fallot-Gmeiner and step-daughter of Rev. Arthur Lloyd, M.A. The church had been beautifully decorated by Mrs. Warton with white azaleas, arum lilies, iris, roses and white carnations, varied with greenery, particularly maple, in compliment to the bride-groom as a native of Canada. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Awdry, D.D., assisted by Rev. C. H. Shortt, M.A. The bride was given away by her step-father, the Rev. A. Lloyd. The bridesmaids were the three sisters of the bride, the best man was Mr. Fletcher, and the groomsmen were Messrs. H. A. Poole, and C. von Fallot, and Commander Sasaki, I.J.N.

The bride wore a dress of white satin, princess style, embroidered in gold, with trimmings of chiffon and orange blossom. The bridesmaids were attired in white muslin with insertions of embroidery, and blue chiffon hats with forget-me-nots.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, at which some 150 guests, including many Japanese, were present. At 4.30 p.m. the newly-married couple left for Hayama to pass the honeymoon. Some forty of the younger guests remained for the evening and dancing was kept up till 10 p.m.

#### DEATH OF MR. T. C. COWEN.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. Thomas C. Cowen, who spent the last sixteen years of his life on newspaper work in the Far East. Mr. Cowen, who was a native of Newcastle, began his career on the *Newcastle Chronicle* and came out in 1890 to one of the Straits papers. Two years later he joined the *Hongkong Telegraph* and when the late Mr. Fraser-Smith, the then proprietor and editor, went on a prolonged visit to Australia, he was left in charge of that journal. On the outbreak of war between China and Japan in 1894 he went to the front as representative of the *Telegraph* and a syndicate of Australian papers, and later he was appointed war correspondent of *The Times* and was present when Weihaiwei and Port Arthur fell into the hands of the victorious islanders. After the war he was engaged for some time on the *Kobe Chronicle* and later he again joined the *Hongkong Telegraph*, under the proprietorship of Mr. Francis. When the Hispano-American war broke out the spirit of adventure was reawakened and immediately after the Battle of Manila Bay he was again on the move, this time bound for Manila as Reuter's war correspondent. He saw the rest of the fighting there and at its close founded the *Manila Times*. This he sold out of when it was fairly established and turned his steps towards new fields. He

started a newspaper in Shanghai but did not stay long in the model settlement. He next went through the Russo-Japanese war as a correspondent; assisted Mr. E. T. Bethell to establish the *Korea Daily News*, re-visited China and finally returned to Japan. He was for a time on the staff of the *Japan Gazette* and later joined the *Japan Times*, being on the staff of our Tokyo contemporary at his death. Mr. Cowen was never well after his return from the war; his eyesight began to grow gradually worse and at length his brain was so affected that he had to go to the Akasaka Hospital. It was known in Yokohama that he was seriously ill but so suddenly fatal an ending will come as a shock to the many who had met him and known him. The deceased gentleman had barely attained his thirty-sixth year. A brother is in Tientsin and with him deep sympathy will be felt by all who knew and admired the marked gifts of the late Mr. Cowen.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas C. Cowen took place in Aoyama Cemetery, Tokyo, on Thursday afternoon. The cortege left the Akasaka hospital about 2.30 and proceeded to St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, where the service was conducted by Rev. L. B. Cholmondely, M.A., who also officiated impressively at the grave side after the funeral reached the Aoyama Cemetery. There was a fairly large attendance of friends to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, several journeying from Yokohama for the purpose.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. Komor, S. H. Somerton, H. O. Palmer, J. Macbeth, S. E. Unite, and among those present were Drs. Whitney and McCloy and some members of the *Japan Times* staff as well as Mr. Zumoto, the ex-editor of that publication.

There were numerous floral tributes, including wreaths from the *Japan Gazette*, *Japan Mail*, *Japan Herald*, *Japan Daily Advertiser*, *Japan Chronicle*, *Eastern World*, *Weekly Box of Curios*, *Japan Times*, etc.

#### THE FISHERMAN'S SONG.

(Written by UNKICHI KAWAI for the "Japan Mail.")

I.  
Gaily the fisherman  
Out on the sea,  
Sings as he swings to his oar;  
Stout is his heart  
And strong is his voice,  
And he sings as the wild waves roar.  
With a *yasshoi-ho!*  
And a *yasshoi-ho!*  
Oh, hear the wild waves roar.

II.  
Only a fisherman  
Out on the sea,  
With death and danger near:  
Only a plank  
Twixt him and the grave,  
Yet his stout heart knows no fear.  
With a *yasshoi-ho!*  
And a *yasshoi-ho!*  
He sings with danger near.

III.  
Only a fisherman  
Out on the sea,  
With thoughts of home in his heart,  
Of his wee blind lass,  
Of his lad who's lame,  
Yet he acts his daily part,  
With a *yasshoi-ho!*  
And a *yasshoi-ho!*  
Oh, there's joy in the fisherman's heart.

IV.  
Only a fisherman  
Out on the sea,  
With a heart that's gay and free,  
For his work's his life  
And he loves his wife,  
And he steers for the open sea.  
With a *yasshoi-ho!*  
And a *yasshoi-ho!*  
Oh, the fisherman's life for me.

Odawara, May 19th, 1906.



## THE BOOKSHELF.

*Western Culture in Eastern Lands* (a Comparison of the Methods adopted by England and Russia in the Middle East) by ARMINIUS VAMBÉRY, London, John Murray. Price 12s. net.

A WORK by Professor Vambéry is always worth one's undivided attention. Long years ago he won his spurs as an Orientalist, when he wandered in disguise through the lands where the religion of Islam is paramount. Those were the days when Bokhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Yarkand were indeed sealed cities, before Russia had set out on her last great impulse of expansion in the direction of the Pamirs; before men had yet finished speaking of the Crimean War as an event of yesterday. And Vambéry has continued to be an observant critic of happenings in those regions ever since. The Hungarian traveller, author and publicist has ever been a friend of England and in his new volume he is at no pains to disguise his feelings. But this predilection does not render him blind to the merits of the other great nation whom he discusses in his thoughtful pages. He freely acknowledges all the good that Russia has accomplished in Central Asia in the way of reducing to comparative law-abiding order the nations she has conquered, but the path of her peace is hard to tread. No one has a profounder confidence in the greatness of his destiny than the Russian, and holding the belief that to him alone belongs the future he endeavours to make all that come within the pale of his dominion entertain the same sublime faith. With this end in view he accordingly does his best to absorb every nation and people whom he subdues, wiping out their nationality and making them very Russians as well as subjects of the Great White Czar of Muscovy. In South Russia, after many centuries, this policy has been fairly successful in accomplishing the national object, but in Asia it has proved otherwise. Russia has succeeded in planting her law, but she has not succeeded in changing the Turkistan peoples into Russians. Her failures are apparent to every traveller, but to herself this knowledge is denied, as perhaps is only natural. Fiercely the nations and remnants of nations who have come beneath the shadow of Russia's mighty empire during the past eighty years cling to their own individual national characteristics and religion, resisting all attempts to alter them by education, by religious propaganda, or by sheer compulsion. So though Russian law prevails, and one may travel nowadays in safety and at ease through lands where a few years ago one might not go unless under powerful protection and prepared to suffer hardships indescribable, seething discontent prevails. But Russia is not tired of the struggle by any means, and Professor Vambéry is of opinion that in time she may accomplish her object, wear down the opposition by force of sheer ponderosity and tenacity of purpose and make the native of central Asia as characteristically Russian as the dweller in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Two things Professor Vambéry notices with sorrow, and as a change for the worse since first he wandered through these lands, and that is the spread of prostitution and drinking, the twin curses which inevitably follow in the wake of Russia's armies,—as residents in the Farther East enlightened by the experiences of the past few years know only too well. Fifty years ago, says our author, these things were almost unknown in Central Asia, now they lie like a plague upon the land. Prof. Vambéry thinks that Russia has come to the end of her expansion in Central Asia and that henceforth she will devote herself to consolidating her powers and to the Russification of the conquered peoples, giving up the dream of invading India, and avoiding the absorption of Afghanistan and southern Persia. Time alone can prove whether his forecast is correct.

Very sympathetic, yet shrewdly critical withal, is that portion of the volume devoted to an examination of the cultural influence of England upon her vast dependency of India. He points out the increase in the well-being of whole myriads of people since the consolidation of British rule in the peninsula, but admits that some of the methods adopted have been faulty.

He thinks too great a liberty has been allowed to the native press; that, in fact, uncontrolled liberty has given place to license both with the pen and with the tongue: that England's methods (in contrast to Russia's) of jealously guarding the immemorial rights of the natives in matters of religion, law and custom has led to the development of a fierce spirit of nationality among the different races, a spirit hitherto unknown. Herein England, he thinks, is manufacturing a rod for her own back. At the same time he holds that the English method is more humane than the Russian and perhaps time will furnish its justification. One hears more of the discontent among the proletariat of India because it has been provided with a thousand channels of expression by its own rulers; in the lands governed by Russia public opinion has not the faintest chance of being heard; it is a forbidden thing.

A good third of the volume is devoted to a discussion of the Turkish problem and the influence exercised by Constantinople on the rest of the Islamic world. Prof. Vambéry has associated with the leaders of the party known as the Young Turks has helped them in their propaganda, but has come at last to acknowledge that they have accomplished very little. Still a new life is stirring in Mohammedan lands and no nation is more responsible for this awakening than England. What will be the result of her reforms in India and Egypt? Will the new wine which she is introducing burst asunder the old bottles to the undoing of herself and Europe? Does a Renaissance await the followers of the Prophet, leading to a second over-running of all the lands which they once held in thrall? Does there exist a possibility of Europe seeing another field of Tours and Vienna trembling again at the approach of the cavalry of Islam? Our author is not prepared to answer the question definitely, though he scouts the idea of a "Yellow Peril" from the still more remote East deluging the lands of Christendom.

*In the Days of the Dandies*, by LORD LAMINGTON. London, Eveleigh Nash; price 3/6.

ABOUT the year 1890 appeared a series of papers in *Blackwood's Magazine* which attracted a good deal of attention by reason of their charm. For awhile curiosity was aroused as to their author, as they appeared anonymously, but now the secret is out, and in the beautifully printed book in which Mr. Eveleigh Nash has collected them we read the name of the writer. Lord Lamington was a distinguished essayist and politician in his day, a member of the Young England party, a friend of Sir Robert Peel, an intimate of the houses of the English and Scottish nobility when Disraeli was still a young man. Such a personage undoubtedly had a good storehouse of recollections to draw upon in his declining years, and the pity is that he turned his hand to writing his autobiography when death was so near at hand. But we are very grateful for the brief portion that he has left behind. As a reviewer in the *Times* writes, this is gossip of the best. It has made us long so much to have been the publisher who asked the questions which led to Lord Lamington's entertaining replies; he should not have escaped us so soon; we would have been importunate; we would have drawn him on a thousand more subjects; a new name should have been ready the instant his memory seemed approaching exhaustion on the last. For years and years Lord Lamington ought to have been encouraged to write like this. What could be more charming than his reminiscences of Lady Jersey, Count D'Orsay, Urquhart of Watford; Lord Eglinton (of tournament fame), the Dukes of Hamilton and Atholl, Sir Robert Peel and the men who played so prominent a part in the parliaments of the mid Victorian era. Lord Lamington tells in the course of his gossip the story of the romantic career of a Yorkshireman, a groom named Ward, who obtained a title of nobility, and achieved European celebrity, about the middle of last century. This man owed his rise to the patronage of the Duke of Parma, to whose stables he had come with some horses from England. A remark, which the Duke overheard him make, proved his introduction to royal favour, and being a man of

amazing ability, he so improved his chances that within a short time he was the chief subject in the State of Parma, and was looked upon as one of the cleverest diplomatists, financiers, and ministers of the day. The close of Baron Ward's life was not so successful as its opening. To quote Lord Lamington:—

When the reigning prince—the same who was at Eglinton—was assassinated in the gardens of the Palace at Parma in 1854, his widow, the Grand Duchess of Parma (Mademoiselle), imagined that Ward intended to seize the sovereignty. There was really no reason to suppose that he even meditated such treachery, although his popularity was so great that had the attempt been made there is little question but it would have been attended with success. The Duchess did not give him the chance; for no sooner had the news of the Prince's death arrived, than Ward's house was surrounded with Austrian troops and all intercourse with the town refused him. Subsequently he was banished the territory, and had to claim the protection of Austria, where he was made most welcome. I forget whether he ever had any office under the Austrian Government, but his opinion was very highly valued, and he was treated with the greatest consideration. But the change was too great, from the wide authority he had exercised at Parma. He was another proof of the proverb, "When the house is rooled in, then the grave opens," for he fell into a state of dejection, and did not long survive his exile.

A portrait of Count D'Orsay accompanies the volume, which is further enriched with a sketch of Lord Lamington written by his daughter which gives a delightful picture of the closing years of a Scottish nobleman's life.

*Pigafetta's Narrative of Magellan's Famous Voyage*.

AFTER Columbus had rent the veil that shut out the Western world from the sight of Europe, exploration along the east coasts of the two continents, North America and South America, across the narrow part which we call "Central America," and up and down the west coasts of the new hemisphere, went on rapidly, until it soon became known that there was another broad ocean to cross before reaching the Indies by sailing west from Europe: how that might be accomplished was ere long indicated by the knowledge gained of the shape of South America, and of an almost certain entrance into the "South Seas" around the point of that continent. Among the accounts of these explorations, there are innumerable instances of daring, as well as of recklessness, all of them are absorbingly interesting, but, unquestionably, the greatest of them was the performance of Ferdinand Magellan (Fernao Magalhaes), perhaps the greatest navigator of the modern age, (giving to that phrase rather a wide meaning,) on the expedition that disclosed secrets which had been so long hidden from all but those who lived in those strange lands and on those remote, lonely islands in seas that had, until then, been peopled, (in the imaginations of all Europeans,) by beings not human, sometimes less than man, often more than human. Magellan's expedition is correctly spoken of as the first circumnavigation of the globe, for so it was, but it must be remembered that he himself was not permitted to complete the voyage, for he was murdered on one of the East India islands. Yet he had himself encompassed the globe, for he had previously, under Portuguese auspices, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and gone east as far as the point which he subsequently reached by going west from Europe, through the strait which has since borne his name.

It is literally correct to call the voyage of the *Victoria*, that was the name of Magellan's flagship, the first voyage around the world, and that is the way Antonio Pigafetta, who accompanied Magellan, entitles his account, as historiographer of the expedition. Pigafetta's account is not only the most valuable and authentic of the few contemporary and early narratives of the famous voyage, but it is also the only source of information for many details of that voyage. Probably no other historical document is more universally accepted by students as the final authority regarding the actual events with which it deals. It is passing strange that this journal has never, until just now, been published in full, and the world owes a good deal to the Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland,

Ohio, U.S.A., for its enterprise in giving it to the public, with an unexpurgated English translation. The relation appears in volumes 55 and 54 of "The Philippine Islands," a collection of translations of original documents relating to the archipelago from 1493 to 1898, which that same firm is now publishing, but it was felt that such a large work, it will contain fifty-four volumes, would naturally be taken by public libraries and a few individual subscribers, and would be hidden away, more or less, from those private individuals who feel an interest in the subject. Consequently, in order to make this interesting narrative accessible to others, a separate edition, limited to 350 copies, of the narrative alone has been prepared. The original text of the Ambrosian manuscript is given with an English translation on opposite pages, annotated and with complete biography and a separate index, together with portraits, and facsimiles of the original maps and plates, three-volumes, small octavo.

The value and interest of the relation are evident by the various manuscript versions, and they were recognised by its publication in condensed form in both French and Italian during the first quarter-century after the return of the *Victoria* to Spain, and in English as early as 1555. These publications, however, are very unsatisfactory, for much of great value to the modern historical student has been hurriedly slurred over, or entirely omitted. At the dawn of the nineteenth century, Dr. Carlo Amoretti, prefect of the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan, recognising to a slight degree the value of the original manuscript which he discovered among the treasures entrusted to his care, published the relation in both Italian and French, but he committed the crime of editing the precious document, almost beyond recognition in places. In the latter half of the same century, Lord Stanley of Alderley, translated and edited the relation for the Hakluyt Society but, unfortunately, in his translation he omitted passages of importance to ethnologists, and in addition, relied for his text, not upon the original Italian, but in part on the older of the two French manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and in part on Amoretti's garbled publication; consequently, Stanley's edition, as well as Amoretti's, is unsatisfactory to students who prize accuracy. The text of the Italian manuscript, edited by Andrea da Mosto (part V., volume III. of *Raccolta di Documente e Studi*, published by the Italian government, Rome, 1894, in honour of the Fourth Centenary of the discovery of America) has proved, all things considered, the most useful edition of Pigafetta's narrative hitherto given to the public. Its usefulness is limited, however, as it is available to Italian readers only. Mosto's transcript, although in general tolerably truthful, contains a few errors and some blemishes from the standpoint of historical accuracy, such as the spelling out of all abbreviations, the rendering of the frequently occurring Spanish abbreviation "q" (for "que") by the Italian "che," and the arbitrary insertion of punctuation not in the original.

The present edition, that published by The Arthur H. Clark Company, first gives the English reader access to a translation of the true text of Pigafetta, edited and extensively annotated. This, together with the original Italian text of Pigafetta, places before the student abundant material, both for a study of the relation itself and of the wonderful voyage. The transcript of the Italian manuscript (the oldest and most complete of those made in the earliest days) which is preserved in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan, was personally made by the editor, Mr. James Alexander Robertson. In the printing, great care has been taken to reproduce correctly the many peculiar characters and abbreviations occurring in the old Italian, and for this purpose many special characters have been designed and unusual type especially made.

The story, as told by Pigafetta, is absorbingly interesting and is singularly easy to read even in the Italian of the sixteenth century, while the English translation preserves with remarkable force the strength and idiom of the original, so that anyone who reads English and has only a slight acquaintance with either Latin or Italian,

will get a perfect idea of the original author's precise meaning: this may be considered warm praise, but it is entirely deserved. The work is not one that can unhesitatingly be put into the hands of young ladies, for the narrative, at times, deals in the plainest possible way with subjects that are properly taboo in the ordinary classroom, particularly where there is commingling of sexes. But it is that very exact calling a spade a spade that gives to this reproduction and translation their peculiar value to those who wish to read for precise information. Any student of history or ethnology whose mind has been properly trained and who reads, not for erotic gratification but for scientific research, wishes to have the observation of travellers told to him exactly, and Pigafetta does this most thoroughly. Nevertheless, if there are a good many passages which should be expunged from textbooks, it can never be charged to this historiographer that he dragged them in merely for the purpose of iniquitous excitement: he was commanded by his honoured lord and renowned master, Philippo de Villers Lisleadam, renowned master of Rhodes, Pigafetta himself being a patrician of Venice and a knight of Rhodes, to tell fully and completely all that he saw and heard. He complied strictly with his instructions, from the time of joining Magellan at Seville until the return of the flagship, *Victoria*, to the port: that is, from August 1519 till September, 1522. While Magellan, realising that his plunging into unknown seas and undertaking a voyage of absolutely indeterminable length and incidents, carefully kept from his men exact information as to what he was doing, their position, the probable character of the peoples they met, etc., he seems to have taken Pigafetta more freely into his confidence: and yet that sturdy adventurer was appalled by the long stretch of bare sea, without islands, without anything to break the horrible monotony, that lay between the southern end of America, and the first of the Indies that the ships made. The Southern Seas (Pacific Ocean) was something so utterly indefinite that even Magellan did not possess the ability to forecast what lay before his fleet.

Pigafetta's story of the peoples and countries they visited near the Strait of Magellan, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, is an entertaining bit of old-fashioned science; he tried to make a study of the languages and his success cannot be sneered at even to-day. After reaching the East Indian Islands, these ethnological and philological studies were prosecuted with the same earnestness, and the story is one that bears on its face the stamp of truth. The account given of Magellan's death, on the island of Matan, is most circumstantial, and causes us to regret once more that such a commander should have permitted himself to take part in the squabbles of the petty kings of the islands. Had Magellan not consented to give assistance to one who professed, with much apparent sincerity, allegiance to the King of Spain, by trying to bring into the same subjection another petty ruler who had quarreled with the first, he might have been spared to bring his voyage to an absolute conclusion as literally, Magellan's voyage of Discovery, the First Circumnavigation of the Globe.

#### FORTHCOMING LECTURE BY MRS. HUGH FRASER.

We understand that, yielding to the solicitation of friends, Mrs. Hugh Fraser (who will be leaving Japan at the end of next month), has consented to deliver a public lecture at Van Schaick Hall on Wednesday evening, June 6th, and will take for her subject, "Mr. Marion Crawford, his Roman Life and Work." Mrs. Fraser's pre-eminent abilities as a public speaker are well known in this community, for she lectured during the winter before the Yokohama Literary Society in a most charming manner; but in addition to her lecture she is arranging a short musical programme in which it is hoped some new singers and players will appear as well as some old favourites. The price of admission to the lecture is fixed at *yen 2* and *yen 1*, and tickets can be obtained of Messrs. Thwaites & Co.

#### YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of this Board, some questions came up, a résumé of which may be of public interest:—

##### NEW ZEALAND MAILS.

The mails from Japan to New Zealand are sent via Honolulu, while the cargo—carried in Australian liners—generally arrives before the documents. Unless very close connection is made, this cannot be avoided, and the consequence of the cargo arriving before the documents is that storage and other charges are incurred. This matter having been laid before the local authorities, has been referred by them to the consideration of the Department of Communications.

##### TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE.

Complaints of the mutilation and delay in delivery of telegraphic messages to Europe having been received, representations were made to the Director of Telegraphs, who stated that the Japanese service extended only to Nagasaki, and that no delay on this side took place, as messages were usually despatched from Yokohama within an hour of their receipt, and very little longer even when there was a great pressure of business. It was also stated that in tracing mutilations these had generally been found to have occurred beyond the point at which Japanese responsibility ceased, namely, after the telegrams were handed to the Great Northern Company. This company, on being applied to for an explanation, has reported the matter to Shanghai, from whence the Board is now awaiting a reply.

##### TRADE MARKS.

The Board having been applied to by the Patent Office, Tokyo, for an opinion as to the use of letters in certain cases in trade marks an official from Tokyo came down and propounded the following questions:—(1) Whether letters (*i.e.*, alphabetical characters), used to denote quality, should be registered; (2) Whether initials should be accepted for registration. This matter was carefully considered by the Committee, and the opinion delivered was as follows:—(1) That letters indicating quality should not be allowed registration; (2) Initials should be accepted for registration only when in combination with a distinguishing design.

##### TOKYO EXHIBITION—1907.

His Excellency the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture has requested the Board to ascertain from the foreign merchants of Yokohama, intending exhibitors at the Exhibition to be held next year in Ueno Park, Tokyo, what amount of ground space they will require, and in order to accomplish this the Board will immediately issue a circular letter to members calling a meeting which will hold at the Board's Office, No. 14, on Wednesday next, the 23rd inst. at four o'clock.

##### NEW ZEALAND MAILS.

With reference to the complaints which recently came before the Committee of this Board, that mails for New Zealand, through being sent via Honolulu, arrived later than the cargo carried by Australian liners, thus involving storage and other charges until the arrival of the documents, the following information has been received by the Board from the Department of Communications:—

With reference to your letter dated the 2nd instant and addressed to the Director of Posts, Yokohama, regarding the mode of despatch of correspondence destined for New Zealand from Japan, I have the honour to inform you that the mode of despatch of the correspondence in question shall be fixed, after having consulted with the Postal Administration concerned, as the present mode was adopted in deference to the proposal of that Administration. However, I may add that, pending the settlement, such correspondence will be provisionally despatched by the two routes of Honolulu and Australia—the correspondence on which the mail steamer or mail route is designated, to be forwarded by the steamer or route so designated; which have no designation of the steamer or route, to be forwarded by the first mail steamer which leaves the port of despatch. Our exchange post offices concerned have been duly instructed accordingly.

## INDIAN STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Some eight years ago, two Indian students sailed from Bombay to Japan, to learn soap-making and mining. They were the first pioneer students from India and one of them was commissioned by the native state of Gwalior to go to Japan and study. A year later came some students from Bengal; the province of the Punjab sending its first batch of students in the year 1900. The number began to swell quickly, the Indian students in Japan in November, 1903, being about 15 and at the present time, 52. Some 25 Indian students, after finishing their training in Japan, have already gone back to their homeland to give her the benefit of their sojourn in the land of the Rising Sun. Another half-a-dozen after completing their course here have gone to the United States, Germany and England to gain a more intimate knowledge of the arts and industries they studied in this country and to broaden their views by American and continental travel, and out of those who are here at the present moment there are some five who are planning to go to the different technical schools and agricultural colleges of the United States to learn and take back to their mother-country the Yankee ways of making things and finding markets for them.

The number of Indian students in Japan does not compare well with that of Chinese students here but the presence of over fifty Indian young men shows the homage which India pays to her sister of the Far East. These young men are the cream of the Indian youths who will be the men of to-morrow and who will take a leading share in the doings and deliberations of their nation, and for a home-loving and conservative people like the Indians to have sent these young men to this far end of the East, thousands of miles away across the ocean, indicates the great trust India reposes in Japan and her good people. Without entering into any prophesy of the future, it is easy to realize that these young men on their return to their homeland are going to exercise a great influence on their people and prove potent factors for promoting the well-being and material and moral prosperity of their people. They come here from almost all the different provinces of India, from the East and West, North and South, representing all the three presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab and the native states of Hyderabad (Deccan) Baroda and Coorg. They have taken up various arts and industries such as pharmacy, applied chemistry, weaving, knitting, dyeing, engineering, mechanical, electrical, mining, ceramics, agriculture, sericulture, tanning, Pencil, Soap, Match and Paper-making, painting, etc., etc. These young men are sure to contribute largely towards the industrial development of India, this being the reason of their being sent to Japan.

Nine out of every ten Indian students in Japan are in Tokyo. Some of them are studying Sciences and Arts in the Imperial University and the Higher Polytechnical school; others are learning practical work in the various factories in Tokyo. Those living outside Tokyo are in Sapporo (North Japan), Kyoto and Osaka, the number at each of these places being two.

A few of the Indian students in Japan come from the middle classes of India and support themselves with the money sent them from home by their parents and relations. There are some who are supported by rich zemindars (land owners). There are others in receipt of scholarships from the native states, while recently some young men have been sent by the Calcutta Industrial Association. There is one amongst the Indian students here who pays his way by doing stenographic work. Some are middle-aged men and graduates from the Indian Universities. Others are in the prime of youth, full of vigour and reckless of the difficulties and trials that dog their footsteps. Many of them have had sound training in their own vernaculars and know English pretty well. They are not slouchy, lazy fellows clad in *dhoties* but look clean and smart in their tight-fitting European clothes and Panama hats.

The Indian students, few as they are in Japan,

profess many different religions and shades of thought prevalent in India. Here are Hindus, Mohamedans, Sikhs and Brahmins. Education and travel have done their work and these young men though still professing the creeds of their ancestors have parted (for ever, left us hope) with religious exclusiveness and intolerance, caste and racial prejudices. Unlike India you don't find them grouped in small groups according to their religions and castes. So far as they are concerned here caste has lost hold upon them: they live and dine with each other without any distinction of caste, creed, or color. In Tokyo, thirty-nine of the Indian students live in Nishi Sugacho, Hongo, in four houses, five of them in Asakusa, in one house and two lodge and board with a Japanese family near their factory in Honjo. Thus these young men from India have learnt to despise the horrible and silly caste and religious prejudices and have sunk them in extinction. That they may carry this lesson with them to India and may not be deterred by opposition and pressure of their kith and kin in translating into action their wishes to break away with these prejudices is the earnest prayer of the writer of these lines.

Clubbing and messing together as the Indian students in Tokyo do, they not only have the advantage of each other's help and sympathy but their social life is very pleasant and cheerful. They have musical evening concerts and pic-nics, and the majority of them, living as they do within a radius of a few yards, have the opportunity of coming in very frequent contact and enjoying social chats with each other. The Oriental Students Association and the Indo-Japanese Association serve to bring the Indian students in Tokyo in more or less close contact with the Japanese, Chinese and Siamese students and others in Tokyo. The Indo-Japanese Association was started early in 1904, being built upon the then tottering Indo-Japanese Club, which was founded in 1903, largely due to the efforts of Messrs G. Sakurai (a Japanese journalist, who takes a keen interest in and helps the Indian students to a very considerable extent) and Puran (a bright young man from the Punjab). Mr. Sakurai continues to be the Japanese Secretary of the Indo-Japanese Association and has an able associate in Mr. G. N. Potdar, B.A. (of Hyderabad, Deccan). The association lately suffered a great loss in the death of its President Viscount Mariyoshi Nagaoka, F.R.G.S., Barrister-at-Law. Almost all the Indian students in Japan as well as about 30 Indian merchants in Kobe and Yokohama are members of the Association, the Japanese membership being about 30. This association is of invaluable assistance especially to newcomers from India and its secretaries do their best to put them in the way of learning the arts and industries for which these young men come to Japan.

The Indian National Congress has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century; newspapers in English and the Indian vernaculars entirely managed and conducted by Indians have been in existence for scores of years, western civilization and thought has been slowly but steadily conquering the silly superstitions and pernicious customs for more than a century and these and other influences too numerous to write here have made the Indians feel their wants, at least to a partial extent. India has had a glorious past, its industries, manufactures, civilization, philosophy and religion in the days of yore were of the very best the world then had, but the Indian of to-day is not content in glorying over a brilliant past. His ambition is to rank politically, socially, morally and materially on a level with the most enlightened people of the present time. Let us hope that the Indian young men now in Japan and other foreign countries on their return home may not only render invaluable service to the Indian arts and industries, but also add their mite in the true political, social and moral advancement of their people.

T. N. SING.

X The prisoners from Russia belonging to the Tenth Division (Hiroshima) were all acquitted on May 23rd on the ground that they were seized by the Russians while lying on the field wounded.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. H. S. PLAYFAIR.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of representative Chinese merchants of Yokohama assembled at the office of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., No. 72, Main Street, to present to Mr. H. Sanderson Playfair, the Company's manager for Japan, a farewell address and token of their esteem on his approaching departure for home on a well earned holiday. The gift took the form of a beautiful Chinese silk embroidered banner, in crimson and gold, with an inscription in black letters in the following words:—

To Mr. Hugh Sanderson Playfair,—We the undersigned Chinese Merchants of Yokohama, Japan, on the eve of your departure, on leave of absence, beg your acceptance of this Testimonial as a mark of our warm personal regard for yourself, and our hearty appreciation of the kindly methods and tactful manner in which you have dealt with us in all our business relations.

We are quite aware that you need no tangible assurance that you will always carry with you the best of our wishes, but it will give us pleasure to think that you will have something before you to remind you of your Chinese friends who appreciate you as one of the very few Foreigners who understand their manners and customs.

We wish you, Mrs. Playfair and Miss Playfair a Bon Voyage to your Home-Land and sincerely hope you may long be spared to each other, and speedily return to Japan.

Kwong Man Tai & Co., Man On Sung & Co., Kong On Kai & Co., Tong Shun Lee & Co., Kwong Fuk Yuen & Co., Fook Sung Tai & Co., Cheuk So Kai, Hop Tai Wo & Co., Sam Kong, Wong Wai Chi, Chin Chi Pun, Cheuk King Po, Leung Wan Chuen, Chan Shun Shu, Ng Sin Tao, Yeung Fang Soon, Lai Yuk Wun, Van Tai, Chan Pin Ki, Cheung Tai & Co., etc.

The presentation was made by Mr. Lam Kong, who read the address as follows:—

MR. PLAYFAIR,

The Chinese Merchants of Yokohama, of whom the undersigned is the representative, ask your acceptance of this Banner as a slight mark of their esteem for yourself. It is the joint contribution of a number of the Chinese Merchants of Yokohama, but owing to the limited space on the Banner all their names do not appear. It is intended as an ever present reminder to you of the pleasant business relations we have had together, and we venture to hope that the recollection of these may ever remain with you and that whenever you look upon this Banner it will remind you of your Chinese clients in Yokohama, who look upon you as a friend.

(Signed) LAM KONG.

Yokohama, 22nd May, 1906.

Mr. Playfair in a few well chosen words, thanked the Chinese merchants who had subscribed to the address on his own and his wife and daughter's behalf and added that during his thirty-eight years' residence in the Far East—China, the Straits, Formosa and Japan—he had made many Chinese friends and had enjoyed most cordial business relations with Chinese merchants. When he left Formosa some years ago, he had been the recipient of a similar token of esteem from his Chinese friends, but it had unfortunately been burnt in a fire and they would appreciate that he was all the more gratified at having it replaced by his Yokohama Chinese constituents.

Capt. C. Olsen, the Surveyor of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., who was among those present, joined in wishing *bon voyage* and a happy return to Mr. Playfair and his family and after their healths had been toasted in sparkling fizz, the party took their leave.

## ST. JOSEPH'S ATHLETIC CLUB.

The St. Joseph's Athletic Club held their usual Spring Sports last Wednesday, May 23rd, the Race Course having been courteously lent for the occasion by the Committee of the N. R. C.

In spite of the state of the weather, and the fact that there were but few visitors, the competitors were very numerous and the different events were carried through with much enthusiasm.

Among the most notable records were:—Putting the Shot (12 lbs.) H. Jubin, 32 ft. 6 in.; High Jump, M. Luther, 4 ft. 9 in.; Long Jump, M. Luther, 17 ft. 4 in.; Half Mile, P. C. Holm, 2 min. 24 secs.; Pole Jump, M. Luther, 9 ft. 2 in.



## AT DE CABIN DO.

Doan' I tol' yo' ob young Missy  
Fairer dan de fus' narcissy.  
Sweetah dan de sweetus' blossom  
On de pinkus' peach dat blow?  
Nebbah min' de day how chilly,  
Wid her cheeks all rose an' lily  
Usetah come to tell me "Howdy,  
Uncle" at de cabin do'.

Well I 'membah, late or early,  
Ef my ha't was feelin' surly  
Wid de agur an' rheumatics,  
Eb'ry bone a-achin' so'.  
Bettah dan de drug an' doctor  
W'en ol' Mammy's han's had frocked her,  
Was her sunny, smilin' "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

But she's gone beyon' de mornin'  
Whar de baby days is bo'nin',  
Furder off dan eber Heben  
Usetah seem to me befo'.  
'Fess I feel to gredge dem headen  
Dat bright smile her face was wreadin'  
W'en she came to tell me "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

Now de nights an' da'k an' dreary,  
An' de days an' wan an' weary,  
Seems I hear de crik a-sobbin'  
An' de reeds along de sho'.  
An' ol' Remus ha't am achin'  
For de sunshine she was makin'  
W'en she came to tell me "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

'Twar a pretty sight dat eben,  
'Bout a month 'fo' dey was leabin',  
W'en I says, "De tall young Massa  
Set a heap by yo', I'm sho'."  
An' she tol' me, "Yo' be hushin'!"—  
Red an' red her roses blushin',—  
"Or we'll not come tell you 'Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'."

Honey, all in vain I wait yo'  
Sayin', "What hab done belate yo'?"  
Dat de sunshine ob yo' shadow  
Nebbah falls across de flo'.  
Rainy days an' days ob shinin'  
I'm a-peakin' an' a-pinin'  
Fo' de time yo' tol' me "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

W'en my co'ncob pipe I'm smokin';  
Arter ebenin' prayer am spoken  
An' Aunt Chloe am a-bus' lin' roun'  
A-doin' up de cho',  
My ol' ha't it gits to dreamin'  
Till it's kin' o' sort o' seemin'  
Dat yo's come to tell me "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

Eb'ry day to Massa Jesus,  
For I knows He hears an' sees us,  
Seben times my prayer I'm makin'  
Dat He bring yo' home once mo'.  
W'en de tea-pot sings a-bilin'  
In de steam I see yo' smilin',  
Come again to tell me "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

In dat lan' beyon' de ocean,  
Furder dan de lan' ob Goshen,  
'Spec' de Lawd make shif' to keep yo',  
For He set by yo' a sto',  
An' His a'm am mighty reachin'  
Eldah Jones says in de preachin';  
But I'm lonesome for yo' "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

W'en de honeysuckle's clingin',  
W'en de mockin'-bird am singin',  
An' de darkies and a-huskin'  
As in happy days ob yo'.  
Wid a empty ha't an' weary  
I'm a-mo'nin' for yo', Dearie,  
Till yo' come to tell me "Howdy,  
Uncle?" at de cabin do'.

S. L. L. YENDYS.

Yokohama.

## SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The German Mail steamer *Roon*, which left Nagasaki on the morning of May 16th for Yokohama via Kobe, went ashore owing to dense fog on the following day off Okinoshima, Chikuzen province. Damage was sustained for a distance of about fifteen feet on the bottom. At 4 p.m. (May 17th), the steamer *Kyobi Maru* spoke the *Roon* and tried to assist the German ship to refloat. The effort, however, was futile. Finally the Japanese vessel took off all the passengers and a number of the crew, about 150 in all, from the *Roon* and arrived at Moji the same evening. Mr. Akabane, Japanese Minister to Spain, and Baron Bieler Hawlen, Secretary of the German Embassy in Tokyo, were among the passengers. They left Shimonoseki by train for Tokyo.

Further reports appear in the Tokyo papers with regard to the accident to the German Mail steamer *Roon*. A Shimonoseki telegram to the *Fiji* says that she left Nagasaki at 9 a.m. on May 16th for Yokohama via Kobe. She encountered a dense fog, which for some time delayed her. At 10.45 p.m. the ship was found to be close to Oki-no-shima, when the engines were immediately stopped, too late, however, to prevent the steamer from stranding. The night was dark and it was raining heavily. The crew attended to the lowering of the boats with the view of saving the passengers. While engaged in lowering the boats, two sailors fell into the sea and one of them was drowned and another is missing. The *Ryuh Maru* (formerly the *M. S. Dollar*) which had left Nagasaki before the *Roon*, but had later been passed by the latter, arrived on the scene about 4 hours after the accident and immediately responded to the signals of distress, but some time elapsed before she could get close enough to render assistance. Immediately on this being accomplished, however, the work of transshipping the passengers began. Eighty-eight passengers and about fifty of the crew were taken on to the *Ryuh Maru*, after several unsuccessful attempts to tow the *Roon* off, and the *Ryuh* left for Moji, where she arrived on the evening of the 17th. The news of the accident had been carried to Nagasaki, where assistance was immediately organised. The *Oura Maru*, the salvage steamer of the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha, left Nagasaki on the morning of May 18th for the scene of the disaster. It is reported that Mr. Geise, the representative at Nagasaki of Messrs. Ahrens & Co., the Agents of the line, has proceeded to the disaster on board the German cruiser *Hansa*. The *Milke Maru*, with three steam launches, also left Moji for the scene on May 18th and later the *Fukushima Maru* was also sent.

A later telegram says that all the mail bags have been landed at Shimonoseki.

The German Mail steamer *Roon* has been floated. A Moji telegram to the *Asahi* reports that on May 19th, all the cargo in the second hold were transferred to another ship or jettisoned. Measures for refloating her were then carried out, as the result of which she came off at 6 p.m. The bottom of the first hold is damaged to the extent of twelve or fifteen feet. A Nagasaki telegram reports that on May 20th, the *Roon* arrived there under her own steam and going nine knots, being escorted by the German cruiser *Hansa* and the steamer *Oura Maru*. According to the chief engineer of the *Oura Maru*, says the *Asahi's* Nagasaki correspondent, the German ship stranded west of Okinoshima. The *Hansa* at first tried to tow her off. The hawser, however, was broken at once. On May 19th, all the cargo in the forward part was removed and the after holds were filled with water. Consequently, she lay at a slope when the *Hansa* and *Tatsuta* essayed to get her off. At 6 p.m. when it was high-tide, she came off under her own steam.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer *Ukushima Maru* (200 tons) with some police and thirty nurses left Nagasaki to attend the passengers and crew of the German steamer *Roon* when she stranded at Okinoshima. On the evening of the 19th the little vessel encountered some heavy seas, and as she was towing three boats with

many workmen on board, much anxiety was entertained. As she was drifting in the direction of Tsushima, the cruiser *Kasuga* came up and rescued the steamer and the men, taking them on the following morning to Mutsure Island.

The Agents, Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf., inform us that they received a telegram on Sunday at noon to the effect that the N. D. L. steamer *Roon* got afloat at 6 p.m. on Saturday and arrived safely in Nagasaki under her own steam on Sunday at 11 a.m., accompanied by the German cruiser *Hansa*.

Messrs. Ahrens & Co. heard from Moji on Monday morning that all the passengers' luggage on the *Roon* has been sent forward by train.

It is estimated that the repairs to the vessel will take about a month, although no definite opinion can be formed yet.

On May 16th, the steamer *Sokaku Maru* (285 tons) went ashore off Korsakoff, Saghalien, sustaining severe damage from which she sank in a few minutes. Her cargo consisted of *sake*, rice, and sundry other goods. The hull was insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., for thirty thousand yen.

In connexion with the steamer *Akashi Maru*, which was recently reported to have sustained damage from having stranded in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, a telegram was received on May 17th in Osaka to the effect that she has arrived at Anoy. A portion of the cargo was found to be damaged. After temporary repairs, she will go to Shanghai.

Decision has been given by the Tokyo Marine Court in the case of the *Kinjo Maru*, which has been under investigation for some time. It may be remembered that at 10 p.m. on August 22nd last, the transport *Kinjo Maru*, with about a hundred and fifty officers and men returning from the front, collided with the steamer *Barralong* off Himejima, in the Inland Sea, with the result that the Japanese ship having sustained severe damage amidstships sank and all the passengers and a portion of the crew were drowned. Mr. G. Sora, the pilot of the *Barralong*, and captain S. Mase, of the *Kinjo Maru*, were tried for their share in the calamity. The essential points of the judgment now given by the Court are: (1) The *Kinjo Maru* displayed a white light on one of her masts enjoining caution, nevertheless the pilot of the *Barralong* neglected to give attention to the warning. (2) The *Barralong* was showing a blue light on one of her masts, and this was clearly observed from the *Kinjo Maru*. The captain of the Japanese ship did not take steps to get out of the way by proceeding in the right direction or by stopping his ship to prevent collision. The Japanese ship's master, however, was not present on the bridge.

The pilot was punished with suspension of his certificate for six months, and the captain was acquitted.

## CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Mr. Y. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, delivered a decision on May 21st, in an appeal filed by Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co., No. 6, Yokohama against a judgment given by the Yokohama Customs. The purport of the appeal was that the firm imported fine printing paper from England with certificate of origin, believing that the material should be dealt with under No. 46-B of the Japan-German Conventional Tariff. The Yokohama Customs imposed 10 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 293 of the general tariff, taking the goods as ivory card-board. The importers presented a protest against the imposition of this duty. The protest was dismissed. On the other hand, the contention of the director of the Yokohama Customs was that with regard to quality, finish, and nature, the merchandise must be classified as card-board, and is different from fine printing paper, the weight of the former being about fifty-five pounds heavier than the latter per ream.

The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the goods in dispute could not be taken as printing paper.

## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A public meeting with the object of forming a Society in Yokohama for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at the Masonic Hall, No. 78, Main Street on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. W. F. MITCHELL was in the chair and among those present were Messrs J. de Cuers de Cogolin, C. K. M. Martin, M. Viloudaki, van den Berch van Heemstede, S. Isaacs, A. J. Easton, Spencer Smith, James Walter, Dr. Moore Graham, Messrs. M. Russell, A. G. Morey Weale, B. C. Howard, B. C. T. Gray, F. L. Elliott, A. C. Hutton Potts, H. J. Sharp, E. F. Crowe, H. C. Gulland, J. Archer, O. White, L. J. Healing, etc. Among the ladies present were:—Mrs. C. K. Martin, Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Suzor, Mrs. Healing, Mrs. Payne, Miss Thomas, Miss Mendelson, Mrs. James, Mrs. Dinsdale, Mrs. Beart, Mrs. W. D. S. Edwards, Mrs. Scidmore and Mrs. Neville.

Mr. MITCHELL opened the proceedings by reading the notice calling the meeting. He then said: It is with some diffidence that I have responded to the request that I should take the chair at this meeting called for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Yokohama, as my knowledge of dealing with the subject is limited. Yet one can say without hesitation that it is a matter in which any right feeling person should take a lively interest. This was undoubtedly Mrs. Marshall Martin's view when she threw the whole of her personal influence into the subject, and determined that for the sake of the dumb animals that she so often sees maltreated in our streets, she would enlist the sympathies of others, and it is due to her indefatigable efforts that this meeting has been called. I am glad to see that this feeling is shared so extensively, that the residents are showing their appreciation by attending this meeting, while many have sent in their names as prospective members. We all remember the story of Balaam and his ass. Well I am sure that if some of the beasts of burden on our streets could speak, they too, would ask "why do you overload me and strike me unmercifully; I am doing my best for you," and there would soon be an Animals Rights Association. I have heard it said that the foreign community can do no good in such a movement, and that it is the Japanese that should take it up. But is this not a narrow way of looking at it? So much can be done by personal effort and individual interest. At the same time Mrs. Martin has been most successful in enlisting the sympathy of prominent Japanese gentlemen, some of whom represent the executive powers who will unquestionably see that the law is put into motion, if they find it necessary to do so. That the effort of such a society is desirable is evidenced by the existence of large organizations in the United States, United Kingdom and elsewhere where this is a work where Japanese and Foreigner alike can seek the amelioration of the lot of abused and defenceless animals. We are glad that the ladies are taking an interest in the proposed Society, as although termed the weaker sex, they generally show a firm resolve with regard to any question affecting the alleviation of suffering, for there are none so tender hearted; and I strongly recommend that as many ladies as possible be enrolled as members. As to the Japanese gentlemen who have signified their intention of joining the movement I should like to say how pleased we are that the interest should be cosmopolitan; moreover without Japanese co-operation we can do but little. As far as this country is concerned, it is but a revival of the protection of dumb animals, that was enforced by one of the Shoguns some decades past, and I am confident that most Japanese will hail with delight any fair measures that are taken to put a stop to the thoughtless treatment to which animals are sometimes subjected. This is not intended as a sweeping condemnation, what we want is that the majority who do beat their animals kindly should see that the minority who do not, are forced to do so. A branch of the Society has already been formed in Tokio, and I will now call upon Dr. Hiroi, the Hon. Secretary, who has kindly

attended, to give us some information regarding the work done there.

Dr. HIROI said he was in hospital when he heard that Mrs. C. K. Martin had been the means of having a meeting called for the formation of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He had prepared an address in Japanese but he preferred instead to say a few words in English—though his command of that language had been impaired by his illness. He had been deeply impressed some ten years ago by reading the annual report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals but it was not till five years ago that the present Tokyo society was formed. They had no authority at present and must have a law to further their work. That would come in the future. It was necessary first to get the people interested in the society. To his mind the Japanese people were not cruel: on the contrary they were kind hearted, but, to put it shortly they did not know how to treat animals. It should not be difficult to convince them however. The Tokyo society had now a membership, he thought, of over 5,000 members and had a branch at Utsunomiya and another at Chiba. He expressed his thanks to Mrs. Martin and the other promoters of this meeting and his best wishes for the future of the society.

The Chairman, commenting on Dr. Hiroi's remarks said the absence of laws and regulations which might be enforced, in the course of their work made matters more difficult. But he was perfectly certain that Japan would not be behind other countries in seconding the efforts of such societies. Meantime he was sure the efforts of Dr. Hiroi and his fellow-workers would be seconded by this society when formed. He mentioned a case in which Mrs. Martin had had called to her attention cruel treatment of monkeys and had by application to the authorities secured an improvement. It was suggested that the society in Yokohama should appoint an inspector who would first call the owner's attention to a case of cruelty and if this was unheeded would ask for the assistance of the authorities (applause).

Mr. MITCHELL then proposed that a society be formed in Yokohama to be called the Yokohama branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and that at this meeting the election of a President, Chairman, Honorary Secretaries, Honorary Treasurer and Committee should take place.

Mr. T. TANIGUCHI, Secretary of the Kencho, seconded and the proposal was passed unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. V. Caesar Hawkins, it was resolved to ask His Excellency the Governor, Mr. K. Sufu, to act as President.

Mr. A. G. MOREY WEALE proposed the election of Mr. Mitchell as Chairman, saying that while the instincts of humanity were doubtless strong in all, still the good work the society could do must depend on its organization and its executive head, and he thought that in Mr. Mitchell they had the right man in the right place (applause.)

Mr. FRAZER seconded and the motion was passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged.

On the motion of Mr. BEART, seconded by Mr. Martin, Mr. Cyril Allen was elected foreign and Mr. Okada Kotaro Japanese Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Spencer Smith Hon. Treasurer.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Isaacs, the following Committee of foreigners was elected with power to add Japanese gentlemen to their number: Messrs. von Syburg, Hobart Hampden, T. Taniguchi, E. C. Davis, Otani Kahel, de Cuers de Cogolin, K. Mori, C. Illies, B. C. Howard, L. J. Healing, J. W. Copmann, A. G. M. Weale, Y. Mogi, L. Barmont, M. Beart, B. Runge, V. Caesar Hawkins, F. S. James, E. Mendelson, James Walter and C. K. Marshall Martin.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of ways and means, and it was decided that the subscription should be 3 yen yearly. He then read the proposed rules and in reply to Mr. Beart said it had been hoped that Mr. Masujima would be present and that he or some other legal enthusiast would give them assistance in approaching the authorities.

He stated also that Mrs. Martin had had intimation of 200 probable members.

A hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of the Chairman, passed to Mrs. Martin for the very active interest she had taken in the matter; and another was, on the motion of Mr. Taniguchi, accorded to the Chairman, who replied in a sentence.

The proceedings then closed.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## YOKOHAMA V. TOKYO.

The first half of the second annual lawn-tennis matches between the above cities was played at the Bluff Gardens on Saturday, when the local team completely reversed the results of last year.

There was a large and fashionable attendance, and the band of the U.S. F.S. Ohio played several selections during the course of the afternoon.

The conditions of the competition are that five contestants from each town play the best of five sets each of "singles" on one date, and at later date five doubles try conclusions. Last year the doubles were played in Yokohama, so that this year the visitors journeyed to Yokohama for the singles and we understand that the doubles will be played in Tokyo on the 9th June.

The local quintette was the more fancied, as not only have the Tokyo team lost three of their last year's players, but their first string of 1905, Mr. T. J. Chapman, played for the southern team on Saturday.

Following the time-honoured custom of most interport contests, the teams were photographed together before the match, and the five games started almost simultaneously, the order of the players from the tea-table end being:—

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (2) Mr. Yamasaki          | v. Mr. J. M. Mollison  |
| (1) Mr. H. T. Rice        | v. Mr. T. J. Chapman   |
| (5) Mr. A. F. White       | v. Mr. H. W. Kilby     |
| (3) Mr. Azabuki           | v. Mr. K. van R. Smith |
| (4) Mr. Huntingdon Wilson | v. Mr. W. F. Page      |

the figures in brackets shewing the order in which the players were chosen for their respective sides, and the first-named being the Tokyo team.

By way of parenthesis, it might be suggested that score-boards be erected for future matches, or at least a blackboard be provided so that the results of each game might be written thereon, as there was considerable confusion as to which of the players had won their matches.

The first game to be finished was won by Kilby, who appeared to have a fairly easy task with his opponent, who did not seem to be at all at home on the grass court, all the courts in Tokyo being of gravel; and Yokohama also won the second finished game by Chapman's victory, although the games were more evenly contested than the score, 3 sets to love, would indicate. The other games were not finished so early, but Page put the issue beyond doubt by vanquishing his "vis-a-vis" by 3 sets to 1. Azabuki won the only match for Tokyo, being successful by 3 sets to 2, and finally after a hard tussle of two sets all, Mollison won the third by 6 games to 4, thus leaving the local team victors by 4 games to 1, the exact scores by which Tokyo, on their own ground, won last year.

We regret that we are unable to give the exact score of the games, as no official results were issued, and we append the results of the sets only:—

- |                        |                                |   |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Mr. T. J. Chapman (Y)  | 3 v. Mr. H. T. Rice (T)...     | 0 |
| Mr. J. M. Mollison (Y) | 3 v. Mr. Yamasaki (T)...       | 3 |
| Mr. Azabuki (T).....   | 3 v. Mr. K. van R. Smith (Y)   | 2 |
| Mr. W. F. Page (Y) ... | 3 v. Mr. Huntingdon Wilson (T) | 1 |
| Mr. H. W. Kilby (Y)... | 3 v. Mr. A. F. White (T)       | 0 |

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in New York, telegraphed on May 23rd to the Foreign Office that prices for raw silk were so much lower that there were no offers. Conditions as to new cocoons being indefinite, all weaving factories are hesitating to purchase material. Owing to the favourable weather, the cotton crop this year is generally expected to be prolific, and prices have been lowered. The stocks throughout the country are estimated at about 820,000 bales.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The hearing of a case filed by Messrs Mendelson Bros. against Messrs Butterfield and Swire claiming twelve hundred *yen* for short delivery of cargo was resumed on May 18th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

T. Kaiita, hardware merchant, was examined as an expert witness. He deposed that the retail price of tin-plates in July, August, and September last was *yen* 14.40 for goods of small size and *yen* 14.10 to *yen* 14.30 for the large sizes. He did not know the original cost of the tin-plates.

At the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the Court decided to summon a competent metal goods trader as an expert to ascertain the original cost of tin-plates, and adjourned the case till May 21st.

## CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

The trial of a sailor named Jacque Martinelli Philippe (19) of the French steamer *Louqsor*, who is charged with having assaulted two Japanese on board that ship and inflicted injuries, took place on May 21st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Satomi and Public Procurator Miki.

Mr. Y. Inouye, a lawyer of Yokohama, was employed for the defence. Mr. N. Ogata, of the Court, attended as interpreter.

The Public Procurator stated at the outset of the trial that the French ship arrived at Yokohama on April 11th from Marseilles. The following day a dispute took place on board the steamer between a number of coolies and some of the crew. During the trouble, the accused assaulted with a bar of iron a Japanese barber named Hamaguchi, living at Okina-cho and also hit a coolie named Hoshinaka, residing at Yamamoto-cho, with a hammer. They having been injured on their heads, Hamaguchi was preventing from working for fifteen days and Hoshinaka for twenty days.

Being examined, the accused stated that the dispute between the Japanese and the French sailors arose through two iron hawsers being taken from the ship. One party insisted that one of the hawsers belonged to Messrs. Helm Bros., and the other denied this. At length the parties began to fight. When the fighting broke out the accused was taking a rest near the third hold of the ship. He was attired in a black cap and red cotton shirt and he held a wooden stick in his hand. He, however, did not participate in the trouble. As the quarrel became hotter, the accused went to the bridge to escape from getting hurt in the mêlée. When the conflict was over, the accused came down from the bridge and saw two Japanese injured. The accused did not know at that time who injured the Japanese. Later he saw Quentic, one of his fellow sailors, when he learned that Quentic had assaulted the Japanese. On board the *Louqsor* four or five young men like himself were employed, but the others were all older than him.

The Court referred to the statements of two Japanese, K. Miyake and Shimidzu, given at the preliminary examination. The witnesses, said the Court, agreed in saying that the accused took a high-handed course against the Japanese who were injured. In reply, the accused stated that he never intervened in the fighting and that consequently he had no responsibility for the wounds sustained by the two Japanese.

Examined by the Public Procurator, the accused said that Quentic had a moustache and beard. After the fight, he shaved off his beard. On the day when the trouble occurred, the accused was resting up to 11 a.m. At that time he was at his place waiting for cargo to be shipped, as he was a tallyman. After the trouble, the accused went to the French Consulate-General together with Capt. Casanova, the master of the ship. They did not see the French Consul-General as he was ill. At the request of the captain, an arrangement was made at the Consulate-General that the accused should be temporarily released from the service. Quentic did not go to the Consulate in company with the accused and the ship's master.

When parting with the Captain, he gave five *yen* to accused.

At this stage, Counsel in defence said that some of the crew on board the *Louqsor* were examined at the French Consulate in Shanghai when the ship arrived there on her way home. The official copies of their statements were given. Counsel produced several documents and said that the first was a statement by Moreau, one of the crew. According to this witness, the accused was on the bridge at the time when the fighting took place. The second deposition was that of Max Alfred. This witness said that Quentic had been surrounded by a number of Japanese. In self-defence, Quentic struck blows at one or two of his besiegers and inflicted injuries on them with an iron stick. The accused did not assault the Japanese. The third deposition was a statement by Quentic. He said that he struck a Japanese barber as the latter was about to attack witness with a razor. The fourth deposition was a statement by the ship's master. According to this letter, there was no doubt that Quentic injured the Japanese. The remaining letters were communications between the Captain and the French Consul in Shanghai, etc. Counsel asked, through the Court interpreter, if M. Roux the Yokohama agent of the Messageries Maritimes, who was present in the Court, knew where Quentic was residing. Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon Quentic as a witness and added that he might be summoned to Yokohama if a telegram was sent to the Marseilles Office of the M. M. Company.

The Public Procurator remarked that several letters were produced through Counsel which documents seemed to be favourable to accused. Some explanation of the charge against Martinelli consequently should be given. After the assault committed by the accused, the Harbour police and the Preliminary Examination Judge proceeded to the steamer and asked the captain to hand over the accused. The captain, however, refused to allow the arrest of accused on the ground that he was quite ignorant of Japanese Laws. Several explanations were given by the Japanese officials to the ship's master who at last understood the position. If the crime was committed by Quentic, the question arose why did not the captain say so. In compliance with the request of the Japanese authorities, the Captain made an arrangement at the French Consul-General for the temporary release of the accused, thus allowing of his arrest. Even the accused did not say anything about Quentic when he was examined by the Preliminary Examination Judge. It was not till after the *Louqsor* left Yokohama, accused said that the crime was committed by Quentic. Quentic was accordingly summoned at Kobe when the steamer arrived there. His statement, however, did not bear out the statement made by Counsel in defence. The Public Procurator concluded by saying that the depositions made at the French consulate in Shanghai must be regarded as *tsukuri-goto*, or false statements planned to save the accused. He asked the Court to examine K. Miyake, K. Shimidzu, Hamaguchi and Hoshinaka as witnesses.

The Court decided to summon the three first named men only and rejected the request as to Quentic.

The trial was adjourned till May 23rd.

## THE NOGUCHI MURDER CASE.

Public Procurator Shimidzu, of the Tokyo District Court, on May 21st, lodged an appeal in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the sentence of death which was delivered on May 16th in the Noguchi murder case by Judge Imamura. The principal points of the appeal were based on the allegation as to the murders of Noguchi Neisai, the poet, and Kawai Sosuke, a youth, on which charges, Takebayashi Osaburo was not punished because of the evidence being insufficient. The accused, it may be remembered, was sentenced to capital punishment for the murder of Tsudzuki Tomigoro, an apothecary, to which crime he confessed.

The appeal by the Public Procurator was intimated to Noguchi Osaburo on May 21st by Mr. Saito, one of three lawyers employed for the defence. The accused later also filed an appeal. The *Hochi* says that when Messrs. Saito and Hara paid a visit to the accused after

sentence was passed on May 16th, he told them that the confession with regard to the murder of the chemist was not correct.

## CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

The trial of Martinelli Philippe, a sailor on the French steamer *Louqsor*, who is charged with having inflicted injuries on two Japanese working on board the ship, was resumed on May 23rd in the Yokohama District Court.

M. Hamaguchi deposed that he was the headman of the Japanese coolies employed by Messrs Helm Bros., on the *Louqsor* on April 12th. About 3 p.m., that day, a dispute arose between the coolies and the crew. T. Uchida, one of the coolies, was attacked by a French sailor, receiving injury on his face, which was stained with blood. Witness appeared on the scene to pacify the parties and subsequently attended the injured men. Witness was surrounded by the sailors, who were all armed with revolvers, iron bars, wooden sticks, etc., and they were about to attack witness. At length accused struck witness a blow with a bar of iron. The accused came from the left side of witness and struck him on the arm causing a severe injury which threw him out of work for fourteen days. That day witness was dressed in three woollen shirts and a woollen coat. When the trouble began, accused was working as a tally-man at the second hold. On the ship there were four or five men quite similar to accused in age and uniform. Witness, however, was absolutely certain he could identify the accused. During the quarrel, a Japanese barber was also injured by accused. The witness did not know who attended to the barber after he was injured on the head.

K. Miyake, a coolie, stated that he was working at one of the winches on the *Louqsor* on April 12th when the quarrel took place. The accused was about to attack him with a hammer while witness was attending to the winch. Witness therefore left at once, running toward the saloon. On his way he passed the barber, Hoshinaka, who was sitting on a chair quite ignorant of the trouble. Witness concealed himself at the side of a large winch near where the barber was sitting. As soon as the accused reached the barber, the former beat the man with a hammer causing a severe injury on the head. He then ran away. Witness should have received this blow instead of the barber, but he ducked in time. Taking an apron from the barber witness tried to staunch the blood running from his head. The chief-steward of the ship gave a cup of water to the barber and proposed to remove him to the surgery of the ship's doctor. Witness, however, insisted that the barber should remain in the same place until the police appeared. The barber was taken to the doctor's room after the arrival of the Harbour police. Referring to the statement given by a coolie named Shimidzu at the preliminary examination, witness said that the barber's injury was properly dressed with bandages after he was removed to the doctor's room. The witness did not see any other men similar to accused in age or uniform. During the quarrel, accused wore a red cap. Examined by the Public Procurator, witness said that at the place where the trouble occurred were several carpenter's tools, including a hammer. The hammer with which accused assaulted the barber was not sharpened.

K. Shimidzu deposed that he was employed by Messrs Helm Bros., as a tallyman. On April 12th, he was attending at the first hold on the *Louqsor* and the accused at the second hold. Witness did not know whether there were other men present similar to him in age and uniform. The witness did not see the fight. After the trouble was over, witness passed the place where the parties fought. He was searching for the chief mate of the ship in order to obtain a receipt for the shipping orders as the cargo was all on board. The barber was lying by the side of the winch, with a severe injury on his head. When the witness passed a ship's cook was treating him, giving him a cup of water. The witness, however, did not know anything about the details of the fight.

At the conclusion of the examination the essent-



ial points of the witnesses' statements were translated. Martinelli Philippe said that the statements made that day were all incorrect. He further went on to say that his statements had not varied all through the examinations at the police office, the preliminary examination, and at the present trial. Quentic assaulted the Japanese, inflicting the injuries. The accused did not wear a red cap during that afternoon, and he denied the statements of the witnesses in toto.

The public procurator, in the course of a lengthy speech, said that the quarrel took place in the day time and consequently anybody could identify the face of the man who committed the grave assault. The statements of the witnesses agreed that the accused wore a red cap and that he had a hammer in his hand. Collating all the statements made by witnesses and the reports of the Harbour Police, it was quite obvious that the accused attacked Hamaguchi, chief of the coolies, and Hoshinaka, a barber, and inflicted on them severe injuries. The public procurator added that the countenance and age of the accused was far different from those of Quentic, consequently nobody could fail to distinguish between them. Concluding his speech, the public procurator said that the accused should be dealt with under Art. 301 of the Penal Code—"If the violence has produced only an illness as an incapacity for labour for the space of twenty days or upwards, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of from one year to three years with hard labour."

An outline of this speech was translated by the Court interpreter. The accused in reply said that the statements of the witnesses were all wrong. As a matter of fact, accused was not present at the scene of the trouble because he was in the room of the ship's master attending to work and he did not even know what happened between the first and second holds.

Counsel for the defence, summarizing several statements made in evidence, said that the assault was not committed by the accused but by Quentic, and he asked the Court to acquit his client.

The accused said that the Japanese witnesses planned to entrap him with incorrect statements and that he was in a pitiful position being in a foreign country where he had no acquaintances among the natives. He asked the Court to acquit him at once.

The Court decided to render judgment on May 25th.

#### CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case in which Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. claim yen 1,541 80 from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire came up again on May 23rd.

The Court dismissed the plaintiffs' claim with costs.

#### THE TOKYO DISTURBANCES.

The public trial of S. Uno, an oil seller, and a hundred and three others charged with having created disturbances in Tokyo on September 5th, and with setting fire to the official residence of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, several police stations, boxes, etc., took place on May 23rd in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Imamura and Public Procurators Sugimoto and Asumi.

After a speech by one of the public procurators five only of the accused were examined, the trial being adjourned till May 23rd. The Court declared that the examination is to take place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

#### THE NOGUCHI MURDER CASE.

The trial of the appeal in the Noguchi murder case will take place on May 31st the Tokyo Appeal Court.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the prominent banker of New York, who has been in Japan for several weeks past, left Yokohama on May 18th by the *Empress of Japan* for home. Many leading Japanese merchants of Tokyo and Yokohama, and many Americans saw him off at the English Hatoba,

#### FIRES.

Fire broke out on May 20th in the district of Momofu near Sendai destroying thirty-two houses.

About midnight on May 22nd, fire broke out in a small tea-house, the Miyakogawa-ter, Sumiyoshi-cho, Ichome, Yokohama, destroying the building. Negligence is reported to be the cause.

Fire broke out about 8.40 a.m. on May 24th in Miyakawa-cho, Yokohama. The outbreak originated in the tea-firing godown of the Nippon Seicha Kaisha and the flames spread through to the adjoining building, which was occupied by the Ito-ya, sugar merchants. Both buildings were entirely destroyed. As to the cause, it is reported by the Tobe Police that a portion of the ceiling of the godown collapsed on the tea-firing furnaces, which were all filled with burning charcoal, just as work was about to commence. The fallen ceiling could not be removed immediately and the lighted charcoal set fire to the wooden material. Three persons were injured and at once removed to the Yokohama Hospital. The godown and the tea-firing plant were insured with the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. for fifty thousand yen, and the tea contained in the building and the adjoining shed, for about a similar amount. The building and merchandise of the sugar merchants were also insured with the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., for twenty thousand yen.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Frost was experienced in Fukushima prefecture on the morning of May 23rd.

Mr. K. Uchida, Japanese Minister to Peking, arrived at Nagasaki on May 23rd on his way to Tokyo.

A quantity of new cocoons was put on the Toyohashi market on May 22nd, the price being yen 5 90 per *kucamm*.

A Nagasaki telegram says that the *Minnesota* arrived there and entered dock for repairs. All the saloon passengers were temporarily removed to an hotel.

Mr. H. Arai, a coal merchant, living at No. 250, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, died on May 20th. He had been suffering from consumption for some time past. Mr. Arai was well known in the Australian trade, apart from his coal business.

Prince Nakonchaisi, now in Seoul, paid a visit to Chemulpo on May 21st in company with Major Adzuma, and Mr. Furuya, a secretary of the Residency-General. On the following day, he left Seoul for Manchuria via Pyong-yang, by train.

General Viscount Sakuma, Governor of Formosa, arrived at Kelung on May 23rd by the *Saikyo Maru*, where he was welcomed by Baron Goto, Chief of the Administrative Department, and other high officials. The Governor left for Taipei by the noon train.

On May 24th, the wedding of Mr. Yoichi Katsura (25), eldest son of Count Katsura, and Miss Tei (20), second daughter of Baron T. Nitta, a member of the Upper House, took place at the villa of the Count, in Mita, Shiba, Tokyo. The bride is the niece of Countess Inouye.

Some persons, who are probably of the beach-combing kind, appear to have gained entrance to the Boat Club on Friday, appropriated a dingy and visited the yachting fleet. From one of the yachts a quantity of stores, including champagne, was stolen and one of the Larks was taken from her moorings. She was found next morning on the beach half way to Honmoku.

In connexion with the proposed improvement of Yokohama harbour, the members of the City Assembly met on May 17th and decided to issue bonds amounting to three million yen, yen 2,700,000 being the portion to be borne by Yokohama city according to the estimate made by the Finance Department, and yen 300,000

being the expense so far estimated of the reclamation of the foreshore along the Customs front. The interest of the loan will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and the bonds will be issued at yen 95 or over against the face value of a hundred yen. The loan will be redeemed within fifty years. The foregoing proposal will be shortly submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the City Assembly.

On May 22nd, the Japan-Russian Society held a meeting at the Doki Club, Tokyo. Viscount Enomoto and many other notables were present. The society elected M. Bakhmetieff, Russian Minister, honorary president, and decided to entertain him in the near future. The Society also decided to present an address to M. Iswolsky, the new Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, congratulating him on his appointment.

According to latest investigations, says the *Noroe Tsenya*, the casualties among Russian officers during the war were:—

	Manchuria.	Port Arthur.
Killed .....	709	139
Wounded severely .....	3,325	179
Wounded slightly .....	758	—
Missing .....	251	13
Captured .....	304	322
Died from disease .....	47	17
Died from wounds .....	155	52

On the evening of May 16th, five Chinamen, being part of the crew of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Kowloon*, hired a *sampan* at the English Hatoba manned by three *sendo*. On the way to the ship, the *sendo* demanded that the Chinese should pay double the fare of yen 2.50 which the parties had agreed on previous to leaving the hatoba. When the passengers refused, the *sendo* manaced them with a large fish-knife and with other weapons and stole yen 30 from one of the Chinamen, yen 1.20 from another, and yen 50 each from two others. Having put the passengers on board the *Kowloon*, the boatmen escaped. The matter was reported to the Harbour Police Office the following morning by the Chinamen and at 2 p.m. on Thursday, three *sendo* were arrested at the Kinsei-ro, Magane-cho, Yokohama.

The N.Y.K.'s Australian liner, *Nikko Maru*, says the *Kobe Herald*, brought an exceptionally large complement of passengers. Her skipper, Captain E. Wilson Haswell, one of the oldest commanders in the Eastern service, has a reputation for his kind attention to the comfort and welfare of his passengers, and this doubtless accounts in some degree for the popularity of the *Nikko Maru* as testified by her well-filled list of cabin occupants. We understand, in fact, although the modesty of Captain Haswell did not permit us to obtain confirmation from him, that during the voyage which has just been completed the passengers united to present him with a flattering address and mementoes in the form of silver cigar cases as tokens of gratitude for the attentions which they had received. Many of Captain Haswell's friends will doubtless be glad to learn of this proof of his popularity with the clients of the N.Y.K.

A Vladivostock report to the *Jiji* says that General Altamonoff, commander of the fortress has been released, being succeeded by Major-General Ilmann. The new commander arrived at his post on May 12th. This officer was one of the staff of General Stoessel at Port Arthur during the investment and was afterwards detained at Nagoya as a prisoner. It is added by the correspondent that the Russian military authorities have appointed him specially with a view to remodelling the defences on the experience obtained at Port Arthur. The same report says that public traffic on the Siberian Railway has been re-opened, the fares being as follows:—

#### FROM VLADIVOSTOCK.

	First Class.	Second Class.
	Roubles.	Roubles.
To Irkutsk .....	137.03	87.16
„ Moscow .....	257.58	168.76
„ St. Petersburg .....	268.78	175.96

The fares are generally lower than before the war.

## THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM.

(Delivered before the Evangelical Alliance meeting, Tokyo, May 31, 1906.)

By J. H. DeForest.

It was a great pleasure to receive your President's kind invitation to speak on this occasion, because I felt, in common with you all, that these meetings would mark a turning point in the history of Christianity in Japan. And already, by the decision you have unanimously reached to merge the Evangelical Alliance into a Federation of Japanese Churches, and by your vote to appoint a committee of twenty-five Japanese to hasten if possible the corporate union of the various churches, this new departure is now virtually an accomplished fact. I heartily congratulate you on this great forward step that promises new life and power to the churches of Japan.

But, as you know, this new purpose to form an independent Japanese Church, one that shall be wholly self-directing and self-governing, concerns very deeply the future of us missionaries from abroad. Indeed, for the last ten or fifteen years "The Missionary Problem" has been more or less discussed by you Japanese brethren, and you have in your papers and magazines offered us much public advice, while all these years we missionaries have kept silence. It seems to me now that we ought not to let you have the monopoly of the discussion of this problem that so vitally concerns us, but that we also should open our mouths and hearts and frankly say what we think of our own position and of our future. In what I shall say, please remember that I am not the official representative of the missionary body, but speak simply my own views and convictions.

First of all, you should sympathetically bear in mind that we missionaries are children of Western Christianity, of sectarian Christianity. We are not to blame for being born in Western lands, under Western forms of our religion. We are children of our religious traditions and environment, and inherit the glorious fruits of a great religious evolution. Whatever of evils there are in our sectarian Christianity, there are far greater blessings. In working out the problem of religious liberty our ancestors did the best they knew, and for their age and limitations they did the best possible work. They may have been narrow in their knowledge of the world and in their interpretation of Christian truth, but on the whole they had the Christ-spirit of self-sacrifice and His intense love of righteousness and His belief in the exalted worth of every individual. Whatever mistakes they made in developing sectarian churches must be largely laid to their age and environment. The founders of these various churches were truly great men and they wrought nobly in the solution of problems that often involved intense sufferings and even death.

And when, in the early part of the nineteenth century, they awoke to hear Christ's ever new command, "Go and teach all nations," they sent out their missionaries, believing in the universality of Christ's teachings and of His redemption. They saw at once the weakness of sectarian missions, and actually formed union mission boards. I may say that our American Board has always been ready to adopt any well qualified persons as missionaries regardless of their denominations, and even here in Japan at first our mission had a Baptist, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian.

But sectarian zeal prevailed widely, with the inevitable result that as soon as the work took on form and organization, it had to be some form of sectarian Christianity. We all have the same Bible and accept the same risen Saviour and profoundly believe in the one Father of all men. Yet of necessity we had to give you the religious forms and creeds of the churches that sent us, forms and creeds that grew up in the West under entirely different conditions. We therefore had to be anxious that our respective denominations should each become the most successful, and we had to be religious rivals trying to pull all the water possible into our own paddy field so as to increase our own denominational influence.

We came also with the theologies of our ancestors, in which the peoples of the East were all lumped as "heathen" and "idolaters," all under the darkness and superstitions of religions that we called "false." Believing that your millions were all in the broad road to hell, one great motive of mission work was pity, which was naturally linked with the feeling of superiority towards inferiors. Our missionary hymns and prayers had much of the "heathen" in them, and our most stirring sermons were on such subjects as, "The Guilt of the Pagan."

In short, the missionary work of the nineteenth century may well be called extraterritorial Christianity. Though less rough and rasping than political extraterritoriality, it was essentially an attempt to establish in the East our Western denominational churches and our Western creeds, with governing

boards in the West legislating for the Christians of the East, and bodies of foreign missionaries here holding their secret sessions in which to decide the policy and methods of native Christians and the places and salaries of native evangelists. It is this extraterritorial system that, in my judgment, is responsible for the larger part of the misunderstandings and friction between you and us.

But right here, let me say that this was the only large way in which foreign missions could work in the last century. Political extraterritoriality, though you bitterly resented it and hated us for it, was the only large and safe way in which the West could begin friendly relations with the East. So long as you held to trial by torture, we who had won a higher place in civilization, could never consent to come under Japan's old laws. And you yourselves allow that our course was just and right, for you who now have put into full practice the open courts and equal laws of the West, carry on precisely the same extraterritoriality in Korea and China, where they still have trials by torture.

So in the imperfect knowledge and intercourse between the East and West of the nineteenth century, the only successful and enthusiastic missionary work possible was this extraterritorial Christianity—an attempt to transplant Western creeds and sects into Eastern soil. But all the while the larger heart of Christendom was becoming dissatisfied with the workings of this divided Christianity both at home and abroad. For many decades the voices of the Christian West have been growing louder and louder for Christian unity of some real kind, until now the actual accomplishment of various union movements is bringing joy and hope to the church universal, and is a sign of a larger and possibly all-embracing union of Christian forces.

While I am speaking only for myself, I truly believe that many missionaries of many denominations are coming to see the comparative fruitlessness of strictly denominational evangelism in such a land as yours, and are praying for the larger successes that must result from such a federation as you have just made. We believe that in the evolution of foreign missions a new era is dawning, based on a far better mutual knowledge of the East and West, and upon wider visions of God's plan for all his children. We believe that with the growing faith and resources of the Japanese Christians, the time has come for you to make an independent Japanese Christianity that shall embody the spirit of righteousness and self-sacrifice as seen so prominently in your own history—a Christianity that shall have vital relations to Japanese society, and that shall, unfettered by any Western forms and creeds, go forward in the great work of making Japan a Christian nation.

I have just witnessed two purely Japanese Christian movements that filled me with joy and hope and thanksgiving, because they were a series of revival meetings planned wholly by Japanese, carried on for three weeks entirely by Japanese, and paid for by Japanese Christians. The results were far greater than any similar movement on the part of missionaries could have produced. It seems to me that the time has come when you must take, as rapidly as possible, the full direction of all forms of Christian work in the empire, for the responsibility is now yours rather than ours, and God's voice plainly calling you to do the great and unique work of Christianizing your nation is audible even to us. You have no longer to consider whether Western denominationalism and Western interpretations of religious truth are fitting for Japan. Yours is now the blessed privilege of making a living victorious Japanese Christianity that shall be as vitally related to Japan as English Christianity is to England, or American Christianity is to America, or Roman Catholicism is to Italy and Spain.

The scenic beauty of your Island Empire is indeed glorious, and lovers of the glories of nature are pouring into Japan in rapidly increasing numbers to gaze upon your peerless mountains, your crater lakes, and inland seas. But the beauty of our New England scenery also has its splendours, with its granite mountains and innumerable lakes, its grassy meadows and sheltered harbours. Thus we have two great types of scenic beauty widely differing, one the result of your Jitani volcanoes and earthquakes, the other resulting from the glaciers that planed off our mountains, leaving thousands of lakes and lakelets between the rounded hills. Both sceneries are wonderfully beautiful; both are based on the same essentials, land and water; and this earth of ours is all the richer in glory for having two scenic types, one the child of fire, the other born of ice.

In the same way there is divine room for the evolution of Eastern Christian forms and faiths that shall constitute a different variety from those of the West, and which will make Christianity all the richer in its manifestations as the universal religion. You have the right and privilege and duty of evolving, under the leading and inspiration of the Holy Spirit of God, your own Christian Church or churches,

in such ways as shall best take hold of the social and national life of your beloved Japan.

What then will become of us missionaries? For myself, I have no hesitation in saying that if you can make a powerful Church of Japan, one that shall be a light to the nation at home and to the great nation beyond, as I believe you can, I am ready to go home with joy and thanksgiving, and spend my remaining years in telling there what God hath wrought here. That at last the churches of Japan have arrived at this great desire and purpose is a solid proof that, however faulty our work as missionaries has been, it is a success, nay, the greatest success possible under existing conditions, and we may well be content to plan to withdraw from Japan.

On the other hand, if you want such help as we can render, I for one am glad to remain, and in deepest sympathy as a friend and brother do whatever I can to aid in this great work which is only begun, and which will require heroic efforts and sufferings and long sacrifices before the final victory. We missionaries have markedly changed and have abandoned the nineteenth century missionary motive of pity, which was intensified by our ignorance of world conditions. We have learned the lesson that Dr. Hiraiwa kindly gave us at our Conference of 1900, when he said:—"The motive for missionary work should not be that of pity or anything of the kind, but should be that which is higher and grander, based on the respect and true sympathy for the material progress and educational development made in our country." We Christians of the West are trying to rise above our denominational spirit, and we shall rejoice to see a new branch of the Church of Christ arise here that shall be truly Christ's and truly yours.

The satisfactory solution of the missionary problem lies, in my judgment, in the doing away with extraterritorial methods and in a return to the basal principle of the first great missionary, Paul. Like him we would not have dominion over your faith, your churches, your creeds, your forms of worship, but in all things we would be simply helpers of your joy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A TRAVELLER'S PROTEST.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I wish to communicate certain facts which will interest the travelling public, so largely represented in the Far East. I purchased in Hongkong a through ticket to Paris from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and commenced my voyage on the 27th April by steamer *Hongkong Maru*, intending to go as far as Yokohama in that vessel. Having many friends in Shanghai, I naturally enquired from all the foreign officers of the ship how long she would remain at Shanghai. I was told that the Company's launch would reach that port about 11 a.m. and leave at 2 p.m., affording barely 2 hours ashore. I was also told that the steamer herself would only leave Woosung late at night. As there is a railway between Shanghai and Woosung I discussed the possibility of joining the steamer by rail at Woosung and thence by the launch (always ready) of the Hotel. No objections were made to this plan, and in a conversation with the captain he told me the steamer would leave about 11 p.m. on the 30th April.

On the morning of our arrival at Woosung I made further enquiries and was told that to remain at Shanghai and rejoin at Woosung I must consult the Medical Officer of the U.S. Consulate General at Shanghai, Dr. Ranson, and obtain his permission, as he had to inspect the passengers on the Company's launch prior to their leaving Shanghai.

About half an hour before reaching Shanghai, I noticed on the launch the Purser and Pilot, and I asked the former to enquire from the latter when the *Hongkong Maru* would leave, and he answered 11 p.m.

As soon as I was ashore I proceeded to the residence (I found out the address at the Consulate General) of Dr. Ranson, who very kindly dispensed me from the medical inspection at 2 p.m. on the Company's launch.

Having complied with all the directions given to me on board, I visited some of my friends in Shanghai and about 5 p.m., in company with 2 of them, proceeded by rail to Woosung, which we reached before 6 p.m. I asked the hotel proprietor for his launch to take me over to the *Hongkong Maru*, but as soon as he heard the name of the steamer, he told me she had left at 4.30 p.m. We did not believe him, but further enquiries brought the same answer. An officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs, however, told us that when he had been on board they had told him that the steamer would leave after 8 p.m.

Next day I went to see the Agent of the Company at Shanghai, Mr. Tilden, who very kindly sent a wire to Nagasaki informing that I was rejoining the steamer at Yokohama. He reassured me about my

baggage, saying that my cabin would be locked up as was usual in such cases.

My friends in Shanghai had been surprised how I had been misinformed about the departure of the steamer and thus misled into losing my passage, but at Yokohama further unpleasant surprises awaited me.

I came up by S. S. *Trieste* and though I left 36 hours after the *Hongkong Maru* I arrived at Yokohama only about two hours after her. I proceeded at once to the *Hongkong Maru*, and found to my great astonishment that another passenger had been put into my cabin and my baggage had been removed into the luggage room—all the articles I had left about in the cabin had been roughly bundled up in the dirty shirts.

I protested indignantly with the local Manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, but as he has declined to offer any reparation and make befitting apologies, he has assumed the whole responsibility for the actions of his subordinates.

I have shown that I had informed every foreign officer on the ship that I intended to come down by rail and they had offered no objections. I had complied with all the directions they gave me. I only lost my passage because the captain suddenly changed the hour of departure.

But even if I had lost my passage through my own fault, it was the duty of the steamer people to respect my cabin and only use it and tamper with my baggage under the strongest necessity. There was however none: there were few passengers from Hongkong and everybody that I know of had a separate cabin. Most of the passengers got off at Shanghai, and though some were taken on, they were less than those landed. There was therefore absolutely no necessity to use my cabin. Besides it is the invariable custom of passenger steamers to give separate cabins whenever they are sufficient, so that if I had continued my voyage from Shanghai on the same steamer they would certainly have given me a separate cabin, but as I was not there, they simply disregarded my rights and bundled my things into the luggage room.

I send for publication these indefensible and outrageous proceedings to pillory the persons concerned and thus to prevent any repetition on other passengers.

Yours, etc.

Z. VOLPICELLI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In last Saturday's issue of your journal, a communication headed "A Traveller's Protest," appeared in your Correspondence column. May we ask you to kindly print our reply to same?

Mr. Volpicelli, under the date of May 7th, wrote us from the Club Hotel of this city, making practically the same complaint as that appearing in the *Japan Mail* on the 19th inst.

We immediately took the subject up with Captain Bent, Commander of the *Hongkong Maru*, and were informed by that gentleman that not once, during the voyage referred to, had he had the pleasure of conversing directly with Mr. Volpicelli. Captain Bent also informed us that a notice of the time of departure of the launch from Shanghai had been posted in the *Hongkong Maru* and that it is always understood that passengers should return by the launch or be on board the steamer by the time of the launch's return to the same, as it is impossible to tell precisely when the steamer can leave Woosung, the sailing—as every one who has been at Woosung knows—depending on the condition of the weather and the tide.

(This explanation was furnished Mr. Volpicelli in our letter of May 9th, to that gentleman.)

Mr. Volpicelli, in his communication, notes, "Next day I went to see the Agent of the Company at Shanghai, Mr. Tilden, who very kindly sent a wire to Nagasaki informing them that I was rejoining the steamer at Yokohama."

We quote the translation of the cable referred to, by Mr. Tilden for Mr. Volpicelli: "Please communicate Purser Chapman, steamer *Hongkong Maru*, Mr. Volpicelli sails steamer *Trieste* Yokohama direct if late land baggage Yokohama." Mr. Chapman, knowing the uncertainty of Mr. Volpicelli's arrival at Yokohama before the sailing of the *Hongkong Maru* for San Francisco, instructed Mr. Richards, Chief Steward of the steamer, to personally supervise the removal of the gentleman's baggage. In our office we have the letter received by Purser Chapman from Mr. Richards stating that he, personally, had delivered the baggage to Mr. Volpicelli and that the only complaint made by that gentleman on receiving same was to the effect that his soft felt hat had been damaged by having been folded up. Mr. Richards further states that he had carefully supervised the removal of the baggage to see that everything should be properly cared for.

Mr. Volpicelli states: "It was the duty of the steamer people to respect my cabin and only use it and tamper with my baggage under the strongest necessity." The gentleman evidently overlooked the

first part of his communication where he has stated, "I commenced my voyage on the 27th April, by steamer *Hongkong Maru* intending to go as far as Yokohama in that vessel." He has also apparently overlooked the cable instructions (sent with his full knowledge by Mr. Tilden, the agent at Shanghai) noting, "if late land baggage at Yokohama." Naturally, under these instructions, the steward prepared the baggage for landing.

Concerning the latter portion of Mr. Volpicelli's communication where he writes, "There was therefore absolutely no necessity to use my cabin," etc., we beg to say that the gentleman was evidently in ignorance of the passenger list of the *Hongkong Maru* from Yokohama. As a matter of fact, there were available on this steamer thirty-eight cabins only and when the steamer left Yokohama, there were eighty-two cabin passengers, not including two children, clearly proving that each cabin had two occupants at least and some of them more.

Those who have favoured our line are well aware that we have always endeavored to do our utmost to make the travelling public as comfortable as possible while on our steamers. We regret exceedingly the misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Volpicelli, but, at the same time, we feel it our duty to place the matter before the public in the proper light.

Thanking you for kindly giving to the above space in your columns, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

T. ISAKA,

Manager, T. K. K., Yokohama Office.

Yokohama, May 21st, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Before leaving I can spare a few minutes to answer Mr. Isaka's letter: he has made my task easy.

When I wrote I was convinced that all who knew me, and I have been 25 years in the Far East, would not hesitate to prefer my trained unbiased judgment to that of the young captain of the *Hongkong Maru*, more especially as my version fits in with the facts. But Mr. Isaka assists me considerably by stating that the Captain declares never to have spoken to Mr. Volpicelli. Like the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* who had spoken prose all his life without knowing it, so the Captain had spoken with me without knowing that I was Mr. Volpicelli. Of course I do not carry my card attached to my sleeve, but the captain had a broad band and three small ones of gold lace which would make him an admiral in any Navy of the world. Mr. Isaka will not get anybody in his senses to believe, that I, naturally ignorant of the special regulations of the United States, should have proceeded with great trouble and some loss of precious time to Dr. Ransom to find out if I need not come to the Company's launch, leaving Shanghai at 2 p.m. All this information could only have been furnished by the foreign officers of the *Hongkong Maru* to assist me joining the steamer at Woosung in the evening.

Mr. Isaka shows that he has a hopeless case when he mentions that the *Hongkong Maru* was full up from Yokohama to San Francisco. He might as well have stated that exports of coal from Moji were steady, quality good. I did not want my cabin from Yokohama to San Francisco but from Shanghai to Yokohama, as I had paid for it, and there were very few passengers on board and as I had been negligently left ashore at Shanghai it was their absolute duty as well as common politeness and decency to respect my cabin for a few days.

If I had to remain in this delightful country, I would bring Mr. Isaka into court, where very soon he would find his mistake. The *cui bono* argument would appeal at once to the judges. I had every inducement to be careful, and was so, as I proceeded at once to Dr. Ransom. Unfortunately the matter seems to have been of no importance to those on board and Mr. Isaka seems very pleased with the whole business. Of course I paid for my passage from Shanghai to Yokohama; I had no food and my things were taken out of my cabin, so he may consider that it has been a very remunerative business on a small scale.

As further evidence, if any were required, to show the difference between my carefulness and the confusion on the *Hongkong Maru*, I may mention that after all the trouble I had had, and the investigation held by Mr. Isaka the steamer left without leaving a stop-over ticket for me, so when I applied for my berth on the steamer *Coptic* the Agent told me that I must write to Mr. Isaka to get the matter arranged. Still Mr. Isaka accepts the garbled version of the captain and officers of the *Hongkong Maru* and does not accept mine—I sincerely pity him. The whole matter is incomprehensible to me. I have always found the Japanese the politest and kindest of people. Mr. Matsuda, the Agent of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha at Hongkong, was very kind to me, and perhaps the greatest surprise of all this disagreeable business has been to find Mr. Isaka so different.

Yours, etc.

Z. VOLPICELLI.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

### THE COLONIAL MARRIAGES BILL.

London, May 17.

The Colonial Marriages Bill has been unanimously read a second time in the House of Lords. It legalises in England colonial marriages with a deceased wife's sister.

### THE DUMA BEARDS THE TSAR.

The Duma's address to the Tsar is couched throughout in the most uncompromising terms, and it concludes with the declaration that the nation is thirsting for a full political amnesty, which can not be denied or delayed.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

The prospectus has been issued of the new Anglo-Japanese Bank with a capital of two millions sterling, of which only half will be called up.

### OXFORD AND THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

On Friday Oxford confers honorary degrees on the Chinese Commissioners.

### JAPAN SOCIETY'S DINNER.

London, May 18.

Lord Redesdale presided at the Japan Society's dinner. He dwelt on the Mikado's gracious reception of the Garter Mission and said that Japan was in many things a century ahead of the times.

Count Mutsu, Duke Tsaitse and many other Japanese and Chinese of distinction were present at the dinner.

### THE DUMA.

Later.

The debate in the Duma dealt minutely with the clauses of the Address to the Throne. The speeches were limited to five minutes. Many extravagant proposals were made.

### ROOSEVELT AND RAILWAY RATES.

The Washington Senate is angrily debating President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Railway Rates Bill. The Democrats are accusing him of duplicity in siding with the Republicans after making advances towards the Democrats.

### THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Chinese Government maintain that the appointment of an Administrator-General of Customs is a matter of internal government and that they are within their rights in appointing a Chinese to the control of the Customs. They disclaim any intention to disregard the loan agreements of 1896 and 1898 providing that the administration of the Customs should remain unchanged during their currency.

### ANGLO-GERMAN REUNION.

London, May 19.

The "Eighty" Club has banquetted the German burgomasters now visiting England. Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Winston Churchill made speeches which were most cordial in their sentiments. The latter declared that the British had a real affection for the great German people, and he paid tribute to the Kaiser as the faithful servant of peace.

### LABOUR BILL REJECTED.

The British House of Lords has rejected the Labour Bill, prohibiting aliens entering Great Britain in reference to strikes, which the House of Commons had passed without discussion.

The Labourites are in a state of the utmost



indignation, and have raised a question in the House of Commons, asking how long a House totally irresponsible to the country is to be tolerated.

#### NAVAL DISASTER AT PORT SAID.

Later.

Torpedo-boat No. 56 capsized at Port Said and seven men were drowned.

#### COUNT WITTE ON AMNESTY.

Count Witte, in the course of a strong reactionary speech before the Council of the Empire, declared that amnesty would be the prelude to a revolution whereat civilization would stand aghast.

#### GERMAN BURGOMASTERS IN ENGLAND.

King Edward received the German burgomasters at Buckingham Palace.

The Lord Mayor entertained the visiting burgomasters to lunch at the Mansion House.

The Kaiser telegraphed his sincere thanks for London's reception of the burgomasters.

#### PANAMA CANAL.

Influenced largely by the San Francisco disaster, the Senate at Washington has reported in favour of a sea-level canal at Panama.

#### CHANNEL FLEET TO VISIT KRONSTADT.

London, May 20.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Channel Fleet is to visit Kronstadt at the end of July.

#### AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

The *Standard* says that negotiations for an Anglo-Russian understanding, relating to Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet, have reached an advanced stage, and will be completed when the new Russian Constitution is in working order.

#### THE AMERICAN RAILWAY RATE BILL.

Later.

The Senate have passed the Railway Rate Bill with amendments chiefly providing for the ratification of decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the law courts, against which President Roosevelt has long fought. The measure now goes to a conference of Committees of both Houses.

#### THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, May 21.

It is practically settled that the second Peace Conference will not meet before May, 1907.

#### THE ZULU RISING.

The Zulu rebel chief Messenter has informed the British officials that Sigunanga and other important chiefs are anxious to surrender, being much impressed by the British military operations. Native women who surrendered say that the Zulu plans were upset by the British energy.

#### THE U.S. NAVY.

London, May 22.

Rear-Admiral Mason, Chief of American Naval Ordnance, declares that, owing to the parsimony of Congress, the American Navy possesses no reserve guns and ammunition. Its ammunition, he says, is not sufficient to last the whole Navy three hours, and war would mean disaster.

#### THE POPE ILL.

Later.

The Pope is reported to be in bed sick. He is suffering from a complicated heart affection. All audiences are suspended.

#### THE TSAR AND THE DUMA.

The Tsar has informed the Duma that he is unable to receive addresses except through the Court Ministers. The Zemstvo are irritated but have decided not to make the refusal the ground of a conflict.

#### THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The present French Government has a net gain of 58 seats in the whole elections whereof the Socialist groups have gained 45. The Nationalists are the heaviest losers.

#### THE KING AND PRINCE ARTHUR.

The King has invested Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Victorian Chain in recognition of his mission to Japan.

#### THE JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

The Japanese training squadron has received a magnificent reception at Sydney.

#### BARON KOMURA'S APPOINTMENT.

London, May 22.

The appointment of Baron Komura as Japanese Ambassador to England is hailed with satisfaction, and he is regarded as a worthy successor to Viscount Hayashi.

#### OPERATIONS IN ZULULAND.

London, May 23.

General Stephenson has arrived at Pietermaritzburg en route for Zululand, to study the existing situation. This is highly significant and points to the probable near dispatch of Imperial troops.

#### THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND PRINCE BUELOW.

The German Emperor has written a personal letter to Prince Von Buelow warmly expressing his gratitude for his past services and hoping that they will be long retained for the benefit of the German nation.

#### THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Later.

The Pope is improving. He has received several of the cardinals.

#### OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

The columns in Natal are making huge hauls of cattle, but the rebels are successfully avoiding encounters.

#### THE DUMA.

The Duma received the President's notification of the Tsar's decision, and firmly agreed that the substance of the address, not the manner of its delivery, is important.

#### THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN TOKYO.

London, May 22.

The report by the *Slovo* that the new Russian Ambassador to Japan was to be recalled owing to his discourtesy to the British Ambassador, has been semi-officially denied in St. Petersburg.

#### GREAT BRITAIN RETAINS WEIHAIWEI.

It has been officially stated in Parliament that Great Britain has no intention of giving back Weihaiwei to China.

#### THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The German Navy League is still in a state of agitation and is increasing in members, which now number over a million.

#### SYDNEY'S WELCOME.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney gave a banquet to the Japanese naval officers and there were also present Sir Stafford Northcote and Admiral Rawson. The speeches were most cordial.

#### SCENE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A scene occurred in the British House of Commons arising from a passage-at-arms

between Mr. Chamberlain and Dr. Macnamara on the Education Bill. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman intervened and asked Mr. Chamberlain if he doubted Dr. Macnamara's veracity. Mr. Chamberlain refused to be lectured by the Premier, and described the latter's interference as impertinent. General uproar ensued, but the Chairman refused to rule Mr. Chamberlain out of order.

#### GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL STANDPOINT.

London, May 24.

The German Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag, said that there are strong grounds for assuming that German interests will not be affected by any eventual Anglo-Russian understanding with reference to Asia. Referring to the Triple Alliance, he said that the three Governments stand as firm as ever on the basis of the union. He also stated that he had recently received the most explicit assurances from Italy to the same effect. It was equally silly to talk of any weakening of the Austro-German relations. The Kaiser's visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph had not been in any wise a demonstration against Italy or Great Britain. There was no cause for any such demonstration. The warm speeches delivered by British statesmen during the visit of the burgomasters to London were heartily reciprocated by the German Government and by wide circles of the people.

#### (RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.) THE "KATORI" LEAVES.

The transfer of the new battleship *Katori* into the hands of our men has been completed, and on the 20th instant she left England for Japan.

#### FISHERY ARRANGEMENTS.

It was recently reported that the Governor General of the Amur had issued new regulations for the coastwise fisheries. What were issued, however, were not regulations but tables with appendices showing the marks delimiting fishery stations. The number of such stations is 19 in the south-west, 8 in Saghalien and 54 in Kamchatka and Okotsk. These stations are to be let for a term of 6 years and a tax of from 200 to 400 roubles will be levied from each to pay the cost of inspection. Competitive tenders are to be handed in at Ihabarofsk by the 2nd of June. The privilege of renting stations to foreigners or of employing foreign fishermen continues to be withheld.

At the same time a table with appendix was issued showing the fishing stations in the lower waters of the Amur. The Russian stations are to be let for 6 years, the others for one year. Tenders for the former are to be handed in at the same place and time as the tenders for the coastwise fisheries mentioned above and tenders for the short-period licences are to be given in at Nicolaiisk by the 6th of June.

#### (RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.) THE "KASHIMA."

The battle-ship *Kashima*, built at Newcastle in England, was handed over to the Japanese crew on the 23rd instant. The date of her departure is not yet fixed.

[SPECIAL TO THE JAPAN MAIL.]

#### THE STRANDING OF THE "ROON."

Kobe, May 18.

The N. D. L. mail steamer *Roon*, on her way north from Nagasaki, ran ashore on Kotsushima on the night of the 16th in heavy fog. The steamer *Stanley Dollar* tried to tow her off yesterday but failed.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic* has not yet passed Moji and it is thought that she is rendering assistance to the stranded steamer.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

### THE DUMA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the Duma has reported the Tsar's refusal to accept its address from the President, and has adopted resolutions stating that the importance of the address consist in the substance, not in the methods of transmission. It has requested Stolykin to explain the alleged financial scandal in the Ministry of the Interior.

### THE REPORTED ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, May 24.

The reports stating that Anglo-Russian negotiations are proceeding are entirely premature. It is believed that they emanate from Berlin with the object of creating a current of hostile Russian opinion. French politicians are convinced that Germany does not desire an Anglo-Russian entente.

### AMNESTY.

The St. Petersburg Government's programme expressly reserves the question of full amnesty.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

### STOESSEL AND NEBOGATOFF.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that General Stoessel and Nebogatoff were sentenced to death on the 22nd.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America.....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 1	Su. May 27
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Siberia	Su. May 27
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 2	Tu. May 31
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Tartar 3	F. June 1
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Athenian 5	Sa. June 2
Europe.....	N. L. D.	Preussen	Sa. June 2
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Hyades	Sa. June 2
America.....	O. & O.	Doric	Su. June 3
Hongkong.....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. June 3
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India 5	M. June 4
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Lyra	M. June 4
Europe.....	M. M.	Oceanien	W. June 6
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. June 7
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria	M. June 11
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. June 23
Seattle.....	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. June 23

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.
- 2 Left Seattle on the 15th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 14th inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 21st inst.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong.....	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu. May 29
America.....	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. May 29
Europe.....	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	W. May 30
Shanghai.....	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. May 31
Hongkong.....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	F. June 1
Europe.....	M. M.	Salazie	Sa. June 2
Australia.....	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. June 2
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. June 2
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Europe.....	P. & O.	Dongola	Su. June 3
Tacoma.....	B. T.	Hyades	Su. June 3
Hongkong.....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. June 4
Hongkong.....	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. June 5
America.....	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. June 5
Seattle.....	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. June 5
Portland.....	P. & A.	Arabia	Tu. June 5
Hongkong.....	B. T.	Lyra	Tu. June 5
Vancouver.....	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. June 8
Europe.....	N. D. L.	Preussen	Sa. June 9
Hongkong.....	P. M.	Manchuria	W. June 13
Seattle.....	G. N.	Minnesota	M. June 23
Hongkong.....	G. N.	Dakota	Th. June 23

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

*Jason*, British steamer, 4,880, Steeves, 18th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Scotsman*, Japanese steamer, 1,065, 18th May.—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Japanese.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,214, K. Kohri, 18th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 18th May.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,216, K. Hayashi, 18th May.—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Pulawan*, British steamer, 4,995, A. E. Street, 18th May.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Manchu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,284, T. Ohta, 19th May.—Rangoon, Rice.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 19th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 19th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 20th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Dencaion*, British steamer, 4,476, M. H. F. Jackson, 20th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Victorious*, British steamer, 2,232, Pickthorn, 20th May.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 21st May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Forwards*, German steamer, 1,027, C. Ulderup, 21st May.—Chefoo via Nagasaki, General.—Smith Baker & Co.  
*Dongola*, British steamer, 4,723, G. Philipps, 21st May.—Bombay, Mails and Mails.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 21st May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 22nd May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Kisakata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,470, K. Yoshihira, 22nd May.—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Salazie*, French steamer, 2,089, Aillard, 23rd May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Tjilatjap*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Kooops, 23rd May.—Java via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 23rd May.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Indrasanika*, British steamer, 3,367, Wilker, 23rd May.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Toyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,584, K. Munekata, 23rd May.—Kuchinotsu, General.—Ogino.  
*Seiun Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,396, T. Matsushita, 23rd May.—Tinko, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Chinima*, British steamer, 1,349, Harris, 24th May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Nikko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 24th May.—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanoichi, 25th May.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 24th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 24th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 18th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 18th May.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Manica*, British steamer, 2,657, R. Leslie, 18th May.—Moji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Caledonien*, French steamer, 2,100, C. Gregory, 19th May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, S. H. Powell, 19th May.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Pocasset*, British steamer, 1,726, W. N. James, 19th May.—Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 19th May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kooloon*, German steamer, 1,487, Keer, 20th May.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 20th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 20th May.—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Benmohr*, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 20th May.—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 21st May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 21st May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 22nd May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. Tibbals, 22nd May.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 22nd May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 22nd May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Jason*, British steamer, 4,880, G. T. Steeves, 22nd May.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Zoroaster*, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 22nd May.—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.  
*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 23rd May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Forwards*, German steamer, 1,027, C. Uderup, 23rd May.—Petrovavloski, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.  
*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,214, K. Kohri, 24th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 24th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Choko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,216, C. Misaki, 24th May.—Takau via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

### PASSENGERS.

#### ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. D. Edwards, Capt. W. C. T. Jones, Mr. C. H. Hanchett, Mrs. C. H. Hanchett, Mrs. Pretzell, Miss Pretzell, Mr. H. C. Breeden, Mrs. H. C. Breeden, Mr. G. Lupton, Mr. A. Lupton, Mr. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. S. Clark, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. W. H. Dodds, Mr. A. R. Tufts, Mr. J. M. Hoover, Mr. W. D. Lyon, Mr. M. Gravel, Mrs. M. Perreault, Miss Perreault, Mr. G. V. Wille, Mrs. Woodsum, Mr. Ames Howlett, Mr. T. C. Cuvelier, Mr. W. L. Bernard, Mr. W. W. Watson, Mr. E. J. Tatten, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Dr. Duentzen, Master Kraemer, Mr. F. B. Lonen, Miss Dr. Woerner, Mr. H. C. Anderson, Mr. W. C. Barrett, Mr. W. P. Williams, Mr. F. Trunkett, Mrs. F. Trunkett, Mr. G. V. Benest, Mr. R. Barker, Mr. M. Coudereau, Miss M. A. Rockhill, Miss L. Robinson, Mrs. Thos. Haskins, Capt. N. Pratt, Miss F. A. Straffer, Mr. Stanley J. Edwards, Rev. V. H. Forsythe, and Mr. G. V. Bennett in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss Helen A. Alexander, Mr. Victor Bovo, Miss J. Brownlee, Miss C. J. Brownlee, Mr. C. M. Guenther, Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, Mr. S. Hori, Mr. Edw. Holth, Mr. K. Ogura, Mrs. A. B. Mackay, Mr. J. L. Sardy, and Mrs. J. L. Sardy, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. M. M. Stern, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Z. Robinson, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. K. Arnold, Mrs. E. M. Brinton, Mr. R. D. Bennett, Mr. H. M. Caloir, Miss A. M. Donaldson, Mr. S. L. Davis, Mr. E. B. Elder, Mr. W. W. Francis, Mr. B. M. Little, Mr. G. B. Mitchell, Mr. J. C. Nichols, Miss M. R. Overton, Mr. W. M. Pickell, Mr. J. C. Parker, Miss G. V. Rhodes, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. L. H. Selwartz, Mr. M. M. Thompson, and Mrs. A. B. Ward, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. E. Gordon, Mr. F. J. Halton, Mr. A. Mair, and Mr. A. Thaler, in cabin; Miss A. M. Green, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Miss Lamargnette, Mr. Sazangaparny, Lieut. Gillies Dord, Mr. Quah Bee Chuon, Mr. Jules Filbert, Mr. Kagho Rani, Mr. Knochtin, Mrs. Bauman Rouff, Mr. Pedro Feuchais, Mr. E. Gutierrez Daird, Mr. Ah Sung, Mr. Dretnig, Mr. Chon Wan Sang, Mr. Schwyer, 43 Chinese students, Mr. Mattoni, Mr. Hargy, Mr. Chai Yui Dec, Mr. Chai Fat Ping, Mr. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Maigrot, Mrs. Hellyer, Mr. Krohn and 2 children, and Mr. Ferrari, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nikko Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Miss Hudson, Miss Salter, Mr. A. Godfree, Mr. G. Godfree, Mr. Dwyer, Miss Jones, and Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. Laurensen, Mr. L. Mareden, Miss Mareden,

Miss Taylor, Miss K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Hon. and Mrs. Vansittart, Rev. McCarthy, Rev. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackay, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. B. Christy, Mr. Staughton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Stuart, Mr. A. Rudman, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. A. Fitzgerald, Miss Peace, Rev. and Mrs. M. Madden and 4 children, Mr. Nikolochin, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. Matsuda, Mr. Yuwara, and Mr. Terajima, in cabin; Mr. P. Laird, and 12 Japanese, in second class; 26, in steerage.

The following passengers left Nagasaki in the German steamer *Roon* on the 16th May for Kobe and Yokohama:—Mr. G. Katsuda, Mr. Kawasaki, Mr. K. Sakamoto, Mr. K. Sewa, Mrs. Kuhn, child, infant and servant, Mr. H. Clement, Mrs. H. Clement, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Morgan, Mr. S. Hara, Miss Lina Lamcke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hayashi, Mr. A. Rasmussen, Mr. Julius Koch, Mr. Heinrich Kohler, His Ex. and Mrs. Shiro Akabane, Baron Riepenhausen, Mr. O. V. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. H. G. White, Mrs. Orr, Mr. Krieg, Mr. K. Ishikawa, Mrs. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Lagrange, Mr. Shigetomi, Miss Velvin, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Bade, Mr. Sophie Meyer, Mr. H. Landes, Mr. Mary Landes, Mr. Rud Landes, Mrs. H. Rasmussen and infant, Mr. Ivan Dvornischenko, Mr. Paul Homann, Dr. M. Sakurai, Mr. Gregire Sarolidis, Mr. Kengo Murakawa, Mr. F. Harada, Mr. D. Lovosky, Mr. S. Motoda, Mr. F. Harada, Mr. H. G. Ponting, Mr. F. J. H. Stone, Mrs. Ung Ki, Mrs. A. Ung Ki, Mrs. M. Ung Ki, Mr. Minami, Mr. Tsujinichi, Mrs. Kami, Mr. Tan Wood Whatt, Mr. Ng. Chun Yue, Mr. Ah Wong, Mr. L. Wong, Mr. Ah Ning, Mr. Ah Ding, Mr. Ah Son, Mr. Won-taiyow, Mr. K. No, Mr. Joh, Mrs. Tei Tabei and infant, Mr. Tsing Jung Hin, Mr. Cosiro, Mr. Tsu Je, Mr. Ren Je and infant, Mr. S. Shan San, Mr. Sun, and Mr. S. Perlmann, 16 Chinese and 2 children, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—Miss M. E. Altimus, Mr. C. T. Anstey, Count Armin and servant, Mrs. H. Ogden Armour, Mr. P. Ashton, Mrs. Ashton, Mr. E. C. Atkinson, Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. Beaumont, Miss Boddington, Count Bismarck Bohlen, Mr. J. W. Bridges, Dr. Harold Brown, Mrs. Harold Brown, Misses Harold Brown, Mr. D. Bruce, Mr. Henry Budge, Mrs. Henry Budge, Capt. L. Buxton, The Rev. Dr. Carman, Miss M. Child, Mr. D. R. Clark, Miss A. R. Coward, General Craigie, Mrs. Craigie, Miss Cronshaw, Mr. E. C. Davis, Mrs. E. C. Davis and maid, Mr. J. T. Disselduff, Mr. H. R. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, Lt. Col. Downman, Lieut. E. N. F. R. Dugmore, Mr. P. Eadie, Miss H. Ferguson, Mr. Geo. Flett, Miss Gamble, Mr. L. Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. W. B. Goodwin, Miss A. Gore, Mr. W. H. Graham, Mr. Gysin, Mr. A. Hancock, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Hancock, Mr. J. R. Harris, Mr. J. N. Hatch, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Hedges, Mr. C. Hiltnerman, Mr. H. Hollinghurst, Mr. R. E. Horsburgh, Mr. E. Hug, Capt. T. Jackson, Mrs. Keysworth, Miss Keysworth, Mr. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Kilpatrick, Mr. R. E. Lambert, Dr. H. Laying, Mrs. Laying and child, Mr. R. Lemka, Mrs. Lemka child and nurse, Mr. W. S. Livingstone, Mr. C. Lyall, Mrs. MacGregor and maid, Mrs. D. B. Martin, Master Martin, Mrs. A. McCallum, Miss McConnell, Mr. A. Michie, Mrs. Michie and child, Miss Moat, Mr. A. Nash, Mr. S. Neustadt, Mrs. Neustadt and Mr. Quay, Dr. Parkes, Mrs. Parkes, Miss A. M. Payson, Mr. Nore Phillips, Mrs. Nore Phillips, Mrs. F. H. Platt, Sir Robert Pullar, Mr. B. Reid, Mrs. C. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. S. A. Rieff, Miss Rigby, Dr. Roe, Mrs. Roe, Miss Ross, Mr. F. Jacob H. Schiff and valet, Mrs. Schiff and maid, Mr. E. H. Schiff, Lieut. Col. G. J. Scott, Mrs. Scott and maid, Miss Sharpe, Mr. F. Shaughnessy, Miss W. Smith, Mr. A. T. E. Smith, Mr. Ford Smith, Mrs. Ford Smith, Mr. Smitton, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Miss W. Takahashi and maid, Mr. H. G. Turner, Lady Frances Turner and maid, Mrs. E. F. Tyson, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Miss Wadman, Mrs. C. H. Warham, Mr. C. A. Webber, Dr. R. Wharry, Mrs. Wharry, Miss Wharry, Mr. D. White, Miss Williams and maid, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Caledonien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. H. A. Scheuten, Mr. J. A. Bennett, Mr. D. H. McDemid, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. Loewenfeld, Capt. T. M. Archdale, Mr. J. E. Yates, Mr. Loewenfeld, Mr. Lagier, Mr. F. Bonnet, Mr. Positano, Mr. Loong Chee Son, Mr. Chang Man Chee, Mr. Tang Sun Cheong, Mr. Poliakoff, Mr. K. Tsuji, Mr. Raoul Hengy, Mr. Chon Gok, Mr. K. Nakayama, and Mr. Okawa in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. C. Anderson, Mr. R. Barker, Mr. W. C. Barrett, Mr. H. Benest, Mr. G. V. Bennett, Mr. W. L. Bernard, Mrs. Kate Besore, child and amah, Mr. C. Ceresa, Mr. S. A. Coudrau, Miss Mary Cromelin, Mr. T. C. Cuvelier, Mr. Max. Dauchendey, Mr. W. H. Dodds, Dr. Duentzen, Mr. G. D. Edward, Mr. S. J. Edward, Mr. G. F. Feneback, Rev. V. H. Forsythe, Mr. C. Joy French, Miss D.

Graham, Miss E. M. Graham, Mr. M. Gravel, Mrs. Thos. Haskins, Mr. E. M. Heathcote, Mr. E. R. Holmes, Mr. J. M. Hoover, Mrs. J. M. Hoover, Mr. Ames, Howlett, Mr. Hans Just, Mrs. Mary S. Kirk, Master Kraemer, Mr. P. H. Kremnitz, Mr. S. Lawton, Mrs. S. Lawton, Mr. F. B. Loren, Mr. A. Lupton, Mr. E. Lupton, Mr. W. D. Lyon, Mrs. C. McArthur, Miss M. E. McCormick, Mr. C. J. W. Menck, Mr. H. A. Norton, Mrs. A. O. Norton, Miss Norton, Mr. C. G. Nix, Mrs. O. G. Nix and maid, Mr. C. B. Owen, Mrs. M. Perrault, Miss Perrault, Capt. N. Pratt, Major Von Rantenberg, Lieut. Regnault, Mr. Rud. Rieck, Mr. C. W. Roberts, Mrs. Robinson, Miss L. Robinson, Miss M. A. Rockhill, Miss F. Rica, Straeffler, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Mr. E. J. Tatten, Mr. F. Trunkett, Mrs. F. Trunkett, Mr. A. R. Tufts, Mr. Z. Volpicelli, Mr. W. W. Watson, Mr. K. A. Weiler, Mr. G. V. Wills, Mr. W. P. Williams, Miss Effie Williamson, Miss Dr. Woerner, and Mrs. Woodsum.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. K. Arnold, Mrs. E. M. Brinton, Mr. R. D. Bennett, Mr. H. M. Calori, Miss A. M. Donaldson, Mr. S. L. Davis, Mr. E. B. Elder, Mr. W. Francis, Mrs. E. Gordon, Mr. F. J. Halton, Mr. B. M. Little, Mr. A. Mair, Mr. G. B. Mitchell, Mr. J. C. Nichols, Miss M. R. Overton, Mr. W. M. Pickell, Mr. C. J. Parker, Miss G. V. Rhodes, Miss Z. Robinson, Mr. W. E. Rutledge, Mr. L. H. Schwartz, Mr. M. M. Stern, Mr. A. Thaler, Mr. M. M. Thompson, Mrs. A. B. Ward, Miss Bertha Barin, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mrs. R. D. Carter, Miss Helen Carter, Mr. R. Colver, Mrs. B. F. Durphy, Rev. D. C. Greens, Mrs. D. C. Greens, Mr. Wm. Harris, Mr. J. L. J. Jacob, Mr. J. K. Jones and servant, Mr. A. G. Kellogg, Mr. T. J. McQuaide, Miss C. T. Robbins, Mr. G. Schultz, Mr. A. W. Stanford, Mr. F. A. Stinespring, Mr. Jos. Thebaud, and Mr. A. C. Warn, in cabin.

## EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Richard Kalisch, Miss Edith Carrodus, Mr. Tamaki Nakajima, Mr. H. Toda, Mr. Harold Heath, Mr. Walter Osterman, Mr. Fried. Sandstedt, and Mr. Otto Ohlrichs, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver:—

From.	TEA.				Total.
	Chicago.	New York.	Pacific.	Other.	
Hongkong.	947	—	—	202	1,149
Kobe.	—	394	393	—	694
Yokohama.	205	311	—	—	516
Total.	1,152	615	390	202	2,359

From.	SILK.				Total.
	New York.	Eastern.	Philas.	South.	
H'kong & Canton.	25	—	—	—	25
Shanghai.	130	—	—	—	130
Yokohama.	191	—	—	—	191
Total.	346	—	—	—	346

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Palermo*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 42 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 85 bales.

Shippers of silk per steamer *Dakota*, for Seattle, Wash., 16th May:—

	Bales.
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.	40
F. Strahler & Co.	5
Total.	45

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	23
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.	90
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	16
Doshin Kaisha.	15
Total.	144

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Caledonien:—	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles.	Lyons.	Milan.	Marseilles.	Italy.	Milan.
Otto Stireuli & Co.	173	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	14	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	29	—	—	51	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	23	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—
Silber Wolf & Co.	22	49	—	—	—	—
Siebler & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	51	—	—	30	—	—
Bavler & Co.	91	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	38	—	—	20	—	—
C. Eymard.	—	—	—	40	—	—
P. Dourille.	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total.	222	207	—	144	—	—

## SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

## STEAMERS.

*Deception*, British steamer, 4,476, M. H. F. Jackson, 20th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Dongola*, British steamer, 4,723, G. Philipps, 21st May.—Bombay, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Indrasamha*, British steamer, 3,367, Wilker, 23rd May.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Iola*, British steamer, 3,362, F. Alton, 26th March.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Mmtara*, America steamer, 1,695, Hall, 11th May.—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Palawan*, British steamer, 4,996, A. E. Street, 18th May.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Sikh*, British steamer, 3,216, Atkinson, 6th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Salacie*, French steamer, 2,089, Aillard, 23rd May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Tjilatjap*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 23rd May.—Java via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.  
*Victorias*, British steamer, 2,232, Pickthorn, 20th May.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

## SAILING VESSELS.

*Agenor*, American ship, 1,413, H. C. Killman, 9th Jan.—Alaska, Salt Salmon.—Sale & Frazar Ltd.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 25.

The market continues dull with nothing special to chronicle.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches.	2.85 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens.	0.20 to 0.40
WOOLLENS.	
Flannels ...	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de laine, Crapes, 24 yards, 30 inches.	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.50 to 0.80
PER FUR.	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches.	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches.	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	Y. 290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	365.00 to 374.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	455.00 to 465.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach	33.00 to
Chinese	25.00 to 28.00

## METALS.

Business is on a small scale and we leave prices unaltered.

	PER POUND.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	4.20 to 4.40
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet	4.70 to 6.00
do Hoop (¾" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	113.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.00 to 10.00
Tin Plates, galls. I.C.W.	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.30

## KEROSENE.

No change.	
American	\$3.27 to 3.47
Russian	3.34
Langkat	2.35

## SUGAR.

Market very dull.	
Brown Takao	7.60 to 7.80
Brown Manila	8.70 to 9.70
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	12.60 to 13.60
White Refined	14.50 to 16.75

## INDIGO.

Still nothing doing.	
Java, Medium to best	Nom. 250.00 to 300.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (Karyak), Medium to best	Nom. 130.00 to 160.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	



EXPORTS.  
RAW SILK.

There exists a fair demand from all quarters but light stocks do not permit of any extended business. Prices stand unaltered.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine	1,080 to 1,090
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	990 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	970 to 980
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

## WASTE SILK.

There is hardly any business to report. Prices remain nominally the same.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	55
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshi, Best	—
Noshi—Joshi, Good	80 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	90 to 100
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	40 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	—

## LEAF

The market is steady with a moderate business passing. Prices are maintained as above. Up to the evening of May 23rd, 4,920,600 lbs. had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new crop.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 60 and upwards.
Choice	50 to 60
Finest	40 to 50
Fine	30 to 40
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

## HABUTAE.

Enquiries for superior quality have been repeated from America and some from Europe; the market was therefore steady throughout the week. No special change in prices.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.
19½	10.00	9.70	—
22½	9.80	9.50	—
27	9.70	9.20	—
36	9.35	9.10	—

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	6 me.	6½ me.	7 me.	7½ me.	8 me.
22½	9.30	9.20	9.15	8.95	8.75
27	9.20	9.10	9.10	8.80	8.75
36	8.85	8.95	8.95	8.60	8.60

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4½ me.	5 me.	5½ me.	6 me.
19½	10.40	10.00	9.60	9.40
22½	9.85	9.50	9.10	9.50
27	9.80	9.30	9.10	9.00
36	9.40	9.00	9.00	8.80

## RICE.

Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe markets show no notable change although slight fluctuations have been experienced.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,410,081
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	242,800

Delivery. Closing Price. Yen.

May	—
June	14.88
July	15.26

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo.) per koku.

Superior	Yen 15.15
Medium	14.49
Common	13.89
Average	14.51

koku, 4,9629 bushels.

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
May ..... 14.345	May ..... 13.86
June ..... 14.4575	June ..... 14.05
July ..... 14.75	July ..... 14.41

STOCK EXCHANGE.  
The market is still brisk although a slight falling off was experienced at the beginning of the week.

## EXCHANGE.

London silver ¼ higher and Shanghai sterling quotations ¼ higher Hongkong being a holiday; local rates on China are lower accordingly, but other rates are unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	1/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— Bills on demand	1/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— 4 months' sight	1/0 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	1/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight	1/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	156
— Private 4 months' sight	160 1/2
— 6 months' sight	162
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 105 1/2
— Private 10 days, sight	do 103 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	68 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	70 1/2
India—Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2 @ 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	108 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	113
Bar Silver (London)	31 1/2

## JAPANESE SHARE.

Yokohama, May 25, a.m.  
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	98.50
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	94.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	94.50
Exchequer Bonds 4th Issue	100	6	102.00
Exchequer Bonds 5th Issue	100	6	101.20
Consolidated Bonds (Sei)	100	5	94.00

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, May 25, 1906.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a slightly better feeling in the market during the past week although the volume of business transacted has not been considerable. Helms changed hands at yen 85. Grand Hotels can be placed at yen 225. Kiin Breweries, sellers at yen 130. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at yen 120. Club Hotels are obtainable at yen 80. Langfeldts remain at yen 45 sellers, with nothing doing. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers of ordinary shares at yen 75. A few Tansan shares are on offer at par. Raub Mines, buyers at \$3.

Japanese Stocks have been dealt in to a fair extent, chiefly in Tokyo City Loan Bonds, Osaka Harbour Bonds, and Yokohama Docks.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$850 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 64 sales. China Traders, \$96 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$103 sellers. Hongkong Lands, \$119 buyers. Humphreys' Estates, \$11½ sellers. Green Island Cements, \$29 sales. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Tls. 115 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 119 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10	—	—	30.6.03	6%	Year.	6.50 N.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	—	—	31.3.04	7%	for 1	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100	—	—	30.6.05	10%	1/2	225 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y. 6.235.70	31.12.05	17 1/2%	1	85 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100	—	Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05	—	1/2	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	500,000	20000	25	25	—	5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	1	34 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	1	130 Sa.
Y. E. & Iron Works	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	1/2	120 S.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25	—	—	—	1st yr.	—	25 S.
Oriental H. L. old ord.	1490	50	50	50	—	—	31.8.05	12%	1	75 B.
" " new	1510	50	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " old pref.	251,000	1510	50	50	60,542.50	—	—	8%	—	63 Sa.
" " new	1250	50	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Founders	80	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.	—	—	—	Y.37	—	500 Sa.
Mining Co., Ltd.	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	—	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	1905	G. \$18 S.
Raub Australian Gold	£150,000	150,000	£1	£1	—	Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	48 cents.	1901	\$3 B.
Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	£1	£1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 Sa.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.  
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# FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

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Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

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## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHIUN MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June —, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, May 22nd, at 2 p.m., the "KAGO SHIMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 26th, at 4 p.m., the "CHINWA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 29th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, May 29th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S. S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, May 30th, at Noon, the "TAMBA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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"FAITS DE QUE DOIT-ADVENIR QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1906.

## BIRTH.

MR & MME G. ABLY ont l'honneur de faire part à leurs amis et connaissances de la naissance de leur fille

GABRIELLE.

Kobe 28 Mai.

## MARRIAGES.

MAHER-CAMPBELL. — On Wednesday, 16th May, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Yokohama, by the Rev. Pere Lemarchal, DANIEL, T., eldest son of the late James Maher, Rockhampton, Q., to KATHERINE, J., eldest daughter of the late John Campbell, Toowong, Brisbane, Q.

At London, on the 22nd inst, OSCAR POLLAK to Mabel, daughter of M. Makower, Esq., of London. (By cable).

## DEATH.

At Shimonoseki, May 25th, N. B. HOYT, of Oakland, Cal., aged 76.

At the time of his death Mr. Hoyt, with his wife, was visiting his daughter Mrs. G. W. Hill.

The remains were cremated and will be sent to California for interment.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Work on the Peking-Kalgan railway is being pushed with great rapidity.

The sale of new 3 sen and 1½ sen postage stamps commenced on May 27th.

An official telegram from Lyons says that unfavourable weather is being experienced in France

and Italy. Sericultural operations, however, are in a favourable state.

The new destroyer *Mikazuki* (New Moon) was launched on May 26th at Saseho.

A MINE was washed ashore on May 29th at the village of Yobetsu, Shakotan, Hokkaido.

The Italian Government has decided to raise the Legation in Tokyo to the rank of Embassy.

The training squadron under Rear-Admiral Shimamura left Sydney on May 28th for Thursday island.

The Nippon Red Cross Society will hold a general meeting on June 12th at Ueyo. The Empress will be present.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi*, the well-known Kegon waterfall at Nikko has dried up. There is no statement as to the cause.

PRINCE NAKONCHAI arrived at Mukden on the evening of May 26th from Antung. His Highness stayed at the Japan-China Club.

A SECTION of the crew on a Russian steamer now in Nagasaki has struck. Fourteen of the strikers were sent to Vladivostok on May 29th.

THE *Boyeki* of Yokohama says that Count Witte has been appointed Ambassador to Washington replacing Baron Rosen. He will shortly leave St. Petersburg for his new post.

At 5.30 p.m. on May 29th, T. Oshima (45) a coolie who was engaged on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway, at a point near Kanagawa, was run over by a carriage. He was killed, his head being crushed.

A LAUNDRYMAN named S. Yamazaki (55) living at Kitagata, Yokohama, committed suicide on the night of May 28th by cutting his throat with a sword. Temporary insanity seems to have been the cause.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* notes that typhoid fever is making rapid strides among the community there. In addition to a number of private citizens being down with it three members of the police force are stricken.

It is understood that the date of the Spanish Royal wedding was altered so as to enable the Prince and Princess of Wales, who will attend, to reach Christiania in time for King Haakon's coronation on June 3rd.

ACCORDING to the *Nanfangpao* a memorial has been presented to the Throne by the Chinese Board of Education, recommending the sending to Japan of all the newly appointed Superintendents of Education.

The General Commercial Guild of Changsha propose that as soon as 1,000,000 Tls. have been subscribed they will begin to build the section of the Canton-Hankow railway from Changsha to Siangtan, a distance of 90 li.

A FARMER named M. Ozawa in South Senju, Tokyo, murdered his mother by strangling her with a cord and then committed suicide by hanging himself in a plantation near by. The cause is reported to have been poverty.

THE Government has decided to remove the Saghalien Government, office from Korsakoff to Vlaimirafka. Various materials to build the office are being carried thither. The building will be completed before winter.

CAPTAIN KABURAKI has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral and appointed Superintendent of the Kure Harbour Office, in place of Rear-Admiral Shikano transferred to Yokosuka. Capt. Miyaoka also has been promoted to the

rank of Rear-Admiral. Vice-Admiral Kimotsuki and Rear-Admiral T. Inouye have been put on the reserve list.

A HUNDRED and eighty-eight French officers and men, have arrived at Kobe by the *Salazie* from home. They take the place of others on the cruiser *Montcalm* now at Kobe. The latter—16 officers and 172 men have left for home.

THE *Fiji* says that Mr. Yangshui, Chinese Minister in Tokyo, will return home in November, his official term having expired. Mr. Ma-ting Liang, formerly councillor of the Legation, and now Consul-General in Korea, will probably succeed him.

BISHOP BICKERSTETH, who held the See of Exeter from 1885 to 1900, is dead of the age of 81. He was the father of the saintly Bishop Bickersteth of South Tokyo and the compiler of the well known Hymnal Companion. He visited Japan some 15 years ago.

BARON REDESDALE has been created a K.C.B. Sir Claude Macdonald, Admiral Seymour and General Kelly-Kenny have been made Knights of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Colonel Arthur Davidson has been made a Knight Commander of the same Order.

CAPTAIN JAMES SEDDON, master of the British steamer *Woodford*, has been granted the medal with scarlet cord. On Jan. 30th, he saved sixteen fishermen who were in distress owing to a gale, of Shioya point, Fukushima prefecture, on his way from Otaiu to Yokkaichi.

THE K. R. and A. C. Regatta, held at Mirume last Saturday was favoured with the same boisterous weather as that which prevailed in Yokohama. The last few races were sadly hampered by rough water and in the senior double sculls one boat sank beneath the waves half way down the course.

ON May 29th, J. Iso, an employé of the Yaita Office, Shioya district in Tochigi prefecture, was arrested on a charge of having stolen a parcel containing several government bonds valued at twenty-five hundred yen which was sent from Tokyo to the office to be delivered to a merchant living in the district.

NEWS came by the English mail of the death of Mr. John Petrie Bisset, ex-Provost of Banchory, and founder of the firm of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., who died on April 17th at his residence, Wyndun, Banchory, N.B., after a long illness. Mr. Bisset came out to Shanghai in 1867 and returned home in 1877.

THE *Chu-tai*, the first of six Chinese gunboats was launched at 9 a.m. on May 29th at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe. The Chinese Consul in Kobe and many foreign and Japanese were present. It is added that the *Chu-tung*, another vessel of the same type, will shortly be launched. The equipment of the two ships is expected to be completed before the end of this year.

On the afternoon of May 30th, the cruiser *Manshu* (formerly the *Manshu Maru*, which now belongs to the Yokosuka Naval Station) left Yokohama for Port Arthur via Korea and Talien, carrying Field-Marshal Count Nodzu, Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Ito, Barons T. Nishi and Kiyoura, members of the Privy Council, Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and other high military and naval officers. They will visit various places in Manchuria. Their visit is reported to be in pursuance of the proposed *post bellum* undertakings in Liaotung peninsula.



## CHINA.

Friday, May 25.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to exercise discretion in granting passports to foreigners for travelling in the interior of the country. Hitherto the local authorities have been free to grant such passports. That arrangement will not be interfered with so far as ordinary travellers are concerned. But when there is reason to suspect that the object of an applicant is to prospect for mines or to examine sites for railways, the local authorities must not act on their own discretion but must first seek the sanction of the Waiwupu in Peking. How such a system is to be carried into practice the telegram (*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*) does not suggest. We can not, for our own part, imagine by what process of discrimination or investigation the local authorities are to distinguish between an ordinary tourist and a prospector. In the days of Japanese passports their holders were forbidden to engage in trade in the interior, and this veto proved more or less effective as a specific act was forbidden. But no one contemplated the impossible task of discerning the intention of an applicant for passport. The Chinese Government might attempt to forbid any passport-holder from prospecting for mines or lines of railway, but it would be extremely difficult to enforce such a prohibition, and moreover the question arises whether the veto would not be contrary to China's conventional agreement to grant trading passports to foreigners. If the telegram be correct, the inference is that the China-for-the-Chinese fever is greatly obscuring China's judgment.

Saturday, May 26.

The two newly appointed High Commissioners of Customs, Messrs. Tieh and Tang, have memorialized the Throne in the sense that *likin* should be abolished altogether in exchange for an increase of export and import duties. It almost seems as though *likin* had suggested itself to Chinese statesmen as an instrument for augmenting the imposts borne by the empire's foreign trade. The last commercial conventions were supposed to have disposed finally of the question, but now it is brought to the front again, and once more an addition is proposed to the customs dues on its account.

France having resolutely declined to abate her demands in connexion with the Nanchang affair, the duty of negotiating the matter has been entrusted to Viceroy Yuan, it is said.

Sunday, May 27.

Mr. Tang Shaoi, who, as previously stated, went to Tientsin to confer with Viceroy Yuan, has returned to Peking (*Hochi Shinbun's* telegrams). It is alleged that, in accordance with the Viceroy's counsels, the second remonstrance from the British Legation will be answered in the sense that the Customs dues are the principal source of revenue in China; that the Board of Finance has charge of all matters relating to the incomings and outgoings of the State; that, consequently, the appointment of a high official of the Board to act as commissioner of customs is a natural measure of organization; that it will not have the slightest effect upon Sir Robert Hart's position or is not intended to have any effect upon the latter; that it will not in any way impair the nature of the security given for the Empire's foreign debts, and that, in short, it is merely a measure of administrative convenience. But plausible

as this explanation sounds the expectation is that it will not satisfy the foreign Representatives. They are said to argue that had the step been really inspired by the motives now assigned for it, the Chinese would have consulted Sir Robert beforehand; that nothing has been adduced to show the sudden need for such a change; that the choice of time—just after Sir Ernest Satow's departure from the capital—is significant, and that, finally, the measure has a most suspicious resemblance to the new and mischievous policy which is agitating China. They are determined, therefore, to have a most unequivocal reply to the British Chargé d'Affaires' query.

The Emperor of China is reported to be sick. His Majesty's temperature has run very high and he has suffered from exhausting symptoms, so that his condition now causes some anxiety. The Emperor's decease might be an occasion for trouble as his successor has not been determined, but so long as the Empress-Dowager remains supreme some exit from any difficulty of that kind is pretty sure to be discovered.

Prince Su, who was despatched some time ago on a tour of inspection in Mongolia, has reported, it is said, that he found a quantity of land in the possession of Russian subjects. The Peking authorities are of course anxious to recover this land but M. Pokotiloff seems naturally averse to any such surrender.

Viceroy Yuan is represented as endeavouring to recover from Russia and Japan the line of telegraph between Mukden and Kirin.

The Dalai Lama's projected visit to Russia is said to be creating uneasiness in Peking, where a belief gains ground that he intends to enter into some arrangement for placing Mongolia under Russian protection. An envoy has been sent from Peking to contrive the abandonment of the hierarch's journey. We do not clearly gather whether the journey has yet commenced.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent wires that from various indications, notably the posting of placards, a state of affairs closely resembling that which existed in 1899 seems to be growing up in Pehchili. Several arrests of suspicious characters have been made and there is much uneasiness.

Mr. Uchida has reached Kobe *en route* for Tokyo. Interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shinbun* he said that the negotiations between Russia and China are alleged to be going on, but that from the point of view of an outsider no progress appears to be made. As to Manchuria, Mukden and Antung are already provided with consuls, and it is Japan's desire that the whole district should be freely opened to the trade of the world. Mr. Uchida does not think that there is much opportunity for agricultural enterprise in Manchuria. A most important point is the development of railways. A complete system must be designed and carried out. Thereafter Japanese commerce will certainly prosper.

Monday, May 28.

The Dalai Lama is now said to be hesitating to return to Tibet, his apprehension being that the British Authorities, regarding him as pro-Russian, will take some steps to punish him should he come within reach of their arm. This having been communicated to the Government in Peking, the latter addressed an inquiry to the British Legation, and received an answer in the sense that for the purpose of restoring order in Tibet, the British Authorities were only too anxious for the return of the Dalai Lama, and that the question whether he be pro-Russian or anti-Russian does not make the slightest

difference in the welcome that will be accorded to him. On the strength of this assurance the hierarch is expected to turn his steps towards Lassa. It will be remembered that the latest previous news represented him as having gone to Russia while the Chinese, on their side, had despatched officials to arrest his progress thither. These reports are seen to be more consistent than rumours generally are, for it is very possible that the Lama's fears, as above described, may have been made known to the pursuing officials and by them communicated to Peking.

An insurrection is reported from Kiangsi. Two centres of disturbance are mentioned, Hsuehou and Taping. At the former a French place of worship is said to have been destroyed.

It is stated that the sequel of Marquis Saionji's visit to Manchuria will be the immediate departure for that place of Admiral Viscount Ito, Field Marshal Nozu and Admiral Inouye. These high personages are to proceed on a tour of inspection and a similar intention is attributed to three other parties at later dates, one consisting of Admiral Togo and General Nogi; another of Baron Kioura, Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata; and yet another of General Terauchi, Mr. Yamagata (Minister of Communications) and Mr. Matsuoka (Minister of Agriculture and Commerce). At a subsequent date a party of business men are expected to visit the Three Provinces.

Looking at the composition of these various parties one is led to infer that the Manchurian problem still awaits final solution as between the civil and the military views. We have little doubt that the former will ultimately carry the day, but it will occur to any thoughtful person that delay in such matters is very dangerous. Delay means an opportunity for the manufacture and circulation of rumours and the growth of a hostile public opinion in the West, the final issue thus being that when the liberal policy, inevitable from the first, is adopted, the Japanese will be said to have yielded to pressure rather than to the dictates of their own free judgment and volition.

A curious piece of intelligence is telegraphed to the *Jiji Shimpō* from Taipeh in Formosa. It is to the effect that a discovery has just been made of an affair which took place some years ago, namely, the secret import of a quantity of small arms—a thousand stand of rifles is mentioned—for the use of the insurgents. The story is that these weapons were taken to pieces and smuggled in, mixed with other goods, in such a manner as to elude the observation of the customs officials. Nothing is explained as to the circumstances which led to the discovery at this late hour, but the telegram adds that the official investigation has elicited statements that the smuggled arms were not intended for use as weapons, but were to be broken up as old metal. That sounds an exceedingly flimsy excuse.

Tuesday, May 29.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpō, Asahi and Hochi Shinbun* telegrams) that the second reply of the Chinese Government to the British Chargé d'Affaires' inquiry with regard to the Customs' affair, was much the same as the first, or, as the phrase goes, the two were largely like and smally different. The reply does not state definitely that there is no intention of changing the present administration of the Customs: it leaves this vital point obscure, and of course the British Legation is dissatisfied. Mr. Carnegie

has telegraphed the text of the reply to London, where it is sure to meet with disapproval. The impression is that the British Government will now place itself in direct communication with the other Powers interested, for the purpose of bringing united pressure on the Chinese, who, having been given ample opportunity to explain themselves satisfactorily, have signally failed to do so.

Various reports are circulated about the condition of the Emperor of China, some saying that his Majesty has dysentery and is in a perilous condition, others (the *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent, etc.), alleging that the indisposition is trifling. We believe the latter version to be correct, as the intelligence officially received in Tokyo speaks merely of a slight cold. The *Hochi's* correspondent wires that all kinds of rumours are in circulation, one being to the effect that a certain high dignitary of State had audience of His Majesty on the 27th and received his final injunctions. These tales are doubtless attributable to the fact that everything connected with the Chinese Court is wrapped in a cloud of mystery which blurs the outlines of the simplest phenomena. It has been confidently asserted more than once that, by order of the Empress Dowager, attempts have been made on the life of the Emperor, and the circulators of these canards have not been at all discouraged by the obvious inconsistency of imagining that had the Empress Dowager entertained such a design she would have failed to consummate it. The strong probability is that the terrible character attributed to her Majesty—a character for which the leading Shanghai journal is largely responsible—rests on no foundation more solid than these stories of abortive assassination.

It is stated (*Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondence) that the Chinese Government has asked Japan to inform Peking officially on each occasion of the military evacuation of a part of Manchuria, in order that China may at once send a force to replace the Japanese troops and assist in the work of preserving law and order. This is an astute move, but much of its astuteness depends upon whether a similar application is made to Russia and whether she complies with it. The Chinese must not fall into the error commonly committed by Occidentals, the error of expecting Japan to live up to a standard which is not observed by other Powers in their dealings with one another. What is sauce for the Japanese goose in this case must be source for the Russian gander also, and before Japan agrees to make any such reports, she will naturally insist on learning whether Peking has obtained any corresponding engagement from St. Petersburg. We hear little of the evacuation of Northern Manchuria, though of course silence does not mean that evacuation is not going on duly. It must be frankly confessed, however, that Russia has not qualified to be implicitly trusted in such matters, and Japanese statemanship has consequently a not too easy problem to solve.

Wednesday, May 30.

Fresh rumours arrive, this time *via* Paris, that the Emperor of China is seriously ill. Some even allege that he has succumbed. We do not know the exact provenance of these telegrams. Formerly the Legation of France used to place some of its Saigon messages at the disposal of the local press, and during the past few days it appeared that the practice had been resumed, for the *Asahi* gave to its readers an occasional telegram

marked Saigon. But now a service has suddenly made its appearance coming nominally from special correspondents in Paris and appearing simultaneously in several Tokyo journals, the language being always identical. It does not materially signify whether the messages come *via* Saigon or direct from Paris, but it would greatly add to their interest were they known to have an official *imprimatur*. As to this particular question, however, we may take it for granted that it is not through Paris, or by any other similarly circuitous route we shall receive the first news of an event so momentous as the demise of his Majesty of China.

Certainly if the intentions of the Chinese in appointing high commissioners of customs be as innocent as they are represented to be, the commotion caused is very inexplicable. Telegrams continue to be flashed to all parts of the world daily and one would suppose that the issue involved was nothing less than war. The latest news is that the Waiwupu's answer to the second query of the British Chargé d'Affaires did not go beyond a general statement that the Chinese Government intended to strictly observe treaty provisions. No notice was taken by the drafters of the reply as to the cardinal point raised in the query. It is noticeable, however, that while the correspondents at the Peking end of the wires are remarkably well informed as to the nature of all communications coming from the Chinese side, they never venture to specify the contents of the documents emanating from the British Legation. Thus we are without any intelligence as to the exact nature of the assurance demanded by Great Britain, and we consequently can not estimate the measure of defiance—if there be any—displayed by China's rejoinder. Her attitude, however, seems to be clearly defined. She maintains that the appointment of the two commissioners is purely a matter of domestic legislation and that she is not called upon to give any account of it to foreign questioners. She will observe her conventional obligations but she declines to admit that they extend to accepting alien counsels or remonstrances about the appointments or removals of her own administrative officials so long as such steps do not violate any existing treaty. That is an intelligent contention and she is alleged to be maintaining it very resolutely—so resolutely, indeed, that certain Japanese correspondents think they detect the traces of strengthening influence exercised by some third party, and of course Germany is suspected. Germany is always suspected, now-a-days. St. Petersburg's hand used to be detected everywhere in the Far East by the political meteorologists but now their records point to Germany. In this case, however, nothing more tangible is alleged than the fact—if it be a fact—that Germany's attitude is very indifferent. There is also a story that Mr. Tang Shaoi, conversing with an anonymous German subject, declared that the customs' affair is purely a matter of domestic policy, and that though China would answer questions emanating from the British Legation, she altogether denied the right of any foreign Power to interfere in such arrangements. As for cancelling the Imperial Edict, that was wholly out of the question. It looks, then, as though an *impasse* was not unlikely to be reached, but we can not imagine that such a problem will attain serious dimensions.

Thursday, May 31.

In spite of Sir Edward Grey's declaration

in the House of Commons, the Chinese Government does not appear to have yet conveyed to the British Chargé d'Affaires a satisfactory answer to his last query. It is probable, however, that a promise to convey such an answer has been made and that no time will be lost in drafting it. The British and Japanese Charge's d'Affaires are said to have addressed a strong note to the Waiwupu, pointing out that any delay would merely offend the Powers, and the Chinese Government is reported to have decided on sending an answer in the sense that the sixth article of the convention of 1898 shall be carefully observed so long as the convention is in operation, namely, up to the year 1943. The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent, however, wires in a somewhat different sense. He alleges that a certain Power—obviously Germany is designated—holds that China has done enough by giving the general assurance contained in her first and second written answers and the verbal explanations accompanying them, and that, consequently there is no occasion to cancel the Imperial Decree. Under these circumstances a council of the Foreign Representatives has not yet been held, but England is not satisfied. We suspect this correspondent to be somewhat badly informed.

Mr. Uchida, speaking to a representative of the *Nippon*, is said to have stated that Japan's action in this matter has been limited to friendly advice against China taking any heroic measure of reform calculated to offend foreign Powers. In reply to this remonstrance, for which China expressed herself grateful, the Waiwupu stated that no intention of altering existing arrangements was entertained, and that the Government's procedure meant merely a change in domestic organization.

Sir Edward Grey's recent statement in the House of Commons shows that the British Government recognises Japan's good faith in the matter of opening Manchuria so far as she has competence to do so. Antung and Tatungkow are already open and Mukden is to be opened to-day (June 1st), while Tienhsing, Liaoyang, Hsinmintun, Tieling, Tungkiangtsz and Fakumun are to be opened as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete. But while these steps are taken to open southern Manchuria, namely, the province of Shinking, nothing whatever of a similar nature is done by Russia in the two northern provinces. The agreement still holds by which the navigation of the Sungari is limited to Chinese and Russian craft. Now the Sungari and the Liao are the great water-ways of Manchuria, and the Tokyo press points out that to open Southern Manchuria while this special convention closes the Sungari is almost a farce.

In this context we may mention that Marquis Ito will set out for a trip in Manchuria on the 10th of this month, and that on his return he will proceed to Korea accompanied by Marquis Yamagata.

Recently a rumour was circulated to the effect that the Chinese Government had decided to dispense with the services of the Japanese subjects now engaged as police instructors, and the action was interpreted as a further evidence of the spirit now animating the authorities of the Middle Kingdom. But we learn from an interview between Mr. Uchida and a member of the *Nippon's* staff that the story was an exaggeration: The term originally fixed for the employment of these instructors expires next July, and the Chinese certainly did show some disposition not to renew the agreement, their reluc-

tance being dictated by the prevailing spirit of China for the Chinese. But as the Powers were evidently desirous that the services of the Japanese instructors should be retained, it was finally decided in that sense.

Mr. Uchida mentions in this context that in recent years China having adopted the instruments of Western civilization and its sciences, her sense of her own condition had been aroused, and this, operating in a bad sense, had created the anti-foreign power. But some two or three months ago an Imperial Decree had been issued warning the people against indulging in such a mood, and therefore Mr. Uchida believes that the danger is past.

There have of late been rumours about the restoration of Yingkow to China and the appointment of a Chinese Taotai there. We learn from a statement attributed to Mr. Uchida by the *Nippon* that the public have laboured under a misapprehension in this matter. According to the agreement concluded between Major-General Fukushima and the Russia Commissioner the Japanese military government will remain in power at Yinkow until the expiration of the period for military evacuation, namely, April 1897. The Japanese have agreed to the Taotai's return to his post, but they have not taken any step towards removing the military government. The administrative question calls for a convention but it has not yet been negotiated.

#### VISCOUNT HAYASHI ON NEWSPAPERS.

The *Fiji Shimpō* contains some very interesting remarks made by His Excellency Viscount Hayashi to a reporter on the subject of newspapers. "It is a fact," the Minister is represented as saying, "that the character of journalists and their correspondents advances with the development of a country's fortunes, but how far that is true of Japan I have not yet had leisure since my return to examine carefully. High character is the source of a journal's credit. Having become Foreign Minister it devolves on me to take up the difficult foreign relations that have grown out of the war and I ought to have some more or less novel method of dealing with them. But, after all, as the prime aim is to promote the country's fortune and to increase its strength, my humble hope is that, to the best of my small ability, I shall succeed in making self completely subservient to the interests of the State. Apart from journalists and correspondents who seek merely to make profit out of sensations, and who devote themselves to the commercial side of their enterprise without taking thought for their country's conditions, I have every sympathy with those that act as leaders of public opinion, and I desire to treat them with all respect. I regret to say that I have not hitherto encountered many deserving of such consideration. The late Mr. Fukuchi of the *Nichi Nichi*, the late Mr. Narishima of the *Choya*, the late Mr. Kurimoto of the *Hochi*, and Mr. Chirō of the *London Times*—these are men whom I have met and conversed with at home and abroad and whose high character I have learned to appreciate. With such persons I can not but desire to exchange views in the most intimate manner for the sake of promoting the country's interests. In the main foreign affairs belong to the realm of secrecy, but there have been times when even the merest trifles were concealed. That is extremely indiscriminating. International relations as well as social call sometimes for privacy, but that is quite the

exception. The mistake of over secrecy is that it impairs mutual understanding and works no small mischief directly as well as indirectly. If journalists were careful to maintain a high character the time would probably come when they would encounter scarcely any secrecy whether in diplomatic affairs or in any other sphere. An influential London editor once said to me:—'Men who besiege the doors of statesmen, ambassadors and ministers and who forthwith employ pencil and note-book, do not deserve to be confidentially treated.' I fully appreciated the remark. Again, while I was staying in London during the Russo-Japanese war, this same journalist came hurriedly to the Legation one day, and showing me a telegram asked me whether it was true. I replied that I had not yet received such a telegram, whereupon he said, "Then whether this be true or not, it shall not go into the paper so long as you have not received it." The next day I looked at the journal he represented but the telegram was not there, nor was there a word about it. Yet the telegram related to a question at that time attracting the greatest interest at home and abroad, and no little expense and trouble had been incurred in gaining the intelligence. This was a type of the really influential journalists of Europe. But what shall be said of our journalists in Japan? Last year a certain newspaper appearing in Tokyo published news about a diplomatic question which had not yet even become a subject of discussion. Some one had partly revealed the circumstances to him under a strong pledge of secrecy, yet without any regard for the country's interests or for his own pledge, he had yielded to the fear of being late with the intelligence. It was quite enough to indicate his character as a journalist. My desire is to pursue the policy of the open door; or rather I should say that I desire to make newspaper men so trustworthy that I can open the door to them without reserve. In every country there those that take their cue from others and those that think for themselves. I regret to say that recent events have demonstrated the existence of too many of the former class in Japan. I had occasion to be ashamed of the fact when I was abroad. At the opening of war between England and the Transvaal, voices of approval and of opposition were loudly heard. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann and Mr. William Stead were vehement opponents of the war, yet they were guided by purely loyal and patriotic considerations and their nationals gave them credit for it. A nation must be magnanimous enough to consider these arguments on such occasions and to employ them as materials for reflection. Do our nationals possess such magnanimity or do they not? The Far-Eastern correspondent of the *Tribune*, an organ of the present English Cabinet, is an opponent of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and has sent to his journal some communications not at all favourable to Japan. For this he has been vehemently attacked in some quarters. Yet the thing is not worth consideration, for the *Tribune* having been but a short time in existence and having only a narrow circle of readers, few people will be disposed to credit this correspondent. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is not a mere lip affair; it is a matter of genuine mutual interest. This fact must be borne in mind when planning enterprises in Manchuria and Korea. \* \* \* The nation must be brought to a unanimous view of the work of tariff revision which is to take place four

years hence, and must not regard it from a purely selfish standpoint. The Japanese deem it a disgrace to follow the Sultan's example of obstinacy at the outset and yielding subsequently. Their creed is that the spoken word should be as immovable as a mountain, and that whatever a man says that he should carry into practice. Foreigners too must have begun to appreciate that their habitual mistakes about Asia have betrayed them into great blunders."

This is the first occasion on which a leading Japanese statesman has addressed plain words to the press. It will be observed that the Viscount speaks eulogistically of deceased Japanese editors only. Naturally he refrains from invidiously discriminating among the living, though he certainly could have found several present-day Tokyo editors worthy at least to be classed with those he mentions. On the whole his Excellency will probably admit that the press of his country has made very signal progress during the past fifteen years. There were predictions of much trouble when, after repeated efforts by the Diet, a Government bill was finally introduced granting virtually complete liberty of pen. But experience has proved that the experiment was not premature; the press has lived up to the trust reposed in it. Yet there is no denying that the profession of journalism is still regarded with some contempt in Japan. Were not that the case, there would be no occasion for such words as those used by Viscount Hayashi.

#### THE RUSSIAN FISHERIES.

Our readers know that the Governor-General of the Amur District recently issued a proclamation inviting Russian subjects, and Russian subjects only, to bid for the fisheries in northern waters, and announcing that, with insignificant exceptions, the term granted would be six years. At first the public regarded the intelligence with scepticism. Such a course would have completely nullified the 11th Article of the Portsmouth Treaty, which provides that the privilege of engaging in fishing enterprise in Russia's North-Asiatic waters shall be extended to Japanese subjects. It seemed consequently incredible that the Amur Governor-General would have taken a step which meant at least practical postponement of the operation of the Treaty for 6 years. Very shortly afterwards, however, the news was confirmed by an official telegram stating that the six-year period mentioned in the Governor-General's proclamation had been reduced to one-year. It is now stated that this reduction was effected owing to a remonstrance from the Tokyo Government, which of course did not sit quiet in face of an unequivocal disregard of its nationals' treaty rights. Promptitude was needed inasmuch as the Governor-General's proclamation had named the 6th of June as the latest date upon which tenders might be sent in. It would appear, however, that the St. Petersburg Government at once recognised the justice of Japan's remonstrance for, as stated above, not a day has been lost in changing the terms of the Amur official's announcement. We have nothing but conjecture to guide us in estimating the motive which induced the Governor-General to take such a step. It may be confidently assumed that he had no intention whatever of violating any treaty or of flouting Japan, and that assumption forces us to conclude that he acted in ignorance. It is a strange incident.



## SIR ERNEST SATOW'S RECEPTION IN JAPAN.

Sir Ernest Satow was received in audience by the Emperor and Empress on the 26th instant, and a banquet was subsequently given in his honour at the Shiba Detached Palace. On the 27th Count Inoue gave a banquet to his old friend, and to-day (28th) Sir Ernest is to lunch at the Foreign Office. The *Jiji Shimpō* writes editorially about Sir Ernest Satow's visit to Japan and about his great achievements as a Japanese scholar. This country, says our contemporary, regards him as a true friend, nay even as a fellow-national; welcomes him with open arms, and hopes that his future career will be even more brilliant than his past has been.

It is interesting and gratifying to observe the warm welcome extended by the Japanese to Sir Ernest Satow. All his old friends in Japan, whose name is legion, appear to be vying with one another to do him honour, and thus nearly his whole time in Tokyo is occupied attending entertainments organized on his account. Count Matsukata gave a banquet to him on the 22nd instant in the Count's new mansion, a fine building which shows many evidences of the admirable taste of its architect Mr. J. Conder. The guests were the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald, Baron Komura, and Miss Komura, Mr. Chinda, Mrs. Bonar, Mr. Nagasaki, Mr. Masuda, Mr. H. W. Denison, Mr. Yoshida and Captain and Mrs. Brinkley. On the 27th there was a banquet at Count Inouye's residence, when the guests were Marquis Ito, Count Katsura, the British Ambassador, Viscount Yoshikawa, Baron Otori, Mr. Hara, (Minister of State for Justice), Mr. T. Kato, Baron Komura, Viscount Hayashi, Admiral Saito, Mr. Tsuzuki, Viscount Yenomoto, Mr. Takahashi, Mr. Nagasaki, Mr. Hayashi (the former Minister in Korea), Mr. Yoshida, Mr. H. W. Denison, Mr. D. W. Stevens, and Capt. Brinkley. The occasion was rendered further attractive by a display of several of the unique works of art forming Count Inouye's collection. The host proposed Sir Ernest Satow's health, speaking of him as a friend of 42 years' standing and Sir Ernest replied in a short but very graceful speech. It contained an allusion to the battle of the Sea of Japan, and the British Ambassador thereupon called for three cheers for Admiral Togo, which were given with much enthusiasm. Admiral Saito said that he would not fail to convey the fact to Admiral Togo. On the following day the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs invited a large party to luncheon in his official residence to meet Sir Ernest. There were present General Terauchi, Viscount Tanaka, Baron Komura, Count Toda, the British Ambassador, Colonel Shiba, Mr. Uchida (who has just returned from Peking) Mr. Sato, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Saito, Admiral Saito, Mr. Yamaza, Mr. G. Hayashi, Mr. J. H. Gubbins, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Denison, Mr. W. H. Stone, Mr. Stevens, Captain Brinkley, etc.

## SIR ERNEST SATOW AND THE TOKYO JOURNALISTS.

The journalists of Tokyo entertained Sir Ernest Satow at the Nippon Club on the afternoon of the 20th instant. Among the guests were Marquis Ito, Viscount Hanabusa, Baron Ishikuro, Baron Komura, Viscount Yanagizawa, Mr. T. Kato, Baron Kikuchi, Mr. Soyeda, Mr. Shirata, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mr. Toyokawa, etc. The editor of the

*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Mr. Yokoi Tokiwo, did the honours. Sir Ernest and the British Ambassador arrived at 3.30 p.m. Mr. Minoura Katsundo, of the *Hochi Shimbun*, greeted the distinguished guest in the name of the journalists. He recalled the fact that Sir Ernest had come to Japan 45 years ago, had lived here throughout the period of her greatest difficulties, and had contributed not a little to their solution. These high services were fully appreciated and would be long remembered. He begged Sir Ernest to forgive the imperfect nature of their preparations to welcome him and to be assured that had time and means permitted they would have spared neither to do him honour worthily. Sir Ernest, replying in English, said that the Japanese language as known to him was the language of 40 years ago, the language spoken to one another by men sitting on the mats. He would not attempt therefore to address them in the old-fashioned words which alone were at his command. He had come to Japan in 1862, and the more he studied the country and the people, the more he associated with them and learned their thoughts and their ways, the greater interest had he taken in them, so that he had finally made up his mind to live here all his days, an intention which had been in part carried out for he had passed 40 years in the country. It might be true, as Mr. Minoura had said, that he had assisted in introducing Western civilization into Japan, but if so he had learned two things in the process and the lessons were engraved on his heart. One was the attitude of reverential and loving obedience shown by children towards their parents; the other, the self-sacrificing loyalty of the samurai towards his feudal chief. The fall of feudalism might have been expected to work some change in this latter respect, but it had only transferred the feeling to the Throne, and thus the nation had been welded into an entity inspired by a sentiment which constituted the admiration of the world. At the base of all Japan's great successes were these two virtues, the virtues of filial piety and national loyalty. He could not but recall, in connexion with his return to Japan, that at the time when he first made her acquaintance she had been divided into three hundred principalities, each autonomous and virtually independent, so that not a sign of future integration was apparent. To-day, however, he found one of the most united nations in the world, and he recognised that its union depended on those two great bases of morality, filial piety and loyalty to the Throne. On the other hand it must never be forgotten that many brave men had sacrificed their lives to make the history of modern Japan—men like Yokoi Shonan whose son, the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, was among the hosts this evening. Happily some of those that had braved all the dangers of that great crisis, were still living, as Marquis Ito, and were able to guide their countrymen along the paths which Japan was now treading with so much glory to herself.

Marquis Ito then spoke as follows:—

My first meeting with Sir Ernest Satow was in the summer of 1864. Japan was then in a disturbed state. More especially was this the case in my native place, Choshu, where the anti-foreign fever ran high, and exceedingly dangerous conditions existed. I had just returned from England and I took refuge in the British Legation, thus barely escaping. In fact, I owed my life to the protection of the English flag. I could not avert the breaking out of war between my country and England, yet in the course of one or two years

Choshu adopted the policy of opening the empire. This is not the time to recount the annals of that period. I allude to them merely for the purpose of recalling that it was thus I first met Sir Ernest and that if in the 40 odd years which have elapsed since then Japan has undergone many changes and has made for herself a remarkable history, Sir Ernest Satow has been a part of that history. And how is it with the Japan of the present day? Her people with one heart turn to their Sovereign. Social order requires such distinctions as nobles, officials, business-men and so forth, but all are equal before the law and all are equal recipients of the Imperial favour. The people may dispute about disputable points, but in their disputes they must never forget the foundations of our country, namely, filial obedience and national loyalty. Sir Ernest Satow has just spoken of these two virtues. It is a great pleasure to find an eminent foreigner who regards our condition with such penetration. For all time Japan must make filial obedience and loyalty to the Throne the backbone of our national institutions. I call upon you all to join me in drinking the health of His Excellency Sir Ernest Satow, who for the sake of old friendship has visited us on his way homeward.

The toast was drunk with three vigorous "banzai" for Sir Ernest.

## THE WELCOME SOCIETY.

It seems strange that correspondents should continue to address to the local newspapers letters calling on the Welcome Society to publish its accounts and generally to make a statement of its affairs. For why should any such demand be preferred? The Welcome Society is not a public institution or an official organization in any sense. It is a private association formed solely with the object of providing facilities for tourists. The travellers who, in consideration of a payment of five yen, are admitted to temporary membership of the Society and become thus entitled to avail themselves of its services, have no more right to see its accounts than they have to see the accounts of the railways and steamships by which they journey, or the inns where they obtain shelter and food. Even if the Society were intended to be a money-making enterprise, which it is not and never was, no one except its permanent members would be entitled to scrutinize its incomings and outgoings. The tourists who are permitted to call themselves members during the time of their sojourn in Japan, are not in any sense partners and have no competence to share either its earnings or its expenditures. It is really surprising that such a thoughtless outcry should have been raised. Complaints of inconsiderate, careless or dishonest treatment may be properly formulated and would doubtless be thankfully welcomed by the Society, but to say that the public in general or the tourists in particular who join the Society for a brief space in order to get the advantages of its assistance, have a proprietary right of investigation and audit is exceedingly inconsiderate. Nevertheless it becomes a question whether, this commotion having been raised, the Society's best plan might not be to publish a full statement of its assets and outlays. The promoters and their supporters may justly regard themselves as victims of ingratitude, since their absolutely disinterested and liberal scheme has exposed them to criticisms such as would be almost insulting even were the Society a money-making venture. But they will complete their disinterested and hospitable record if they treat these harsh condemnations with courteous good humour.

## KOREA.

Friday, May 25.

It is reported that the insurgents at Honju have a hundred Murata rifles and that their ranks include about 250 men who have served in the infantry and artillery of the regular army. Hence they make some show of discipline. The Japanese force of gendarmes and police which originally resisted these rebels had to retreat, owing to the great inferiority of numbers to Yesan. On the 23rd instant a second force set out to join the first at Yesan and a third was to set out on the 24th. Apparently a body of gendarmes was ordered to the region from Seoul also. It would seem that the affair is not regarded as sufficiently important to call for the employment of regular troops.

Saturday, May 26.

Telegrams from Korea say that a force of 60 Japanese gendarmes and Korean soldiers attacked the insurgents at Hongju on the 25th instant at dawn. The result of the action is not yet known.

There is a question about the marine products on the coast of Chhollado. It appears that the Korean Government has granted a monopoly of all these products to a Korean subject and has further issued instructions that no transactions in them are to be made with Japanese. The coast of Chhollado is studded with small islands, on several of which Japanese subjects have taken up their residence temporarily for the purpose of exploiting these products. Much loss and distress are therefore caused by this arbitrary action on the part of the Korean Government. The Japanese Consul in Mokpho has forwarded to Seoul a strong complaint, and Mr. Tsuruharu, Chief of the Bureau of Affairs in the Residency General, has protested to the Korean Government.

Sunday, May 27.

Later news shows that the attack on Honju was abandoned temporarily owing to the impossibility of making any impression on the insurgents' fortifications with rifles. Captain Komori, who was in command of the Japanese detachment, has asked for a field-piece and in the meanwhile is refraining from further attack. Another telegram from Yesan indicates that there is disquiet of a wide-spread nature in that region. The province where these disturbances are taking place is Chhungchhyon-do. In the Andong district of Kyongsang-do also there is unrest. Two gendarmes are missing and it is apprehended that they have met with foul play. Further at Pian in this same province a band of the Wi Pyon have engaged the Korean local forces to the discomfiture of the latter. From Kongju it is telegraphed that the notorious Pedlars' Guild shows signs of insurrection and that precautionary measures are being adopted. We learn nothing as to the origin of these troubles. They seem to be on an insignificant scale, and the impression is that they are simply raids of bandits, but concerning this latter point the telegrams are silent. The only indication furnished is that the Emperor is said to have sent an envoy to reason with the insurgents at Kongju and to point out to them the error of their ways, from which incident it may be inferred that in that part of the country at all events the emeute has a political character.

Tuesday, May 29.

The Residency-General has made repeated applications to the Korean Government urging that the insurrection at Honju

should be quelled by means of Korean troops in accordance with the country's sovereign dignity. But these representations having all proved fruitless, it has at length been decided to send a body of Japanese troops from Seoul. Two companies of infantry with cavalry and artillery were told off to leave the capital on the evening of the 27th, travelling by rail. This should have brought them to Honju by noon on the 29th, and the plan was that they should immediately commence the attack by blowing up the gates of the town with dynamite. A night assault would of course have been safer, but the desire being to avoid injury to peaceful citizens, the more perilous method of a day movement was chosen. The telegrams (*Jiji Shimpō*) which convey this intelligence say that there has been a continuous downpour of rain for several days and the rivers are consequently flooded. This may delay the operations of the troops so that they will not reach their destination until the evening of the 29th, in which case the attack was to be postponed to the morning of the 30th. It is certainly characteristic of the incompetence of the Korean Authorities that, in the face of numerous invitations to take the law into their own hands as becomes an administration laying any claim to autonomy, they sat quiet and left the work to be done by the Japanese. Possibly they may be in sympathy with the insurgents, but a more easily credible hypothesis is that they wish to leave to the Japanese the task of dealing with everything troublesome, not reflecting that such *insouciance* on their part means a practical surrender of the empire's last remnants of sovereignty.

Wednesday, May 30.

The Residency-General has given to the Korean Government formal notice of the despatch of Japanese troops to deal with the insurgents in Chhungchhyon-do, and has also urged that a Korean force be immediately sent to Kyongsan for a similar purpose. Possibly the object-lesson furnished by the movement of the Japanese will rouse Korea to a sense of her obligations in such matters. If she voluntarily and practically abandons to Japanese hands the whole duty of preserving order within her territories, she can not long remain in doubt as to the consequences. Meanwhile we hear of a fresh disturbance further south than Hongju, namely, at Kangkyong in the same province. The Japanese in that region have addressed to Mr. Tsuruharu earnest telegrams calling for aid. Here, however, the Korean authorities seem to have despatched a force of 150 men from Kongju. From Hongju there is as yet no intelligence concerning the outcome of the punitive expedition which left Seoul on the evening of the 27th. It was not to be expected, however, that news would arrive so quickly. The troops set out on the 27th but were not timed to reach their destination and deliver an attack before noon on the 29th at the earliest, and the morning of the 30th was spoken of as an alternative and not improbable date. We may not expect to learn anything definite, therefore, before this (Thursday) afternoon.

A suggestive account comes from Kyongsan-do. It appears that two gendarmes having been despatched to investigate the alleged symptoms of unrest at Andong, fell in with a party of 40 insurgents at Pukkuk on the 25th instant. The insurgents were eating luncheon at the moment. One expects to learn that the two gendarmes prudently withdrew to seek assistance or at any rate to save their own lives, but, on the

contrary, they are described as advancing to effect an arrest, which procedure reminds one forcibly of the Irishman who, single-handed, declared that he "surrounded" his foe. The Koreans, who were armed with matchlocks, opened an innocuous fire on the gendarmes, and these replied with their magazine rifles, the speedy upshot being that the insurgents fled, leaving one of their number dead upon the field and two prisoners as well as eleven matchlocks in the hands of the Japanese. It was a very tidy exploit for two gendarmes, but the Japanese papers, in publishing the news, make no comments whatever on it, suggestive as it is.

Thursday, May 31.

It is rumoured that a high Court Official, Mr. Kim Kyuson, whose arrest was recently effected, has been in close communication with the Honju insurgents and is, in fact, one of their instigators.

The chief of the rebellious Wi Pyong, namely, Ming Chyongsik, has seized the official seal at Honju and is using it to levy taxes, enrol men and make requisitions.

There is as yet no news about the attack on Honju; we now learn that 2 companies of Japanese troops have been sent to Kyongsan in addition to the two despatched to Honju.

It will be remembered that two Japanese gendarmes were recently reported missing in Kyongsan-do. It has now been ascertained that they fell in with a party of 150 insurgents and were killed at a place called Yongryong.

The *Jiji Shimpō* urges the Japanese Authorities not to waste any time making representations to the Korean Government but to take at once resolutely into its own hands the duty of quelling these disturbances. Korea is powerless to restore order.

There is news of disturbance in the Yalu region also. A Japanese raft, when floating down towards Antung, was fired on by a party of about 40 Koreans, including, it is said, five or six Chinese soldiers. The raft had to be abandoned.

## DEATH OF MR. PET. PEACOCK, M.V.O.

By the sudden death, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, of Mr. Peter Peacock, M.V.O., the British Embassy is robbed of one of its best known officials. He had been down to Yokohama on service matters and was returning on his bicycle to the station when he suddenly collapsed, death quickly supervening, owing, we presume, to heart failure. Mr. Peacock was one of Sir Harry Parkes' famous Cavalry Guard and was with him in Kyoto when two *rouin* attacked the Minister while on his way to the Palace. Among the wounded was Inspector Peacock. This was in 1867. Mr. Peacock was thus in the employ of the Legation for over forty years and for his faithful service to the Crown he was recently decorated by Prince Arthur with the M.V.O. He was a keen judge of horse-flesh and in his time trained many a well-known racing pony for the Negishi Course. His loss will be greatly felt by a wide circle of friends who valued him for his extreme courtesy, keen conscientiousness and upright character.

Tientsin papers report that an officer made his way through the line of police in order to see the Emperor proceeding to the Temple of Heaven, and when stopped by a constable cut him with his sword; the incident is the subject of diplomatic representations.

## RUSSIA.

Rumour still continues to suggest that General Stoessel has been condemned to death. A cousin of his is said to have petitioned President Roosevelt to exercise his influence in behalf of the condemned officer. General Nogi, according to Japanese newspapers, does not believe in the news of condemnation. He is reported (*Asahi Shimbun*) to have telegraphed seeking information, and at the same time he has taken the opportunity of bearing testimony to the Russian General's gallant defence and the tenacious fighting of the troops under his command. We do not ourselves believe for one moment that the Tsar will confirm the death sentence, even supposing it to have been passed. The most curious reflection connected with the matter is that Stoessel is in possession of one of the highest Orders in the gift of the German Emperor. It was suggested at the time of conferring the Order that His Majesty would have been better advised had he waited, but to wait would have been to spoil the effect of the honour. Every thoughtful person must sympathise with the German Emperor's enthusiasm over the attack and defence of the fortress, and with his promptitude in expressing applause. None the less it has turned out very unfortunately.

It is hard to divine the truth of the rumours circulating about England and Russia. Up to the 24th instant the telegraph spoke very confidently of an *entente* having been actually arranged or, at all events, being on the point of arrangement, but then suddenly came news that the statement was quite premature, and that it had been "made in Germany," with the idea of muddying international waters for the benefit of Berlin fishermen. It is quite likely that this latter version emanated from some correspondent addicted to sensational invention, but how are we at this distance to form a judgment? Now we have other telegrams alleging that a secret interchange of ideas is going on between St. Petersburg and Berlin, and that the former has assured the latter that the Bagdad Railway is beyond the purview of the Anglo-Russian understanding. We are thus led to infer that the *entente* is an accomplished fact, or at any rate that it is on the eve of accomplishment. On the whole it will probably be correct to think that all this smoke is not without some fire. The *Chuo Shimbun*, a *Seiyu-kai* organ, examines the rumours seriously and arrives at the conclusion that the Morocco Conference laid the foundations of an *entente*, though in view of the pressing nature of the domestic questions which now absorb Russia's attention it seems unlikely that the pourparlers with England have been carried very far. In all probability—we still quote—the British advocates of an *entente* include persons hostile to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and disposed to create doubts of Japan. But there is no valid reason to fear that an understanding between London and St. Petersburg would weaken the ties that bind Japan and England together. Lord Lansdowne, the author of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, was also an advocate of an *entente* with Russia, and his successor, Sir E. Grey, who has declared his resolve to maintain continuity of foreign policy, will not suffer anything to come between his country and Japan. For the rest there is no reason whatever why the two things should be incompatible. Japan would rejoice at an *entente* which lessened her responsibilities on the Anglo-Indian frontier.

The telegraph is busy just now transmitting news of the struggle between the Duma and the Bureaucracy in St. Petersburg. From the accounts thus reaching the world it is plain that the struggle, old elsewhere, has been vehemently inaugurated in the Russian capital; the struggle for party government. It does not seem that the Bureaucracy has any supporters worth counting in the New National Assembly. Motions hostile to the Cabinet are voted almost unanimously, and thus a spectacle is presented which is exceedingly likely to inflame the people. Men will naturally say that the Government convened a national assembly simply to display openly how small is the importance attached by the Bureaucracy to any popular remonstrances, and a struggle will arise all the more dangerous on account of the constitutional sanction that has now been given to the people's protests. The world has learned to regard the potential resources of the Bureaucracy as almost illimitable, and doubtless they are so long as the Cossacks can be freely used. But the Tsar, essentially a humane man and a lover of peace, will hesitate long before employing the sword to exorcise a phantom of his own raising. The Duma was deliberately called into existence as the child of long promise, and a mood of terrible despair will be produced in Russia if this hoped for exit from a painful situation should prove a blind alley. It is observable that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a most estimable authority on foreign affairs, takes a very optimistic view of the situation. It calls attention to many evidences that Russia's strength is not absorbed or exhausted by these domestic troubles. Even at this moment she is offering demonstration of her might in Eastern Asia. The ordeal through which she is passing at home is virtually inevitable. Nearly every country has had to face it in a more or less accentuated form. Russia will probably emerge more powerful and more vigorous than ever. In fact, the era of her really solid strength will commence when the heart of the nation beats in unison with the policy of her rulers. The *Nippon*, however, writes in a very different strain. The sum of its comments is that in the end military force will have to be employed to temporarily restore a situation which can never be permanently restored.

## OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN TRADE.

A few days ago it was currently reported that the Treasury had exerted its influence to throw into the hands of the Industrial Bank all transactions connected with the import of foreign capital. Several leading newspapers denounced the unwisdom of such a course. The *Jiji Shimpō* was conspicuous among them. But now the *Jiji* writes as follows:—"Recently it was rumoured that the Government having interfered in every way to place the business of importing capital in the hands of the Industrial Bank, some transactions which were on the eve of being concluded became abortive. Had this been true the thing ought to be exposed and we therefore took steps to investigate, with the result that we found the rumour to be nothing more than either an error or an invention. It is undoubtedly true that at a meeting of the Local Governors Mr. Sakatani, Minister of Finance, instructed them that if any of the autonomous local bodies wanted to borrow foreign capital, they should apply to the Kogyo Ginko as far as possible. This was because, in the opinion of the

Minister of Finance, it would be disadvantageous for localities to borrow small sums independently, and moreover local bodies, having only a shallow knowledge of foreign conditions, could not hope to carry on their negotiations without being more or less handicapped; therefore if they combined their loans and applied to a proper agent, namely, the Industrial Bank, they would probably be able to achieve their purpose on a comparatively profitable basis. Further, it seems to be true that the Minister of State for Home Affairs privately conveyed a similar instruction to the Local Governors, advising that if any communal body wanted foreign capital, it would be wise to convey the wish to the Home Office which would then get the Industrial Bank to raise the money. But in the case of companies carrying on private enterprises or in the case of individuals, the Government has no intention of interfering, nor has it hitherto done anything of the kind. The Finance Department has definitely made this denial to persons who addressed inquiries to it. Here it is advisable to consider the origin of the above rumours. The Industrial Bank being in an advantageous position for importing foreign capital, is calculated to be victorious in competition. For the fact that its increased capital was subscribed in England shows that foreigners, who have no intimate knowledge of Japanese affairs, hoped to find a safe channel of investment through the medium of the Industrial Bank, and since that was their prime motive, they will readily subscribe to enterprises introduced by the Bank, whereas applications coming from other quarters will inevitably be received with doubt. The foreign holders of the Industrial Bank's shares comprise practically all the banks and companies in London which take up and float foreign loans. Hence assuming that any foreigners in Japan formed a plan to import foreign capital direct without reference to the Industrial Bank, such persons having no capital of their own and being not representatives of recognised capitalists but merely go-betweens or brokers, would have to transfer the operation to other hands in England, which transfer would have to be made to the shareholders of the Industrial Bank inasmuch as it will not be wrong to say that any others would make a failure. Persons ignorant of these things may be disposed to entertain doubts as to the propriety of the Industrial Bank's interference. Another source of such rumours is the following:—"After the war many persons came to Japan to assist in importing foreign capital. But they failed to come to any agreement, the terms they proposed having been extremely disadvantageous to the Japanese. There are some indications that in order to conceal the true causes of their ill success they have endeavoured to lay the blame on others. May is not be that this motive led them to make the Minister's instruction to the Local Governors a basis for circulating injurious rumours? From another practical point of view, also, the procedure of the Industrial Bank may have provoked some hostile comment, the justice of which will gradually become known. But the sum of the matter is that the Government's policy towards the import of foreign capital is not so narrow as popular rumour represents it to be. Of that there seems to be no doubt."

It appears plain that the *Jiji Shimpō* intends the above to be a retraction of the very out-spoken condemnation it originally published against the official policy in this matter.



## THE ARMY.

Rumours continue to be busily circulated about a considerable increase of the Japanese Army's strength. It has emerged from the war four divisions stronger than it was at the outset; and as four divisions means an addition of one-third—excluding the Guards—many people supposed that growth would stop there. An anonymous staff officer, however, has now informed the *Jiji Shimpō* that a much more drastic programme is likely to be adopted. The details will be best understood in tabular form:

**INFANTRY**—The number of Divisions to be raised to 20 exclusive of the Guards, the total complement thus becoming 21. Prior to the war the Divisions numbered 12 only, or 13 with the Guards, so that this is an addition of ten-thirteenths.

**CAVALRY**—The establishment to be raised to 8 Divisions. This is a most remarkable change. Hitherto the Japanese army has been eminently weak in cavalry. Its whole force consisted of one brigade, or half of a Division. Eight Divisions would therefore signify a sixteen-fold increase, and would also mean that from having been an almost neglected arm of the service the Japanese cavalry will become a very powerful body. The exact strength of a Division is not publicly known, and therefore we are not in a position to say how many sabres are represented by 8 Divisions, but there can be no doubt that such a force would be very formidable, especially if the troops be mounted on horses of the quality now contemplated as the outcome of the new stud movement.

**HEAVY FIELD ARTILLERY** (*yasen juhōtai*)—This is a force which has hitherto had no existence in the Japanese army, the field artillery being all armed with light weapons. The staff-officer quoted by the *Jiji* alleges that it is in contemplation to raise 10 brigades of the new kind, which would probably represent a force of some 300 guns. The calibre and nature of the weapons is not mentioned, but since the appellation *Kōjō-hōtai* (siege artillery) is used evidently as a synonym we gather that very heavy weapons are in question.

**ENGINEERS**—The battalion organization of the present force to be raised to the strength of a regiment; in other words, the force will be trebled.

**LAND TRANSPORT** (*Shicho-kei*).—The battalion organization to be changed to that of a regiment, thus trebling the establishment.

**HORSE ARTILLERY** (*Ki-hōtai*).—One regiment to be attached to each Division, including the Guards. Thus there would be 21 regiments of this force.

**BALLOON CORPS** (*Keikikyūtai*).—One corps to be attached to each Division, making 21 corps in all.

**TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BATTALIONS** (*Denshin Denwa Daitai*).—It is not clear whether one battalion is to be raised or several.

In addition to the above it is proposed to increase the number of rounds of ammunition allowed to field-gun artillery, and to give a larger calibre to the infantry rifle.

The time for carrying out these extensive changes will be divided into two or three periods, but the organization of the heavy field artillery, the horse artillery and the balloon corps will proceed at once.

It must be explained that in re-publishing this programme we do not in any respect vouch for its correctness. At present its interest consists solely in the fact that it furnishes an indication of the ideas entertained in some quarters as to the dimensions the army should take, and as to the improvements suggested by experiences garnered in the recent war.

Tokyo newspapers continue to speak with keen interest of the re-organization of the Army in accordance with the experiences of the last war. We do not find any confirmation of the recently published statement that the number of Divisions is to be raised to twenty, but neither do we find any contradiction. At present the matters chiefly spoken of relate to organization. It appears to have been definitely settled that a Division shall cease to be the major unit, and that this shall now be an army corps (*Gundan*) composed of two Divisions, and there-

fore having a strength of some 20,000 on a peace footing, which force would be nearly quadrupled on a war footing. But it must be premised that in speaking of the war footing we have nothing except the purest conjecture to guide us. No outsider can tell what the war footing will be when the new 2-years' system of service with the colours comes into operation as it will do from December next. The Japanese military authorities evidently intend that these matters shall be wrapped in secrecy as they have always been, and most wisely we venture to think. With regard to the increase of the cavalry and its organization into Divisions, the new formation of heavy artillery, balloon corps and so forth, recent intelligence is confirmed and it is added that much discussion has taken place as to whether these bodies should be independent units, or whether they should be attached to the Division and borne on the latter's establishment. The decision is said to have finally been in the latter sense, though both methods present special advantages. We find further that corps of quick-firing artillery are spoken of as absolute necessities, but their number is not stated, neither is anything further said about the dimensions to which the railway corps is to be raised. It is added that the military force in Formosa, now consisting of 11 battalions, will be reduced by about one-half, there being no further need to retain so many men there.

Rumour says that Lt.-Generals Tatsumi, Oshima Hisanao (not "Pyongyang Oshima"), Oseko and Terauchi will be raised to the rank of full General. The first-named officer is in a very delicate state of health and will probably be placed on the Retired List, but Generals Oshima and Oseko will remain in command of Divisions under the new regulation which sanctions the appointment of officers of this high rank to Divisional commands.

## MR. HUNTINGTON WILSON.

The American Friends Society gave a farewell banquet to Mr. Huntington Wilson at the Maple Club on the 26th instant. Baron Kaeko presided. He recalled the fact that Mr. Wilson had been in Japan for over nine years, and that he had thoroughly accustomed himself to Japanese ways. (This remark was in allusion to Mr. Wilson's facility in sitting and eating *washō-japanese*.) The American Friends Society greatly regretted his departure but rejoiced at the very exceptional promotion that had fallen to his lot: rejoiced at it not only for his sake but because it evinced the American Government's special interest in Japan and her affairs. The Society sincerely hoped to see Mr. Wilson return to this country in the capacity of Ambassador before many years had passed. Mr. Wilson made a graceful reply. He could not, he said attempt to emulate Baron Kaeko's eloquence, and besides, his heart was too full of regrets at leaving Japan to permit many words. He bade a hearty farewell to all his friends and hoped to greet them from time to time in his own country. As a memento of his pleasant relations with the Society, he desired to offer to it a portrait of Mr. Townsend Harris, America's first Representative in Japan; a man who deserved to be remembered as one of the most astute and far-seeing statesmen who had ever visited Japan, and whose name should be associated in Japanese annals with that of Commodore Perry.

## THE JAPAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

On the 25th instant the directors and shareholders of the Japan Railway Company gave an entertainment in the Ueno Park to celebrate the company's independence of State aid. When this railway was projected 26 years ago so reluctant were the public to invest any money in it that the Treasury found it necessary to guarantee interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on the paid up capital. This guarantee was for a fixed period of 25 years which has now expired. It need scarcely be said that the Treasury's payments on account of the guarantee have for some years been very small, the earnings of the line having proved amply sufficient to pay a dividend of at least 8 per cent., and the Government's liability being thus confined to uncompleted sections. Some 500 persons attended the celebration, among them being Viscount Soga, Counts Okuma and Matsukata, Marquis Hachisuka, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Soma and many other prominent men. Viscount Soga read a congratulatory address on behalf of the company and Marquis Hachisuka replied on account of the shareholders. Count Okuma then spoke. He recalled that ever memorable feature of the Meiji Restoration, the surrender of their fiefs by the *Daimyo*, an act which, though largely due in an indirect measure to pressure from abroad, must rank as one of the noblest and most disinterested deeds of all time. The future of these feudal chiefs then constituted a source of keen anxiety to Princes Iwakura and Sanjo, and they planned the Fifteenth Bank and the Japan Railway as investments which might yield a safe income to the holders of pension bonds. But at that time the Treasury's credit was very low; so low that when the Government sought to raise a loan of ten million *yen* after the rebellion of the 10th year of Meiji, no better terms could be obtained than 8 per cent. at 80. Thus when the plan of the Japan Railway was brought practically on the *tapis* four years later, no capitalists were willing to invest, and the ex-*Daimyo* on whose account the enterprise had been conceived, asked for a Government guarantee of 12 per cent., but finally consented to be satisfied with 8, another act of sacrifice from the point of view of the time when it took place. It might thus be said that the celebration they were now holding marked the final emergence of the country from feudal times and their consequences. Of the men that took a prominent part in all these doings, the great majority were now in their graves. Indeed the only survivors were Marquis Ito, Count Matsukata, Mr. Narahara and himself (Count Okuma). They very much regretted that Marquis Ito had not been able to join the celebration, which was in effect a national and a historical event.

Count Matsukata also spoke. He recalled his own visit to the West in 1878, when he held the post of Vice-Minister of Finance. His investigations on that occasion had shown him that a main source of the commercial and industrial activity prevailing in Occidental countries was the railway, and on his return he had brought the fact strongly to the attention of the Government, explaining at the same time the system of state guarantees that prevailed in some parts of Europe. Prince Iwakura had taken up the subject vigorously and the results were before them to-day. He rejoiced greatly that it had fallen to his lot to be present at such a ceremony.

## THE RUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN KOREA.

It is observable that various more or less inexplicable explanations are published of the delay that is taking place in M. Plançon's journey to Seoul. He is still in Tokyo and the true reason of his interrupted journey is, we believe, that he has not yet obtained his exequatur. Russia says that the exequatur should be issued by the Emperor of Korea but Japan declines to endorse that view and insists that the Mikado is the proper source. It is doubtless fresh in everybody's memory that when war broke out between Japan and Russia, the Korean Government formally denounced all treaties and conventions then existing between itself and the latter Power. Russia up to that time had been entitled to most favoured nation treatment in Korea, but of course so soon as the conventional relations between the two States came to an end, this privilege lost all validity. Then followed the Portsmouth Treaty by which Japan's paramount status in the peninsular empire received explicit recognition and thereafter came the treaty between Japan and Korea which placed the control of the latter's foreign relations in the hands of the former, Russia offering no protest. Under such circumstances one is perplexed to discover any justification for St. Petersburg's present claim. The Russian Government is reported to allege that it was never a consenting party to Korea's abrogation of the old treaties. That is quite conceivable, but it is not to be supposed for a moment that the denouncing of a treaty by one of the contracting parties requires the consent of the other in order to have validity. As an indisputable fact Russia has no commercial treaty whatever with Korea at present, and the latter, having surrendered the direction of its foreign affairs into Japanese hands, has no competence to issue an exequatur. The matter is understood to have been referred to several of the great Powers, and while some have emphatically declared themselves in accord with Japan's interpretation of the situation, others have kept silence, not one, however, supporting Russia's contention. M. Plançon, it is said, has made two or three attempts to be received by Marquis Ito, but the latter persistently alleges, that while quite ready to meet M. Plançon as a friend, he can not receive him officially until the exequatur question is disposed of, since so long as that is on the tapis all meetings must be purely informal. We learn that Great Britain unequivocally endorses Japan's attitude, and indeed her own record shows that she is bound by precedent to endorse it. What Russia hopes to accomplish by such action it is not easy to see. She can scarcely expect to wipe out all the incidents of the past three years so far as Korea is concerned, or to resume her own old status in the Far East just as though no such thing as a war had taken place.

## THE RYOMONSHA.

There is in Tokyo a Club called the Ryomonsha. It has for its central figure Baron Shibusawa, and may indeed be called his club. A few days ago this association held a meeting at Baron Shibusawa's Oji villa, and heard an interesting address from Mr. Sakatani, Minister of State for Finance. He said (as reported by the *Shogyo Shimpō*):—"We have happily been victorious in a war on which our country's existence was staked. The origin of our success may be summed

up by saying that Japan proved to be unexpectedly rich. Nevertheless the result was that nearly 1800 millions of war bonds had to be issued. Some people take a very gloomy view of this fact. Well, it is undoubtedly a hardship, but we must resign ourselves to find that the greater the degree of hardship the greater also is the pleasure. After the war Japan's capital will become very plentiful. As the confidence placed in the country increases so will its capital. The war astonished the world, and one of its results was that foreigners came to trust Japan and began to send their capital thither under various pretexts. Moreover Japan's so-called sphere of influence received considerable extension in the direction of Manchuria, China and Korea, so that a larger area presents itself for Japanese energy. Japan has a large population, she has abundance of capital and she has a wide field. If her people have courage to use these advantages fully, there is no knowing what degree of development she may not attain after the war. To cite some examples. People are already engaged in the cotton-growing industry in Korea. Japan's yearly imports of raw cotton have attained to the large figure of 40 to 120 millions of *yen*. If Korea can ultimately supply this cotton a very radical change will be effected in the cotton-spinning industry of Japan. Again, our people import 10 million *yen* worth of wool yearly. But the experience of the war taught us that Manchuria could supply sheep-skins sufficient to protect our million and a half of soldiers against cold. Immense quantities of wool are obtainable from Mongolia. It appears too from gradual investigation that Mongolia abounds with cattle-stations where quantities of sheep, pigs and cattle are reared. Thus there can be no doubt that the ten million *yen* worth of wool at present imported from Australia can be obtained from Mongolia. If ample plans be made for storing and packing wool at Mukden or Hsinmintung and for transporting it to Japan, a great demand for the cheap material would surely grow up in this country. Then there is flour and there are other staples which may be turned to advantage. If these opportunities be fully utilized there is plenty of room to accumulate *post bellum* wealth. It will therefore be for the Japanese not to limit themselves to the domestic field, but to go abroad to their country's new spheres of influence, and if industrials and merchants adopt this plan, bankers too must take a similar course. It is difficult to do business with a country which is environed by tariff walls, but fortunately the customs' duties in China, Manchuria and Korea are only 3 per cent., and the world has endorsed the open-door policy there. These regions, too, are not yet fully developed and there is no telling to what limit enterprise may not be pushed there. Nothing could be sillier, therefore than to fall into a pessimistic mood instead of ~~trampling~~ <sup>trampling</sup> ~~uncasiness~~ <sup>uncasiness</sup> under foot and devising plans to get rich.

There is a great real of refreshing vigour about these utterances and it is not mere idle optimism. Japan has undoubtedly great opportunities. Should Korea prove a really <sup>profitable</sup> ~~profitable~~ field for cotton growing, the Minister of Finance is right in estimating the results as very large indeed. Japanese mills will then have the raw material at their very doors, and it will be their own fault if they cannot monopolise the markets of the East for cotton manufactures. A similar development may be possible in woollen manufactures also.

## SAGHALIEN.

Mr. Motono reports from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has decided to abandon the policy of making Saghalien a convict island. This point was brought up by Baron Komura at the Portsmouth conference. His Excellency called attention to the source of international friction that would be created if the Russian moiety of the island were employed for such a purpose. Partly in consequence of that protest and partly because of their own perception of the danger the Russian authorities have now taken the above decision. It appears that the Minister of Home Affairs entered into a full explanation at a recent sitting of the Council of State. He said that the danger of having trouble with Japan if the convict settlement were continued could not be over-looked. Even when the boundaries of the two empires were separated by the sea, problems of extradition had caused some trouble, and if the convicts had only to travel a few miles by land to reach the dominions of another Power, a most disquieting state of affairs would exist. Besides, the accommodation for prisoners in the northern half of Saghalien was limited to three jails, each capable of holding 900 men. Experience had showed clearly that the policy of attempting to develop the mining and other resources of the island by means of convict labour was mistaken. For that purpose nothing could succeed except private enterprise amply supported by capital. Thus all considerations combined to counsel the abandonment of the convict stations in the island, and the transfer of Russia's dominions there from the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice to that of the Home Department.

## A BATTLE ANNIVERSARY.

The Navy held a brilliant celebration at the Suikoshu on the 27th instant in honour of the first anniversary of the battle of the Sea of Japan. There were over 2,500 persons present. The Crown Prince honoured the occasion with his presence, as did several of the Princes of the Blood. A novel feature of the entertainment was that a model battle-ship had been built in the basin and on its deck various performances were given, while immediately adjoining it stood a monster refreshment salon. A post office within the enclosure ministered to the philatelic mania by stamping pictorial cards made by the Naval Department and distributed to the guests only. We may mention that all letters passing through the post on the day of the celebration were specially stamped, and that persons bringing letters to first or second class post-offices during the following three days (28th, 29th and 30th) up to 4 p.m., can have them similarly stamped. This was the first occasion of the Navy's throwing open its doors for such a ceremonial. Various celebrations on a small scale—domestic affairs they might be called—had previously been held, but nothing of such a large and general character.

The Department of Communications has issued the following Notice to Mariners:—Gulf of Tokyo.—Notice is hereby given that the circular top of the Kawasaki Buoy moored at the southern point of Haneda Shoal, Gulf of Tokyo has disappeared. Notice will be given when the mark is renewed.

## THE "GOSNRI KEIGA KINEN."

The association for celebrating the completion of 5,000 miles of railway in Japan has issued to each of its members and to the guests invited to the Nagoya fete, a series of pictorial post-cards specially designed and printed for the occasion, as well as a small volume, explaining the facts relating to the ceremonial and the main features of railway history in this country. The little book is very prettily got up. It has a dainty cover, is printed in delightfully clear type—unfortunately ideographic—on paper of high quality and has excellent illustrations in the form of likenesses of Prince Iwakura, Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Viscount Inouye, General Kawakami, Mr. Nakamigawa, Professor Matsumoto, Mr. Watanabe (Hiromoto), Baron Mori and Professor Minami. There are also many other pretty illustrations and interesting diagrams. Altogether the little book is a most attractive souvenir.

## THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

On Friday evening at 9 o'clock the newly arrived German Ambassador, Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, was at home to receive the first visit due to him as Ambassador according to diplomatic etiquette. The notifications were issued for the Japanese official and Court Society by the Japanese Board of Ceremonies and for the Diplomatic Corps by the Dean, H.B.M.'s Ambassador.

There were present about 300 people, including all Foreign Representatives and their staffs, most of the Cabinet Ministers and high dignitaries of the Court.

By the Imperial Household Department's courtesy the Imperial band under Mr. Dubravicz' able direction was performing during the evening.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is not conceivable that according to any construction of the liberty of speech granted to a barrister defending a client in open court, the remarks recently made by Mr. Hirata in the Kobe Local Court as reported by the *Kobe Chronicle* can be justified. The case was an action brought Mr. H. E. Reynell against Mr. Alfred Kirby and Mr. J. Hirata. Mr. Reynell asked that the defendants be ordered to publish an apology for an advertisement inserted by them in the *Kobe Chronicle* impugning his business reputation and further that they be required to pay ten thousand yen by way of damages. As to the case itself we have of course nothing to say since it is still *sub judice*, but Mr. Hirata's remarks in his capacity of barrister for the defence require a most emphatic protest. More unrestrained libels could scarcely be conceived. He declared the plaintiff's character to be such that there were foreigners in the Kobe settlement who would not associate with him; he described his social position as such that men would not sit at the same table with him; he accused him of having falsely described as lucrative a business by which in reality he was losing heavily; and he concluded by calling him "a man possessing neither reputation nor credit." On the utterance of each of these libels Mr. Masujima, who represented the plaintiff, remonstrated vehemently, denouncing Mr. Hirata's statements as "outrageous," but so far from being supported by the Court, he was required to allow counsel for the defence to continue his speech without interruption.

The methods of barristers are already quite sufficiently open to censure. Frequently they do not hesitate to blacken the reputation of the parties against whom they are briefed by suggestion and innuendo so crafty and so cruel that honourable men shrink from the ordeal and prefer to suffer injustice by refraining altogether from appeal to the law. If in addition to this disgraceful and grossly impertinent licence, barristers are to be also permitted to themselves make any defamatory declarations they please, neither supporting them by evidence nor incurring responsibility for them, law-courts will become quite intolerable. We can only express profound surprise that Judge Miyake and his two associates on the bench suffered such an abuse to pass unchecked and unrebuked.

It is stated by the leading journals of Tokyo that the important council of statesmen held on the 22nd instant, adopted the following resolutions with regard to Japan's policy in Manchuria:—First, that China's sovereignty shall be respected and that the programme of equal opportunities for all shall be pursued. Secondly, that a display of military force shall be avoided in Manchuria and that the people shall be led by peaceful means to understand and appreciate Japan's intentions. Thirdly, that every effort shall be made to prevent Japan's Manchurian policy from fanning the flame of rights-recovery fever in Southern China.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that in pursuance of the above determination the military establishments of Japan in Manchuria will be reduced at once and the military administration will be replaced by civilian. Our contemporary further alleges that a decision has been arrived at with regard to the levying of customs dues at Talien, but whether the latter is to be a free port or not, we do not gather. Of course the above policy is only in mere outline; the details have all to be filled in. This interpretation of the Council's decisions is endorsed by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, which says that Manchuria is to be the arena of free and untrammelled competition. All nationalities will have equal opportunities, and none will receive special official assistance, so far at least as Japan is concerned.

It has been decided that duly qualified Japanese medical practitioners shall be permitted to practise their profession within the United Kingdom and its colonies. But there seems to be some doubt as to the discretionary power reserved to the Central Medical Association of England, which is to pass judgment on a candidate's qualifications. This point is now under discussion. For many years English medical men have been allowed to practise in Japan and it was full time that the permission should be mutual.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* of the 25th instant it was stated that the sums of 150 million yen which is to be distributed as rewards to the services, would be divided as follows:—Army 90 millions; Navy 30 millions; Civil Service 10 millions. But this manner of division would give an average of 60 yen per man of the Army and 600 per head of the Naval Forces, an obviously unjust allotment. In the *Asahi Shimbun* of the 26th instant, however, the figures given are 123 millions for the Army, 17 millions for the Navy and 10 millions for the Civil Service.

It will be observed that these figures are difficult to reconcile. The *Hochi*'s statement works out at 1,500,000 men for the Army and 50,000 men for the Navy. If now we

apply these numbers to the *Asahi*'s amounts, we find that the average allowance per head of the Army is 82 yen, and the average for the Navy is 266 yen, a discrepancy only a little less glaring than that noted by the *Hochi*. Finally, if it be true that the Army is to have an appropriation of 123 millions and the Navy 17, then it would follow the troops were only seven times as numerous as the sailors, which is obviously incredible. Very likely this method of averages is inapplicable.

His Excellency Mr. Wright, the new Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Japan, was received in audience by the Emperor on the 26th instant, when he handed in his credentials as well as a statement of the former Representative's withdrawal. Exactly the same ceremony was observed as that followed in the cases of the British and German Ambassadors. Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright were presented to the Empress, and a mid-day banquet will be given at the Palace on the 29th instant in honour of the Ambassador.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpō* from San Francisco says that at the international postal conference now sitting in Rome, it has been decided, after a vehement debate, to increase the weight of letters from half an ounce to one ounce. This proposal came from the Japanese delegate, and was warmly supported by the delegates of the United States and Great Britain. It will be a great boon to persons corresponding with foreign countries.

The restoration of the various foreign lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is welcomed by the Tokyo press. These lines and the steamers to be used on them are as follows:—

The European Service by the *Bingo*, *Kawachi*, *Awa*, *Sauki*, *Tamba*, *Inaba*, *Kamakura*, *Iyo*, *Kanagawa*, *Wakasa*, *Hakata* and *Sado*.

All these vessels are of over six thousand tons. The *Iyo Maru* will probably be replaced by the *Hitachi Maru*, now building at Nagasaki.

The Australian Service by the *Shinano*, the *Tango*, the *Kaga*, the *Aki*, and the *Tosa*, which will be supplemented soon by the *Iyo*.

The Bombay service by the *Colombo*, the *Bombay*, the *Ceylon*, the *Kagoshima*, the *Totomi* and the *Ryojun*.

The Australian service by the *Nikko*, the *Yawata* and the *Kumano*.

All these services are fortnightly. It is further announced that the Directors of the Company have ordered six new steamers of the *Tango Maru* type (7463 tons). They will all be of over 8,000 tons. Four are to be built by the Mitsu Bishi firm at Nagasaki and two by the Kawasaki firm at Kobe.

Very little practical interest seems to have been excited in Japan by the news of England's project for the reduction of armaments. The only paper that discusses it editorially is the *Asahi* and its statements do not go beyond the common and unanswerable truism that to realize such a programme would mean the cessation of all war, a result which is quite utopian. Our contemporary evidently thinks that men must be born into a new world before they can be induced to deprive themselves of the means of asserting their rights by force. Even an agreement on the lines of maintaining present armaments as a limit seems hopeless, inasmuch as it would condemn the nations to a perpetual *status quo*, a state of affairs which would be very convenient for some but very uncomfortable for others. Great



Britain, for example, with her colossal fleet, her alliance with Japan and her *entente* with France, might rest contentedly on her oars, but how would it suit Germany to abandon the programme of ship-building upon which she has set her heart and which she considers so essential to her imperial security? We should have been glad to hear from the *Asahi* some explicit statement of its views as to what attitude Japan would adopt towards such a policy, but at this point our contemporary lapses into obviously intentional vagueness, and limits itself to observing that although Japan might agree for the present, there would be no possibility of predicting the future. Seeing that the very essence of the understanding would be the prevention of armed development hereafter, the *Asahi* can not intend its analysis of Japan's views to be taken very seriously.

On the 21st instant Mr. Kawakami resumed his duties as Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostok, a post which he formerly occupied for many years in a most able manner. Simultaneously with the official announcement of the resumption of his duties, he issued a circular to his nationals, urging them to avoid all sources of dispute with the Russians. Some mutual ill feeling was inevitable, perhaps, after the war, but it should be every one's desire and rule of conduct to soften and dissipate this as far as possible. The Japanese ought to be most careful and punctilious in obeying all orders issued by the competent Russian Authorities. They must remember that martial law was still in force at Vladivostok, and that many of their nationals were imprisoned on suspicion of being spies. Great care must therefore be exercised not to enter places where vetoes were placarded and not to indulge in any demonstrative curiosity as to the movements of troops or the disposition of the defences.

It appears that retailers of salt under the system of the Government Monopoly are asking exorbitant prices from consumers. The *Official Gazette* contains an Instruction from the Minister of State for Finance, requiring that salt merchants shall post their prices at their doors and that the Salt Business Bureau (*Enmu-kyoku*) shall take measures to prevent, and if necessary to punish, any attempt to reap exorbitant profits. It is considered that no reason exists for retailers to charge high prices when they can lay in their stocks at known and moderate figures. The case of supplying remote districts belongs, of course, to a special category, but the Instruction applies to normal instances only.

It is officially announced that for the purpose of encouraging emigration to Hokkaido, large reductions of fares will be made by railways and steam-ship companies. The Hokkaido Government line and the Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha's line will grant free tickets to intending settlers, and on all other lines, whether of steamers or railways, with one or two insignificant exceptions, tickets will be cheapened by 50 per cent. This movement is connected, of course, with Saghalien. She southern part of that island having come into Japanese possession, it is felt that every effort should be made to encourage the colonization of Yezo; in other words, to push the confines of Japan proper as close to the new dominion as possible.

The annual meeting of the alumni of the *Kokumin Eigakkwai* (National English Lan-

guage School), Tokyo, in the hall of the Imperial Educational Society last Sunday (May 27th) was held with marked success. The day was specially fixed with a view to commemorating the first anniversary of the naval battle on the Japan Sea. The addresses given by Dr. J. Inoue, Dr. K. Wadagaki, Mr. Y. Ishikawa, editor of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, and others naturally turned upon the Japanese Navy. Dr. Inoue's speech was of a specially significant nature. He remarked that Bushido was commonly regarded as the direct factor in bringing about such remarkable results, but for his part he thought the cause was to be sought for further than this, and was of more remote origin. He declared that the ancestor-worship which has been characteristic of the Japanese nation from time immemorial, and the fact that the nation has for its foundation the unity of families, (and not that of individuals, as is common with Western nations), have made the people what they are, that is, ready to sacrifice everything to the call of duty and to the public interest. The speaker concluded with a highly poetical comparison between the *sakura* blossom and the rose, the former known as the national flower of Japan and the latter as the favourite flower of Occidental peoples. He pointed out that cherry-blossoms were shown to the best advantage when they were seen in clusters. Thus the blossom might well be thought to represent the national character of the Japanese nation. The rose, on the other hand, was solitary in its nature, being better suited to the decoration of individuals thus representing the individuality which was most developed among Western nations.

On Tuesday Baron Komura was duly appointed by the Emperor to be Japanese Ambassador at the Court of St. James. The *Gazette* further announced that Lt. Generals Oseko, Oshima and Tachimi are raised to the rank of full General.

It is announced that national-debt-management stations are to be organized at various places throughout the Empire to promote convenience of holders of bonds. A long series of regulations is published, but the sum of the matter is that the Treasury seeks to facilitate all transactions connected with these securities.

There has been organized a new Committee called the *Kowan Chosa-in*, having for object to conduct investigations into bays and harbours. The precise purpose is not yet clearly stated, but that the committee is regarded as a body of much importance may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Hara, Minister of State for Home Affairs, has been appointed to preside over the Committee, and that its 16 members include several Vice-Ministers and Engineers.

The question of organizing the newly projected Bureau of Horse Management came up for discussion by the Privy Council on the 29th instant and is said to have led to a vehement debate, though we have no news as to the points which specially provoked controversy. One important modification of the Government's scheme was effected, however. The nomination of a *Shiunin* official to be head of the Bureau was cancelled and a *Chokunin* official was substituted; an alteration which may not seem cardinal at first sight, but which really signifies a great difference in the status of the Bureau. Baron Sone is understood to have been the nominal originator of the project, and it is said that

Viscount Fujinami will be the first head of the Bureau.

This bureau is to be under the jurisdiction of the Home Office. Its establishment comprises 188 officials, having at their head a man of *chokunin* rank. The chief of the Bureau will receive a salary of 5,000 *yen* annually. There will be 3 stud farms, 1 farm for raising sires, and 15 farms for breeding purposes. The Bureau commences operations from June 1st.

Several of the minor Japanese journals publish, in large type, a statement that owing to the unsettled state of Siberia and the constant disturbances in European Russia, the St. Petersburg authorities find it impossible to remove the troops from northern Manchuria within the prescribed period of 18 months. There are still 200,000 men massed at Harbin and the probability is that Russia will approach Japan with a proposal to extend the time for evacuation. No authority is given for this story and we think it must be received with great caution. Eleven months of the prescribed period have still to run, and if only 200,000 troops remain at Harbin they could easily be removed in four or five months. Russia has therefore plenty of leisure still available and it is merely mischievous to publish anticipatory reports of the kind now under consideration.

The first announcement of rewards has been made. It concerns the non-commissioned officers and blue-jackets of the Navy. Thirty-seven receive the *Kinshi Kunsho*, with pensions of 200 *yen* annually; and 6,450 receive the 7th class of the Rising Sun with pensions of 100 *yen* annually. Nothing is yet stated about rewards to officers.

#### FIRES.

About 4 a.m. on Sunday, May 27th, fire broke out in a two-storied building, No. 69, Dai Homoku, near Kitagata, Yokohama. The house was burned down.

An official telegram says that at 9 a.m. on May 25th, fire occurred in the village of Togawa, Yubari, Hokkaido, destroying some four hundred houses.

An outbreak of fire occurred early on the morning of May 26th in Mayashi-cho, Honjo, Tokyo. Forty buildings were burned down.

On the morning of May 25th, fire broke out at Utsunomiya destroying forty-six houses including a hospital. Five firemen were injured.

A telegram from Aomori says that early on the morning of May 25th, fire broke out in the barracks of the commissariat, destroying official letters and ammunition. The damage is estimated at fifty thousand *yen*.

The Governor of Aomori prefecture reports that on the evening of May 25th, fire broke out in the district of South Tsugaru destroying forty-nine houses. Some persons were killed or injured.

On the morning of May 27th, a gas explosion occurred at the Yubari Coal Mine. Two men were killed and twenty-four were injured.

An explosion took place on May 27th at a fire works factory, in the district of Okawa, Sanuki province, destroying the building. Two persons were killed and two were injured.

The Nippon Shuzo Fire Insurance Co. in Tokyo, has wound up its affairs and transferred its business to the Nippon Fire Insurance, Osaka. On May 28th, the former held a general meeting and elected five liquidators.

On May 30th, fire broke out in the village of Aone, a well-known hot-spring place, destroying about a hundred buildings including all the hotels, police office and post office.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL.

OUR readers are now acquainted with the explanation which the *Jiji Shimpō* has published concerning the measures taken by the Government to secure for the Industrial Bank the business of negotiating foreign loans. Additional information is now furnished by the *Asahi Shimbun*. We thus learn that the Authorities consulted with the Local Governors during the latter's recent assembly in Tokyo as to the best means of converting the high-interest loans of the administrative districts, the result being that instructions were conveyed to the Governors by the Local Affairs Bureau (*Chiho Kyoku*) in the Home Department and the Financial Affairs Bureau (*Risai Kyoku*) in the Finance Department, in the following sense:—

- 1.—Negotiations with regard to the import of foreign capital not having been yet completed, nothing can be certainly stated, but the Industrial Bank is investigating with a view to 7 per cent. net or lower.
- 2.—The Local Governors should send an accurate statement to the Home Department by the 10th of June at latest showing the amounts needed by the public bodies within their jurisdiction for converting old loans and for devoting to new enterprises, the two things being carefully distinguished.
- 3.—Probably the money for the above purposes will be available by the 1st of September.
- 4.—The public bodies will be at liberty to redeem these newly contracted debts at any time they please.
- 5.—The number of shares should be made as small as possible with a view to convenience in handling with respect to yearly repayments.
- 6.—The Industrial Bank does not ask that the annual average payments of interest and principal should be the same but it recommends that there should be as little difference as possible.
- 7.—Interest will be paid in the months of June and December.
- 8.—The amount estimated for the whole country does not exceed 10 million *yen*. Therefore when the total is fixed, it will be duly distributed.

There are other provisions but the above are the principal. It will be clearly gathered that the Government does not seek, and has not sought, to recommend the agency of the Industrial Bank except in the case of loans by administrative districts; that is to say, by cities or prefectures. There is no idea of addressing to private companies or individuals any similar advice. Neither does it appear that transactions on a very large scale are contemplated. Ten million *yen* is spoken of as the limit, and there is talk of distributing it among the various administrative districts in accordance with some "suitable method" of division, but we confess that this part of the subject perplexes us. The prefectural and municipal debts amount to 66 millions of *yen* in round numbers, but a large part of them stand at 6 per cent., a figure which could not be much improved by foreign loans, especially by the 7-per-cent. loans spoken of in the Home Minister's instructions. It may be that the amount of debts carrying a higher rate of interest is very small, and that 10 million *yen* would cover the whole, but such an assumption leaves no margin for new public works. Altogether this part of the subject demands further explanation, especially the statement about dividing the aggregate sum suitably. That suggests an exceedingly

complicated procedure, very difficult to render acceptable to foreign investors. We are disposed to think, indeed, that what the Government contemplates is that the Industrial Bank should borrow abroad by floating its own debentures and should place the money at the disposal of the administrative districts. Otherwise we fail to perceive how various small sums required by different localities can be massed into one foreign loan. Be that as it may, however, the fact seems plain that official interference of the kind originally criticised is not in view, and that the idea is to employ the Industrial Bank for operations which would be extremely difficult without the intervention of such an institution. But there are in the *Jiji Shimpō's* explanation of the official attitude, one or two points calling for comment. The first is that foreign capitalists are not prepared to trust any agency other than the Industrial Bank. That is, in effect, what the *Jiji Shimpō's* apologist alleges. It is a great misapprehension; an apprehension the more remarkable in the face of the fact that several associations of foreign capitalists and Japanese agents have actually been organized for the purpose of investing money in Japan. The Industrial Bank has no monopoly of confidence, and the writer in the *Jiji Shimpō* must have seen that it has not had he taken note of existing circumstances. The second and even more palpable error is the allegation that the English subscribers of the Industrial Bank's increased capital comprise virtually all the banks and companies which take up and float foreign loans, and that any other association working in the same field would be compelled ultimately to apply to these banks and companies. This is extremely incorrect. Many of the strongest capitalists are not represented at all among the new shareholders of the Industrial Bank. We do not seek to disparage the financial competence it commands, but we do most emphatically protest against any attempt to credit it with a monopoly of such competence. There are other competing associations which have independent access to at least as large stores of capital, and this misleading claim advanced on behalf of the Bank does not help to promote its credit. We certainly do not believe that any claim of the kind is asserted with the cognisance of the Bank's able President, Mr. SOYEDA. For the rest, we are able to state on the best authority that the present Minister of Finance recognises the advantages of free competition and desires that the most advantageous offer shall win the day. Probably under these circumstances it would have been better to abstain from all issue of official instructions for introducing the Industrial Bank to the notice of potential borrowers. The commotion caused and the protests evoked by the action of the Departments of Finance and Home Affairs seem quite out of proportion to any benefits they may have conferred on the administrative districts.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN LOANS.

SINCE we wrote editorially on this subject in our issue of the 30th instant, some further information has become available. It will be remembered that we then stated the debts of the administrative districts to be 65 millions of *yen* approximately, and conjectured that since the Industrial Bank proposed to deal with only a small part of them, such part represented the obligations carrying a rate of interest higher than 7 per cent. The *Keizai Zasshi* now states that the total debts of the administrative districts are 65,704,886 *yen*, and that the portion bearing less than 7 per cent. interest aggregates 45,473,178 *yen*, while the portion weighted with interest higher than 7 per cent. amounts to 20,231,708 *yen*. The announcement made to the administrative districts through the local governors contains a clause to the effect that the Industrial Bank contemplates raising foreign capital at 7 per cent., or less, and that the debts to be converted on that basis total some 10 million *yen*, or only one half of the high-interest sum appearing in the *Keizai Zasshi's* statistics which are said to have been officially compiled last November. We are thus driven to a further conjecture, namely, that only the very most expensive debts are to be converted by the Bank's assistance, inasmuch as it would obviously not be worth while to deal with any which do not carry interest appreciably higher than 7. The *Keizai* gives the following list of the high-interest debts distinguished according to the nature of the district:—

	Yen.
Prefectural Debts ( <i>Fu-Ken</i> ).....	5,075,818
District Debts ( <i>Gun</i> ).....	1,116,171
City Debts ( <i>Shi</i> ).....	5,306,322
Communal Debts ( <i>Cho-Son</i> ).....	6,220,587
Water-works Debts.....	2,516,810
Total .....	20,231,708

The most heavily burdened prefectures in the matter of high-interest debts are as follow:—

	Yen.
Niigata Prefecture .....	1,965,067
Osaka .....	1,628,509
Kumamoto .....	1,393,096
Tochigi .....	1,066,195

Our contemporary gives also the following table for the purpose of showing the rate at which the liabilities of local administrative bodies have increased:—

Year.	Total of Debts in yen.
1898 .....	23,483,995
1899 .....	31,858,201
1900 .....	42,734,917
1901 .....	51,240,969
1902 .....	61,110,355
1903 .....	67,111,747
1904 .....	64,992,308
1905 .....	65,704,886

The *Asahi Shimbun* reverts very vigorously to the question of the Government, the Industrial Bank and the administrative districts. It ridicules the assistance offered with such a flourish of trumpets through the Bank since the converted rate of interest is to be 7 per cent. or thereabouts. Our contemporary attributes to the Bank competence to arrange for the annual payments of interest and sinking fund in a manner specially convenient for the administrative

districts, but inasmuch as the so-called "special" facilities indicated by our contemporary are not special at all, and could easily be afforded by any respectable syndicate, we confess ourselves unable to comprehend this part of the argument. There is, however, no ambiguity whatever about the *Asahi's* contention that the administrative districts may justly say "thank you for nothing" to persons who propose to convert their debts on a 7 per cent. basis. There is no better security—that of the Empire itself excepted—than the administrative districts have to offer. Railways or companies can not pledge anything more than the income accruing from their business, but an administrative district has competence to develop its revenue to any needful amount by taxation, and can hypothecate whatever portion of that revenue may be needed for the service of a debt. We entertain little doubt that money to convert the more expensive of the Japanese local obligations could be obtained in England at 6 per cent. or less, and as the Government must be fully aware of the fact, we presume that the debts which enter into the Industrial Bank's category present some special features disabling them for introduction to the notice of foreign capitalists. What that feature may be we have no conception, but this part of the subject may be commended to the *Asahi's* investigations.

#### THE BOOKSHELF.

"Masterpieces Selected from the Korin School," Vol. III., by SHUICHI TAJIMA. Published by the Shimbi Shoin, Tokyo.

THE third volume of this highly attractive series has now been published. It contains 25 plates, 7 of which are collotypes and the remainder chromoxylographs. Not only is each picture accompanied by a description, but also we have biographical sketches of the artists of the school from the pen of Mr. Tajima, the whole text being in English. The artists whose masterpieces have been taken for this volume are Kenzan, Shiko, Kagei and Sori. To most students of Japanese art Kenzan is known solely as a great keramist, his reputation as a painter being comparatively insignificant. Nor can it be said that this verdict is altogether unjust, for even by those who have devoted keen attention to his drawings these latter are valued chiefly as relics of an eminently great potter. Such as merit independent applause are few and far between, not asserting any claim to high consideration. Kenzan, though he lived during a period (1663 to 1744) when the spirit of seclusion reigned supreme in Japan, nevertheless felt the influence of the Western light that shone in through the narrow window at Deshima. Several of his drawings on paper and on pottery show distinct traces of Dutch inspiration. Only in method, however. The decorative conceptions have nothing whatever in common with any European school. They are uniquely Japanese. Not even China, at whose feet Japanese keramists had sat docilely for so many centuries, contributed the smallest element to Kenzan's decorative conceptions. Indeed it may truly be said that what the *Ukiyo-e* artists did for Japan in the realm of painting, Koyetsu, Koin and Kenzan did in the realms of lacquer and faience. Not until the age of these men did Japan free herself completely from alien influence.

Nomura Ninsei, who had flourished in the generation immediately prior to Kenzan, struck out a style of faience decoration which justly commanded the warm applause of all subsequent eras and stands still to-day unrivalled in its own line. But Ninsei did not break away so completely from tradition as Kenzan did. For whereas the former affected delicate work after the manner of the Kano masters, the latter adopted the bold conventions of Koyetsu and Korin, the result being that Kenzan's productions have no closer affinity with anything Chinese than have the pictures of Matahei, Harunobu or Koryusai. Thus we have two essentially Japanese schools, both belonging to the Yedo Epoch and both distinguished by their purely native conception and execution. Kenzan, so far as concerned the actual technique of his art, was not nearly so skilled as his predecessor Nomura Ninsei, nor yet as his successor Eiraku. Probably it would be truer to say that if he failed to display skill commensurate with theirs, it was not because of inferior capacity but because he recognised that a certain incongruity must be suggested if very finely manipulated *pâte* and glaze were associated with such a bold, vehement and severe style of decoration as he delighted in. It may be said of him, of Korin and of Koyetsu that no decorative artists of any era or any country ever succeeded so well in investing rugged virility of design with an atmosphere of the highest power. Therein lies their inimitable charm. It is brought home to us forcibly by the illustrations in this splendid volume, and from them we learn also that Kenzan was a consummate colourist, a faculty to which indeed he owes much of his decorative celebrity. The series of 13 ceramic specimens and paintings by which he is represented in this volume, concludes with a wooden tray decorated in his 81st year, that is to say, within a few months, or perhaps even weeks, of his death.

Mr. Tajima then introduces us to nine of Shiko's masterpieces. Shiko during a considerable part of his life was contemporary with Kenzan and both men studied in the Korin School, but their styles are conspicuously different. Shiko sought to combine something of the Kano delicacy with the Korin boldness, and thus his productions are at once distinguishable from those of Kenzan. He excelled in painting only: if, like so many of the artists of the 17th and 18th centuries, he devoted his brush occasionally to the decoration of faience in the *raku* style, tradition does not speak of it. The volume ends with two pictures from the brushes of Kagei and Sori respectively—very admirable examples of decorative painting, belonging essentially to the school of Sotatsu. We have again to express grateful admiration for the benefits that the Shimbi Shoin is conferring on the public by its excellent publications. A few years ago there were almost no avenues of access to a knowledge of Japanese art, but now, thanks mainly to the enterprise of these Tokyo publishers and to the researches of Mr. Tajima, it may almost be said that the art of Japan is receiving quite exceptional illumination. Perhaps it should be added that only one thousand copies each of these beautiful volumes are printed.

"De Becker's Japanese Law of Trading Partnerships and Companies": Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

THIS is a small book of 133 pages but it appears to deal exhaustively with the subjects of which it treats. The author ex-

plains in his preface that as the Commercial Code abounds in references, not only to its own articles but also to the Civil Code and other laws, the difficulty of acquiring an accurate working knowledge of its contents is very considerable. Therefore it has seemed desirable in Mr. de Becker's eyes to collate these inter-relations and bring their import within the compass of the handy volume which has just been published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. He has drawn freely on Dr. Lönholm's translations of the Commercial Code, the Civil Code and the Law of Procedure in Non-Contentious Matters, and he fully acknowledges his indebtedness to the German savant. At the close of the book there is a chapter on "The Position of Foreign Juridical Persons in Japan," and there are brief "Notes on certain Disabilities of Foreigners resident in Japan." "Brief" is a proper term to apply to these "Notes" for they occupy only a page and a half, but the number of disabilities they disclose is not inconsiderable. The author confirms a statement recently made in these columns and denied by a correspondent, namely, that foreigners can not become owners of ships flying the Japanese flag, and that, consequently, such property can not be hypothecated to foreigners as security for a loan. He also confirms a proposition asserted by us ten years ago but vehemently denied by a Kobe contemporary, namely, that superficialities is "a valuable class of holding" though "not equal to ownership." Never has a title been better abused than this unfortunate superficialities, yet we may safely assert that our own original estimate of it has been amply borne out by practical experience. This book of Mr. de Becker's can not fail to be of the greatest use to all persons having business connexions with Japan. We infer that it is his intention to publish another treatise on the laws and ordinances governing special classes of business, such as banks, trust companies and insurance companies, for these are dealt with only incidentally in the book under review. Meanwhile he has deserved well of the public by his valuable guidance to knowledge which without such aid is virtually inaccessible to the average foreigner. The treatise is also specially timely, for the commercial and industrial development of Japan has now come to possess interest for a circle of Occidentals very much wider than those previously concerned in such matters.

#### BASEBALL.

A baseball match between teams of the Waseda University and the U.S. battleship *Wisconsin* was played on the Waseda ground on Friday. The *Wisconsin* scored 6 runs in the first inning while Waseda made 1. In the second *Wisconsin* again scored one while the Waseda got nothing more till the third inning, when the home team scored 5 while the visitors were sent down every time for 0. From the third innings Waseda had Kono as pitcher. When nine innings had been played, scores on both sides were even at 7, and a tenth inning was played. In this the American team scored one run, thus winning the game by 8 to 7.

A fine game of baseball was played on Tuesday afternoon at the Recreation Ground by teams representing the American battleships *Ohio* and *Wisconsin*. The play was fast and very clever, the fielding on both sides, except perhaps in the last two innings, being most admirable. It was 5 to 5 in the latter part of the contest and *Wisconsin* just put on another in the tenth innings, winning a splendid game. The play was watched by many men from the ships and by quite a number of residents.



## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In our last Summary we epitomized from the *Wasada Bungaku* the opinions of five well known men on the present state of religious feeling in Japan. We now proceed to state as fully as our space allows the views of Dr. Murakami Sensei, and Mr. Ukita Kazutami, reserving the opinions of Doctors Anezaki and Matora for reproduction in our next Summary.

(6) *Dr. Murakami Sensei*.—I do not attach so much importance to the recent alleged revival of religion as some people seem inclined to do. But I do not deny that the movement has its favourable aspects, in that it shows a certain dissatisfaction with materialistic teaching and even with ordinary philosophy. One reason why the movement has attracted so much attention is the fact that it started in a part of Japan that has been from ancient times noted for its religious indifference. Going along the Tōkaidō, one must get to the west of Mikawa before one enters the sphere of religious earnestness. There is a vast difference between the Western and Eastern parts of Japan in the matter of religious belief and feeling. . . . But in reference to the alleged visions and revelations, there is nothing specially new about such assertions as those made by Messrs. Tsunajima and Itō Chōshin. In Buddhism we are quite accustomed to these kind of confessions (*Mukashi kara yoku aru koto de, Butsu no otsuge wo hiraita (received a revelation) to ka, Butsu no kōmyō wo oganda to ka, yoku iu desu, ne!*) But the religious authority attached to individual experiences of this kind can never be very great. You ask me to tell you what I think on the relation of religion to ethics. This is a subject on which I have been speaking before the University Ethical Society (丁酉倫理會) for some months. The conclusion I have reached can be stated thus in a few words. All ethical teaching has its origin in the consciousness, will and conscience of the members of communities. But religions are invariably based on the individual experiences of great men. Ethics having to do with the relations of men to each other, is naturally closely connected with the every day life of communities. The authority possessed by morality is entirely dependent on the consciousness, the will and the conscience of each individual who follows a set of moral rules. We decide on what is right and wrong in daily conduct without reference to Confucius, Christ or Shaka. But when we come to religion the situation is entirely altered. Its province is to connect man with God or Buddha and to teach what duties we owe to Divine personages. Here the authority and influence of certain great men become absolutely essential to the very existence of a creed and so we have the Christian saying, "I believe in Christ" and the Buddhist, "I believe in Shaka." If the authority of the two founders of the great creeds be denied, then the creeds will cease to exist as independent entities. That Christianity can exist without Christ as its centre and chief support or that Buddhism can exist without Shaka is not conceivable. Religion, then, rests on three props: the influence of great men over posterity, the worship they receive and the obedience they are able to command. In ethics a man's own conscience is all supreme, but in religion he has to trust to the teaching of his fellow-man. Some people think that religion and ethics are quite inseparable. In that the benefit of mankind is the object of both, in that both have a high moral ideal in view, they are certainly very closely related to each other. And the tendency in modern times has all been in the direction of giving increased prominence to the ethical elements of religion and of discouraging the ascetic, supra-mundane and transcendental elements of creeds. In reference to the religion of the future in Japan, I observe that the Rev. D. Ebina and Mr. Uemura very confidently assert that Japan will adopt Christianity. Seeing that they are both Christians, it is perhaps natural that they should take this view. But such is not my opinion. Buddhism will doubtless be reformed in various ways, as Christianity has been from time to time reformed, but the Japanese people taken as a

whole are not likely to give it up in favour of Christianity. You ask whether Buddhism has not been altered by Christianity in various particulars. I would prefer to say our creed has been much influenced by the spirit of the age. Christianity has formed a part of the new civilisation but only a part. There have been many other influences at work. As regards the influence of the two creeds on each other, to me it seems that Buddhism has influenced Japanese Christianity more than Japanese Christianity has influenced Buddhism. This may be seen by an examination of the Christianity taught in this country.\* You inquire whether I think there will be any union between Buddhists and Christians effected in this country. Not as regards ceremonies and outward forms. But progressive minds, whether Buddhist or Christian, are already united. The two religions have the same ends in view. Mencius says:—*Maroto uia Ten no michi nari. Kore wo omou wa hito no michi nari*. The hearts of those who are sincerely seeking after truth beat in harmony whatever the creed professed.

(7) *Mr. Ukita Kazutami*.—It is my opinion that no high class morality not based on religion can exist. The morality of Kant and Hegel was founded on religion. Our Japanese morality rests on ancestor worship; our present moral sentiments are the product of Confucianism, the Bushidō teaching and Shintoism working together.

Reverence for supra-mundane powers and spirits and intense loyalty to earthly superiors may be said to be the leading characteristics of our national morality. You ask what I think will be Japan's future religion. The creeds now taught here will, I take it, still be taught side by side. A rationalizing process is going on with them all and this will be continued more and more until religion among us will correspond to that "modern culture" advocated by Huxley and Spencer and many others. Rationalized Confucianism supplies an excellent basis for this type of religion and we Japanese may be the means of making this creed better known and appreciated throughout the Western world. In reference to the recent alleged revelations and visions, if they have served to attract attention to religion in quarters where the ordinary religious agencies produce no effect whatever, they cannot be pronounced useless. Isolated as they are, they can never form the basis of a religious creed. But as an antidote to existing conventionalism, they have a certain value. You ask whether they are not morbid. Of course the world will pronounce all such alleged experiences to be morbid, but that is because society itself is not in a sound state of health. All men would be in communion with God were they as they ought to be. The assumption made by the two or three subjects of these visions and revelations is that they have been favoured by God above their fellow-men. This is of course most objectionable. In making this assumption they place themselves on a higher pedestal than other men.

I am desirous of seeing Christianity, Buddhism and Confucianism all working harmoniously together for the benefit of society generally, and desisting from senseless recrimination and petty jealousy. The founding of a religion that shall please everybody is no easy matter. Existing creeds will serve their purpose if taught discreetly and tolerantly.

\* *Parturient montes nascetur ridiculus mus*, which put into Japanese reads *Taisan meido (鳴動) shite, nezumi ippihi wo idasu* is the comment which the *Gokyo* makes on the big meetings of the Evangelical Alliance held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Tōkyō, early in May. According to the account given of the proceedings by the *Gokyo* there was very serious dissension among the members over certain proposed

\* *Mata Kirisutokyo no ho wo tazunete mite mo, Bukkyo no eikyō wo ukele oru koto wa sukunaku nai desu. Watakushi wa Bukkyo ga Kirisutokyo no fu wo manabu yori mo Kirisutokyo no hito ga Bukkyo wo ōyō shite oru ho ga ōi yō ni omowareru no desu.* On this point readers should compare what Mr. Ebina admitted in the article we epitomized in our last Summary.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

changes in the character, the constitution and the objects of the Association. For years past there has been an under-current of dissatisfaction with the doctrinal tests which certain members of the Alliance wish to enforce stringently in all cases. They would involve the exclusion from the Alliance of Mr. Ebina Danjō and those who think with him. At the recent meeting a motion was brought forward by Mr. Ibuka to change the name of the Alliance, dropping out the word Evangelical and putting in Church in its stead. This naturally raised doctrinal questions of considerable importance and there ensued a big contest between the anti-Ebina and the pro-Ebina factions of the Alliance. The *Gokyo* condemns the whole management of the meeting at which this discussion took place and says that the officers of the Alliance have got a name for the clumsiness which they show in the transaction of its business. (*Shoshi ga konnichi made nashi-kitaritaru ato wo mireba nani-goto wo nasu ni mo jūbun no kenkyū wo tsukusu koto naku, tsune ni fujūbun naru jūmbi wo motte tossa no aida ni koto wo nasu no hei ari.*) The *Gokyo* gives several alleged instances of the slovenliness in management shown by the Committee of the Alliance. In the conception of Dr. Takagi, the editor of the *Gokyo*, nothing could have been unwise than the manner in which questions involving great doctrinal issues were sprung suddenly upon the members of the Alliance at the recent meeting. It might have been foreseen by any one that no good result would be attained by the kind of action taken at the meeting. The *Gokyo* goes on to say that persons who consider it their mission to be applying doctrinal tests to fellow-Christians had far better absent themselves from such meetings. Narrow-minded sectarians will do well to keep to their own narrow circles of thinkers. Let them do as the High Church party does in England, refuse to associate with other sections of Christendom. The great want of the age among Christians is amalgamation, the sinking of minor differences and active co-operation in the urgent work which has to be done. The resolution which was passed at the meeting in favour of increased union was very satisfactory, if only the right kind of men can be found to carry this project into practice.

In the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* we find the following comments on the meeting. Though from one point of view the meeting was more or less of a failure, it was an advance on the last General Conference, when a dead-set was made on Mr. Ebina and his party. Mr. Ebina was at the last May meeting installed as a member of an important Committee connected with the Alliance and a proposal was brought forward to modify the constitution of the Association so as to make it more comprehensive. The appointment of a Committee of 25 members representing all the chief sects connected with the Alliance to take steps for the union of Japanese Churches was a measure of great importance. Whether any good result will follow it is impossible to foretell, but we take this opportunity of stating the attitude of the Kumiai Churches to the projected movement. For years past we have mourned over the narrow-minded sectarianism of many Christians. The differences in belief among the members of every existing Church are bound to be numerous. In every denomination there are as many as to or 20 sections of Christians who differ from each other on a variety of points. We maintain that there can be no real union unless it be on our congregational principle of having no creed to which men are obliged to subscribe. We have within our ranks every sort of Christian, ranging from ultra-Calvinists to Unitarians, from free-thinking believers in what is called the new criticism of the Bible to Christians of the Plymouth Brother and the Quaker type. When we meet we agree to differ. We meet in brotherly love. We meet for the purpose of carrying out some practical enterprise in which we are all alike deeply interested. We don't find fault with each other's belief. We meet as brothers and sisters in Christ who claim liberty of belief for themselves and readily grant it to others. Now if sectarianism is to be banished from Japanese Christianity, it can only be done by a union of sects based on the principles of Japanese

Congregationalism. Our Kumiai Church is a new John the Baptist heralding the appearance of a new form of Christianity in this land. We do not know what steps the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance propose taking for the consummation of the desired union, but what we say is, that any union short of perfect freedom of belief will not be worth the name. Union must be based on Christian love and not on doctrinal agreement among the members.

The importance of these utterances cannot be overestimated.\* The Kumiai Churches occupy to-day the highest rank both as regards influence and numbers among Protestant sects and here we have from them a most pronounced anti-dogma and anti-creed manifesto. For years past hundreds of Christians belonging to other sects have been steadily moving towards the adoption of the fundamental principles of Japanese Congregationalism. The younger Christians are mostly of this mind. Many of the heated doctrinal disputes carried on in the West strike them as puerile, undignified and purposeless. They care not a straw which side wins in any such disputes. In their conception the Church exists not to fix on doctrines or dogmas, but to unite people together in brotherly love and to further co-operation in all manner of charitable work. They would abolish the doctrinal test system to-morrow had they the power. And it would seem as though by degrees they are getting the power. The Japanese Christianity of the future will, we predict, be more unlike Western Christianity than Japanese Buddhism is unlike Indian and Chinese Buddhism, and that is saying a great deal.

Writing on the projected union of the three Methodist Bodies working in this country the *Gokyo*, after nothing the fact that the Methodist meetings held at Baltimore for the purpose of considering the question of the union of Canadian and American Methodists were unsuccessful, goes on to point out that the Japanese Methodist Christians must act independently of the mother churches the other side of the Pacific. Action of this kind was, it states, taken on May 4th when at a large meeting of representatives of the three sections of Methodism held in Kanda, Tōkyō, a resolution in favour of carrying through at all costs the amalgamation of the various Methodist Churches was unanimously passed. Now that the movement has actually begun, continues the *Gokyo*, there is no need for any Methodist Christians to hold back any longer. Admiral Tōgō's signal to the vessels composing his fleet before the battle of the Sea of Japan, *Kokoku no kōhai kono issin ni ari. Kakuin issō funrei doryoku seyo.* "On this battle depends the fate of the Empire. Let every man among you put forth all his strength," is applicable to our Methodist Churches to-day. Their whole future depends on their making use of the opportunity given them to-day of rendering themselves thoroughly independent and self-supporting. Mr. T. Miyaji has been contributing to the *Gokyo* articles on the Methodist union entitled "Union, Independence and Self-support." The third of these articles appears in the May 19 number of the Methodist organ. This writer is of opinion that the self-support of the Churches is not a state that can be reached at a leap. The pecuniary aid now received from foreign missionary Societies must be gradually withdrawn until the churches have become wholly self-supporting. The present state of servile dependence on foreign mission Boards, he alleges, characterizes the majority of Methodist churches Mr. Miyaji condemns in very trenchant terms. He says that a Church body whose hands and feet are in Japan but whose head is in America can effect very little and he questions whether there is any object in the prolonged existence of such a church (*Sonna kaishō (甲斐性) naki Kyōkai ga (such profitless churches) nagaku sonnai no kachichi wo tamotsu ya ina ya sukoburu utagawadshii de wa nai ka.*)

\* Since penning the above lines Dr. De Forest's very interesting address before the Alliance has appeared in these columns. He evidently appears to think that the proposed union is practicable, despite the serious doctrinal differences that exist.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

We have quoted from the Congregational organ, the *Kirisutokyo Seikai*, and from the Methodist organ the *Gokyo*, comments on the important Evangelical Alliance Meetings held early in May. We now proceed to give a few of the remarks of the *Fukui Shimpō*, the Presbyterian organ, on the same subject. That paper after publishing a full report of the proceedings writes regretfully on the discussion which took place and the hostile feeling which displayed itself at one of the meetings held. It says that the disturbance reached a great height, that the proceedings were not such as become a Christian Assembly. Intemperate language was used and ordinary politeness was ignored. (*Gijō wa Kirisuto shinto wo daihyō suru shūkwai ni arumajiki fu se sei no genron, reigi naki laidō wo motte jūrin seraretari. Jitsu ni tsūtan subeki koto nite ariki*) The Christians who led the opposition movement were Messrs. Yamaji and Miyaji. Judging from the report of the meetings given by the *Fukui Shimpō*, the object of the new rules drawn up was the broadening of the basis of the Alliance so as to include members of heterodox opinions as fellow-workers. Those who were in favour of this seemed to have succeeded to a very considerable extent. The dropping out of the word Evangelical was agreed to. But rule 1 says that the churches to be associated under the new Alliance are to be evangelical churches (*Futsū ni Fukui shugi to shōsuru Kyōkai, &c.*)\* But from some remarks made by the *Fukui Shimpō* we infer that the new organization cannot as yet be said to have taken the place of the old one. It writes thus:—"It was agreed that until the formation of the new Alliance has been completed the officers of the Evangelical Alliance should retain their posts and should be expected to assist in adjusting affairs so as to facilitate the establishment of the new Alliance." The *Fukui Shimpō* furthermore says that the new Alliance will to a large extent resemble the old one (*daidō shō*); that it will inherit all the weaknesses of the Evangelical Alliance. The *Fukui Shimpō* is not very sanguine as to the success of the projected new body. The total results of the meetings held by the Evangelical Alliance early in May it pronounces to be disappointing, with the one exception of the appointment of a Committee of 15 members to consider and report to the Alliance on the subject of a union of various Protestant sects for evangelistic and other purposes. This committee consists of 6 Congregationalists, 6 Methodists, 6 Presbyterians and 7 representatives of other sects. The Committee has elected the following five gentlemen as a Sub-Committee: Messrs. Honda, Kozaki, Ebina, Takagi and Uemura. To them is committed the task of drawing up rules of association for the projected Union Church of Christ in Japan. Will they succeed in agreeing as to the doctrinal basis of the new body, asks the *Fukui Shimpō*? They differ widely among themselves. Can they dismiss and forget past disputes and discrepancies? Much depends on their action. Is Japanese Christianity to be a mere weak imitation of Western Christian sectarianism, or is it destined to be established on a broader and nobler basis? Our Christianity began with the resolve to banish sectarianism and we, says the *Fukui Shimpō*, are among those who are sanguine enough to think that it can be effected. The dream that one day we should see an independent, self-supporting, non-sectarian Church in this land—a dream which some of us had 35 years ago and which we cannot possibly forget—is by no means, in our conception unrealizable. We urge our fellow Christians to carve out for themselves a new path, to set their faces against making this country the receptacle of fossilized European and American Christianity,† against merely repeating history,

✕ Of course the Christians who do not believe in the Divinity of Christ nor in miracles will assert that their Gospel is the true form of the original faith, that the pro-supernatural section of Christians is mistaken, etc.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† *Kirisuto no michi tareru uchi-yori* (Out of the fullness of Christ) *Tōyō no Kirisutokyo wa arata ni ukuru tokoro arideshi to shinsoraru. Kesshite rekishi no kuni-kuyeshi (repeat history), senjin (先人) no i san wo shushu (株守) shite, seishinkai no kōseiki taru nakare.*

and we look to them to found a Church that shall in every way be abreast of the age in which we live and that shall commend itself to the deeply rooted sentiments and convictions of the Japanese nation. Whether the Committee that has been appointed can carry through an enterprise beset with so many difficulties and dangers as the abolition of sectarianism and the use of doctrinal tests we cannot say; but we hope and that pray they may succeed, concludes the *Fukui Shimpō*. The subject of revising the Japanese translation of the scriptures was discussed at the Evangelical Alliance Conference. The *Fukui Shimpō* highly disapproves of the arrangements proposed for effecting this. It wishes to see the whole thing done exclusively by Japanese. It does not see why foreign Bible Societies should have anything to do with the enterprise nor why it is necessary to have foreigners on the Translation Committee. Surely, says this organ, there is a number of Japanese scholars who are quite competent to translate the Bible into their own language. In the case of the version now in use the foreign Bible Societies practically monopolize the whole business of selling copies. The Societies, too, printed the translation made. To repeat this mistake to-day would be a crushing misfortune (*Kaiyaku no seisho wo shite dotsu no ummei ni kakarashimuru wa hotondo shinobu-bekazaru fukō ni arasu ya?*). That our independent and sharp-witted Japanese scholars should when translating the Bible be obliged to consult foreign translators on every occasion would render their work tediously troublesome and difficult. We are opposed to consenting to any such arrangement. It would be far better to do the whole thing ourselves without any foreign aid, concludes the *Fukui Shimpō*. The proposal made to the Alliance that the two Bible Societies be asked to take the lead in the preparation and publication of a new version of the scriptures seems to have originated from Dr. D. C. Greene. The objection which the *Fukui Shimpō* has to this plan is the fact that these Societies are supported by certain foreign Protestant sects many of which have fixed doctrinal views and creeds and that it would never answer for progressive and comparatively free-thinking non-sectarian Japanese Christians to submit to the enthralment that would be involved by the attempt to work under their control.\*

"Japanese as Spoken by Foreign Missionaries" is the title of a note which appears in No. 567 of the *Fukui Shimpō*. It says that the speeches of Dr. De Forest and the Rev. H. H. Guy at the Evangelical Alliance meetings were much applauded on account of the language used by these speakers. Some of the younger missionaries receive praise for the acquaintance they showed with idiomatic colloquial, but the following word of reproach is administered to them by the *Fukui Shimpō*. Compared with the simple, impressive and dignified language of the veteran missionaries the "ano ne style" of speech affected by some young men and a certain levity and courting of popularity tend to disgust audiences (*Keihaku ni shite jinkō-tori ni tsōgawashiku rikō (利巧) no ben, toki to shite ōto (嘔吐) wo moyōsubeki mono ari*) and to make people ask whether in character young missionaries reach the standard of the old ones (*Aruiwa gwaikoku senkyōshi hinkaku no geraku seshi ya wo osori: hika?*).

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We continue our extracts from the *Raise-no-umu*. It will be observed by readers that almost every noted scholar in Japan was approached by the *Shin Bukkyō* inquirers and most of those applied to gave some kind of answer. To us what some of them avoided saying or said in a purposely ambiguous and lazy manner is quite as significant as the very confident assertions which others make.

(19) Mr. Tsuji Shinji, for many years Vice-

\* It is quite sure that the British and Foreign Bible Society would never sanction rationalistic translations of the Scriptures, so that in case the Japanese translators wished to embody the results of what is known as the "New Criticism" in their version of the Bible, this would be vetoed by the Bible Societies' Committee. Many Japanese think that the English Bible, beautiful as is its language, is quite out of date as to accuracy (WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Minister of Education and now President of the Imperial Education Society. I have at present no ideas at all on the subject of your inquiry. This I beg you to observe. This is the only answer I can give you.

(20) *Mr. Tomeoka Kōsuke.* I believe there is a future life. The ground for this belief with me is the teaching of Christ. As to the nature of our future existence, we have no information and no means of obtaining it. But certainly it will not be one of idleness, where, with nothing to do we shall simply eat and drink. I believe we shall have some pleasant and profitable work given us to do the performance of which will be a carrying out of Divine purposes.\*

(21) *Mr. Shimoda Jirō.* There is no future life. (1) There is no matter separate from energy. These two exist together, and simultaneously and are inseparable from each other. (2) The body is of a complex nature, being composed of a variety of materials. The mind furnishes to this body a suitable amount of energy, enabling it to become active. Body and mind are part and parcel of each other; which is cause and which is effect it is impossible to say. (3) When the body dissolves the energy which has been associated with it assumes a new form. When the body dies the existence of mind comes to an end. The matter which has composed the body and the dissipated energy which has been associated with that matter are alone permanent. These primary elements alone are undying. All else is transient. It goes without saying that individuals like ourselves whose existence is dependent on a temporary combination of matter and energy cannot survive their separation from each other.

(22) *Mr. Shiba Tekichi.*—I have no ideas whatever bearing on the subject of your inquiry. But perhaps I should rather say that I can conceive of no reason for the existence of a future life. I am quite unable to place any confidence in what Christ and Shaka taught on this subject, though I recognize what an excellent model was furnished to us by the teaching and the lives of these two great men. As examples to mankind I believe in them both and strive to follow them. But I can't go beyond that.

(23) *Mr. Ose Jintarō.*—I beg to say in reply to your inquiries that I am quite unable to discover any grounds for supposing that there is a future life. For this simple reason I reject the notion that there is any future existence for human beings.

(24) *Mr. Shimada Saburō.*—Seeing that I am conscious that my intelligence is too limited to allow of my fathoming such a subject as the existence or non-existence of a future life, I am content to believe the saints and philosophers who tell us that there is a future world. Beyond that I desire to bear in mind what Licheu (李維) says: "If there be no Heaven, then there the matter ends. If there be a Heaven to it the best of men will ascend. If there be no Hell, then there the matter ends. If there be a Hell, inferior men will enter it (*Tendō nakereba, yamu. Araba, kunshi noboru. Jizoku nakereba, yamu. Araba shōjin iru.*)"

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In a recent number of the *Koye* (Roman Catholic) that magazine protests against the notion that the chief object of adopting a religion is personal comfort. What is known here as the *anshin ritsumei* plea for accepting a religion is, according to the conception of the editor of the *Koye*, accorded far too much prominence by

\* Mr. Tomeoka's great Christian activity is known to many readers.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

\* There is no suitable English equivalent for the term *Kunshi*. Legge's "Superior Man" sounds very stilted. In Chinese literature the term is used to denote chiefs, lords, princes, kings, persons occupying highly honourable positions and even fathers and mothers. But its widest meaning is a "virtuous man," an "aristocrat" in the old Greek sense of that term, the best type of man; the beau idéal of goodness. As a class the *Kunshi* may correctly be called the best men. It would seem from the above quotation and that which precedes it that Mr. Shimada is not at all sure that there is a future life. He considers the subject to be beyond him.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

many religious teachers. While it is characteristic of all human beings to seek for comfort and peace of mind in a world that is full of trouble and perplexities, yet to accept a creed principally on the ground that it provides solace for the mind is a dangerous course to follow, says the *Koye*, as there are far higher considerations than personal comfort—considerations connected with truth and error, with duties and obligations towards the Creator of the world. We are under an obligation to serve God, continues the *Koye*, whether that service brings us comfort or whether it does not. To make religion all subjective, as some people do, is to degrade it, and to imply that its objective reality is of minor importance. This error is very common in Japan to-day. The chief object of religion is to teach men their duty to God and to their fellow-men. If by fulfilling those duties men obtain peace of mind, this is a gratifying remote result of religious teaching. But comfort apart from enlightenment, apart from a sense of duty, should not be procurable within the pale of the Christian Church. Religions are not to be gauged by this comfort test. To say that the religion which gives the most comfort is the best is to lower religion to the level of such soothing devices as nurses and mothers employ in dealing with children (*Kodomo damashi aru nomi ni shite, &c.*) Are truth and error considerations of no moment as long as the mind of man is soled? Is the "pious fraud" that comforts to be ranked side by side with the real truth that affords no comfort at all? Or is the former to be accorded even a higher position because of its aptitude for playing the rôle of consoler? Surely this comfort plea for religion is being pushed in this country at the present time to very illogical conclusions. If the Christian religion has no better claim for acceptance than the fact that it affords comfort to certain minds, then it follows that men whose tastes and opinions do not allow of their receiving any comfort at all from this religion are perfectly justified in ignoring its existence and in showing the most profound indifference to the propagation of its doctrines. If men could say truthfully of our Roman Catholic faith, "It is a mere device for solacing men's minds" the chief glory of our religion would have passed away.\* Yet if we ourselves make no protest against the prevailing tendency in this country to weigh all creeds in solace scales, the true nature of our religion will remain unknown to an undiscerning public.

#### BAPTIST MISSION CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the triennial union conference of those missionaries with the missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention, were held in Arima in May. The two conferences were organized on Wednesday, May 9th; the A.B.M.U. Conference in the morning and the Union Conference in the afternoon.

Officers of the A.B.M.U. Conference were chosen as follows:—President, Rev. T. E. Schumaker, Otaru; Vice-President, Rev. C. B. Tenny, Kyo'o; Secretary, Rev. J. H. Scott, Osaka; Statistician, Rev. S. W. Hamblen, Tokyo; Preacher, Rev. Fred Merrifield, Tokyo; Alternate, Rev. W. B. Bullen, Sendai; Ex-Com., Rev. J. H. Scott, Osaka, Rev. R. A. Thomson, Kobe, and Mrs. J. L. Dearing, Yokohama.

The officers chosen for the Union Conference were as follows:—President, Rev. S. W. Hamblen, Tokyo; Vice-

\* This is an extremely interesting and important subject. We have often put to ourselves the question, "In the whole history of the world which have afforded most comfort to mankind, the world's truths or its errors and illusions, that are at the nature of errors?" Most people would perhaps reply, "Its errors and illusions." This opinion is held by eminent Buddhists in this country, who maintain that the *Mai* (迷) Buddhist teaching, which consists of illusion, that is doctrines that are actually erroneous, affords more comfort than the (悟) *Go* teaching, that is, the statement of the real truth as known to the enlightened.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY)

President, Rev. J. W. McCollum, D.D., Kumamoto. Secretary: Rev. R. A. Thomson, Kobe. These officers constitute the Committee of Arrangements for the next Conference.

The larger part of the first session of the Union Conference was taken up with a lively discussion of a paper by Prof. E. W. Clement, of Tokyo, on "The Baptist Contribution to Japanese Christianity," which was considered too liberal and revolutionary in some of its views.

The Union Conference did not meet again until Monday, May 14, when reports of committees and discussion of various matters, with appointment of new committees, finished its work.

The A.B.M.U. Conference continued its sessions on May 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th, and devoted its time to more or less valuable discussions of various matters of policy. The reports of the statistician, of the stations, of the day and boarding-schools for boys and girls, of several standing committee, brought encouragement. During the last school year, Duncan Academy (Tokyo Gakuin) received official recognition as a Semmon Gakko (Special School) with the attendant privileges of postponement of conscription and eligibility to the entrance examinations of higher institutions. The Theological Seminary in Yokohama has had an unusually good year and plans to put still greater emphasis on a special course, largely in English, for advanced students.

Strengthening and extension of the work received special alteration and emphasis by the call for extraordinary appropriations for Church buildings in Naka (Riukiu), Hyogo, Osaka, Kyoto, etc.

The one great topic before the Conference was that of a Union Theological Seminary in cooperation with the Southern Baptist Convention. This subject was discussed freely and lengthily; but a suitable plan was not agreed upon during Conference. After adjournment, however, a joint committee succeeded in formulating a plan which is agreeable to both parties on the field here, but must await ratification by the Home Boards. Just as soon as ratification is received, a joint Board of Trustees (of three from each mission) will assume management of the Seminary.

Rev. S. W. Steadman, of Chofu and Miss Mary Danielson, of Osaka, have completed the Mission course of study during the year.

As the term of office of three members of the Reference Committee (Messrs. Fisher and Scott and Miss Hughes) expired, Messrs. Thomson and Wynd and Miss Rolman were chosen in their places.

Dr. Dearing and Prof. Clement were continued as the A. B. M. U. representatives on the Standing Committee of Cooperating Missions, Dr. Bennett and Mr. Parshley as A. B. M. U. representatives on the Union Hymnal Committee; and Mr. F. G. Harrington and Miss Whitman as A. B. M. U. representatives on the Committee for Union S. S. Lesson Helps.

Rev. F. G. Harrington, of Yokohama, is working industriously on the excellent commentary on Matthew by Rev. John H. Broadus, D.D. The Japanese version will probably be published soon.

Sunday, May 13th, was, of course, specially devoted to religious services, of which there were four:—9 a.m.—Special Prayer Service, by Rev. Nathan Maynard, of Kokura; 10.30 a.m.—Sermon, by Rev. F. W. Steadman, of Chofu; 4.00 p.m.—Vesper Service, led by Rev. F. C. Briggs, of Himeji; and 8.00 p.m.—Sermon, by Rev. J. F. Ray, of Fukuoka.

Although fewer ladies from Northern Japan were in attendance than usual, the grand total of missionaries, not including visitors, was above 40. And, although too much time was spent in apparently fruitless discussion, yet in the end a great deal was accomplished, and very important steps were taken to advance the Baptist cause in Japan. C.

The steamer *Kwanto Maru* left Yokosuka on May 31st for Korsakoff carrying engineers and workmen who have been ordered to float the *Norik*.



## PUBLIC FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. HUNTINGTON WILSON.

A largely attended reception was held at the American Consulate-General Tuesday forenoon in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson who are leaving shortly for home, where Mr. Huntington takes up the important duties of Third Assistant Secretary in the State Department. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have made themselves so popular in Japan that no words of ours are necessary to express the regret that is felt at their departure from these shores.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were to have left Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon by the *Siberia*, but that vessel having been quarantined their departure has been postponed for ten days. The reception was held in the office of the Consul-General which was prettily decorated for the occasion with bunting and greenery, the work being carried out under the supervision of Dr. Jones. The guests were received by Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Scidmore, Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mrs. E. W. Frazar, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Horne, and by Consul-General Miller and Messrs. E. W. Frazar and D. H. Blake. Among prominent American citizens at the gathering, were Mr. Jones, the newly-appointed Consul-General at Dalny; Mr. Laughlin, of the U.S. Embassy; Mr. N. F. Smith, President of the American Asiatic Association, and all the leading American residents, including many ladies, as well as several members of other nationalities. Among those present were His Excellency Governor Sufu, Mr. Taniguchi, Secretary of the Kencho; and Mr. Hashimoto, Director of the Customs, Mr. H. W. Denison of the Foreign Office; Mr. D. W. Stevens, foreign adviser to Korea; and Mr. Van den Berch van Heemstede, of the Kencho. On the lawn the fine band of the U. S. warship *Ohio* played a choice selection of music during the reception.

About 11.30 the Right Rev. Bishop McKim, addressing Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, said to him had been assigned the high honour and sad pleasure of saying farewell to them in the name of the American community. For nine years Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had been amongst them, and those nine years had been the most momentous in the history of the Empire to which Mr. Wilson had been commissioned. It had been the traditional policy of their Government to avoid entangling political alliances, but the respect, sympathy and friendship which had always existed between America and Japan had been strengthened during recent years, and now bound the two nations together with a three-fold cord which could not easily be broken. Those present who had passed the fifth decade of life and faced the setting sun were unwilling as yet to step aside for their descendants. They must admit, however, that the galaxy of youth which at Tokyo had so ably represented American interests had strengthened the claims for youthful leadership. (Applause.) For six months, as *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. Wilson had met with tact and unflinching courtesy the many demands ever before him, and had won for himself the increasing respect and confidence of his countrymen. The President of the United States had not only honoured Mr. Wilson, but also American citizens in Japan, in calling him to the high office so richly deserved and for which their friend was well qualified by many years of diplomatic experience. The American community in Japan would watch Mr. Wilson's future with interest and with hearty good wishes for his success and future advancement. As for Mrs. Wilson, continued the speaker, during the short time she had been in Japan she has won the hearts of all who had enjoyed the privilege of knowing her, and never had the diplomatic circle been graced by a more charming personality. (Applause.) She had represented the highest and best type of American womanhood. A warm and gracious welcome had ever been extended to all who had crossed the threshold of her home, while the personal interest taken by her in charitable and philanthropic movements, and her quiet, unostentatious devotion to all that was good would linger gratefully in the hearts of many. Concluding his remarks, Bishop McKim said it was not easy to say "good bye." All

present were indeed sorry to lose them. But in bidding "Good-bye," those present asked Mr. and Mrs. Wilson to accept as the outward and visible expression of their regard the presents in front of them as a souvenir of the friendship of those assembled. Might the gifts ever recall to the recipients Japan and the many friends who very reluctantly parted with them. In the name of all present he wished Mr. and Mrs. Wilson God speed, long life, prosperity and happiness. (Loud applause.)

On the call of Mr. N. F. Smith, three cheers and a "tiger" were heartily given for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

The gifts comprised a very handsome silk parasol for Mrs. Wilson, while to Mr. Wilson was presented a chaste silver bowl on a black carved stand, with silver plate attached bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Hon. Huntington Wilson, *Chargé d'Affaires* to the United States of America, by the American community of Japan, May 1906."

Mr. W. E. Lampe, of Sendai, said he had come from Sendai that morning especially to represent the American citizens of that city at the function. Dr. de Forest expected to be present to represent not only the American citizens of Sendai, but many others who had been helped in all circumstances by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson during the last few years. Dr. de Forest, however, was not able to attend that morning, and he (Mr. Lampe) had been asked to take his place and read the following testimonial of regard:—

"ARIMA, JAPAN.

"May 25th, 1906.

"TO MR. HUNTINGTON WILSON,  
"Secretary, American Embassy,  
"Tokyo.

"DEAR SIR,—On your return to the States the sixty members of the A. B. C. F. M.'s Mission now in session at Arima desire to express their high regard of the work you have done in Tokyo as an official of our Government and also as a representative of our great nation.

"We call to mind the fact that you are the youngest man our Government ever sent here to take so important a position as that of a Secretary of our Legation; that you have had the great responsibilities of the diplomatic affairs of the United States in Japan left in your hands four times during your nine years of service here—years of wonderful political excitement and historic interest; and that you have so wisely and ably performed the duties of your office that you are now called from the Secretaryship of our Embassy to the larger field of international politics as Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, D.C.

"We rejoice in your rapid advancement. We thank you most heartily for the friendly interest you and Mrs. Wilson have taken in missionaries and their work.

"We regret the loss that comes to us by your promotion, of which nevertheless we are proud.

"We also regret that none of our large body can be present at your embarkation on the 29th instant. We send you and Mrs. Wilson a simple token of our warm regards—this letter, which we believe would be widely endorsed by American missionaries all through the empire.

"Wishing Mrs. Wilson and you a restful voyage and a bright and busy future.

"We are very sincerely,

"YOUR FRIENDS,

(In behalf of the Mission.)

"J. H. PETTEE, Chairman.

"D. W. LEARNED, Secretary."

The reading of the address was received with applause, and at its conclusion Mr. Wilson, who with Mrs. Wilson evidently felt the parting with old friends, replied.

Mr. Wilson said that naturally Mrs. Wilson and himself felt overwhelmed by the honour which their compatriots had done them that day. Indeed, wherever the service might take them, he could look forward to no experience which would be so highly prized by them both as that generous expression of friendliness on the part of the American community in Japan. As to what Bishop McKim and Mr. Lampe, on behalf of the American community, said of him, that was, unfortunately, more than he had the slightest claim to, but he thought they would all pardon him if he (the speaker) did not say the same in respect to what had been so gracefully said of Mrs. Wilson. (Applause.) As for himself, whatever he had had the opportunity of doing had been but

the merest discharge of his ordinary duties. It was true he had had the pleasure of living among them for many years, beginning with the old days of extraterritoriality, which in some quarters may have been looked back upon with momentary and wistful regret; but the days which had replaced the old times had fostered an extra-territoriality of Americanism and patriotism which had been combined with the best sentiments towards the country of their residence. The fact that some of their friends from Tokyo and Sendai and elsewhere had joined with those of Yokohama in giving Mrs. Wilson and himself such a hearty farewell was altogether agreeable to them; for all sections of the American community in Japan—a community of which America might justly feel proud—were represented that day. He wished also especially to thank the American Asiatic Association of Japan, and to express his admiration of the fine work that organisation was doing. It served to keep alive the American spirit, it fostered American interests, and made every American diplomat sent to Japan feel he was not left alone. In going to Washington to undertake new duties, the earnest expression of appreciation with which they had kindly honoured Mrs. Wilson and himself gave him new confidence for the work before him. In concluding, Mr. Wilson said: "We bid you all farewell. We wish you all every happiness and prosperity. Wherever we may go we shall always remember you among our friendships and cherish the reflection of the happy years which we have spent among you here." (Applause.)

The proceedings then formally terminated.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, we understand, will spend the time prior to the departure of the *Siberia* at Hayama.

## THE STUDY OF MARS.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

The many friends in Japan of Mr. Percival Lowell, who, by the way, is now non-resident professor of astronomy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, will be glad to learn of the remarkable photographs of the planet Mars which have been taken by Mr. C. O. Lampland at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. The observatory was built and equipped several years ago by Professor Lowell, who selected one of the loneliest, most desolate places in the world for his purpose, because of the singularly dry, clear atmosphere which usually exists there; that which most of the people who live in his neighbourhood loudly inveigh against, "cuss" to use the local dialect, the absence of rain or moisture of any kind, being just what Mr. Lowell was seeking, having in mind the utmost possibilities of his pet science, rather than personal comfort or public accessibility. The photographs that have been recently taken, are claimed to be the first really successful series ever secured of the so-called "Martian Canals." Favoured by atmospheric conditions, the willingness of Messrs. Lowell and Lampland to submit to the discomforts and isolation of life near Flagstaff for a long time, must have been severely tried, because, even at that place, the moments when atmospheric conditions are entirely favourable for stellar photography must be few and far between; while the process is so well-known to be such a difficult one that out of several hundred negatives, perhaps not more than half-a-dozen will be really good. It is just twenty-eight years since Schiaparelli, the great Italian astronomer, discovered about one hundred and twenty faint lines on the surface of Mars, which he called "canali" or canals. He thought they were fissures in the surface or that they might probably be the channels of dried-up rivers: very likely phenomena similar to what are seen on the Moon. Schiaparelli's hypothesis was greeted with derision by other astronomers, because they were unable to detect the lines, but he went on from discovery to discovery till at last Perrotin, at Nice, gave the first confirmation to Schiaparelli's observations. Since then the list of those astronomers who have remarked the same appearance of apparently orderly lines on the surface of the planet, has greatly increased, until now the fact

of there being such lines is generally accepted: theories to explain them being still numerous and conflicting.

Professor Lowell is making the necessary preparation to give to the public full details of the observations made by himself and his collaborators at Flagstaff, and to publish his theories and deductions from them, with illustrations furnished by their photographs. But some information of an entirely popular character has been given in anticipation of Professor Lowell's scientific lectures, and perhaps a synopsis of that foreword will be interesting to general readers, although we premise by saying that we are not entirely prepared to concur with the statement that these photographs "prove the presence of life" (as we know the term in our vocabulary) on the planet Mars. Schiaparelli observed the canals running through certain light patches, which he believed to be land, but could not detect them in certain other dark fields which he conceived to be water. It is now claimed that those dark patches are not water but vegetation, by the observers at Flagstaff, for the canals have been seen to run continuously through light and dark patches alike: all are land; some is land under cultivation, the dark; the rest is barren land.

The canals are observed to start, so it is said, at the polar caps, or circles of eternal snow and ice, and to run for thousands of miles to the equator. Cross canals intersect them at somewhat regular intervals, and in the Martian spring time, when the snow somewhat melts at the polar caps, they apparently fill with water and the banks take on the greenish tinge of vegetation. As is natural under these artificial conditions, the wave of vernal change sweeps from the poles towards the equator, the very opposite of what would happen under normal conditions upon the Earth. As the Martian winter approaches, the colouring along the banks of the canals fades, even the so-called permanent dark patches (which will be explained more fully a little later) turn lighter in shade, as if the vegetation were dying; and the general appearance is the same as the earth would present if viewed from a great distance at our same season of year. There is no natural explanation that will account for the phenomenon of these canals, and the only reasonable solution, it is maintained by Professor Lowell and many others, is that they are the effort of an intelligent and highly civilized life to sustain its existence on a planet whose surface is an arid desert. For Mars has no permanent bodies of surface water. Like the moon, whatever Mars may have had of oceans, and rivers ages ago, the water either sank into the interior or evaporated and was lost in interplanetary space. This fact of there being no permanent surface water is proved by the spectroscopic. That Mars has an atmosphere is established by two facts: first, there is a perceptible twilight along the terminator, or edge of the planet turning into or out of the sunlight; second, it is a scientific fact that no change of any kind could take place on the surface, if there were not an atmosphere, and that changes in the aspect of the planet do take place with a regularity that clearly indicates something that distinctly resembles our seasons, is acknowledged by all astronomers, we believe.

Rather an effective simile has been drawn by likening Mars to a sinking ship, able to remain afloat only so long as the crew work desperately at the pumps: the pumps being, in the case of these canals, assuming them to be canals: and it is even alleged that, had they not been revealed to us by the telescope, their presence might well have been predicated by any scientist who believed the planet to be inhabited and who had closely studied its conditions. It is now maintained, that, since the camera, with its indisputable proof, has confirmed the existence of the canals, those egoists who believe the insignificant planet on which they live to be the only inhabited body in infinite space, have but one argument left, namely that the conditions are illogical and the canals are nothing but a natural phenomenon. "Anyone who has seen them through a telescope under proper conditions, would as soon think of saying a modern skyscraper was the work of nature as of pronouncing

these marvellous phenomena anything else than the work of some intelligent life."

The canals run for thousands of miles over the surface of Mars; the longitudinal ones in every case seeking the most direct route from the polar caps to the dark patches. If lines were drawn by the haphazard of natural convulsion, the arithmetical chances that more than two would cross at any given point, would be one in infinity; yet that is exactly what happens with the canals of Mars. Like railways converging towards a central station, they are constantly meeting, three or four at a time, forming a junction. At these places, there are seen round spots, exactly like a city. When the canals take on the greenish tinge in the Martian spring time, the spots follow suit. "Apparently, they are the half-way stations of the irrigation system, possibly for the power plants and pumping stations." Reasoning from the assumed premiss, that these canals really are the work of an intelligence which must be called human in the absence of any other accepted terminology: it would seem that if life does exist upon Mars. It is probably much more highly developed than that on Earth, because the former planet is so much older than the latter. Consequently evolution may justly be assumed to have reached a far higher plane. The mathematical precision with which the canals have been planned and constructed, indicates the work of a mind far above what we reckon as common; and from one hypothesis we are naturally led to wider speculation: the scheme of the canals may mean that the order and direction are with a view to letting the rotation of the planet and the tidal influences of other bodies help in no small degree in accelerating the work of irrigation. Further, since the system is so complete, apparently covering the whole surface of the planet, it argues a central form of government so perfect that nothing in the wildest imagination of man (save some of the visions of Genghis Khan and others at which we laugh in derision) ever approached it. Wars and rumours of wars, diplomacy and politics, must be totally unknown—at any rate have passed into a state of innocuous desuetude, for the canals appear distinctly to be the result of an ideal co-operation for the common good. "So, instead of being the Planet of War, Mars should be rechristened the Planet of Peace."

Yet, since by reason of its lesser volume and mass, gravity on Mars would be about one-third of that force on the Earth, and probably from the assistance given by a rarified atmosphere, physical effort, in terms of our recognized standards, would be fifty times as effective on Mars as on the Earth, and a "man" there would be able to do the work of two terrestrial horses. In this view of the case, it is not beyond the power of our intelligence to grasp the possibility of such a titanic task on a field which presents so much less of physical obstacle than our Earth. It is probably in the far distant future that regular communication will be established between ourselves and the Martians; but if it ever does come about, the evidence of peaceful conditions on our neighbour should diminish the fear of disaster that H. J. Wells' novel tended to create.

#### PRESENTATION TO MR. H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Mr. H. Sanderson Playfair, Branch Manager for Japan of the Commercial Union Assurance, was presented on Thursday afternoon with a handsome testimonial of respect and esteem. The presentation took place at the offices of the company and was in the form of an address, signed by all the agents of the company in Japan, contained in a silver casket in the form of a section of bamboo.

Mr. W. F. Mitchell, of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., made the presentation on behalf of the agents in a few suitable words, concluding by reading the address, which is as follows:—

"To Hugh Sanderson Playfair, Esq., Branch Manager of Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Yokohama, Japan Sir,—On the eve of your departure for home on furlough we feel that we cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing in the warmest manner our cordial appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to the company you represent, its agents in this country, and to in-

surance interests generally during the period of your residence in Japan."

"We wish to place on record that we consider it entirely due to your energy and capable management that the successful establishment of the Japan Branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, the pioneer enterprise of its kind in this country, has in the short space of five years been placed upon so firm a basis that it now occupies the premier position among foreign fire insurance companies operating in Japan. At the same time you have won for yourself the regard and esteem of all those working with you."

"We wish yourself and family a pleasant voyage, prosperity in the future and the best of health, and with assurances of the pleasure your presence has afforded us, our regret at your departure, and sincere wishes for your speedy return, we are, Sir, etc. etc."

The address was signed by Messrs. Browne & Co., Kobe; Mr. Copmann, Echigo; Messrs. Berigny & Co., Kobe; Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Taipei, Formosa; Semenoff & Co., Hakodate; Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Yokohama; Messrs. Isaacs & Co., Fukagawa; and Messrs. Okura & Co., Tokyo.

Mr. Playfair, in thanking Mr. Mitchell and the agents for the handsome address, said it came to him as a great surprise, more especially when he considered that the time he had spent in Japan had been comparatively short. He therefore doubly appreciated the gift which they had so kindly presented to him. He had also to thank them for the kind expressions contained in the testimonial, coming as they did from firms and gentlemen who represented the Commercial Union Assurance Association in Japan and Formosa and who thoroughly realised the difficulties which had to be overcome in the establishment of the branch. He had to thank them on behalf of the company he represented, for their very kind assistance and co-operation, without which, he felt sure, they would have experienced considerable difficulty in making the branch a success. He had also to thank them, on behalf of his wife and daughter, for the kind wishes so nicely engrossed on the testimonial, and he hoped on his return to Japan, the same good fellowship which had always existed in the past would be continued.

"Hearts were then drunk and best wishes expressed."

#### PLAGUE.

A case of plague was reported on May 26th in the village of Numano, Idzunami, Osaka. In the district, dead and living rats infected with plague are being found.

Another case was reported on May 25th in Fukiai, Kobe.

An official telegram says that a case has appeared in Toyoura, Yamaguchi prefecture, the patient being an old woman.

A case of bubonic plague is reported at Shimonoseki.

A case of suspected plague is reported among the Chinese firemen on the *Siberia*, which arrived at Yokohama on the morning of Monday, May 28th, from Hongkong. The same evening, the steamer was removed to quarantine and ordered to stay there for ten days.

The *Siberia*, which was sent to Nagahama on May 28th on account of the appearance of a case of plague, carried 408 passengers including 85 in the cabin. The crew number 282 in all.

The delay in the departure of the *Siberia* allows Sir Ernest Satow to revisit Nikko and Karuizawa; the German Ambassador also takes a run out to Karuizawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson will spend a few more days in lovely Hayama.

Two living rats infected with plague were found on May 22nd in Daiku-cho, Fukugawa, Tokyo.

According to official telegrams, three cases of plague were reported on May 27th and 28th in Kobe, and another on May 25th at Shimonoseki.

New cases of plague were reported on May 29th: one each in Kobe, Shimonosaki, and Hiroshima.

Two new cases of plague was reported on May 30th at Shimonoseki.

## THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

X A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the British Embassy on Wednesday, May 23rd, at four o'clock. The Vice-President for Tokyo, Professor A. Lloyd, in opening the meeting, announced the regret of the President, H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald, at being unavoidably absent. The minutes of the last meeting, which had been held in Yokohama, were read and approved. There being no other business before the meeting, the Chairman at once introduced Mr. A. M. Tracey Woodward, who read his paper on Japanese Postage Stamps.

The author in a few prefatory remarks mentioned that Japanese literature on philately is practically nil; the only work coming under his notice is the "Dai Nihon Teikoku Yubin Kitte Enkakushi," a pamphlet issued by the Printing Bureau of the Department of Communications during March, 1896. This he consulted for official dates and other data. The paper then continued as follows:

The transmission of despatches by couriers in Japan may be said to have begun in the Middle Ages. Only despatches of the Shogunate were thus forwarded, however, and it was not until early in the sixteenth century that communications between private individuals were considered so important as to necessitate the establishment of reliable postal guilds in the principal towns of the Empire. These were mostly in the hands of private agencies known as Hikyaku-ya, whose means of carriage were generally confined to couriers. Later, provincial and urban postal institutions sprang up, but naturally they possessed many defects. It was to do away with these disadvantages that the Government formally opened on the 1st of March, 1871, a letter post service between Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto and Osaka. The system was modelled upon those that at the time were in vogue in America and Europe, and the first set of four postage stamps was issued on the day the new scheme went into operation, whilst postal regulations were promulgated, and the provincial authorities entrusted with the superintendence of the business connected with the new service.

Previous to these innovations, the Civil Government had laid before the Central Government a proposition recorded in the Dai Nihon Teikoku Yubin Kitte Enkakushi as follows: "The public recognize the great importance of the establishment of a regular postal system in this country. Up to the present time messages and letters are still entrusted to private messengers or carriers and heavy fees are charged for them. This causes the public to regret the want of arrangements for facilitating the means of communication. If, at the present time, the Government would organize a postal system and thus facilitate communications both for the public and for private individuals, it would be greatly conducive to the public benefit."

Early in 1872 the newly instituted postal route was extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate. Very soon the necessity of providing means of communication with foreign lands arising from the growing tendency of international intercourse, led the Government (at the instance of H. E. Mitsu Mayeshima, the then General Postmaster, who had visited England to study the postal system) to perfect arrangements with the United States of America, British and French postal agencies that then existed at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki for the transmission of foreign mails in foreign bottoms. This convention came into force in March, 1872. During the following year, however, the Government sent Mr. S. M. Bryan, then in the service of the Japanese Post Office Department, over to the United States of America, to conclude arrangements for the direct exchange of mails. This resulted in the signing of a Postal Convention between the two countries which became effective on the 1st of January, 1875, on which date the United States of America withdrew its Postal agencies in Japan.

During 1876 H. E. Shuzo Aoki, at the time Japanese Minister to the Court of Germany, urged the Imperial Government to become a party to the General Postal Union Convention. The recommendation was favourably considered and acted upon, Japan being formally admitted into the General Postal Union (now l'Union Postale Universelle) on June 20th, 1877.

Excellent progress in the service was made, which obtained confidence abroad, with the consequent discontinuance of the postal agencies of Great Britain on December 31st, 1880, and those of France three months later. To Viscount Nomura who visited Germany to study the postal system, great credit is due for the many improvements inaugurated in the Japanese service, while the late Signor Chiossone, when Adviser to the Printing Bureau, designed the greater part of the stamps of Japan.

Those few words of description on the development of the Postal service in Japan will be sufficient for my purpose, and I will abstain from giving statis-

tics bearing on the mail matter handled by the Post Office. Suffice it to say that this institution to-day shows satisfactory progress, its ramifications extending to the most remote districts.

Entering into the real subject of the work, all the existing postage stamps of Japan were described in minute detail of shades, papers, perforations and designs, revealing 812 varieties in existence. It was on the 2nd of June, 1870, that the decision to issue postage stamps was first adopted. This was consequent upon the petition made by the civil to the Central Government, but it was not until the 1st of March, 1871, that the actual issue of Japanese stamps was made; it consisted of four values. The design is native, two outlined dragons being circumscribed within a Greek border; the value in Japanese characters is placed in the centre between the dragons and reads *Zeni Hyaku Mon, Zeni ni hyaku Mon* etc. these characters were printed separately in black type. The stamps were engraved in *taille douce* on Japanese hand-made wove or laid paper in sheets of 40 stamps, printed in five horizontal rows of eight stamps each, all differing more or less one from the other in various details; they are unperforated, ungummed, and square, the average size being  $19\frac{3}{4} \times 19\frac{3}{4}$  m/m. Two plates of the lowest denomination are known to exist, and one plate each of the higher values. During February, 1873, the issue was countermanded, and on November 30th, 1889, their use through the mails was prohibited. The papers in this series are thin yellowish wove hand-made paper; thin yellowish, close vertically laid native hand-made paper, greatly resembling the quadrille paper, and the thin yellowish, wide vertically laid, slightly varying in thickness; the set of stamps was composed of the 47 *mon*, 100 *mon*, 200 *mon* and 500 *mon*. When the decimal system of currency was introduced in 1872, it was decided on January 18th of that year, that a corresponding alteration should be made in the value of stamps; the 48 *mon* becoming  $\frac{1}{2}$  *sen*, the 100 *mon* 1 *sen*, 200 *mon* 2 *sen* and 500 *mon* 5 *sen*. These four new varieties were issued during February, 1872, but the  $\frac{1}{2}$  *sen* was stopped on September 1st of the same year, the 1 and 2 *sen* on 20th July, 1872, and 5 *sen* on 31st May, 1873, when, on these respective dates, new stamps were substituted for the three lowest denominations only; their validity to prepay postage was cancelled on the 30th of November, 1899. The design is practically identical with the preceding issue, the black characters denoting the value in the centre of the stamps, only being altered to *ni sen*, *go sen*, etc.; antique numerals are used in the 1 and 2 *sen* in contradistinction to the previous issue, very likely to prevent forgery. Messrs H. Collin and H. L. Calman declare that there are six plates of this issue in existence, two for each of the lower values, and one for each of the higher ones, whilst Mr. Moens says that there was a third plate engraved for the half *sen*; it is generally recognized that the old plates of the 48 *mon* and 100 *mon* were utilized for one of the half *sen* and 1 *sen*, but Mr. Moens, however, mentions having seen only the plate of the 100 *mon* so used. Similarly with the previous issue, each sheet is composed of 40 stamps in five horizontal rows of eight stamps each, varying in details one from the other, as they were separately engraved. The stamps are square, of the same size as the March 1871 issue, and are with and without gum, and perforated.

There are two "Government counterfeits" in this series, the 1 *sen* and 2 *sen*; they were printed in March 1896 to serve to illustrate these stamps in the "Dai Nihon Teikoku Yubin Kitte Enkakushi."

They are finer productions than those off the original plates and easily distinguishable, modern engraving conspicuously predominating. The paper is wove and perfectly white, whilst the colour of the 1 *sen* is pale gray blue, and the 2 *sen* of a pale vermillion shade approximating to orange; they are ungummed and unperforated. Only about 50 copies of each are believed to exist.

The paper then went on to describe all the subsequent issues up to the set of two stamps issued on 30th April last in commemoration of the Grand Military Review.

During 1874, stamps were issued with an additional small character taken from the Katakana syllabary; these marks are generally known in Europe and America as syllabic characters, and they correspond to what philatelists term plate numbers, somewhat similar to the system adopted by Great Britain on her early issues. The purpose of changing the letters after a certain number of impressions had been taken, was to facilitate the control of checking the number of stamps issued, and in the case of Japanese postage stamps, after 10,000 with one character had been printed, the plate then underwent a change by the substitution of a different character. The "Dai Nihon Teikoku Yubin Kitte Enkakushi" states that the adoption of the Katakana syllabary on stamps began on September 12th 1874, in consequence of Notification No. 96 issued on the same day by the Home Department. Whilst this statement is official, it is open to doubt if the introduction of this control

system did not anticipate Notification No. 96, for we learn from the same official source that the 6 *sen* stamp was issued on January 1st 1874, and yet this stamp has not been issued without the syllabic character, which is placed a little below the buckle of the garter; it is difficult to reconcile this statement with the one declaring that the adoption of the Katakana syllabary on stamps was made on September 12th, 1874.

Of rare Japanese stamps, the paper referred to the issue of September 1st, 1872.

Of all the stamps of Japan, this 20 *sen* lilac on laid paper is undoubtedly the rarest; I have only known of four copies to exist, and have seen only one. Fifteen years ago, a collector who had long resided at Osaka, sold the only copy he ever obtained to a collector in London for 25 guineas, but this was certainly, even at that time, far below its real market value. It is extremely probable that when printing, one sheet of the thin horizontally laid native paper intended for the use of the half and ten *sen*, was erroneously allowed to slip in among the thin wove native paper, this sheet being eventually sent out in the usual course of distribution of stamps; no unused copies are known to exist. Assuming my theory to be correct, it will thus be observed that originally only forty stamps were printed and if one were to take into consideration the destruction of old correspondence, coupled with the fact that the Japanese people have taken little interest in stamp collecting, especially during the seventies, so as to be actuated with the desire of preserving old stamps, it can be fairly estimated that probably not more than half-a-dozen copies are in existence to-day, attributing a value of *yen* 1500 to this stamp. Of errors in the designing of Japanese postage stamps, the paper referring also to the issue of September 1st, 1872, mentions that there is another variety in this series which deserves special mention, it is the half *sen* bistre. In one of the four plates the 23rd stamp was erroneously left incomplete during the process of engraving; on the left hand border the two slanting strokes at the top of the Japanese character "han" of *han sen* are absent, this makes the reading *ki sen* on one side and *han sen* on the other. This peculiarity has led native dealers to give it the appellation of "ki *sen*." Various authorities agree that it exists on both thin wove and laid paper, but I have seen it on thick wove paper as well.

Forgeries of the 6 *sen* orange issued on February 4th 1875 have been found officially obliterated, postmarks show that these imitations got into circulation during 1876. It is apparent that these forgeries were not intended for sale to collectors, but were made to defraud the Government, whose officials probably not being well versed with the rules or the stamps themselves thirty years ago, did not discover that the letters were franked with forged stamps. Six *sen* in those days probably meant much to the counterfeiters, as the purchasing value was more than double what it is to-day, and the standard of living very much below that of our time.

During March, 1875, a proposition was made by the General Post Office to illustrate postage stamps with the effigies of Japanese loyalists, but this suggestion did not meet with the approval of the then Prime Minister, and the matter was dropped. Notification No. 104 of the Home Department announced that from June 11th, 1875, the practice of printing syllabic characters upon postage stamps would be discontinued on account of the adoption of the process of electrotyping, in substitution for the *taille douce* methods of engraving. The printing of the three new stamps issued subsequent to this date, however, was not effected by the electrotype process.

The two *sen* drab issued on the 17th May 1879 is the only Japanese postage stamp that has been perforated in the most number of combinations, these running as high as 26, whilst the longest life thus far attained by any Japanese postage stamp is the 5 *rin* issued on May 17th, 1876, and withdrawn from circulation on April 1st, 1899, thus making a period of twenty-three years that this stamp was in constant use.

In commemorative stamps Japan is well represented. The first set consisting of 2 and 5 *sen* stamps was issued on March 2nd, 1894, in celebration of the silver wedding of their Imperial reigning Majesties. They are elaborate specimens; the centre of the stamps is occupied by a large kiku crest encircled by a ring, in the rim of which appear in the upper section the inscription "Dai Kon Niju gon sen shikuten" in Japanese archaic characters, and in the lower portion "Imperial wedding 25 anniversary"; the outer edge of the ring is formed of seventy two dots; at each side there is a fabulous bird, probably intended for a stork. At the top of the stamp "Dai Nihon Teikoku Yubin" in native characters is shown within a scroll; the value, both in the vernacular and Roman letters, is placed at the bottom together with "Imperial Japanese Post." Other parts of the stamp are elaborated with ornamental work. Printed on ordinary foreign white wove paper, each sheet is composed of fifty stamps



in ten horizontal rows of five stamps each. 14,300,000 of the 2 *sen* and 700,000 of the 5 *sen* were issued. The second set made its appearance on the 1st of August 1896, and although two values were issued, this series consists of four stamps; there are two 2 *sen* and likewise two 5 *sen*, each pair bearing the effigy of Prince Arisugawa and Prince Kitashirakawa respectively. Five millions each of the 2 *sen* and two millions each of the 5 *sen* were issued. The third emission of a commemorative stamp took place on 10th May, 1900, on the occasion of the wedding of the Crown Prince and consisted of a 3 *sen* pale carmine stamp; thirty millions were made. The fourth issue, made on July 1st, 1905, was also a 3 *sen* stamp and served to commemorate the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraphic services of Korea with those of Japan; only one million five hundred thousand were issued. The fifth series is that recently issued on the occasion of the Grand Military Review held in Tokyo on the 30th of April last; the set consists of 1½ *sen* ultramarine and 3 *sen* carmine red stamps. The paper concluded:—

In recent times the perforation appears evenly made, but in most of the early issues it is of rare occurrence that a perfectly perforated stamp can be obtained; they are generally in an execrable state, more especially the impressions on native paper, doubtless due to the fact that these papers are not easily pierced by perforating machines.

Japanese postage stamps have not yet been watermarked.

The control of postage stamps has been confided to various Departments during certain periods. Thus we find that originally the Finance Department had the care of stamps, it was then transferred to the Home Department, and in turn to the Agricultural Department, whose control was, however, of short duration. The Department of Communications ultimately took over the control, and at present efficiently manages all postal affairs.

It is not generally known that the Government has in stock a large quantity of "remainders," doubtless representing a considerable face value. Of what stamps these consist, however, I have not been able to ascertain, aside from the fact that a large portion consists of issues during the seventies. A movement was recently set on foot by a syndicate of European stamp dealers to buy up all these "remainders," but whether these efforts have been crowned with success is not yet apparent.

Frequent mention has been made in these pages of departmental ordinances governing the issue of stamps. This document, a copy of which is circulated to all the large post offices, has a specimen of the newly issued stamp attached to it. In the early issues the adhesive was cancelled by having a black dot stencilled somewhere about its centre, but in the later issues the characters *Mihon*, corresponding to our word "specimen" was printed over its face.

After the lecture, the Chairman said he felt sure of expressing the sense of the meeting when he extended thanks to Mr. Woodward for his extremely interesting, laborious and painstaking paper. He then invited remarks from members. In reply to a question from Mr. Gubbins, the lecturer explained that the term "archaic" is used to designate the earliest, while the term "antique" applies to later types of stamps. Mr. Gubbins then called attention to a slight inaccuracy in the paper. The author spoke of two Imperial Princes serving in Formosa, whereas only Prince Kitashirakawa served there while Prince Arisugawa served only in Manchuria. The author with thanks acknowledged the correction. Mr. Gubbins then said he wished to add his appreciation to that expressed by the Chairman for the excellent and accurate, terse descriptions of stamps—a thing which all must realize to be very difficult. In reply to a question of Professor Clement, the lecturer explained that philatelists have not set a relatively high value on the technique of Japanese postage stamps. The Chairman, again thanking the author for his paper, declared the meeting adjourned. The refreshments served towards the end of the lecture and the hospitality of the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald in entertaining the Society were much appreciated by those present.

#### MEMORIAL DAY.

The celebration of the American Memorial Day was observed in Yokohama on Wednesday, the 30th May, with more than usual impressiveness than usual, owing, no doubt, to the presence of a considerable fleet of American vessels of war in the port, and partly to

the fact that the exercises were under the presidency of His Excellency the new American Ambassador to this country, Mr. Luke E. Wright. The service was held in the pretty grounds of the American Naval Hospital on the Bluff, in which a marquee, dressed with the national flag, had been erected for the speakers, and seats provided on the lawn for the accommodation of the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of the community and officers and men of the fleet who were present on the occasion. These included Governor Sufu, Mr. Miller, U.S. Consul General, Mr. Scidmore, of the Consulate-General, Admiral Train, of the U.S. Pacific Squadron, Dr. Percy, in charge of the U.S. Naval Hospital and his assistant, Dr. Pleadwell. Mr. N. F. Smith, President of the American Asiatic Association, Rev. H. Loomis, and Rev. A. Bennett, D.D., and Miss Wright were also present. At 2.30 p.m. the order of exercises commenced with the performance by the fine band of the flagship *Ohio* of the national air, "The Star-spangled Banner," which was followed by the National Hymn, "My Country 'tis of thee," sung by the audience to the accompaniment of the Band, the words of which, as well as those of the hymn which was sung later on, were printed in the programme distributed to those present. After the proper passages from the Scriptures for the service for the dead had been read by the Rev. H. Loomis, and an appropriate Dirge played by the band, Mr. Wright, the new Ambassador, delivered a short but impressive oration on the subject of the ceremony they were celebrating. After a brief allusion to the historical associations of the day and the reasons for setting it apart for a service in honour of men who had fallen in the service of their country, His Excellency said that in honouring those memories those present did not necessarily attempt to deity war. All men—certainly those who had seen the horrible side of war—could but appreciate its horrors and wish that the era of universal peace might for ever prevail. But unfortunately wars had prevailed in the past, and he feared would continue to prevail after those present had gone. The arbitrament of war, the wager of battle, the shaking of the iron dice, seemed to have been a part of the history of mankind; and yet it might, he thought, be said with a reasonable degree of truth that never, perhaps, in the history at least of their own country, had there been a stronger trend in the direction of peace and in favour of settling every controversy which by any possibility might arise between their own country and other nations through arbitration rather than merely by decision of brute force. It might not be amiss for him to recall the fact as evidence of this, that very recently their President, representing as he did the intelligent thought of the American people, was happily enabled to be the instrument of bringing about, through his good offices, negotiations which resulted in peace between two of the Great Powers who then were unhappily at war—who were engaged in a war the greatest, perhaps, of modern times, and which shook the very world itself. He might, therefore, he thought, without impropriety say that their President had always stood for peace with honour. So that Americans, in entwining laurels about the headstones which marked the graves of their departed brave, were not sacrificing to the God of War, but were simply emphasizing the appreciation they felt of those who in the hour of their country's need had bared their breasts in defence of their country's honour. As to those bodies who rested there upon that sunny hillside in far Japan they knew but little. Who they were when they died, how they died they knew not individually, but they did know that those men died following the flag of the country—and that was all they cared to know. Whilst those present had no especial grief because of the death of these men, because they were strangers yet they all felt that in honouring such men, they were but giving expression to sentiments that ennobled all, and it was a grateful thought that perhaps at that very moment on a thousand grassy hillsides in "God's country," their countrymen and countrywomen were twining garlands of affection around the head stones of the men who fell in battle or died

in hospitals, and in spirit and sentiment the thoughts of all present flew across the broad expanse of waters which divided them from America and they were one with them that day.

The address was followed by the beautiful hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," and a prayer and benediction by the Rev. A. A. Bennett. Afterwards the two hundred or more bluejackets and marines present formed up, and, preceded by the band playing a dead march, proceeded to the general cemetery, bearing wreaths and chaplets of flowers in prodigal profusion, which were deposited upon and around the monument erected to the memory of the officers and men who were drowned in the sinking of the U.S. cruiser *Owens*, in Tokyo Bay on January 24th, 1870, and the other American naval graves in the Cemetery. While flowers were being placed upon the monument and mounds the band again played very beautiful and appropriate selections, and the ceremony concluded with the clear notes of the bugle call sounding "Taps," in place of the usual volley from a firing party.

#### CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Mr. Y. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, on May 24th, gave decisions on two appeals instituted by the Kobe branch of Messrs. Sale and Frazar against decisions given by the Kobe Customs. The firm imported two lots of mild bar steel—one 1,426 bundles and 183 pieces and another 30 bundles—in August last. The appraisers imposed 7½ *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 241 of the tariff. The importers filed a protest on each of the two lots, contending that the steel should be dealt with under No. 217 of the tariff. The protests were dismissed and subsequently the importers appealed against the decision. The appeals were also rejected on the ground that the nature of the steel was not mild as insisted on by the appellants.

On May 24th, Mr. Y. Sakatani, Minister for Finance decided an appeal filed by Mr. G. Thomas, the Kobe representative of Messrs. Runge and Thomas. According to the *Official Gazette*, the German firm imported twenty-five cases of woven goods without any certificate of origin. The Kobe Customs imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 9.3 per square yard in accordance with No. 337-A. of the tariff. The importers protested to the Customs contending that the goods were worsted crape woven with crisped yarn and that consequently the cloth should be dealt under No. 340 of the same tariff—which provides for other sorts, pure or mixed with other materials, the wool, however, predominating in weight. The appellant further said that he had made contracts with his customer before the arrival of the goods at a price based on the duty to be levied on worsted crepe. The customs held that the goods were a variety of coatings being woven with worsted yarn in warp and weft. The authorities dismissed the protest. The appeal was also rejected on the ground that the goods belong to the class of worsted cloth.

Mr. Y. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, on May 26th, gave a decision in an appeal instituted by the Kobe branch of Messrs. Sale and Frazar against a decision given by the Kobe Customs. The firm imported mild bar steel, 72 bundles and 281 pieces, in August last. The appraisers imposed 7½ *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 241 of the tariff. The importers filed a protest contending that the steel should be dealt with under No. 217 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed and subsequently the importers appealed against the decision. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the nature of the steel was not mild as insisted on by the appellants.

According to the Central Meteorological Office, the recent fall in temperature was due to a depression in Hokkaido and Central Japan. On the morning of May 24th, the thermometer read 3 degrees Cent. in Shinano and other provinces in the north-east, and 1 degree cent. in Hokkaido. In the South Kuriles the temperature was below freezing point, and snow fell on May 21st and 22nd.

## ATHLETIC SPORTS IN YOKOHAMA.

The craze for feats of muscular endurance which come under the generic title of "Athletic Sports" has long been on the wane in England, and seemingly everywhere else, not omitting Yokohama. The rise of sports in which both sexes can take part has undoubtedly been the principal cause for this falling off in the interest shown in athletic exercises in which only one sex participates, for the present generation is quite as willing to take part in strenuous games upon the greensward as were those which preceded it. Muscular activity has merely taken another form of exposition that is all, so arm-chair philosophers need not, at least at present, moralise upon the degeneracy which the latest phase of mental and physical development portends to the uninitiated. There is no gainsaying the fact that enthusiasm for athletic sports is decidedly of a languid order in Yokohama: the days of the local giants, of Edward Flint Kilby, Alfred Dare, Edgar Abbott, Arthur T. Watson, Harry Vincent and others has passed, and so has the compelling fervour which their feats evoked. On Saturday afternoon the cricket ground was crowded with a very big throng of ladies and gentlemen, not to mention children, perhaps a bigger crowd than ever seen before, but who will deny that the interest shown by the large assemblage in the sports was but of the slightest. The day was gloriously fine, hot, (with rather too much breeze at times, and therefore too much dust, but that is a minor detail); while the excellent band of the U. S. S. *Wisconsin* played a capital selection of music. The crowd were there to enjoy each others' society, admire the many pretty frocks to be seen, listen to the band—and incidentally watch the sports. With commendable punctuality the events were started and kept up to time, and everything passed off with the greatest satisfaction, for which the following committee men are to be thanked:—Judges—Dr. D. N. B. Emerson, Messrs. D. H. Blake, and W. L. Merriman; Starter—Mr. L. E. McChesney; Clerks of Course—Messrs. W. S. Moss and W. B. White; Handicappers—Messrs. H. W. Kilby, O. Strome, and F. J. Drummond; Timekeepers—Messrs. A. E. Cooper, B. C. Lambert, and O. Strome; Measurers—Messrs. L. S. Hudson and L. D. Tebb. As will be seen, no records were broken, while most of the events brought out the same competitors. The prizes were very handsome and all were in silver, the Ladies' Prize being a very pretty bowl of bold workmanship standing on a blackwood stand. It was presented to the winner, Mr. H. S. Bell with a most graceful speech, by Miss Edith Kilby, who received as her reward a very hearty round of cheering. Events:—

## THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Club Record, 114 yards 1 foot 8 in., May, 1903, E. W. Kilby. First and Second Prizes presented by the Tea Firms.

J. C. Gonzales, 10 yards .....	1
B. G. Walker, 15 yards .....	2
E. G. Correa, Scratch .....	0
G. C. Gibbs, 5 yards .....	0
T. W. Kilby, 6 yards .....	0
W. H. Worden, 15 yards .....	0

Gonzales threw 103 yards 1 foot 6 in., and adding his handicap we get 113 yards 1 foot 6 in. B. G. Walker, the second man, was far below with 88 yards 1 foot 6 in., which with handicap made 103 yards 1 foot 6 in.

## PUTTING THE SHOT.

Club Record 36 feet 8½ inches, May, 1892, R. Nicholson. First and Second Prizes presented by the Yokohama Brokers.

S. H. Gray, 1 ft. 6 ins. ....	1
S. R. Clarke, Scratch .....	2
G. C. Gibbs, 1 ft. 6 ins. ....	0
A. Kingdon, 3 ft. ....	0
W. H. Worden, 4 ft. ....	0
J. C. Gonzales, 4 ft. ....	0

S. H. Gray put the shot 30 ft. 8 in, but his handicap brought the figure to 32 ft. 2 in., S. R. Clarke taking second prize with 31 ft 8 in., from scratch.

## HUNDRED YARDS. (Final.)

Club Record 10½ sec., October, 1884, E. Abbott. First and Second Prizes presented by the Insurance Companies.

S. R. Clarke, 1½ yds. ....	1
J. E. Drummond, 4½ yds. ....	2

Time, 11½ sec. The preliminary heats had been run off in the earlier part of the week and the six competitors left in made a game struggle, the winner coming in with but a foot to the good.

## HIGH JUMP.

Club Record 5 feet 6¾ inches, June, 1901, W. P. Wise. First and Second Prizes presented by the Bankers.

D. E. M. Drummond 1 in. ....	1
F. G. Correa, 2 ins. ....	2
E. T. Macnamara, Scratch .....	0
E. N. Lambert, 1 in. ....	0
G. Neville, 1½ ins. ....	0
R. G. Bell, 2 ins. ....	0
J. E. Drummond, 2 ins. ....	0
V. A. Hearne, 3½ ins. ....	0

Some keen competition was seen in this event. D. E. Drummond took first prize, his jump (with one inch handicap) being 5ft. 6½ in, F. G. Correa being second with 5ft 6in.

## SACK RACE.

Prize presented by the Committee.

D. L. T. Weed .....	1
S. R. Clarke .....	2
A. Kingdon .....	0
H. Y. Irvine .....	0
T. W. Kilby .....	0
H. W. Kilby .....	0
W. S. Moss .....	0
W. B. White .....	0
A. P. Miller .....	0
W. Ross .....	0

The competitors started lying on their backs with heads towards the winning post. Some failed to get on to their feet, but those left in aroused all the laughter usual to the occasion. Weed, first up and away, was never approached and won easily.

## 120 YARDS HURDLES: Final.

Club Record 17 Sec., May, 1902, J. F. Drummond. First and Second Prizes presented by the Professional Gentlemen of Yokohama.

*W. Graham, 12 yards .....	1
J. E. Drummond, Scratch .....	2
*F. G. Correa, 5 yards .....	0
*D. E. Drummond, 6 yards .....	0
*L. Stornebrink, 10 yards .....	0
*V. A. Hearne, 12 yards .....	0
*F. E. Bunting, 15 yards .....	0

\*One Hurdle removed. †Two Hurdles removed. FIRST HEAT:—(1st) W. Graham, (2nd) F. E. Bunting.

SECOND HEAT:—(1st) J. E. Drummond, (2nd) L. Stornebrink.

Time, 17¾ secs. This event was keenly contested and was in doubt almost to the last, Graham getting home just in front of Drummond.

## 440 YARDS.

Club Record 53 sec., May 1902, C. E. Libeaud. First Prize presented by the Ladies of Yokohama. Second Prize presented by the Committee.

H. S. Bell, 20 yards .....	1
W. H. Worden, 25 yards .....	2
W. B. Mason, Scratch .....	0
T. W. Kilby, 10 yards .....	0
D. E. M. Drummond, 15 yards .....	0
F. E. Bunting, 30 yards .....	0

Time 54½ secs. A capital race, the winner never being challenged after he had passed the limit men.

## POLE JUMP.

First Prize presented by the Silk Merchants; Second Prize presented by the Committee.

J. E. Drummond, 6 ins. ....	1
D. E. Drummond, 4 ins. ....	2
E. Powys, Jr. Scratch .....	0
S. R. Clarke, Scratch .....	0
H. S. Bell, 6 ins. ....	0

J. E. Drummond cleared 8 ft. 6 in., beating his brother by one inch.

## HALF MILE.

Club Record 2 min. 9 sec., May, 1876, A. H. Dare. First Prize presented by Messrs. Arthur and Bond; Second Prize presented by the Silk Merchants.

D. E. M. Drummond, 10 yards .....	1
G. Neville, 25 yards .....	2
T. W. Kilby, Scratch .....	0
E. F. Johnson, 20 yards .....	0
W. Graham, 20 yards .....	0

Time, 2m. 11½ secs. Drummond led in the second round with Neville in close attendance. Coming down the straight Tom Kilby made a desperate attempt to pass into second place, but evidently left his spurt till too late, for he finished a foot behind Neville.

## LONG JUMP.

Club Record 20 feet 11½ inches, May, 1902, J. F. Drummond. First and Second Prizes presented by the Insurance Companies.

F. G. Correa, 1 ft. 6 ins. ....	1
V. A. Hearne, 1 ft. 10 ins. ....	2
W. B. Mason, Scratch .....	0
R. G. Bell, 1 ft. 6 ins. ....	0
E. F. Johnson, 1 ft. 6 ins. ....	0
J. E. Drummond, 2 ft. ....	0

Again a close competition, F. G. Correa, the winner, cleared 19ft. 2m., which with his handicap of 1ft. 6in. made him 20 ft. 8in. Hearne was second with 20 ft. 6in., including handicap of 1ft. 10 in.

The next event, the Bandsmen's race, resulted in an easy win for the Big Drum with the Trombone second.

## 220 YARDS.

Club Record 25 9/10 sec. May, 1903, C. E. Libeaud. First and Second Prizes presented by the Shipping Companies.

W. H. Worden, 10 yards .....	1
D. L. T. Weed, 8 yards .....	2
W. B. Mason, scratch .....	0
F. G. Correa, 3 yards .....	0
H. S. Bell, 8 yards .....	0

Time, 24 ¼ secs. The five competitors finished almost in a bunch. Worden got home just in front of Weed, who was second.

## ONE MILE.

Club Record 4 Min. 45 Secs., May 1876, A. H. Dare. "Dare" Challenge Cup and Gold Medal presented by the Club. Second and Third Prizes presented by the Professional Gentlemen of Yokohama.

W. D. Cameron, 70 yards .....	1
D. E. M. Drummond, 20 yards .....	2
T. W. Kilby, Scratch .....	3
J. E. Drummond, 15 yards .....	0
R. G. Bell, 20 yards .....	0
W. H. Worden, 30 yards .....	0
F. E. Bunting, 100 yards .....	0
B. G. Walker, 100 yards .....	0

Time, 5m. 2sec. A big muster turned out for this race. Cameron got to the front in the first lap and held his own easily to the end, while D. E. Drummond fought for the second position with Tom Kilby.

The Three-legged race was won by D. Weed and L. Stornebrink; the obstacle race by Bedeat, with W. Graham second, and the Married Men's Race by R. J. Ward with E. F. Crowe second and M. Russell third.

Mrs. L. J. Healing presented the prizes at the close and received a handsome bouquet of flowers.

## BOYS' BRIGADE SPORTS.

The first athletic sports of the Boys' Brigade (1st Yokohama Company) were held on Wednesday at the Cricket Ground. The weather was most auspicious and quite a large number of spectators, including many ladies, were drawn to the scene. Following were the officers of the day:—Judges: Messrs. D. H. Blake, (Capt.) L. D. Tebb, and (Lieut.) H. W. Kilby; Starter: Mr. J. F. Drummond; Clerk of the Course: (Lieut.) P. E. Nicolle; Handicappers: Messrs. (Lieut.) H. W. Kilby, and S. R. Ford; Timekeepers: Mr. H. Gunn, Dr. D. N. B. Emerson, and Mr. F. O. Stuart.

The prizes were presented after the sports by Mrs. J. L. Dearing.

Following were the events:—

## 100 YARDS.

First Prize presented by V. A. Caesar Hawkins, Esq.

Lieut.-Corpl. Hornstein, 1 Yard .....	1
Corporal Bagnall, 1 Yard .....	2
" Neville, Scratch .....	3
" Gray, 1 Yard .....	0
Private Eagling, 1 Yard .....	0
" Neville, 5 Yards .....	0
" J. Tresize, 5 Yards .....	0
" Bailey, 6 Yards .....	0
" Tipple, 8 Yards .....	0
" Wilgress, 10 Yards .....	0
" Dearing, 12 Yards .....	0

## Time, 11½ secs.

## HIGH JUMP.

First Prize presented by H. C. Gulland, Esq.	
Private H. Hornstein, 8 ins. ....	1
Lieut.-Corpl. Hornstein, 7 ins. ....	2
Corporal Neville, Scratch .....	3
" Bagnall, 3½ ins. ....	0

The winner cleared 5 ft. 2 ins.; the second 5 ft. 1 in., and the third 5 ft.

220 YARDS.

First and Second Prizes presented by the Officers of the Company.

Corporal Bagnall, Scratch.....	1
Private J. Tresize, 14 Yards.....	2
" Eagling, Scratch.....	3
Lce.-Corpl. Hornstein, Scratch.....	0
Private Holmes, Scratch.....	0
" K. Tresize, 10 Yards.....	0
" Tiddle, 20 Yards.....	0
" Bamberger, 20 Yards.....	0
" Wilgress, 25 Yards.....	0

Time, 26½ secs.

SACK RACE.

First Prize presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd.

Private G. Binder.....	1
" D. Neville.....	2

400 YARDS.

First and Second Prizes presented by the Ladies of Yokohama.

Private Neville, 25 Yards.....	1
Corporal Neville, Scratch.....	2
" Bagnall, 10 Yards.....	3
Lce.-Corpl. Hornstein, 10 Yards.....	0
Private Eagling, 10 Yards.....	0
" Bailey, 45 Yards.....	0
" Bamberger, 45 Yards.....	0
" Binder, 60 Yards.....	0
" Wilgress, 60 Yards.....	0

Time, 56½ secs. The "Ladies' Prize" was presented immediately after the race by Mrs. Dinsdale.

THREE LEGGED RACE.

Prizes presented by L. J. Healing, Esq.  
Won by Corp. Bagnall and Private Worden.

HALF MILE.

First Prize presented by the Foreign Staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Second Prize presented by the Committee.

Private Neville, 30 Yards.....	1
" Holmes, 20 Yards.....	2
Corporal Neville, Scratch.....	0
" Bagnall, 20 Yards.....	0
Lce.-Corpl. Hornstein, 20 Yards.....	0
Private Eagling, 20 Yards.....	0
" K. Tresize, 25 Yards.....	0

Time, 2m. 14½ secs.

BOYS' RACE.

Prizes presented by the Committee.  
Open to all boys under 12 years of age.

G. Box.....	1
C. Bennett.....	2

GIRLS' RACE.

May Bennett.....	1
Nora Tiddle.....	2

LONG JUMP.

First Prize presented by J. H. MacLaren, Esq.

Lce.-Corporal Hornstein, 3 ins.....	1
Corporal Bagnall, 6 ins.....	2
Corporal Gray, Scratch.....	0
Private Worden, 6 ins.....	0
" Dearing, 3 feet.....	0

The winner cleared 18 ft. 1½ ins.; the second 17 ft. 6 ins.

ONE MILE.

First Prize presented by the Committee. Second Prize presented by Messrs. Kuhn and Komor.

Private Eagling, 30 Yards.....	1
" Neville, 35 Yards.....	2
" Holmes, 30 Yards.....	0
Corporal Neville, Scratch.....	0
Private A. Gorman, 25 Yards.....	0
Corporal Bagnall, 30 Yards.....	0
Lce.-Corpl. Hornstein, 30 Yards.....	0

Time, 5 min. 16½ sec.

OBSTACLE RACE.

First Prize presented by P. Messer, Esq.

Corporals Gray, Bagnall and Neville; Lce.-Corporal Hornstein; Privates Brockhurst, Bailey, Binder, Cummings, Eagling, A. Gorman, P. Gorman, H. Hornstein, P. Hornstein, Holmes, Kenderdine, Neville, Tiddle, K. Tresize, J. Tresize, Wilgress.

Corp. Grey.....	1
Lance Corporal Hornstein.....	2

The championship prize for the greatest number of points (presented by the Samurai Shokai), was won by Lance-Corporal C. Hornstein.

Princes Asaka, Kuni, and Kitashirakawa, who graduated from the Central Preparatory Military College on May 30th, will be attached to the 2nd and 3rd regiments of infantry and to the artillery, all of the Imperial Body Guards.

## THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Following is the thirty-second report presented at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in Tokyo on May 28th:—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Gentlemen:—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ended March 31st, 1906.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to yen 3,831,762.610, out of which there has been paid:—

Depreciation of the Company's Yen.	
fleet and property.....	803,141.500
Insurance Fund.....	337,750.000
Ships' Structural Repair Fund.....	466,391.360
	1,607,283.010

leaving a balance of yen 3,275,285.333, including yen 1,051,505.730 brought forward from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that yen 111,223.980 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 2,320,803.976; and that yen 71,358.110 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees; also that yen 60,000.000 be allowed for the Managing Directors' yen 400,000.000 for the employees, as bonus on account of the Transport business. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., together with Five per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making Fifteen per cent. per annum which will absorb yen 1,650,000.000.

The Balance, yen 983,403.240, will be carried forward to the next Account.

REIPEI KONDO,  
Chairman.

Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Share Capital.....	22,000,000.000
Debentures.....	600,000.000
Insurance Fund.....	3,154,757.431
Ships' Structural Repair Fund.....	4,077,242.457
Special Repair and Renewal Fund for steamers in Transport Service.....	898,098.400
Reserve Fund.....	2,209,579.996
Dividend Equalization Fund.....	3,300,000.000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet.....	3,500,000.000
Pension Fund for Employees.....	1,116,836.490
Sundry Creditors.....	4,752,957.460
Amount brought forward from last account.....	1,051,505.730
Net Profit for the Half-year.....	2,224,479.600
	48,885,457.564

ASSETS.	Yen.
Reduced Book Value of Fleet.....	24,033,763.375
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c.....	194,663.826
Payment on account of new ships.....	1,166,011.750
Buildings and Land.....	3,819,738.654
Yangtze-Kiang Line account.....	1,531,528.150
Yokohama Stores Depart. &c.....	991,627.379
Public Loans and other Securities.....	8,461,450.700
Cash at Banker and in hand.....	6,533,584.032
Sundry Debtors.....	2,153,089.668
	48,885,457.564

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	Yen.
To Depreciation of fleet and property.....	803,141.500
To Insurance Fund.....	337,750.000
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund.....	466,391.360
To Reserve Fund.....	111,223.980
To Directors' and Auditors' fees.....	71,358.110
To Managing Directors' bonus.....	60,000.000
To Employees' bonus.....	400,000.000
To Dividend (10 per cent.).....	1,100,000.000
To Special Dividend (5 per cent.).....	550,000.000
To Balance carried forward to next account.....	983,403.240
	4,883,268.340

By Balance brought forward 30th September, 1905.....	Yen.
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-Year, ended 31st March, 1906.....	3,831,762.610
	4,883,268.340

We have examined the above Accounts, with the

Books and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct

TAKETHI ARISHIMA. } Auditors.  
TATSUMI IIDA. }

Tokio, 28th May, 1906.

## YACHTING.

The fresh southerly breeze which had been blowing from midnight and during the forenoon on Saturday, moderated a little about tiffin time, but there was still enough weight in the wind to call for shortened sail in all but the biggest boats. The 39 Raters started at 2 p.m., and five were under way before the preparatory gun, *Mary*, *Kingfisher*, *Reiver*, *Nanivwa* and *Nina*. *Aborigine* was not entered, and the wind was too much for *Maid Marion*. *Reiver* and *Nina* went for the line a little too early, and had to run about half way along it before turning to cross. *Mary's* skipper timed it to a nicety, as usual, crossing close to the *Yamato Damashii* right on gunfire. *Kingfisher* tried to cut it fine across the bows of the *Tommy Atkins*, with the unfortunate result that an extra heavy puff of wind heeling her at the moment, her mainsail was caught on the schooner's jibboom, and torn to shreds. This unlucky occurrence took most of the interest out of the race, as a good fight between the *Kingfisher* and *Mary* had been expected by the verandah captains. *Nanivwa* spent some time close up by the customs pier while the others were going for the line, and consequently crossed over two minutes after gun fire. Well served by her position at the start, which gave her the wind well on the quarter instead of almost dead aft, *Mary* had already established a good lead at the Harbour Entrance, with *Reiver*, *Nina* and *Nanivwa* following in order. At the Lightship *Mary* was 3 minutes ahead of the next boat, and continued to increase her lead all round the course. There was not a minute between the other three at the Lightship, but *Nanivwa* got ahead of *Reiver* and *Nina* before the Widow buoy was reached. In the rough water *Nina* fairly held her own with *Reiver*, but whenever they got into smooth *Reiver's* size and larger sail spread told, and besides *Nina* would have done better with No. 2 instead of her small No. 3 jib, which gave her too much weather helm. The times at the Nagahama buoy were:—

	HRS.	MIN.
<i>Mary</i> .....	3	32
<i>Nanivwa</i> .....	4	8
<i>Reiver</i> .....	4	12
<i>Nina</i> .....	4	17

Reefs were shaken out by *Reiver* and *Nina* for the return journey, the wind having moderated considerably. *Mary* was well inside the Harbour Entrance before any of the others were in sight from the boat-house verandah, then *Nanivwa* appeared, ten minutes ahead of *Reiver*, and fifteen minutes ahead of *Nina*. At the Lightship five minutes separated these three. *Reiver* made a poor gybe, her headsheets not being smartly handled. Official times at the finish were as follow:—

	Finish	Club time	Corrected Club time	Arbitrary handicap, on h'cap	Corrected time
<i>Mary</i> .....	4:38.45	0:50	4:37.55	scratch.	4:38.45
<i>Nanivwa</i> .....	5:12.43	15.14	4:57.29	20 mins.	4:52.43
<i>Reiver</i> .....	5:20.07	2.39	5:17.28	30	4:50.07
<i>Nina</i> .....	5:25.42	12.53	5:12.48	30	4:55.42

*Mary* wins the Aimee Cup, and *Reiver* takes second prize given by the Club.

Three boats of the Mosquito Yacht Club started, *Pe'e*, *Winsome* and *Sunbeam*. *Winsome's* mainsail went to pieces shortly after the start, and in the beat down to the Mandarin Bluff mark *Sunbeam* seemed to find the wind far too strong for her, and her crew had to exercise themselves in bailing. At the finish *Pele* was timed 30 seconds ahead of *Sunbeam*, and wins the Secretary's prize.

No boats of the Lark Class ventured out, but it is to be hoped that they will have favourable weather next Saturday, for the *Winsome* Cup.

At the boat house there was a fine shewing of prizes: the *Aimee* Cup, a handsome pair of bronzes, for the 39 Raters, the *Winsome* Cup, of inlaid bronze, to be sailed for by the Dark Class next Saturday, and the *Nina* Cup, a heavy bronze vase, for the 21 Raters Class, won by *Aimee*.



## THE LAW COURTS.

## CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

Judgment has been given in the criminal case against Martinelli Philippe, a sailor on the French steamer *Lougor*, who was charged with having inflicted injuries on two Japanese working on board the ship.

The Court said, as to the ground of sentence, that the evidence against the man of having injured Hoshinaka, a barber, was insufficient but that the evidence regarding the assault on Hamaguchi, a coolie, was sufficient.

The accused was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was, however, granted the benefit of two years' *letélançère*, and would be at once released so that he might leave the country without police surveillance. If he committed no offence in Japanese dominions during the period of grace, he would be entirely acquitted from the sentence.

## CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

The hearing of a case instituted by a Chinese merchant named Wei Hsiao-chin, No. 190, against Messrs. Helm Bros., claiming *yen* 2,134 for short delivery of cargo began on May 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Futami and the defendants by Mr. Sato.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on June 12th last the plaintiff received a consignment from a Chinese firm in Shanghai of 8,000 pieces of beancake, shipped on the British steamer *Errol*. The defendants undertook the landing of the cargo. Plaintiff received 700 pieces on June 15th, 1,950 pieces on June 24th, and 1,817 pieces on June 26th. The defendants landed the remainder in the Customs compound, in consequence of the early departure of the steamer. After repeated negotiations, they delivered to plaintiff 330 pieces on June 27th, 1,300 pieces on June 30th, and 1,045 pieces on July 7th, altogether totalling 7,142 pieces. The defendants, however, failed to deliver 858 pieces, which in the meantime had decomposed. The defendants also failed to deliver 41 bags out of 618 bags of bean cakes brought by the same steamer. Plaintiff therefore claimed damages for the short delivery.

Defendants' Counsel denying the plaintiff's prayer, asked on what basis the claim was made as to the responsibility of Messrs. Helm Bros.—whether they were representing the ship's owners or merely in the capacity of landing agents.

With regard to the responsibility of Messrs. Helm Bros. as landing agents, a discussion took place between the parties, after which the plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for an adjournment to enable him to prepare his evidence.

The proceedings were adjourned till June 2nd.

## OBJECTION TO SEIZURE.

An action instituted by K. Kanda against H. V. Gielen petitioning for the release of two billiard tables and eight other articles which defendant seized together with the property of a third person, came up again on May 28th in the Yokohama Local Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that the statement of a witness who examined, on May 6th, the articles in dispute, at the dwelling of T. Watanabe, the third person, coincided with the contention of the plaintiff with the exception that there was a difference as to the nature of the wooden material of a bed. There was no doubt, added Counsel, that the articles which the defendant had seized together with the property of the third person belonged to the plaintiff.

Defendant's Counsel, summarizing the statement of T. Ogawa, a witness, said that the articles did not all belong to the plaintiff, and asked the Court to dismiss the petition of the plaintiff.

The Court decided to give judgment on May 30th.

## CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

On May 29th, in the Yokohama District Court, judgment was given in a case in which Messrs. Mendelson Bros. claim twelve hundred *yen* from

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the Yokohama agents of the Ocean S.S. Co. and the China Mutual S.N. Co., for the short delivery of cargo.

The Court ordered the defendants to pay *yen* 758.40 to the plaintiffs and to bear four-fifths of the costs, and ordered the plaintiff's to bear one-fifth of the costs.

## OBJECTION TO SEIZURE.

An action instituted by K. Kanda against H. V. Gielen petitioning for the release of two billiard tables and eight other articles which defendant seized together with the property of a third person, came up again on May 31st in the Yokohama Local Court.

The Court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff.

## CLAIM AGAINST A LANDING AGENT.

The hearing of a case filed by K. Iwai, a hardware merchant of Osaka, against Capt. A. Weston, claiming *yen* 1,276.50, was resumed on May 31st in the Yokohama District Court. Two Japanese customs brokers were examined as expert witnesses.

Mr. I. Hattori, Manager of the Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha, gave a lengthy explanation as to the usage in the shipping and landing business. His conclusion was that all the landing agents were appointed by the shipping agents on account of the consignees, consequently, damage to or short delivery of cargo should be part of the responsibility of the shipping agents.

Mr. T. Inouye was examined. His statement was almost similar to that of the foregoing expert. The special point was that the ship's responsibility for carrying cargo expired at the delivery along side the steamer or at delivery in the enclosure of the customs. In the former case, a consignee took the delivery personally or by his representative and in the latter case the cargo was landed by the landing agent employed by the ship.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon two Japanese named Yanagisawa and Miyauchi as witnesses. The Court decided to examine them on June 19th.

## RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The *Nangfangpao*, of Shanghai, has the following notes regarding railway enterprise in China:

The officials and gentry of Shansi have decided that the first line of railway to be built by them shall run from Taiyuan-fu to Pingyao, a distance of 300 odd li. They have also received the consent of the Shangpu and decided to build lines from Tatung-fu to Kalgan, via Shioiping-fu, Kueihua-cheng, and Shuyuan-cheng; from Puchou to Tungkuang, passing over the Yellow River; and from Pingyang to Tschou, connecting with the Taokou and Tschou Railway. They are also raising capital to build a railway from Taiyuan-fu to a point on the Peking-Kalgan Railway, through Hsuanhuacheng and Sungchkuang. The Kai-feng-Chengchou line, 140 li in length, is completed but for the laying down of the rails and is expected to be entirely completed and in running order during the coming 5th moon. A Chinese Chief Engineer has been appointed for the Hangchow-Soochow Railway and capital is being collected by the gentry and people of Chékian province. The first line will run from Kungshun Bridge, near Kiangkan, a distance of 45 li along the Chientang River, whence it will be pushed on to Kashing and Soochow. The Governor of Shantung has memorialised the Throne that the concession granted to Germany for the Chinanfu-Chingting Railway has been redeemed and preparations for the construction of this line are progressing. The necessary funds have been raised for the construction of a railway from Tsitsihar to Aiqun and work will be undertaken at once. The sanction of the Shangpu has been obtained for the construction of a railway line from Thua, capital of Chinese Turkistan, to Kashing, in Mongolia, partly for commercial purposes and partly to forestall a possible design on the part of Russia to construct such a line.

The Waiwupu is objecting to the fourth article of the Canton-Kowloon railway agreement in which it is provided that the engineers shall be all British and recommended by H. E. the Governor of Hongkong. Viceroy Tsên of Canton has been ordered to have this article revised.

The Shangpu are memorialising the Throne to delegate a member of their Board to Canton to investigate matters with regard to the Canton-Hankow railway.

## THE MONUMENTAL CHARITIES OF A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

Residents in Japan will no doubt be interested in the following particulars regarding the *Christian Herald* of New York, which played such a prominent part in raising the huge American contribution to the Japan Famine Fund:—

The *Christian Herald* of New York is a journal whose whole history for the last fifteen years has been a remarkable record of world-wide religious and philanthropic activities. It has the most widely extended circle of readers of any religious journal in the world, and its army of 200 correspondents includes missionaries, pastors, scientists, famous authors, and men and women prominent in all habitable lands. For a decade and a half it has been the acknowledged channel through which benevolently-disposed Americans have distributed alms and relief in those countries that have come under the harrow of affliction and widespread suffering, through plague, famine, or other causes.

In 1892 it sent the food laden steamer *Leo* to Russia with a cargo of flour and medicines for the peasant sufferers in sixteen famine-stricken provinces. This charity was the means of saving thousands of lives. Similar relief expeditions were undertaken to Armenia (1896), when many American missionaries and officials cooperated; to Cuba (1898), when Dr. Klopsch, its Proprietor, was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the Government Commission for the relief of the starving reconcentrados, and when he again did personal work in the field; to India (1897 and 1900), when the readers of the paper contributed so liberally that two steamships, the *City of Everett* and the *Quilo*, were loaded with breadstuffs and dispatched to India, resulting in an immense saving of human lives during the great famine; to China (1901), when, with the co-operation of our American missionaries, famine-stricken Shansi was succored and saved; to Finland and Sweden (1903), when America's gifts saved thousands of the starving Finns, Lapps and Swedes—a work which received the warmest recognition from the King and royal princes of Norway and Sweden. More recently (1905) The *Christian Herald*, with the aid of its generous readers, forwarded the means whereby United States Consul-General McWade, at Canton, equipped a fleet with food and medicines for the famine sufferers of Kwang-si province. For the last five years its readers have supported over 5,000 orphans in India, training and educating them to Christian manhood and womanhood. It is now doing a similar benevolent work among the orphan children of China and Africa.

Its benevolences, however, have not been wholly expended in other lands than our own. During the terrible winter of 1895, when over 100,000 men were idle in New York, and their families suffering keenly for lack of the necessities of life, the *Christian Herald* raised a substantial fund for their relief. In 1895 it came to the rescue of the stricken farmers of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, to whom it sent trainloads of coal, food and clothing, besides distributing a large relief fund through Home Missionaries and State Relief Committees. In 1900 it sent help to the sufferers at Galveston, Texas, who were imperilled by the great flood of that year; and in 1903 it gave similar aid to those who had suffered through the inundations at Kansas City, Topeka, and other places.

For nearly ten years past the *Christian Herald* has maintained the Bowery Mission in New York, which, besides giving the Gospel message to over 126,000 souls annually, has served, every winter, free breakfasts to over one thousand unemployed and homeless men and lads every morning before daylight. Its Free Labour Bureau has provided work for thousands of the worthy poor. The *Christian Herald* Children's Home at Mount Lawn on the Hudson, in twelve years, has sheltered and cared for nearly 26,000 boys and girls, poor child-waifs of the New York tenements, an average of 2,200 every summer.

In these fifteen years the *Christian Herald* and its proprietor, with the co-operation of its generous readers, has expended in various charities and benevolences a grand total of over two and a half million dollars. It is read every week by over a million persons, and it is a mighty and ever-increasing influence for good on the times in which we live.

## THE STRAWBERRY FETE.

The Strawberry Fête held in the Bluff Gardens on Thursday in aid of the funds of the Ladies International Reading Room was favoured with beautiful weather. Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. J. L. Dearing and other ladies are to be congratulated on the success which attended the function.

## AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

The game of American football played on Thursday afternoon on ground situate near Magane-cho between teams from the U. S. S. Ohio and Wisconsin, resulted in an easy win for the former, by 20 points to nil. Five players were temporarily disabled. The enthusiasm of the spectators, most of whom were from the competing ships, was intense.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The gun-boat *Tsukushi* has been removed from active service.

Captain K. Yasuhara has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

At 9.26 p.m. on May 30th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama.

Prince Nashimoto will shortly leave for Europe and America for purposes of study.

The *Nisshin Maru* will leave Ujina on May 27th for Chemulpo carrying two hundred soldiers.

Sir John M. Jordan, new British Minister to Peking, will leave Liverpool on June 7th for his post.

The *Hochi* reports that Marquis Ito will leave on June 10th for Manchuria to investigate various matters.

The sale of Horses, postponed from the 22nd will be held on the Bund on Wednesday the 6th June at 2 p.m.

At 11.22 p.m. on May 29th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being 2m. 20sec.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, at 5.59 a.m. on May 28th, the duration being 3 m. 45s.

Owing to scarcity of rain, almost all the wells in Yokosuka have dried up. Water is being supplied from Yokohama.

We have received *yen* 10 from Mr. J. W. Hambleton, Richmond, Va., which he wishes to be applied to Famine Relief in Tohoku.

The Queen of Italy has just offered an international cup to be presented to the first aeronaut who succeeds in crossing the Alps by balloon.

The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company, Kobe, held a general meeting on May 30th, and decided to add six million *yen* on the present capital.

The battleship *Katori*, which was delivered on May 20th to the Japanese, will leave Glasgow on June 7th and is expected to arrive on Aug. 27th at Yokosuka.

Cricket has begun in Kobe, the second game this season taking place on Saturday between A. to J. and I. to Z. A. to J. made 184 runs and the other side 30 for 7 wickets.

Mr. T. Amano, a well-known financier, and about fifty prominent merchants and politicians of Tokyo met on the evening of May 27th at the Metropole Hotel and organized a society for investigating post-bellum financial affairs.

A correspondent in Osaka kindly points out a printer's error in a recent paragraph. He says that the late Bishop Bickersteth was consecrated to the Diocese of Exeter in 1885, not 1855 as we printed. We thank him for his courteous correction.

The Iroquois Theatre Company of Chicago has been placed in the hands of a receiver at Jersey City. The company confessed to no assets and liabilities of 52,000,000 in damage suits, filed by scores of people after the burning of the theatre in Chicago in December, 1902.

A Kanazawa telegram says that S. Masuda, an accountant belonging to the ninth regiment, who

has returned from Russia, was sentenced by the Court Martial to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. It is said that he deserted from his own army and gave himself up to the enemy.

The *Jiji* has a telegram from Nagasaki stating that the British squadron in the Far East under Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore will at Nagasaki arrive on June 15th. The fleet will extend its visit to Kobe and Yokohama, arriving on June 28th and July 7th respectively.

The Royal Bank of Canada has completed arrangements for the importation of British gold direct to Canada and the new C. P. R. Royal Mail steamship *Empress of Britain* on her maiden trip from Liverpool carried in her specie room the first consignment, amounting to \$1,000,000 in bullion. Heretofore such imports have been made through New York, owing to the superiority up to the present time of the ships running to that port. The advent of the C. P. R. *Empress* steamers, however, no longer makes that necessary.

A case of alleged fraud is reported in Osaka, two small merchants named G. Nakayama and T. Maeda being arrested on May 25th. It is reported by the *Asahi* that they made several false bills of lading for rice which they pretended was sent from Osaka to Moji by a steamer of the Shosen Kaisha. They also made out drafts to be attached to the shipping documents and drew *yen* 4,750 on the 58th Bank, *yen* 2,200 on the Osaka branch of the Yokkaichi Bank and about *yen* 15,000 at various other banks. It is reported by the same paper that another man has been arrested at Kurume in Kyushu on suspicion of having assisted in the fraud.

Miss Mary van Buren, who played in Yokohama while passing through some three years ago with a strong theatrical company, has returned to New York, opening a short season on April 30th at Daly's. She had a warm welcome home. The dramatic critic of the *New York Commercial* said of her:—Miss Van Buren has been beguiling the good people of Calcutta and Hongkong, Singapore and Yokohama with more stirring work, and I, for one, would love to see her play some of the heroines with which she has been charming her Indian and other Asiatic admirers. "Cousin Louisa" is all very well for an introduction, but now that we have shaken hands can we not have something better and stronger by way of becoming better acquainted?

During a remarkable thunderstorm in the State of Queensland in May an extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed at a place called Cooper's Plains, near Brisbane. In the midst of the rain there suddenly fell from the skies a large number of young fish. The fish fell at first in twos and threes but subsequently came in dozens, until a large area of ground was strewn with live fish measuring from one and a half inches to three inches. Experts in the district described the fish as of fresh water variety never before seen near Brisbane. The theory accounting for the phenomenon most generally accepted is that the storm generated a waterspout in one of the rivers and that the fish were sucked up by it and carried by the wind some long distance before being dropped.

## Y.M.C.A. ARMY WORK.

GENERAL TERAUCHI'S LETTER OF APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association, moved by the desire to minister to the welfare and comfort of our officers and soldiers at the front, carried on its beneficent work throughout the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905. Beginning at Chinampio early in September, 1904, it kept pace with the northward progress of the field forces for nearly twenty long months, until March 1906, establishing its work at eleven posts in Manchuria and Korea. At large expense of money and labour and by a great variety of means, it filled the leisure of our officers and soldiers, far from home, with wholesome recreation. The completeness of the equipment and the success of the enterprise were universally tested and recognized by our troops in the field. I am fully assured

that the recipients of all this generous service are filled with deep and inexpressible gratitude.

Now, simultaneously with the triumphant return of our armies, as I learn of the successful termination of your enterprise, I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks for your noble services, and at the same time to voice my appreciation of the generosity of all those who have either by gifts or by personal effort supported the work.

(Signed)

M. TERAUCHI,  
Minister of War.

Tokyo, 26th May, 39th Meiji, (1906).  
To YOICHI HONDA, Esq.,

President, The Japanese Young Men's Christian Association Union.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE FAMINE COMMITTEE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—We have recently received a number of letters from persons to whom money has come from America and other lands for the benefit of the famine sufferers in north Japan asking if our Committee could still use such sums. Our reply is that the situation has improved greatly and that there is no longer the suffering in amount nor in degree that there was a few months ago. Tens of thousands are however being provided with food for every day.

We will continue to receive funds until May 31st—the date set nearly two months ago—and a few days later will hold a committee meeting to decide as to the best use for whatever amount may still be in the treasury. If any donor wishes to designate a particular object we will be glad to receive such contributions and pass them over to the proper persons.

The *Christian Herald* recently sent in fifty thousand *yen* and gave us the privilege of using for general famine relief or for orphanages. We divided the sum equally between the Tohoku Ikuji-in, an orphanage opened this winter in Sendai for children from the famine region, and the Okayama Orphanage which has taken in about 850 and children.

The Committee has received in all nearly 100 V hundred thousand *yen*.

Yours, etc.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

Sendai, May 24, 1906.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## RUSSIAN POLITICS.

London, May 25.

An official communication in St. Petersburg says that in view of the continuance of political assassinations consequent upon public excitement, full amnesty and revision and abrogation of exceptional laws is impossible.

## PRINCESS ENA.

The King gave a banquet last night at Buckingham Palace in honour of Princess Ena's farewell. Princess Ena left from Victoria Station to-day.

## UNIVERSITY HONOURS FOR CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

Later.

Cambridge University has conferred degrees on the Chinese Commissioners.

## BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said that no agreement exists with Russia, but there has been sufficient sympathy for England and Russia to deal in a friendly manner with questions as they arise. This more than once lately had led to co-operation. He would be glad to encourage this tendency, which will naturally result in a progressive settlement of questions in which both Powers are interested, and in strengthening their friendly relations.

## AFFAIRS IN NATAL.

London, May 26.

There has been a practical armistice for several days in Natal, while the chiefs have been conferring, but Bambaata's agents have persuaded them to continue resistance.

The Natal colonists are preparing to take the offensive vigorously.

## THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Rockhill has been instructed to join in British action with reference to the Customs edict.

## THE DUMA.

The Constitutional Democrats have submitted a bill in the Duma giving every religion the fullest possible freedom.

## THE TROUBLES IN ZULULAND.

Later.

The British Imperial troops at Pretoria have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in view of the serious situation in Zululand.

## THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

London, May 27.

Duke Tsai and his fellow commissioners have gone to Brussels. From thence, ten days hence, they proceed to Marseilles, homeward bound.

## JAPANESE FÊTED IN SYDNEY.

The Japanese naval officers now visiting Sydney have been enthusiastically fêted though rain marred the out-door functions. In a rifle match fifteen a side under service conditions and at moving figures, the National Association defeated the Japanese by 319 to 186.

## NEW SHIPPING COMBINE.

The Cunard, Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Pacific announce a joint Eastern-Australian service.

## DISARMAMENT.

Later.

During the debate upon disarmament in the House of Lords Lord Ripon drew a distinction between reduction of expenditure and disarmament. While the Government would do its utmost to reduce expenditure it was its duty to provide ample security for the empire. Disarmament was impossible without a general understanding between the Powers.

## THE DUMA.

London, May 28.

Saturday night's meeting of the Duma was momentous. After passionate speeches of protest from the Democratic leaders the Duma, with seven dissentients, passed a resolution demanding the instant resignation of the Ministry and its replacement by a Cabinet having the confidence of the House.

## STRONG STAND OF THE REICHSTAG.

London, May 29.

The German Reichstag has practically rejected the whole supplementary Estimates for South-west Africa, and subsequently refused the Government any money to establish the Ministry of Colonies. This severe rebuff to the Government is mainly due to the hectoring speech of Colonel Deimling, who has just been appointed to the command in South Africa. Speaking in the Reichstag in a stentorian voice as if before troops on the drill ground, he declared his determination to ignore certain recommendations of the Budget Committee, unless otherwise directed by the Emperor, who alone had the power to decide.

The lecture caused a tremendous uproar.

## "KATORI" AND "KASHIMA."

The Japanese battleship *Katori*, which is at Portsmouth, remains there for a fortnight. The *Kashima* will join her on June 2.

## THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Later.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Earl Fitzmaurice said that China's reply to the last Note was expected to-day. The British Government did not intend to allow pro-

tracted delay in settling the question, fully realising its importance, and also acting with the knowledge that the other Powers were in perfect harmony with Great Britain.

## JAPAN'S TRAINING SQUADRON.

The Japanese Training Squadron has left Sydney, homeward bound.

## CHINA AND HER CUSTOMS.

London, May 30.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, says that China has promised to reaffirm formally that the administration of the Customs will continue as at present constituted.

## THE TEA DUTY.

The House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, has agreed to a five-penny duty on tea, after rejecting by a vote of 275 to 170 an amendment reducing the duty to four pence.

## CHICAGO MEAT PACKING REVELATIONS.

There is great excitement throughout America owing to revelations made by Mr. Neil, the Labour Commissioner, who inspected the meat packing houses in Chicago and discovered horrible malpractices in the shape of converting putrifying matter into canned meat.

## THE DUMA.

London, May 30.

The Duma yesterday disregarding the Government declaration continued to discuss measures for the better treatment of the people.

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Commons adopted the first clause of the Education Bill by 365 to 162.

## THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag had another stormy sitting yesterday owing to the Government declaring that the decision to reduce the troops in Damaraland was a matter for the Kaiser only, and to the revelation that the Kaiser had made the reduction in the contingent himself.

## COTTAGE IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.

With the view of arresting physical decline of the population and instilling new hope into the Irish labouring classes Mr. Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has introduced a bill authorising the loan of four and a half millions to provide 25,000 labourers cottages in Ireland. Fifty-thousand pounds annually derived from various economies will be devoted to the same object.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

London, May 31.

There are strong rumours of impending ministerial readjustments. Lord Ripon is mentioned as likely to retire and it is expected that Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, will be promoted.

## JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

Plans have been completed in New York for the colonization by several thousand Japanese of an area in south-western Texas. It is said that 520,000 acres have been acquired.

## THE DERBY.

The result of the Derby is:—

Spearhead .....	1
Piston .....	2
Troutbeck .....	3

## BRITISH BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

Later.

The British battleship *Montagu* (launched at Devonport on the 5th of March, 1901), 14,000 tons, Capt. Thomas Adair, is badly ashore in the British Channel. She has

lost both of her propellers, and it is doubtful whether she can be refloated. The crew were saved, but several were injured. Several of her compartments and the stokeholds are full of water. She is listing heavily.

## FRENCH FINANCES.

It is anticipated that the deficit in the French budget will amount to £9,000,000 sterling. It is partly due to extraordinary naval expenses.

## MR. CHURCHILL.

The Colonial Office denies the transfer of Mr. Churchill.

## ANOTHER NAVAL DISASTER.

British torpedo-boat No. 108 collided with No. 81 in the Channel and both are badly damaged.

## FISHERY RIGHTS.

[Received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Kawakami Japanese Commercial Agent in Vladivostok. Dated 27th instant.]

The Governor-General of the Amur has announced that the six-year periods recently declared will all be changed to one year, namely, the current year.

## AUSTRALIA'S WELCOME.

(Received by the Naval Department from Admiral Kamimura, commanding the Training Squadron. Sydney, 26th May.)

The greatest sympathy and respect are shown for our country everywhere in Australia. There is a most genuine disposition to welcome the new Anglo-Japanese alliance. Since the Squadron reached Australia, the representatives of the ships have received the warmest possible greeting at Melbourne, Sydney and elsewhere. The honours done to me myself could not be surpassed. At Sydney a brilliant welcome was given, the streets were illuminated with legends in favour of the alliance, and no day passed without some demonstration, official or private.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

## RUSSIA'S POLICY.

London, May 28.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that the Ministry's declaration read before the Duma proclaimed its intention of adhering to a policy of repression. The Duma resolved that the Ministry were unfit for office. Intense excitement prevailed.

## FRENCH FINANCES.

Paris, May 30.

The French Minister for Finance has objected to the Army and Navy estimates. He says that it is impossible to balance the budget. The Government will propose an income tax.

## FRENCH BUDGET.

Paris, May 31.

The financial situation in France is serious. The deficit is £9,000,000, mainly due to expenditures on defences previous to the Algeiras conference.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Tydeus*, British steamer, 4,800, Campbell, 25th May.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Honma, 25th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Sithonia*, German steamer, 4,239, Hans Bremer, 26th May.—Nagasaki, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Ishikari Maru*, Japanese steamer, 813, Y. Tamukai, 26th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.



*Orino Maru*, Japanese steamer, J. Goto, 26th May.—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 26th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Cambodia*, Danish steamer, Th. Daulenborg, 27th May.—Hongkong, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Hioyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 27th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 27th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 28th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Gaekwar*, British steamer, 2,736, Jackson, 28th May.—Antwerp via ports, General.—Becker & Co.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 28th May.—Saigon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 28th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 28th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Andalusia*, German steamer, 3,477, Schmidt, 29th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Manushu Maru*, Japanese converted cruiser, 2,900, Capt. Y. Yoshino, 28th May.—Yokosuka.

*Tomashi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 994, U. Sumiya, 29th May.—Awamori, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 29th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chiyoda Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,236, C. Hibbi, 29th May.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bessie Dollar*, British steamer, 2,798, Gow, 30th May.—Nagasaki, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Fukuoka Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Imura, 30th May.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,036, Tachibana, 30th May.—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 30th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 30th May.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Kamakura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,796, Swain, 31st May.—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 31st May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 31st May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, N. Ohno, 31st May.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Rhipheus*, Dutch steamer, 1,958, Hazeland, 31st May.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

## DEPARTURES.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suka, 25th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,036, Tachibana, 26th May.—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 26th May.—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamano, 26th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, Harris, 26th May.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,038, Irizawa, 27th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hioyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 28th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 28th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Isikari Maru*, Japanese steamer, 813, Y. Tamukai, 28th May.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kenkou Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,724, K. Miyazaki, May 28th.—Muran, General.—Yamatagata.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 29th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tylatjap*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 29th May.—Java via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.

*Tydeus*, British steamer, 4,800, Campbell, 29th May.—Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Choshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,203, H. S. Smith, 29th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 30th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tomashima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 994, U. Sumiya, 30th May.—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tamba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,783, C. H. Butler, 30th May.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Cambodia*, Danish steamer, Th. Daulenborg, 30th May.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Andalusia*, German steamer, 3,477, Schmidt, 31st May.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 31st May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Homina, 31st May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bessie Dollar*, British steamer, 2,798, Gow, 31st May.—San Pedro, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Gaekwar*, British steamer, 2,736, Jackson, 31st May.—Kobe, General.—Becker & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. S. Ashwell, Mr. Takahashi Aoki, Mr. G. Ashikaga and servant, Mr. C. P. Comert, Mrs. S. D. Easton, Mr. R. J. Frecheville, Mr. F. Kidogawa, Mr. J. Kondo, Mr. E. D. McDermott, Mrs. Mikimoto and child, Mr. W. L. Stewart, Mr. T. M. Tyosowski, Mr. John Tyosowski and Miss O. M. Whitaker in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. H. B. Hulbert, Mrs. H. B. Hulbert, Master C. Hulbert, Master L. Hulbert and Miss Madeline Hulbert. For Nagasaki:—Miss Elsie Cook, Miss Houston Cook, Mr. Chas. B. Harris, James C. Jeffery, Mrs. E. C. Manning, Miss R. Roach. For Shanghai:—H. C. Davis, Miss Hoag, J. R. Hargreaves, Mrs. J. R. Hargreaves. For Hongkong:—E. L. Allen, J. Beal, Mrs. G. D. Ellis, Mrs. L. M. Fee, Miss Mary Fee, Dr. Rutherford Harris, Paul Holman, Thos. E. Hunt; in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Tamba Maru*, for London via ports:—Capt. J. W. Ekstrand, Mr. Wignall, Mr. T. Shimizu, Mr. and Mrs. Michael and infant, Mr. H. Hamana, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Higgins, Dr. Y. Okabe, Lieut.-Col. S. Inagaki, Mr. G. N. Fairhurst, Mr. P. Miola, Major Y. Takayanagi, Major M. Hamamoto, Lieut.-Col. M. Kawai, Mr. J. T. Dixon, Mr. E. K. McCherson, and Mr. W. H. Hurry, in cabin. Mrs. Machall's maid, Mr. T. Suzuki, Mr. S. Takahata, Mr. S. U. Kio, Dr. R. V. Fabricius, Mr. S. M. Idia, Mr. K. Jetha and Mr. S. Uyesugi in second class.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Sithonia*:

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Genoa.	Option.	Lyons.	Genoa.	Option.	Lyons.
Siber Wolf & Co.	27	—	—	18	17	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	24	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	14	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	2	18	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total	71	14	—	21	35	—

## SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

## SAILING VESSELS.

*Agenor*, American ship, 1,413, H. C. Killman, 9th Jan.—Alaska, Salt Salmon.—Sale & Frazer Ltd.

## MEN-OF-WAR.

*Challanoga* (10) U.S. protected cruiser, 4,800, Com. Sharp, 13th May.—Cavite.

*Galveston* (10), U.S. protected cruiser, 4,700, Com. Wm. G. Cutler, 13th May.—Cavite.

*Ohio*, U.S. battleship, 12,440, Capt. Leavitt, C. Logan, 17th April.—Shanghai via Kobe.

*Panther*, Austrian cruiser, 1,500, Capt. Korber, 26th April.—Shanghai.

*Raleigh*, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, 8,500 I.H.P., F. Fletcher, 13th May.—Shanghai.

*Wisconsin*, U.S. battleship, 11,525, Captain Franklin Drake, 17th April.—Shanghai via Kobe.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar 1	F. June 1
Europe	N. I. D.	Preussen 2	Sa. June 2
America	O. & O.	Doric	Su. June 3
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su. June 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India 3	M. June 4
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	M. June 4
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Tu. June 5
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien 4	W. June 6
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. June 7
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru 5	M. June 11
America	P. M.	Manchuria	M. June 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Th. June 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	W. June 20
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. June 22
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. June 23
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. June 23

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 23rd ult.
- 2 Left Shanghai on the 29th ult.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 21st ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 28th ult.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 26th ult.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Salazie	Sa. June 2
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. June 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. June 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. June 2
Europe	P. & O.	Dongola	Su. June 3
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	M. June 4
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Tu. June 5
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	Tu. June 5
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru	Tu. June 5
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Tu. June 5
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	W. June 6
Tacoma	B. T.	Hakui Maru	Th. June 7
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	F. June 8
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Sa. June 9
Europe	N. D. L.	Preussen	W. June 13
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	W. June 13
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	W. June 13
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. June 16
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. June 24
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nunantia	Su. June 24
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M. June 25
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. June 28

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 1.

No business in Yarns and Shirts are dull. There is a slight improvement in Fancy Cottons and Woollens but business is slack.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.85 to 4.65
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.80
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.00 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	365.00 to 375.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	455.00 to 465.00

## RAW COTTONS.

	PER BALL.
American Middling	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach	33.00 to —
Chinese	25.00 to 28.00

## METALS.

A little change for the better but still a dull market.

	PER TON.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	4.20 to 4.40
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet	4.70 to 6.00
do Hoop (3/4" to 1 1/4")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G	11.20 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortment	7.00 to 10.00
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. L.C.W.	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.30



# Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eezemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Duro and Cassa Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
matter and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 74, New Oxford St. (late 53, Oxford St.) London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAKIO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June —, the "NIPPON."  
—Heller Bros.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 2nd, the "TARTAR."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai, June 3rd, at 2 p.m., the "SHINANO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, June 3rd, at Daylight, the "DONGOLA."  
—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 3rd, at Daylight, the "DEUCALION."  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about June 5th, the "DOKU."  
—O. & O. S.S. Co.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

(毎土曜日一發行)  
編輯人 エフ・ブリンクリー  
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# The Japan Weekly Mail

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1906.

## MARRIAGE.

On 1st June, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Yokohama, and on the following day at Trinity Cathedral, Tokyo, by Rev. Bishop McKim, RICHARD PERCY SMITH, of London, to AGNES ADA, daughter of the late Prof. James Summers, of King's College, London.

## DEATHS.

At Yokohama Railway Station on the 31st May, PETER PEACOCK, Inspector in the former British Legation Escort Guard, in his 67th year.

HAM.—At the General Hospital, on June 7th, at noon, the wife of Mr. W. J. HAM, 108 Settlement, Yokohama.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Habutae Bleaching Law was to come into force on July 1st.

A RUSSIAN mine was washed ashore on June 1st near Yunohama, Yamagata prefecture.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on June 1st in Yokohama, the patient being an infant.

Two persons were killed by lightning on June 6th in the district of Toki, Gifu prefecture.

A FERRY-BOAT on the River Chikuma, in Nagano prefecture, capsized on June 5th. One person was drowned.

THE council of the faculty of sciences of the Sorbonne has accepted the nomination of Mme. Curie, the joint discoverer of radium, who, there-

fore, will succeed to her late husband's chair in the Sorbonne.

ON June 2nd, frost was experienced in Gumma prefecture; causing damage to the mulberry leaves.

MR. UCHIDA, Minister to Peking, who is now in Tokyo on official business, will be transferred to a similar post in Vienna.

It is officially wired that the well-known Buddhist temple Sennenji, near Aomori, was destroyed by fire on June 5th.

ON June 3rd a landslide occurred at Nakamura, Yokohama. Three coolies who were working at the foot of the hill were killed.

THE new cable ship *Ogasawara Maru*, built to the order of the Department of Communications, was launched on June 2nd at Nagasaki.

THE main division of the First Squadron left Saseho on June 4th for Korean waters. It will return to its original station on June 22nd.

BARON SHIBUSAWA, President of the First Bank, will leave Tokyo on June 6th for Korea in connexion with financial affairs in that country.

THE work of laying a cable between Nagasaki and Manila via the Bonin Islands has been completed. The service will shortly be opened.

It is reported by Japanese papers that the Government will purchase the Nippon, Koku and Nishinari Railways only in the forthcoming year.

FOUR Japanese prisoners are still in foreign countries, one in St. Petersburg and three in Berlin. All are seriously ill and cannot be removed from hospital.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that the Emperor has sanctioned the abolition of the regulations regarding the issue of silver-notes by the Bank of Formosa.

THE output of *habutae* during May in Kanazawa was 48,932 pieces. These figures show a decrease by 319 pieces on those of the previous month.

M. J. HARMAND, French Minister, who has been on a tour in Kyushu, returned on June 5th. It is said that he will leave Tokyo about the middle of June for home.

AT 3 p.m. on May 30th, fire broke out in the compound of the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Co's office, Iwamisawa, Sapporo, burning down thirteen buildings.

MR. E. H. HARRIMAN, the railway magnate, has just crossed the American continent from Oakland, Cal., to New York in 71 hours 27 mins., breaking the record.

ACCORDING to the *Fiji*, Herr R. Sachse, Chancellor of the German Embassy in Tokyo, has been appointed to a position in the Embassy in Washington. He will leave Tokyo about the middle of July.

THE crop of wheat and barley in Iwate prefecture this year, is estimated at 200,000 *koku*. These figures show a decrease of 60 per cent. on the average year. Fears are generally entertained of a scarcity.

AN official telegram says that the crews of the *Kashima* and *Katori* now at Portsmouth were entertained every day and evening by the citizens and the authorities of the naval station. The Commanders and other officers of both

battleships were received by the King in audience on June 6th. The ships left on June 8th for home.

A LONDON telegram received in Osaka says that the price of German sugar is advancing and enquiries have been repeated on the market, owing to the crop failure in Cuba.

AT 11 a.m. on June 4th, the steamer *Kinko Maru* collided with a sailing vessel, the *Kasuga Maru*, off Koyo near Hiroshima. The latter was severely damaged and subsequently sunk. One of the crew was drowned.

AN official telegram says that on June 3rd, a Korean fishing boat came in contact with a mine about two miles off Na-jin, in Korea. The boat was severely damaged and three of the fishermen were killed.

A KOBE correspondent says that the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co. has decided to establish a branch factory at a place in North China. The company intends to build railway carriages and locomotives besides the ordinary work.

STOCK exchanges seem to be doing good business. The dividend of the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the first half year is expected to be at the rate of 33 per cent per annum, and that of the Osaka Stock Exchange, 24 per cent.

THE opening celebration of the Japanese Consulate at Mukden was held on June 1st. General Cheong, Governor of the district, held a dinner party the same evening in honour of Mr. Hagiwara, the Consul-General, and some Japanese military officers.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi*, the Government will purchase the Seoul-Fusan Railway on July 1st and will place it under the control of the Residency-General, together with the Seoul-Wiju Railway. Mr. Furuichi will be appointed president of all the railways.

THE findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the accident on the U. S. battleship *Kearsarge* are that no one is responsible for the accident, and recommends that no further action be taken. The improper placing of switches and rheostats is held to have caused the disaster.

MRS. YAJIMA, President of the Nippon Ladies' Temperance Society, will shortly leave for America to be present at the international ladies' temperance meeting to be held on July 10th in Boston. After the conference, she intends to visit various places in America to investigate female questions.

THE *Tokyo Asahi* says that the Oceanic Steamship Company is carrying on negotiations with Japanese shipowners with a view to ceding its Australian line to the latter. The United States Congress, however, proposes to suppress the negotiations by increasing the subsidy to the company from 283,000 dollars to 500,000 dollars.

THE Railway Industry Bureau has arranged through trains between Yokohama and Nikko. The train leaving Yokohama at 7.30 a.m. will arrive at Nikko at 1.57 p.m. the same day, and the train leaving Nikko at 9 a.m. will arrive at Yokohama at 3.10 p.m. The new arrangement will come into force about the middle of June.

THE draft for a law regarding the Government lottery in Formosa being completed it has been sent to the Cabinet by the Bureau of Legislative Affairs. Some Tokyo papers say that the proposal, which passed in the last session of the Diet, will receive the approval of the Cabinet and the Privy Council and will shortly be promulgated.

## CHINA.

Saturday, June 2.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent says that the Chinese Government has agreed to hand to the British Legation a written declaration containing three articles. The first is that the assurance given by the Tsungli Yamèn in 1898 to the British Government shall be respected; the second, that there shall be no change in the administration of the Customs; and the third, that the competence of the Inspector-General of Customs—not Sir Robert Hart only but also his successors up to 1948—shall remain as hitherto. This declaration has been drafted and awaits only the consent of Prince Ching. It is considered quite satisfactory and thus the Customs question has been settled for the next forty odd years.

Sunday, June 3.

The settlement foreshadowed above is stated by later telegrams to have been actually made. A document has been sent to the British Legation from the Waiwupu, declaring that no change is contemplated in the administration of the Customs and that pending the discharge of China's liabilities for which the Customs dues are pledged, no change will be made. One or two words in the despatch are said to be somewhat objectionable but on the whole it is satisfactory, and the question may be regarded as settled.

Mukden seems to have been the scene of continuous festivities on the 1st instant when it became open to the trade of the world. The celebrations commenced with a luncheon given by the Governor-General to Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara and the members of the Japanese Consular staff. At 3 in the afternoon there was a congratulatory party at the Japanese Consulate, and in the evening Mr. Hagiwara entertained the Governor-General, the principal officials of his *Yamen*, and several of the leading Japanese and Chinese merchants. It is futile to speculate how long Manchuria would have remained closed had not the war taken place, but we may at least assume that no time will now be lost in opening it completely. Probably the Three Eastern Provinces will soon become the best administered section of the Chinese Empire.

It turns out that the reports of the Emperor of China's illness were much exaggerated, as we ventured to affirm at the time. His Majesty has quite recovered, and is to receive in audience the new French Minister on the 4th inst.

Monday, June 4.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, apparently on its own authority, makes a statement not without interest. It concerns Mr. Douglas Story, the Far-Eastern correspondent of the *Tribune*, who distinguished himself some time ago by telegraphing to the journal he represents a wonderful tale about the Emperor of Korea's complaints, and who has adopted a strong anti-Japanese tone in all his communications to the *Tribune*. The *Fiji's* statement is that Mr. Story, who is now in Peking, was suddenly recalled by the *Tribune*, and that the summons caused him much chagrin. He immediately wired to London that as war would certainly break out between Russia and China in the month of June, he desired to be left in the Far East pending that event. The interest of this account lies in the prediction of imminent war. We, like many others, have hitherto remained in complete ignorance that such a catastrophe was in sight.

It appears that the correspondent of the

*Morning Post* in Japan telegraphed to that journal the rumour recently current in Japan, namely, that the opening of Mukden and Manchuria generally would be a futile act so long as Russia retained control of the Sungari River. The publication of this rumour has elicited a letter from a correspondent whose name we can not decipher (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* London service) to the effect that Russia under the provisions of the Aigun convention, holds the right of controlling this water-way and that no third Power has any competence to challenge her right. The question thus becomes very interesting. Japanese journals have stated that to open Changchun and Harbin without the privilege of free transport by the Sungari would be like opening Mukden and Faku-mun while keeping the Liao River closed. We do not see it.

Some time ago the Manchurian military telegraphs were placed at the service of the general public, but the convenience did not in practice amount to so much as might have been expected owing to the fact that facilities for distributing the messages were defective. Unless the addressees lived in the immediate vicinity of the station the telegrams were delivered by post. Now, however, it has been decided to employ Chinese coolies for purposes of delivery provided that the addressee is not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from the station.

A strange piece of news is telegraphed from Canton. It is to the effect that a British merchant steamer, the *Tanyu*, and a gun-boat whose name has been transliterated beyond recognition, have been fired on at a point between Samshui and Wuchou in the Canton river. One of the crew is reported to have been wounded, but to which crew he belonged we can not discern. The incident is attributed to anti-foreign feeling, but that, of course, is mere conjecture. Some special cause is much more credible.

A destructive fire is announced to have taken place on the 26th of May at Hailung-cheng in the Mukden district. Five hundred houses were destroyed. The loss in one case is put at a hundred thousand *yen*, but no estimate is yet given of the total loss.

Tuesday, June 5.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent wires that on the 2nd instant the Empress Dowager and the Emperor—who has now completely recovered—held a State Council at the Summer Palace. The leading members of the Ministry were present, and the subjects discussed were the customs affair, the Nanchang complication and the negotiations with Russia. Concerning the last problem Prince Ching is said to have reported that unless both sides made concessions a settlement would be impossible. If that be true, and of course there is ample margin for query, Russia must be endeavouring to compensate herself at China's expense for what she lost in the encounter with Japan. It is very natural that she should make the endeavour, and truly, speaking as pure outsiders, we can not but think that principles of justice are violated when China, who raised not a finger in self-defence while a bloody and terrible war was waged within her territory by two Great Powers, should emerge from the complication unscathed and unscathed. Whether any State except Japan would have fought her battles for her unrewarded and would have recovered for her a large area of her dominions gratis, is a question that no reader of history can find difficulty in answering. But as for Russia, she may not sympathise with that kind of

game, and who will blame her if in her negotiations with Peking she obeys more old-fashioned and familiar ethics. The interesting thing will be to learn what pleas she advances to be rewarded by the owner of Manchuria for her failure to appropriate that fragment of property.

In this context we read with some amusement a statement made by the same correspondent that M. Pokotiloff has tendered to the Chinese Government some "friendly advice." His Excellency is perturbed by the news that Japanese prominent statesmen are making arrangements to visit and inspect Manchuria. He thinks that the outcome of this procedure will be to fix upon the southern part of the Three Provinces a Japanese yoke heavier than the Russian yoke would ever have been, and he warns China to be on her guard. If that be true it is not very artistic on M. Pokotiloff's part, though there is one attractive feature in the performance, namely, that a Russian Minister has special faculties for diagnosing the first symptoms of an act of aggression.

At the time of the disturbance among the Chinese students in Tokyo the Viceroy of the two Kiang sent to Japan a certain Mr. Ma, whose function was to conduct investigations and to report their result. Mr. Ma investigated duly, and discovered a very large mare's nest, an account of which he subsequently conveyed to the Viceroy. Count Okuma and Marquis Ito are the principal figures. The former is represented as having observed to the latter that a Residency-General having been established in Korea, the next step should be to establish one in China, and that, when the latter step was taken, no one could possibly be fitter for the post of Resident than he, Count Okuma. Mr. Ma further reported that at the time of the Nanchang and Kiangsi disturbances the Japanese journals in Tokyo contended that the control of the Chinese police ought to be placed in Japanese hands; and finally that Count Okuma is employing the Waseda University as an instrument for establishing relations with the Chinese literati, thus preparing for Japan to swallow up the Middle Kingdom. The *Hochi Shimbun*, from which we gather these details, observes that Ma's story is inexpressibly amusing, and we may add the comment that in the one instance where Mr. Ma deals with anything more solid than hearsay and hypothesis, namely, in his reference to the contents of Japanese journals, he errs on the side of falsehood, for the Tokyo press never advocated or even suggested the measure he attributes to them.

The railway arrangements in Mukden labour under one signal disadvantage, namely, that the stations of the line from Talien are all in different parts of the town and moreover are much too small to meet the increasing demands of the traffic. Japanese engineers are therefore drawing up plans to combine the three stations into one, and to give to the new edifice such dimensions as shall amply suffice. Nothing is said as to the source of funds.

Thursday, June 7.

We learn from a Mukden telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* that on the 2nd instant a party of mounted bandits attacked a train near Changtu and succeeded in appropriating 9,000 stands of modern German rifles which were being conveyed to the Governors of the Amur and Kirin regions by order of Viceroy Yuan. The telegram adds that there were several persons wounded, from which it must be inferred that a combat of some kind

took place but by what force the Hung-hutsz were opposed we do not gather. These bandits are evidently bent on making the most of their opportunities with the least possible delay. It was on June 1st that the Japanese, in accordance with the Portsmouth Treaty, handed over to Chinese jurisdiction the region northward of the Fakumun-Tiehling-Fushun line, and on the very next day the Hung-hutsz achieved the above feat at a point within the evacuated district. But though from June 1st the Chinese local authorities assumed the responsibility of preserving order in these districts, the railway is supposed to be under the protection of Japanese guards, and we must presume, in the absence of contradiction, that they were the force which unsuccessfully endeavoured to beat off the Hung-hutsz. It is possible, however, that these arms were not being conveyed by rail. The *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram on the same subject from Mukden and it says nothing about the railway. At all events what daily become plainer is that unless some drastic measures are taken to deal with the Hung-hutsz, the opening of Manchuria must remain a futile formula.

It has been decided, says the *Nichi Nichi*, that a company shall be formed to work the Fushun Coal Mine and the East Chinese Railway. The Company's capital will be 15 million yen, one half of which will be put up by the Japanese Government and the remainder by Japanese and Chinese shareholders. It is further stated that foreign capital will be obtained for the development of the enterprise. Our contemporary adds that this arrangement will be the subject of an Imperial Ordinance issued very shortly.

#### THE "NOVOYE VREMYA."

It is well to place on local record the fact that the *Novoye Vremya* is doing its best to create an anti-Japanese feeling in Russia and Europe. Japan, according to that journal, has not withdrawn and is not withdrawing her troops for Manchuria. She is deliberately preparing the scaffolding for a new edifice of aggression, and she is doing everything in her power to incite Mongolian sentiment against the Occident. China is in a measure compelled to fall in with Japan's policy, for southern Manchuria has passed into Japanese possession and the Throne in Peking is swayed by Japanese influence. There is a great deal more in the same sense. It is ably written—indeed the skill of the writer is the only fact to which the *Fiji Shimpō* alludes in translating the article—but the bias is so evident that no soberly judging person will be misled. However, the point to be noted is that this incitement to a new outburst of enmity comes from the Russian side. It may be necessary to recall this record by and bye.

The same journal's Far Eastern correspondent declares that a secret treaty has been concluded between Japan and China. He makes this statement on the strength of information furnished by a Russian staff-officer at Harbin. The treaty consists of 7 articles, providing that China must send her young men to Japan to study military and naval science; that in case of urgency Japanese subjects shall be engaged to train the Chinese army in Mongolia; that under no circumstances shall Russian or German instructors be employed; that in the event of war China shall cooperate with Japan; that, in the same event, China shall place at Japan's disposal a certain number of ports as well as such places on shore as the Japan-

ese military authorities may choose; that all articles required by the Chinese army or navy shall be ordered from Japan; and that China, whatever happens, shall not cede to any foreign Power any part of her territories bordering on Russia's dominions or any part of Ili, this veto to hold good even though China be threatened with war. The *Fiji Shimpō* justly remarks that this Russian staff officer has remarkable powers of invention.

Another count in the indictment against Japan is that she has laid a submarine cable to Saghalien and that she is devoting to the development of the island's resources a degree of energy incommensurate with any reasonable estimate of normal profits. In short, whatever Japan does is wrong in the eyes of the *Novoye Vremya* and the authors of the propaganda to which it lends its columns.

The *Novoye Vremya* continues to publish articles designed to impair Russo-Japanese relations and the *Fiji Shimpō* continues to reproduce them. They will certainly do harm, but it is our opinion that Japanese statesmen are too level-headed to be greatly perturbed by the writings of any newspaper. Moreover, they can easily discern that the writer of the articles is a man of extraordinary credulity or exceptional inventive faculties, and that he can not in either case be a representative Russian. One of his striking tales is that the Japanese owed their naval victories to English kindness. In the early engagements the honours were about equally divided, a fact due to the use of ordinary bursting charges by the Japanese, the same bursting charges as those employed by the Russians. Had they continued to load their shells in the old manner they would have been unlikely to come out victorious, certainly not signally victorious. But, during the course of the war, experiments conducted in England disclosed new methods of loading shells, and these methods having been communicated to Japan, she quickly profited by them with terribly efficacious results, as any one looking at the state of the *Orel* when she emerged from the action in the Sea of Japan, could have easily seen. From this interesting piece of news the Russian Journal goes on to draw a very deterrent picture of the Japanese people. They are declared to be determined on renewing the war at no distant date. Siberia and the whole of Russia's possessions in that quarter of Asia are their aim. They fully recognise the mistake they made in the last war, the mistake of abandoning the combat too soon, and they will not repeat such an error. People who imagine that the Japanese forces have been withdrawn from southern Manchuria are egregiously mistaken. The Japanese have five or six hundred thousand men there and will keep them there. They will attack from two directions, striking at Vladivostok from the west and at Harbin from the south. There is nothing to prevent them. Military experts are agreed upon that. Already their spies are busily at work in the garb of tradesmen, and several have been arrested at Harbin and Vladivostok. In short, the *Novoye Vremya* does everything in its power to convince the Russian nation and the world that Japan is determined upon a war of aggression and that nothing will turn her from her purpose. She is pursuing it, too, in defiance of all her promises, and unless Russia prepares vehemently she will be effaced in East Asia.

The question is, does the writer in the *Novoye Vremya* believe the story he recounts. Is it possible to answer in the affirmative? His assertion about the continued presence

of five or six hundred thousand Japanese troops in southern Manchuria is sufficient to convict him of disregard for truth, it being quite impossible that a man who has studied the Far-Eastern problem at all could credit such a palpable untruth. The Japanese doubtless appreciate this, and consequently understand that the St. Petersburg journal has opened its columns to a writer whose unscrupulous aim is to create mischief and who does not represent intelligent Russian opinion. But will the masses in Russia be equally discerning? Is it not greatly to be feared that they will learn to regard Japan with suspicion and hatred, and that there will thus be educated a mood which can not fail to complicate any question arising between the two Powers. The arrests, almost wanton arrests, of Japanese subjects on charges of spying, are indications that Russia is already suffering from nervousness, and at such a time writings like these of the *Novoye Vremya* may do great harm.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō* gives an interesting explanation of the exceedingly inflammatory writing that has been recently appearing in the columns of the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Slavo*. Stated in the briefest terms the explanation is that these two journals are seeking to resuscitate the spirit of imperialism among the Russian Liberals. The political struggle between these latter and the bureaucrats has had the effect of discrediting the doings of the aristocratic oligarchy abroad as well as at home in the eyes of the Liberals. They never took much interest in the expansion of the Empire towards Far-Eastern Asia. Siberia was associated in their minds chiefly with taxation to meet the cost of a huge military establishment and with a heavy drain on the bread-winning manhood of the country. The war with Japan was utterly unpopular with them. They believed that it had been forced on Japan just as the autocratic institutions of Russia are forced upon her suffering people. On the other hand, they welcomed Japan's successes in the war because they regarded them as so many sledge-hammer blows to strike off the bureaucratic shackles from the feet of the Russian nation. Japan, in short, assumed in their eyes the character of a political deliverer, and were she now to stretch out her hands and endeavour to annex Siberia they would not make an effort to prevent her. Such are the sentiments attributed to the Liberals who, having been returned to the Duma by an overwhelming majority of the country's votes, are not unlikely to obtain partial or complete control of the Empire's foreign policy. It is to create in the minds of these Liberals a radically different estimate of Japan and to rouse in them an enthusiastic desire to defend and even extend their country's dominions in the Extreme East, that the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Slavo* have of late been publishing a series of articles intended to represent Japan in the most heinous light and to arouse profound indignation against her. In prosecuting that purpose, a thoroughly holy purpose according to the view of the *Slavo* and the *Novoye Vremya*, any and every weapon seems legitimate. A case has to be made out quite irrespectively of the truth and these two journals are doing what they can to manufacture it. That, in brief, is the explanation offered by the *Fiji's* St. Petersburg correspondent, who in turn claims to express the opinions of many intelligent Russians. It is an explanation plausible at least, but perhaps a trifle too ingenious.



## KOREA.

Friday, June 1.

On the 21st of May a small party consisting of a Japanese police-sergeant with 5 Japanese constables and one Korean policeman, set out to reconnoitre Honju. Some hours after their departure the sound of firing was heard near the town, and it being conjectured that they had come into collision with the insurgents, a detachment was sent to their assistance. Nothing could be seen of them, however, and the fight seemed to have ended. Not until the 29th was anything known of the reconnoitering party. On that day four of the Japanese constables returned safely, but the sergeant, one constable and the Korean are still missing.

A telegram from the officer commanding the expedition sent against Honju was received in Seoul on the 31st of May at noon. What time the message was despatched seems to be a little uncertain, but we gather that it was the 30th. It said that Honju had then been completely invested; that the assault would be delivered at dawn on the 31st and that the force of the insurgents was known. A later message received by the *Jiji Shimpō*, shows that Captain Tanaka's force reached Honju on the 29th and devoted the following day to investing the walled town and occupying the outlying villages. On the 21st at dawn the attack was delivered. It resulted in the complete discomfiture of the insurgents. No particulars are given.

The Korean Government is reported to have decided on despatching a force of 250 troops to deal with the insurrection in Kyongsan-do. It is in Chhungchong-do that the Japanese force is operating.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Antung reports that there is trouble on the upper waters of the Yalu, and that the insurgents have stolen a quantity of timber intended for Japanese military use.

Saturday, June 2.

Major Tanaka reports that at 1.30 a.m. on May 31st the troops under his command—two companies—having made their dispositions for the attack of Honju, he sent a messenger to summon the insurgents to surrender. They, however, declined to listen to overtures and the assault had to be delivered. Two of the gates were blown up with dynamite and after a somewhat protracted street fight the whole place fell into the hands of the Japanese by 7.30 a.m. The assailants had one man killed and two wounded, while the casualties on the side of the insurgents were 69 killed, and they lost 127 prisoners (including the wounded we presume). At the time of the despatch of the report further seizures were taking place. The insurgent leader, Ming Chyonsik, effected his escape. According to statements made by the prisoners, the insurgents numbered about one thousand. It was found that the sergeant of police and two others—one a Japanese constable the other a Korean—who were reported missing, had been seized by the insurgents and put to death.

Sunday, June 3.

The blow delivered to the insurgents at Honju on the 31st ultimo by Japanese troops appears to have been decisive. They were scattered to the four quarters and it is telegraphed that the small Japanese force will be immediately withdrawn to Seoul, leaving to gendarmes and police the duty of clearing up the debris.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpō's* telegraphic

correspondence that the insurgents in the south of Chhungchhyong-do have inflicted about equal injury on Japanese subjects and Koreans. The 11 Chin-hoi have lost altogether 31 men, and have taken refuge in the mountains. In the north also of the same province there is disturbance. On the 29th ultimo a body of rioters attacked the local offices at Yongchihon and appropriated a sum of 2,700 yen in money, carrying off also chattels worth 900 yen and the wife of one of the local officials. Chhollado too is said to be disturbed, but it would appear that the most unquiet province of all is Kyongsangdo, where insurgents are reported to have made their appearance at no less than 5 places, namely, Andong, Chimpō, Yongyang, Nyonghai and Ponghwa. These Kyongsangdo malcontents have issued proclamations declaring that they will destroy any person who is found to have docked his top-knot and to be wearing his hair in foreign style. The well-to-do inhabitants are reported to be collecting their portable belongings and escaping as best they can, and it is alleged that this commotion is likely to resuscitate the conservative spirit as well as to cause much inconvenience to Japan's post-bellum enterprises. A few drastic object-lessons, such as that given at Honju, ought, however, to work effectually in the opposite direction. The Koreans themselves have sent a military force of 160 men to attack the insurgents at Andong.

Tuesday, June 5.

The insurgents who were recently driven out of Hongju, are reported to be concerting measures to recover possession of the place and the inhabitants being thrown into trepidation by the intelligence, troops have been sent out on all the roads to reconnoitre and to guard the approaches. There is talk of 150 insurgents having assembled at Chhungyang, where they are pillaging. The number of men killed at the assault on Hongju was 80. Their bodies have all been disposed of. The number of prisoners is 145, but there is much difficulty in obtaining any trustworthy information from them as they either conceal the truth or deliberately deceive. The leader Ming has escaped to Tokusan. These facts are taken from the official report of Major Tanaka who commanded the Japanese troops. From other sources we learn that Hongju seems to have been a kind of military depot. The spoils taken by the Japanese are given as 72 guns, 280 rifles, 340 gun-barrels, 257 lances, 71 swords, and small quantities of gunpowder and rice. The guns are said to have been utterly obsolete weapons, and out of the whole number not more than one or two could have been fired; while the ammunition is reported to have been manufactured *in loco* and to have been equally unserviceable. According to the *Hochu Shimbun* the insurgents did not number a thousand, or anything like a thousand. Rumour has been guilty of its usual exaggeration in this matter. Their force did not exceed 200, and they consisted chiefly of riff-raff together with some discharged soldiers. But it will be observed that this does not tally with Major Tanaka's report which shows that the killed and the prisoners totalled 225, and we must assume that at least an equal number escaped. Besides Major Tanaka says that there are 4 or 5 well-to-do men among the prisoners. Two Korean ex-instructors of police have been arrested in Seoul on suspicion of having relations with the insurgents.

The Residency-General is said to have intimated to the Korean Government that

an indemnity will have to be paid to the family of the Japanese subject killed in Kyonsan-do, and on account of the Japanese Government's mine devastated by the insurgents in that district.

It has been decided that the Household Department will grant a site, 125 acres in extent, at Suwon for the establishment of a model farm.

Japanese journals announce the results of recent consultations as to the positions to be occupied by the Japanese garrison in Korea. Hamheung in Hamgyng-do will be the headquarters of the 13th Division, and Hoiryong the headquarters of a brigade of that Division. In Seoul and its vicinity the 15th Division's headquarters will be at Yongsan and the main body of its troops will be at Pyong-yang and Wiju. There are temporary arrangements so far as the quarters of the troops are concerned, for no barracks exist except at Gensan and Chempulpo, and it thus becomes necessary to divide the men into small parties and find lodging for them in Korean houses. Plans for barracks at Hamheung and Yongsan have been prepared and the work of building will be commenced, it is expected, during the course of the current year. According to the Portsmouth Treaty neither of the high contracting parties may post troops along the Russo-Korean frontier; that is to say, along the lower reaches of the Tumen River. Hamheung, which has been chosen for the headquarters of the 13th Division, is 270 miles from the Russian frontier and Hoiryong is 60 miles distant from it. The broad fact indicated by these dispositions is that the Japanese programme is to defend the approaches to Korea from the directions of the Yalu and the Tumen.

Wednesday, June 6.

There is a report that about a hundred insurgents have made their appearance at Thain in the province of Chollado, and two gendarmes with a small detachment of Japanese troops have been despatched from Kimju to deal with them. These insurgents have cut the telegraph between Kimju and Mokpho.

Orders have been issued that every possible effort should be made to arrest Ming Chongsik, the leader of the insurgents recently dispersed at Hongju. It will be remembered that Ming managed to effect his escape at the time of the Japanese assault.

Professor Shidehara, councillor to the Educational Section of the Residency-General, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. It appears that his views as to education in Korea differ from those of Marquis Ito, and the difference being incapable of adjustment the Professor has given up his office. He will probably enter the Educational Department on his return to Tokyo.

A telegram from Hongju says that out of 145 Koreans made prisoners on the occasion of the recent assault, 60 have been released after examination. The remainder are still undergoing inquiry. Those against whom a clear case is established, will be sent to Seoul for trial by a military tribunal.

There appears to be some trouble between the Residency-General and the Korean Government with regard to the appointment of a new Minister by the latter. Communications are passing on the subject, and the acting Resident-General has asked for a tangible reply to his queries. We can not decipher clearly from the telegrams what the nature of the complication is.

Thursday, June 7.

Further disturbances are reported, this time from Kangwondo. On the 2nd instant 60 of the Wi Pyon appeared in that region and were menacing Kangneung at the time of the dispatch of telegrams. Also at Ulju in the same region 150 insurgents attacked the offices of the local government, burned them and then headed for Kangneung, thus suggesting that they were operating in conjunction with the Wi Pyon. There were thirteen Japanese subjects in Ulju at the time of the disturbance, and they escaped to Kangneung. Further, a message from Seoul (*Jiji Shimpo*) reports that according to news from Chonju two of the leaders of the insurgents who were dispersed at Hongju are now in Thalin at the head of a force.

Mr. Hulbert has returned to Seoul after his abortive attempt to preach an anti-Japanese propaganda in the United States.

It appears that Sergeant Hijikata did not die by the hand of the insurgents. In attempting to reconnoitre Hongju when the disturbance first broke out there; he received a wound in the left leg, and being completely disable, he committed suicide.

Surgeon-General Sato has been ordered by the Mikado to proceed to Korea. His mission is to establish really well-equipped hospitals in that country, and to endeavour to wean the Imperial Court from its superstitious belief in old-fashioned nostrums and charms. General Sato goes as an official of the Japanese Household Department. He is a man of every high reputation, and his advice ought to carry corresponding weight in Korea.

#### TALIEH AND LIAOTUNG

As might have been expected Liaotung will not immediately be able to pay its own expenses. Mr. Shimamura, an official of the Civil Government, has arrived in Tokyo with a plan which the Central Government is asked to sanction. It involves a loan of 2,600,000 yen to be spread over 3 years; namely, one million in 1907; one million in 1908, and 600,000 in 1909. The debt is to lie for two years unredeemed, and is to be paid off thereafter in 7 years as follows:—

1912 .....	103,000
1913 .....	200,000
1914 .....	300,000
1915 .....	400,000
1916 .....	500,000
1917 .....	500,000
1918 .....	600,000

The sources of revenue derived from the district are as present:—

	Yen.
Land Tax .....	104,138
Salt Tax .....	46,690
Miscellaneous Taxes .....	65,008
Water Works .....	70,096
Leases of Government Lands and Buildings .....	231,864

Total .....

In addition to the above the following items appear:—

	Yen.
Revenue from Government Undertakings .....	241,146
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	72,134
Fees .....	24,866
Extraordinary Revenue .....	120,000

Total .....

Grand Total .....

Apparently the earnings of the railway are not included in this estimate, and as no account of contemplated expenditures is given, the impression produced is not very clear. Meanwhile the rumour that Talien is to be a free port is confirmed, and it is added that the only charge will be a tonnage duty of 5 sen per ton for vessels using the

Government wharf. This was placed at the disposal of ordinary steamers from the 20th of May, having been previously used for official purposes only. The railway, however, does not yet communicate with the wharf, so that the facilities afforded by the latter for landing goods are not conspicuous at present. The *Asahi Shimbun* advises that Talien should be made not only a free port but an independent municipal government, and that all the buildings now officially owned there should be handed over to the municipality. Our contemporary thinks that by no other means can this place—which it calls a "demon's carcass"—be endued with real vitality.

The Japanese Customs Dues Investigation Committee is said to have decided that Talien shall be a free port. Apparently this decision is to extend to all the ports along the Liaotung coast, excluding Port Arthur. The customs revenue derived at these ports during 1905 was only some thirteen thousand yen, but of course as a state of war existed until the late autumn of that year, trade was virtually non-existent. Whatever the future revenue might have become, however, the Japanese are reported to have resolved on abandoning it and making Talien free. This will be a serious blow to Newchwang, which must find the competition of Talien very formidable under such circumstances. It will have been observed that the merchants of Vladivostok are agitating vehemently to have that place declared a free port, and possibly the resolve now attributed to the Japanese Committee may have been influenced by a prospect of these merchants' success. It was predicted of the Russians some time ago that they intended to close the East-Chinese Railway between Harbin and Changchun and thus to make Vladivostok perforce the sole terminus of the Trans-Asian line. That they could legitimately take such a step in the face of their treaty engagements seems more than doubtful, for the Portsmouth Convention provides that "the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria." This article makes it constructively evident that the connexion must be preserved, and it is not to be supposed that Russia, in the face of such an agreement, will take any step to isolate the Japanese section of the line. Talien and Vladivostok will have to compete fairly for the Trans-Asian traffic, and the natural advantages of the former port should secure the victory for it, even though Vladivostok be declared free.

Mr. Yamaza of the Foreign Office and Major-General Fukushima are to be sent to China on a special mission. They are understood to have general instructions to arrange for carrying out the decisions arrived at by the council of statesmen held in Tokyo on the 22nd of May with regard to Manchuria. In other words, they will arrange for exchanging Japanese military government for Chinese civil administration as soon as possible without regard to the dates conventionally fixed. They will also discuss the question of sanitary arrangements. Another function entrusted to them has reference to Tairen. This, as our readers know, is to be made a free port. But not a free port in the sense that merchandise destined for any part of Manchuria will be admitted with-

out payment of duties. Such a system would be a violation of China's sovereign rights. Japan may duly declare Dalny free so far as concerns imports destined for Liaotung, which is under her own control, but beyond that region China's jurisdiction commences and duties will be levied. The question then is, what machinery should be organized for levying them—a custom house at Wafangtien; or customs offices at every station along the line; or a custom house at Dalny itself where Japanese officials would collect the dues on account of the Chinese, as is done by the Germans at Tsingtao. This last plan is said to be most in favour.

#### JAPANESE CONNEXION WITH THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

In the body of a long and very able telegraphic *resumé* of the condition of China, sent to *The Times* on April 20th by its Peking correspondent, there occurs the following:—

While the attitude of the Government shows no sympathy with any anti-foreign movement, it would be idle to deny that some features of the present situation are most unsatisfactory. Foremost is the unbridled nature of the newborn native Press, the journals of which are mostly published in the treaty ports and guided largely by students with a smattering of education from Japan, assisted by irresponsible Japanese. Several of the worst inflammatory papers are registered under Japanese protection. There is an urgent necessity that England should concert with Japan to assist China to draft and enforce Press laws. Not all the papers, however, are bad. Some are good and have had a beneficial effect in contributing to the growth of a reasonable public opinion, but the general tone is anti-foreign, and even the best are remarkably inaccurate. The publication in the native papers of the anti-slavery South African election charges has had a deplorable effect, while the publication of English cartoons, showing Chinese driven with whips in chains to labour, Englishmen shooting runaway Chinese in sport, and Englishmen torturing Chinese at the mines, can only make Englishmen living in China wonder why retaliation is so infrequent.

It is necessary to make a comment on the statement that "several of the worst inflammatory papers are registered under Japanese protection." The fact itself is doubtless correct but the inference it suggests is misleading. We may confidently assert that almost without exception the Japanese subjects who lend their names to Chinese proprietors and editors of newspapers take no interest whatever in their contents, probably have no knowledge of them and certainly do not in any way influence them. Their nominal connexion with these journals is merely an expedient to secure immunity from administrative restraint, just as in former years the papers published in Japan used to have a dummy editor who suffered in his own person, for a consideration, the legal pains and penalties which would otherwise have fallen upon the heads of the real editor and publisher. The dummy editor was absolutely innocent of any participation in the composition of the journal he represented: usually an illiterate man, he had no capacity to participate. So too, in all probability, the Japanese subjects registered as proprietors of Chinese newspapers are ignorant of the Chinese language and never attempt to read the contents of journals printed in that language, still less to compose or inspire them. What they do is to act as figure-heads and thus to insure to the real editor and printer the licence of consular jurisdiction. It would be advantageous to all parties, we think, to act as the British Representative in Japan acted 30 years ago, namely, to interdict all publication of newspapers in the names of foreign subjects or citizens.

## THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The speech delivered by Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at the Company's recent general meeting was as follows:—

"Gentlemen, as the report now in your hands shows, the results of this half-year's working have been good and we are enabled to propose a better rate of dividend than that of the previous term. These facts afford the directors much pleasure and will doubtless be viewed by you with satisfaction.

The explanation of this term's favourable results is that a large number of the steamers belonging to the Company as well as other vessels were engaged in transporting the troops from the seat of war, few being released from the public service. On the other hand there was a brisk revival of trade owing to the restoration of peace, and the movement of merchandise and passengers having consequently been large, we were enabled to employ 30 chartered vessels in addition to those released from the service of the State, our returns and profits being correspondingly satisfactory. Nevertheless we can not anticipate similarly good results in our next term, for the Japanese and foreign ships employed by the Government have all been released and have resumed their ordinary business, which means that competition, with its inevitable concomitant, reduction of rates, has to be encountered and our incomings can not fail to be affected. We must be prepared for this.

Two years and three months elapsed from the outbreak of the war to the end of the term under review and the long period of state transport-service having been in the main concluded by the close of the term, our company was enabled to lay down the heavy burden borne by it throughout the struggle. We have to congratulate ourselves on the fact that with the exception of vessels sunk by the enemy or used for the purpose of blocking Port Arthur, not one ship belonging to this Company went to the bottom, and the transport duties entrusted to us were discharged without any serious accident.

A moment's reflection shows that the war now happily terminated was one that concerned the existence of our country. It was of unprecedented magnitude, incomparably larger than the struggle with China ten years previously. Provision for military transport must necessarily proceed *pari passu* with the growth of the army and navy; as the latter assume large dimensions, so also must the former. Without such provision of transport facilities, though the navy were never so competent, the army never so indomitable, they would have lacked, as it were, feet and hands, so that the one could not have taken the initiative and carried its banners into far Manchuria nor could the other have won the mastery of the seas. No arguments are needed to demonstrate the vital importance of the mechanism of transport for warlike purposes, and we must recognise the very grave nature of the responsibilities which thus devolve on this Company. How to discharge these responsibilities without error, how to insure the conduct of the war, against mishap—these were questions which, as they pressed for solution, made us feel that we too stood in the strategical arena. Waking or sleeping, the longing to avoid error was ever present, and when we rejoice for our country's sake that everything passed without mishap and that our victorious troops have been safely carried home, we may also fairly congratulate our Company.

For purposes of comparison I will state the records of the recent war and of that with China so far as concerns the use of the Company's vessels for transport purposes. During the war just ended our ships carried 1,270,000 men of all ranks, 124,000 horses and about 1,860,000 tons of material. During the war with China they carried 520,000 men, 40,000 horses and 320,000 tons of material. Thus as between the two wars there was a difference of 750,000 men, 84,000 horses and 1,540,000 tons. As to the number of our ships employed, they were 75 in

the recent war, with an aggregate displacement of 250,000 tons, against 55 in the China-Japan war with a displacement of 99,000 tons, which last figure does not amount to the total tonnage of one half of our present fleet. Further, in the China war the largest of our ships did not exceed 3,000 tons, whereas in the last war we had 17 vessels of 6,000 tons and over, their total displacement being 106,000 tons. These 17 steamers were all of similar form and equal speed, and being thus capable of carrying at one time a large force of men and a great quantity of war material, it is unquestionable that they afforded signal facilities in the conduct of the campaign. Indeed had these 17 vessels been removed from the fleet of transports, it may well be doubted whether the conveyance of the troops and stores could have been managed satisfactorily. Happily at that great crisis we were able to place at the service of the State these homogeneous vessels. The company may congratulate itself that it thus succeeded in discharging, to some small extent, its duties and responsibilities to the Empire and that, by acting as the Navy's assistant and as the Army's hands and feet, it achieved the constant purpose of its existence.

In thus speaking I may seem to suggest that our ships worked of themselves and that their machinery moved of its own accord. Nothing is further from my purpose. If success is to be achieved, there have to be competent crews to operate the steamers, and there has to be suitable machinery on land to connect with them. It may be truly said of the Company's employees ashore and afloat that they conscientiously obeyed instructions and discharged their functions unflinchingly, assiduously and diligently. In the China-Japan war the Company's staff ashore and afloat totalled 1,155 men, and it now aggregates 1,389; an increase of only 20 per cent., though during the decade that separates then and now, the tonnage of our fleet and the duties to be discharged in connection with it have developed very largely. The Company should not forget, the country should not forget, how diligently the members of our staff and the officers and crews of our ships worked to bring about the fortunate results that stand on record.

Peace has now been restored and trade has entered upon a period of development. In unison with these changes, our Company is energetically resuming its former services, opening new ones wherever necessary and improving its fleet. For example, we have established lines of steamers between Bankok and Hongkong and between Japan and Talien and we are taking measures to increase the vessels employed upon our former lines. Thus for our European Service we have ordered six new vessels of 8,300 tons each and we are adopting measures to keep abreast of the progress of the times. But it is to be observed that a great addition has been made to the domestic mercantile marine, while in foreign waters we have to face new and formidable rivals between Europe and the Far East and between Shanghai and Yokohama. The business of marine transport is indeed a formidable enterprise, and it behoves our Company to maintain a careful attitude while exerting itself in every way to meet its competitors at home and abroad."

The business report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the half year ended March 31st, 1906, shows that the Company received the order to hold its ships in readiness for the service of the State on the 31st of December, 1903, and that by May, 1904 almost all its vessels were in use by the Army and the Navy. Including 2 vessels taken up by the Red Cross Society, the number of ships thus employed was 71 and their tonnage aggregated 252,102 tons. By June of that year, the Company's ships lost in the war totalled eleven, representing 32,372 tons, and there remained 60 vessels, more or less, discharging public functions. On the conclusion of peace in 1905 all those requisitioned by the Navy were at once released, but many were retained by the Army until March of the following year for the purpose of carrying back the troops.

The steamers used by the Army totalled 67 with a displacement of 272,119 tons, and their disposition was 57 transports, 3 despatch-vessels, one salvage vessel, and 6 hospital ships, in addition to 2 belonging to the Red Cross Society. The transports carried a million and a quarter of men in all, 120,000 horses and a million tons of stores as well as about 4,000 cases of special articles. The most remarkable feature in this fleet of ships was a squadron of 17 homogeneous steamers belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, all of nearly the same size (6,000 tons) and the same speed. It was by this squadron that whole armies were transported at one time to Liaotung, to Northern Korea and to Saghalien, and on their return journeys they served as hospital ships.

The steamers used by the Navy totalled 42 with a displacement of 125,327 tons. Their division was, auxiliary cruisers (the *Nikko*, *Kasuga*, *Kumano*, *Yawata*, *Bingo*, *Sado* and *Shinano*); armed-transports 2; water-supply ships 3; transports 20; despatch boats 3; look-out ships 2; repair-ship 1; torpedo-laying vessel 1; hospital-ships 2, and salvage ship 1.

It will be observed that the above numbers of ships and their tonnage do not, apparently tally with the numbers and tonnage stated in the President's speech. Mr. Kondo spoke of 71 vessels with an aggregate displacement of 250,000 tons, whereas this business report shows 67 vessels in the service of the Army and 42 in the service of the Navy, or 109 in all, with a total tonnage of 397,446. The explanation is that some of the Company's ships were on duty with both the Army and the Navy, and are thus duplicated in the record.

The report goes on to say that though this large number of steamers constantly discharged onerous duties during a space of two years and three months, not a ship, man or horse was lost by accident at sea. Navigating the high seas in all weathers, often in the face of the enemy, they transported over a million men with all their provisions and equipment, and no mishap due to carelessness or incompetence mars the record.

Eloquent reference is made also to the fact that non-combatant officers and seamen in the service of the Company were occasionally exposed to the enemy's fire, and some lost their lives while others were carried as prisoners to foreign lands.

## HALF-GODS.

For thee I cast my gods away,  
And wandered on these paths alone.  
For having seen thee could I stay  
And worship at my gods of stone?

And I have followed on, and on;  
Upward, towards the sunset glow,  
Tracing the way that thou hast gone,  
Daring to go where thou would'st go.

But now since darkness falls o'er me,  
And thou and they alike seem far,  
I sit and dream if bright stars be  
Still shining where my half-gods are.

And yet I would not have thee turn,  
Or pause one moment on the road.  
And so I wait.—What if I learn  
In losing thee—that I find God?

M. K.

The steamer *Edo Maru* (3,000 gross tons) went ashore on June 6th in the neighbourhood of Mutsure island. Measures for floating her are being carried out.



## THE BATTLE IN THE SEA OF JAPAN.

It will be many a year before public interest in this memorable battle fades. In connexion with the anniversary of the event, as recently celebrated at the Naval Club in Tokyo, the *Fiji Shimpō* interviewed Captain Akiyama, who at the time of the battle was serving on Admiral Togo's staff. Our contemporary's verbatim reproduction of the Captain's statement is this:—"Our most anxious time was the two or three days immediately previous to the battle. It might reasonably have been expected that the enemy would come to the Tsushima Strait, and Admiral Togo, who had entire confidence in his own judgment, took that view. Yet, considering the various reports that reached us, the Russian squadron should have been sighted by our lookout vessels by the 23rd at soonest and the 25th at latest, nevertheless there was no intelligence of it. We then began to doubt whether it might not have gone round by the Soya or the Tsugaru Strait. Of course had it taken the northern route there were preparations for its reception there, yet so long as its whereabouts remained uncertain we were anxious. Even our Admiral, who generally had such confidence in himself, showed signs of uneasiness. At last on the afternoon of the 25th news was flashed to us that some of the enemy's vessels had reached Woosung and then for the first time we felt quite easy."

\* \* \* The fiercest phase of the battle did not last more than 40 minutes: from half-past two in the afternoon until 10 minutes past three. It would be impossible to convey any idea either by speech or by pen of what happened in those 40 minutes. The number of shots fired by the two squadrons reached 2,000 or more a minute, and under their impact the sea seemed to boil. Hundreds of columns of water were thrown up and descended in cascades. Even Admiral Togo was two or three times drenched from head to foot. Looking at the enemy's fleet from our direction, his five or six leading vessels were seen to be enveloped in clouds of black smoke and columns of water. When these were dissipated by the wind, the *Oslabya* had disappeared, and only the hull of the *Sivarov* remained, her two funnels and her two masts having been cut off close to the deck. The *Alexander III*, and the *Orel* were enveloped in flames. One could not but feel sorry for them as one looked. At two minutes past three o'clock the *Oslabya* went to the bottom. The injuries that our ships also had suffered by that time were by no means small. Virtually all had been inflicted in those 40 minutes. The flagship *Mikasa* had her stern-mast cut in two midway. Admiral Togo's pennant was flying from it. The ship's flag too was half shot away, and the halyards and rigging were hanging in rags. The vessel had also received several shot in her hull, and had over 100 killed and wounded. Moreover the *Shikishima*, the *Fuji*, the *Kasuga*, the *Nisshin*, the *Idzumo* and the *Adzuma* were all more or less hurt. Some were seen to have had gunshattered and others had their bulwarks smashed. The *Asama* was hit several times astern, and one of her propellers being injured, she lost her speed and fell far behind the fighting line, being thus for a time entirely without support. In this situation she received the concentrated fire of several of the ships in the rear of the enemy's squadron, but she succeeded at last in fighting her way back to the line. She was in no small danger for a time, however. The issue

of the battle of the Sea of Japan was decided in this interval of 40 minutes. Thereafter it was only a question of pursuing. \* \* \* What gave us comparatively the greatest trouble was dealing with Admiral Nebogatoff's surrendered vessels and bringing them into port. As a general rule ships that haul down their colours are blown up before the enemy can get possession of them, and we were not a little anxious on that score. Nebogatoff has been blamed by the public but we who witnessed the actual state of affairs could not but sympathise with him. His vessels were merely fighting ships in appearance. Their crews were completely exhausted by the conflict of the preceding day and night. They had received terrible injury, and that they had lost their fighting capacity all who saw the *Orel* after the battle must agree. Had this remnant of disabled vessels ventured to engage our fleet, which was in full fighting trim, their sinking would have been a matter of a few minutes. The Russian Admiral would merely have condemned a large number of officers and men to death. Would it have been humane to choose such a course? \* \* \* Captain Yamamoto and I went to the *Nicholas I* and urged her people to proceed to the *Mikasa*. But Admiral Nebogatoff asked for time to bury his dead. He dressed in full uniform and came on deck, where he performed this last sad rite. Then he collected the officers and men and with hot tears rolling down his face, bade them farewell in a long speech. I that looked on could not but feel for him and was barely able to suppress my tears. \* \* \* One-third of the officers and men were transferred to our squadron and the rest were left on board the surrendered ships, which were brought to port with the greatest care and anxiety. I believe, all things considered, that Nebogatoff's surrender was unavoidable."

## GERMAN MARITIME INTERESTS.

The *Times* of April 23rd contains a highly interesting article on the development of German maritime interests. It appears that at the close of 1905 the German Ministry of Marine compiled for presentation to the Reichstag a voluminous document on this subject. The document shows that there has been a "prodigious growth of German maritime interests in recent years. One fact alone suffices to prove this, namely, that between 1894 and 1904 the total value of the Empire's foreign trade rose from 3,650 millions of *yen* (taking 10 *yen* to the £) to 6,100 millions. An important feature is disclosed by analysing this total, namely, that Germany, if she had to war with England, would lose nearly one quarter of her maritime trade at a single stroke, and that, were she worsted at sea, "she would lose very nearly the whole of the remainder and would have to depend almost entirely for the supply of imported food and raw materials and for the disposal abroad of her manufactured products on her overland trade, which amounts to only 1,837 millions of *yen* out of a total trade of 6,100 millions." We can not be surprised that in the face of these facts the German Government is straining every nerve to acquire a navy sufficiently strong to guarantee the safety of this over-sea commerce in any emergency. The document tabulates for purposes of comparison the expenditures in millions of marks of the five great maritime Powers of the Occident on their navies at an interval of a decade:—

	1893	1903
Great Britain.....	291	734
France.....	203	251
Russia.....	110	254
United States.....	128	349
Germany.....	81	210

Another table may be re-produced. It shows the comparative strength for 1905 of the several maritime States in battle-ships launched since 1881 and cruisers of 5,000 tons and over launched since 1886:—

Country.	Total Number of Vessels	Tonnage displacement.	Ready. Number of Vessels	Tonnage displacement.	Building Number of Vessels	Tonnage displacement.
<b>Battle-ships—</b>						
Great Britain.....	66	909,280	60	807,914	6	101,366
France.....	34	369,449	28	280,247	6	89,202
United States.....	29	387,754	16	182,232	13	205,522
Germany.....	25	292,231	20	236,831	5	66,000
Russia.....	15	185,780	11	126,114	4	59,666
Italy.....	15	187,505	11	137,005	4	50,500
Japan.....	14	191,781	11	139,455	3	52,326
<b>Large Cruisers—</b>						
Great Britain.....	82	814,791	71	655,221	11	159,570
France.....	30	269,304	25	203,140	5	66,164
United States.....	18	210,536	10	104,098	8	106,438
Russia.....	15	131,692	11	86,692	4	45,000
Japan.....	14	126,818	11	95,618	3	31,200
Germany.....	14	114,596	12	91,396	2	23,200
Italy.....	7	54,980	5	35,320	2	19,660

Commenting on the above table *The Times* says:—

Some exception may be taken to these figures from several points of view. For example, since the date taken for the earliest battleships enumerated is 1881, it is evident that the numbers given must include many battleships which, if not quite obsolete for all fighting purposes whatever, are at any rate quite incapable of being placed in the first fighting line. A line drawn at the date at which no ships are either obsolete or obsolescent in this sense would certainly modify in one direction or the other the relative strength of the several Powers enumerated in the table. Again, since the date is 1905 and data from which the table is prepared were probably anterior to the overthrow of the Russian navy by Japan, it is manifest that the figures relating to Russia and Japan no longer represent the existing situation even approximately. But the table is open to a still more serious criticism than these. So far as we can judge from public sources of information, it would seem that, in its anxiety to make the strength of the German navy even less than it really is, and thereby to enforce its demand for a still larger provision in the future, the German Admiralty has to some extent, slight perhaps but not wholly insignificant, manipulated the figures in its own favour. The number of available British battleships can be made up to 60 only by including the *Hero*, *Conqueror*, *Colossus*, and *Edinburgh*, the two former of which have practically gone to the scrapheap, while the two latter will probably not be long in following them. On the other hand, the number of available German battleships only can, it would seem, be brought down to 20 by excluding eight third-class battleships of the *Siegfried* class, which can hardly be considered entirely obsolete, since they were lengthened and reconstructed in 1903. Further, unless we are mistaken, the total of battleships for the United States should be 26, not 29, and the numbers of cruisers are also somewhat overstated as regards countries other than Germany. However, we need not seriously complain of this rather transparent device for promoting the desired increase of the German navy, since, even when due allowance is made for the errors and misstatements above mentioned, the overwhelming superiority of British naval strength to that of Germany alone remains uncontested. Not only are the numbers in both classes of ships far greater, but the disproportion to tonnage is even more significant. Whatever other inferences favourable or unfavourable may be drawn from the statement of the German Admiralty, one inference at any rate is irresistible, and that is, that not only is Germany alone no match for England at sea, but that consequently, the whole of the vast and growing maritime commerce of Germany would be at the mercy of this country if war unhappily broke out between them.

The mishap to the *Donegal*, whilst outward bound to join the China Squadron, has suggested, says an exchange, the advisability to divide the compass card into 360 deg., and abolish the distinctions of N.S.E.W. A course zero would be due N.; 45 deg., N.E.; 90 deg., E.; 180 deg., S., and so on. This would do away effectually with clerical errors.

## TOKYO ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

For some time steps pointing to the amalgamation of the three urban electric tramways of Tokyo have been in progress, namely, the Densha, the Shigai and the Denki companies. There can not be the smallest doubt that from the point of view of public convenience, not to speak of economy of management, the amalgamation scheme would prove of incalculable benefit. A sense of this fact has been growing for a considerable period, and was accentuated by the recent failure to obtain official permission for an increase of the absurdly inadequate three-farthings fare to which the three companies find themselves condemned owing to the unwise machinations of Mr. Amenoniya. The ablest men on the three boards of directors have taken frequent counsel, and finally it has been found possible to invite meetings of the principal shareholders for the purpose of expressing a preliminary opinion as to the merits and feasibility of amalgamation. These meetings took place on the afternoon of the 5th instant. That of the Shigai was signalized by an attitude of warm advocacy on the part of Messrs. Amenoniya and Okura Kihachiro, who, from their previous support of the three farthings fare, might have been expected to adopt a different line. In the brief space of 10 minutes the shareholders present voted in favour of amalgamation. At the meeting of the Denki shareholders there was less unanimity. Mr. Takagi, a well-known barrister, argued that there was no pressing necessity for immediate amalgamation, considering that it would involve sacrifices on the part of the Company and considering that the manifest weakness of the Governmental authorities made it quite uncertain as to what attitude they would assume towards the slight increase of fare which formed a part of the scheme. On hearing the full explanations offered by the Directors, however, Mr. Takagi withdrew his objection, and a unanimous decision was adopted in favour of amalgamation. The Densha Company's meeting, however, did not show such marked approval. This is the only one of the three companies which can earn even a moderately good dividend with existing rates, and the thing is accomplished by crowding the cars to an extent that would not be permitted in any other country and by using a road bed which does not satisfy the conditions required in the case of other companies. The Densha shareholders did not, however, oppose union. They merely decided that in view of the importance of the measure very full investigation was essential, and they consequently appointed a committee for that purpose. Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Makoshi agreed to act as arbitrators. Mr. Masuda Ko was also asked but he declined. The first decision of the arbitrators related to the most vital point of all, namely, the redistribution of the shares. This question was decided as follows:—The shares of the three companies now aggregate 570,000, and are divided in the proportion, Denki Tetsudo, 120,000; Shigai Tetsudo 300,000, and Densha Tetsudo 120,000. For purposes of amalgamation 30,000 of the Denki shares will be taken, and handed over to the other two companies, the Shigai receiving 12,000 and the Densha 18,000. Thus in the amalgamated concern the three companies will be represented by Denki 90,000, Shigai 312,000 and Densha 138,000. It may well be supposed that this matter gave rise to much discussion. It is, in fact, the

crux of the situation. Originally the Shigai and the Densha required that the Denki should surrender 36,000 shares, whereas the Denki declined to surrender more than 24,000. The arbitrators took the middle course of indicating 30,000. Then there was a divergence of views between the Shigai and the Densha, the former claiming that it should receive one half of the shares surrendered by the Denki whereas the Densha asked for two-thirds. Again the arbitrators took the middle line and divided these shares in the ratio of 4 to 6. Of course it will be necessary that the shares of each company should be fully paid up for the purpose of this junction. This will involve payments of 1,040,000 yen by the Denki, 6,000,000 by the Shigai and 500,000 by the Densha, or 7,540,000 yen in all.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL REWARDS.

The Government has announced that payments of rewards to the officers and men engaged in the recent war will be made by means of loan bonds bearing five per-cent. interest and reckoned at a face-value of 95. This declaration is very severely condemned by the *Fiji Shimpō*, which thinks that such a face-value is practically fictitious. Five per cent. bonds can not be said to command that price even at present, when the money market is abnormally easy and large sums are seeking investment. How much more unreasonable then will the figure become when, as is certain to be the case by and bye, the spirit of enterprise revives and capital is in keen request? The rewards given to the country's troops and sailors are in many instances intended for the support of the recipients, who have been maimed or otherwise injured in fighting for Japan. Such persons must sell the bonds in order to carry out the purpose of the grant, and they will have to sell them at a loss likely to be aggravated by the appearance of these securities in the market. The nation does not want the Government to economise in a matter of this kind. That is the *Fiji's* view, and a fine broad-minded view it appears to be. There is just one thing to be said on the other side. It is that the unloading of a quantity of loan-bonds is not to be desired, and would certainly be encouraged if the bonds were issued at a price lower than their selling value. There is no very obvious reason why recipients of bonds should sell them in order to invest the money elsewhere as a means of livelihood. By retaining the bonds their holders will receive interest at the rate of 5.55 per cent., and will also have a yearly chance of getting them redeemed at par. That should be a sufficiently good investment for most people. At all events if the bonds were issued to the Army or the Navy, at a figure below their market price, there would be a corresponding temptation to realize them without delay, and the whole, or nearly the whole might be suddenly placed on the market. It should be the Government's desire to prevent that alike for the sake of the country's finance and for the sake of the holders themselves.

## THE TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TOURISTS.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to investigate the question of extending the hotel accommodation in the capital and providing generally for the convenience of tourists. This looks as though we may expect a new hotel to be

built on a scale much more pretentious than that of any existing hotel. Nothing more is heard of the recently mooted scheme of handing over the Noshomusho building for conversion into a hotel. We can not think it a good scheme. A hotel must be specially designed. The common idea that any building whatever may be made to suit the purpose is altogether erroneous: it is to be placed in the same category with the notion that a Japanese is competent to run a hotel in foreign style. The Japanese are very clever, and when we allege that they have not yet displayed the special abilities that qualify people to manage a hotel in European style, we merely say of them what must be said of many other nationals. It is universally acknowledged that only one or two Western countries produce clever hotel-keepers, so the Japanese may be quite content to be classed with the majority. They know well how to run inns after their own country's fashion, but that is a very different thing from running a foreign inn, and just as they would laugh at any foreigner who attempted to manage a *yadoya* or a *chaya*, so they themselves must expect to be ridiculed if they attempt to run a hotel, for the present at all events. Should the committee of the Chamber of Commerce decide, as it probably will, that increased hotel accommodation is needed, we venture to suggest that, instead of attempting to adopt a building erected originally for a government office or some equally dissimilar purpose, an edifice should be planned and erected in strict conformity with the most modern conventions as to hotel accommodation, and that a Swiss of well established reputation should be appointed to manage it. There is no reason why Tokyo should not have the model hotel of the East. Such an enterprise would pay. But if a patched, reconstructed make-shift of an edifice be chosen, and if it be placed in incompetent hands, it will be a perpetual source of loss to its owners.

## RUSSIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

A traveller who has just returned from Kulong and Kiatka and who is quoted by the Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*, gives an account of Russian enterprise in that quarter of Asia. He says that a railway between Kulong and Kiatka would have been constructed last year had not the war interfered with the project. The line will now be actively pushed. It is a branch of the Trans-Asian Railway and Russian surveyors have found a satisfactory route. The same informant alleges that in anticipation of an influx of Japanese subjects when Kulong is opened the Russians are buying up all the available land there, and that they have a large force of troops at Kulong whose presence naturally produces much effect on the Chinese. He speaks of a division but it seems scarcely credible that Russia should have a force of such magnitude at Kulong unless she has diverted thither some of the troops originally massed at Harbin. The Chinese local officials are all mere puppets of the Russians, we read. There are 600 Russian settlers in Kulong. They have assayed to work about 10 gold-mines between that place and Kiatka, but in every instance the attempt proved a failure. In this context we may quote an application said to have been made by the Russian Minister in Peking to the Chinese Government, in the sense that as the Russian Authorities propose to establish a consulate

at Uriastai, it is desirable to bring that place into direct communication with the home country. Hence the Minister asks that a concession be granted for constructing a Russian line of telegraph from Uriastai to Kulong, or that the enterprise be permitted to a combination of Russian and Chinese capitalists.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 1st instant (*Jiji Shimpō's* telegrams) the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking proceeded to the Waiwupu and informed Mr. Tang Shaoi that the process of evacuation indicated in the Fukushima-Ovanovsky Convention had been carried out by the Japanese forces as far as the line from Faku-man on the west through Tiehling to Fushun. It was therefore competent for China to send troops for the protection of the regions northward of that line within the limits of Japan's previous occupation, but inasmuch as Japanese soldiers would be found guarding the railway, it was to be desired that the Chinese troops should avoid collisions with them. Mr. Tang is said to have expressed much satisfaction on behalf of his country with regard to the course Japan is pursuing. As a matter of fact Japan had withdrawn all her military war establishment by the end of March, but she is evidently determined to carry out the letter of the convention and she has done so to a day, for the convention named the 1st of June as the date when her forces should be withdrawn to the south of the above-mentioned line. Russia, on her side, was bound by the same convention to retire northward to the line from Sanchingtsz via Kung-chuling to Itungchow. It would appear that she is fulfilling her engagement, for the railroad from Changtu as far as Kunchuling was to be handed over by her on the 1st instant. As yet no telegraphic news of the transfer has been received—or, at any rate, published—but there is no reason whatever to anticipate any want of faith. The next move in the programme of evacuation will be consummated on August 1st, by which time Russia is pledged to have withdrawn to the Sankiatz-Changchun-Palipao line, and Japan to the Hsimmintun-Mukden-Fushun line. It will be observed that Fushun is the pivot of Japan's two movements. After August there is no definition of localities: the numerical programme alone is to be taken as guide, namely, that by April 15th 1906, neither Empire must have more than 250,000 men in Manchuria; by October 15th of the same year, not more than 75,000, and by April 15th of 1907, the whole of both armies must be withdrawn with the exception of railway guards, namely, 15 men per kilometer. It may be noted here that since the railway measures 455 miles from Changchun to Port Arthur, the guards which Japan is entitled to post must not exceed 10,970 men; one Division, in fact.

It is satisfactory to observe from an article in the *Chuo Shimbun* that Japanese public opinion is tending to approve the 4 ft. 8½ inch gage for the Liaotung-Changchun Railway. This subject of gage has caused some discussion. Our readers are aware that the original 5-foot gage adopted by Russia for her Trans-Asian road was converted by the Japanese into the narrow gage of their own roads, not because they preferred the latter theoretically but because, when they obtained possession of the Russian line during the war, they did not capture the rolling stock and were consequently obliged to use their own locomotives and waggon.

That, however, was a temporary expedient. What they have now to consider is whether they will retain the narrow gage, or whether they will revert to the Russian gage, or whether they will adopt the 4 ft. 8½ inch gage. The first plan finds some advocates inasmuch as a sum of 30 or 40 million *yen* would be saved. But against that trifling gain has to be set the fatal objection that the Talien-Changchun section would thus be segregated alike from the Russian, the Chinese and the Korean systems. Again, reversion to the Russian gage would mean the sacrifice of local convenience to the facilities of the Trans-Asian traffic, an unwise course as it is upon the development of Manchurian and Chinese trade that the future of the line really depends. The Korean gage is 4 ft. 8½ inches; so is the Chinese, and so also will be the permanent way from Antung to Mukden. It seems quite plain, therefore, that Japan's wisest course will be to convert the Talien-Changchun line into the 4 ft. 8½ inch. So far as the Trans-Asian traffic is concerned, the connexions can be made at Changchun without much inconvenience.

The terrible act of self-destruction recently perpetrated by a youth of high standing and good education who threw himself into the crater of Aso has found an imitator. On the 21st of April a young man, aged 12 Amano Kotaro by name, disappeared from his parents' house at Hamamatsu in Shizuoka, and on the 24th a letter bearing the Tokyo post-mark reached his home. It said:—"For months I have been suffering from a feeling of despair which now drives me from home and impels me to throw myself into the crater of vehement Asama, thus winning a splendid death and ascending with the mountain's smoke to a lofty life above the sky. Ah! when this letter reaches you, I shall already have been transformed into a puff of smoke, and when I think of it \* \* \* (these asterisks appear in the original.) Yet if up to the moment of death I have been able to talk and laugh as usual, is it not a sign that my heart is at ease? I have an assured hope or I would not take this step. My farewell to the life of the world is spoken in this my last testament. Let no search be made for my body." The letter appeared to have been written at Shimabashi for the post-mark bore that name. Probably the writer went on at once to Uyeno and took train for Utsunomiya. His parents immediately communicated with the police but nothing has yet been discovered as to his fate. There is no apparent reason why anything should be discovered unless he repented at the eleventh hour and is still living.

Some days ago a report was published from Mr. Kawakami, Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostok, announcing his resumption of duties and warning his nationals to exercise great care so as not to penetrate forbidden precincts or otherwise create any suspicions of acting as spies. It now transpires that 16 Japanese subjects are lying in jail charged with the offence of trespass for purposes of secret investigation. Before Mr. Kawakami resumed his duties Japanese interests were in charge of the United States Commercial Agent, Mr. Greene—a son of the well known Dr. Greene of Tokyo—who seems to have discharged this office with due zeal. On the 2nd of May he reported to the Japanese Government that 8 of its subjects were in durance vile, and that two of them had lain in prison for a month and a half. Mr. Greene suggested that they

had probably erred through inadvertence as a part of Vladivostok, though included within the limits of the fortress, is not distinguished in any way from the absolutely accessible quarters of the town. What steps the Japanese Authorities took in consequence of this report we are not informed, but it seems that on Mr. Kawakami's resumption of office he and Mr. Greene visited the prison and found that sixteen Japanese subjects were incarcerated, most of them, so far as we can gather, on suspicion of being spies.

It was supposed that Viscount Fujinami was to be chief of the new *Basji Kyoku* but Baron Sone has been appointed and will hold the post in conjunction with that of Privy Councillor, receiving the treatment of a *Shinnin* official. Baron Sone has been a prominently zealous supporter of the movement for improving the breed of horses in Japan and it seems appropriate that he should be nominated to this post. The offices of the *Basji Kyoku* have been opened in the buildings originally belonging to M. Boissonade de Fontarabie, and recently used for the Portuguese Legation.

We are glad to note that His Excellency Governor Sufu has consented to become the first President of the Yokohama Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Although most of the Society's work for the present must be purely on educational lines, a good deal may be accomplished by it in lessening the tale of senseless, thoughtless cruelty to dumb animals which at the moment too often disgraces the fair fame of Japan. Mr. Cyril Allen, the Hon. Secretary, we hope will have plenty of work and rapidly fill the membership roll.

The Governor of Gumma Prefecture reports that on the night of the 31st-1st frost fell in the Tone and Ogawa districts, causing great injury to the mulberry trees and the crops in general. Frost in June is something quite unprecedented in Japan proper throughout the period when records have been kept. In 1893 on May 6th and in 1896 on May 8th there was a similar phenomenon, but nothing so late as June is remembered.

News from Vladivostok says that the *Askold* was towed into port there on the 29th of May. She is believed to have struck a floating mine. The *Askold's* name is very familiar to the public. She is one of the ships which escaped from Port Arthur after the fight on the 10th of August, 1904, and was disarmed in Shanghai.

The experiments recently made—as explained in these columns—with a view to establishing telephonic connection between Awomori and Hakodate, have evidently been successful, for it is announced that a telephone will be opened from July 1st.

The case of General Stoessel continues to attract much attention in Russia. A Russian journal, translated by Japanese papers, says that the preliminary inquiry has elicited various damaging facts; as for example, that he allowed the enemy to obtain undisputed possession of two places vital to the defence of the fortress; that he decided on surrender, though only four out of seventeen staff officers present at the council supported the proposition; that he disregarded General Smirnov's representations as to the gun ammunition not being exhausted; as to there being food enough for another month and as to the scurvy patients being ready to take their place in the ranks at the crucial



moment; and that, whereas others officers had to leave their belongings behind them, Stoessel carried away goods sufficient to load some 40 carts. Judging from the rumours current at the time of the surrender, it was easy to foresee that Stoessel would have to answer to a court martial for his acts, but we are happy to think that the recent rumours of his condemnation to death are unfounded.

The *Official Gazette* announces a number of changes in the Telephone Regulations. There are sixty-six articles in the announcement, and we are therefore compelled to give their gist only. In the first place, fees varying from 5 to 2 *yen* are to be hereafter levied for transferring a telephone from one name to another. This is intended to check an abuse which has become very common of late, namely, the sale of claims to telephones. Shrewd people have taken advantage of the Government's inability to meet the ever increasing demand for telephones. They make application for a telephone, or, it may be, several telephones, and then they sell the privilege when the time for its practical enjoyment approaches. This will be more or less checked by the levying of fees for transfer, and by the scrutiny accompanying it. In the next place two new methods of telephone connexion are announced. One (called *kyodo kaniu*) provides that any one living within 240 yards of a telephone wire may have his house connected with the wire on obtaining the consent of the telephone-owner; and another (called *rensetsu kaniu*) provides that any one living within the same distance from the residence of a telephone-owner, may have connexion made with that residence, the owner being of course a consenting party. The charges for the *rensetsu* system are much less than those for the *kyodo* system, the intention evidently being to afford facilities for connexions within the same compound. It should be added that as transfers will not be allowed after August 1st except in specially enumerated cases, any persons who are now holding a claim to the installation of a telephone which they do not themselves intend to use, may formally abandon it, and will receive on abandonment the sum paid when making the original application.

The Governor of Hokkaido and the leading residents have formed a plan for the independent development of the region. They propose to borrow a sum of 18 million *yen* which is to be applied to the improvement of the harbours at Kushiro, Abashiri, Nemuro, Rumoye and Otaru, and to works of irrigation and drainage. The debt would be repaid in 35 years, and for its service the idea is to appropriate the proceeds of forest lands. The area of publicly owned forests in Hokkaido is 7½ million acres. Of course there is no intention of promiscuous timber-felling. What is proposed is that the cutting of trees should be exactly proportioned to their rate of growth. Thus of trees which take 120 years to mature, only one one-hundred-and-twentieth would be felled annually, and care would be taken to plant twice as many as had been cut. Proceeding in accordance with this rule there would be 5,500 acres of timber to fell yearly, and there would result a revenue of 800,000 *yen*. The Governor does not propose that the work of felling should be undertaken officially; he would farm it out to the best bidders. The project sounds attractive, but unless some mistake has been made by the journals quoting the figures, we do not see how

the anticipated revenue would suffice. Eight hundred thousand *yen* does not represent even 5 per cent. on 18 millions, and this is a project which few capitalists would look at under 7 per cent.

The Tokyo *Asahi* says that keen competition has sprung up on the Yokohama-Shanghai line between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The latter had chartered during the war three steamers belonging to the former. These were recently released and their owners, probably not having any other immediate use for them, kept them on the Shanghai line and endeavoured to secure freight and passengers by lowering the rates some 30 or 40 per cent. The Japanese Company did not at first concern itself about this competition, but finding that the reduced rates were telling, it has entered the lists. The *Asahi* seeks to do a good turn to its nationals by alleging that the three steamers employed by the foreign firm are old and slow ships, not to be compared for a moment with the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

It is stated (*Asahi Shimbun*) that an attempt has been made to terminate the competition between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire on the Yokohama and Shanghai line. The overture is said to have come from the latter firm, which proposed that a rate of freight should be fixed by mutual agreement and that the traffic should be pooled, but the Nippon Yusen Kaisha declined to entertain the proposal and will continue the competition to the end. The same two companies are competing on the Japan-Siam line also.

The revolutionary Russian journal published in Nagasaki finds its principal field of circulation, it is said, in the Amur region. Apparently it is considered by the Authorities to have dangerous potentialities for rumour says that the Russian consul at Nagasaki contemplates starting a newspaper which shall represent the opposite line of policy. Judging from translations occasionally appearing in the Japanese newspapers the Nagasaki journal, while not employing violent language, draws touching pictures of the sufferings entailed upon the lower orders in Russia by the present regimen. It says that innumerable Russian subjects are exposed to the greatest privations for no other crime than the love of liberty. Apparently sympathisers are invited to subscribe for the relief of these sufferers.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes harrowing accounts of the destruction wrought by the frost in Gumma prefecture. Throughout two districts the aspect of the country has been changed to that of winter. In the *Asahi* it is stated that the snow season has lasted 50 days and the frost season 20 days longer than usual. Agriculturists are in a despairing mood, but our contemporary seeks to rally them by cheering words. It is too early yet to form pessimistic forecasts.

A San Francisco telegram says that a Pole has given information to the police of an anarchist plot to assassinate President Roosevelt. The names of the principal persons concerned are said to have been furnished, and vigorous measures for their arrest are being taken.

Another batch of a hundred Chinese students has reached Japan, bringing the number now in Tokyo to over eight thousand. Many of these students are earning a most unenviable reputation. We

frequently read of them engaging in very reprehensible courses, as, for example, way-laying girl students when the latter are returning from school, or seeking to open correspondence with them, and also they are accused of irregularities more common to youth but not less indicative of much immorality. It may be assumed that these evil doings are confined to a small minority of the lads, but they impair the reputation of the whole. The present Chinese Minister in Japan is said to have made strong representations on the subject to the Peking Government. His Excellency urges that greater care should be taken by local authorities in selecting students. In the same despatch he is said to have explained that he is discussing with the Department of Education in Tokyo the feasibility of opening the better-class of schools more widely to Chinese students.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on June 5th by the *Yokohama Maru* for America on his way home. Many Japanese notables and leading German merchants saw His Excellency off at the Hatoba.

We find in the *Asahi Shimbun* a somewhat vague and sensational statement as to the naval estimates for next year. The allegation is that whereas the ordinary outlays on account of the Navy are only 28 million *yen* this year, they will be 38 millions next year, and moreover an item of 20 millions will appear under the heading of extraordinary expenditures which do not belong to the regular catalogue of naval outlays, and consequently do not include restorations (*fukukin*) or replacements (*hosoku*). This would bring the naval budget to 58 millions without any appropriation for an increase of strength. Presumably what is indicated by extraordinary outlays not belonging to regular naval expenses must be harbour constructions or some special arrangements for supplying coal briquettes. The whole statement may turn out to be a great exaggeration, but probably we shall not be wrong in concluding that a considerable development of naval programme is contemplated next year.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpō*) that the experiences garnered in the recent war as to land defences are so numerous and so important as to have caused a suspension of the unfinished fortifications at several places, in Japan. Apparently no occasion is thought to exist for altering already completed defences, or perhaps the cost of such work is deterrent, temporarily at all events. But in the Bakan Strait, the Kitan Strait (between Ki and Awaji), at Maizuru and at Hakodate, where the various works have not yet been carried to completion, all further operations have been arrested pending the preparation of engineering plans which shall embody the results of the above experiences.

In the *Asahi* it is stated that many foreign residents are interpreting the decision of the Hague Court as exempting them not only from all municipal taxes on house property, but also from any obligation to pay the supplementary municipal rates (*fuka-zei*) on income tax and even on business tax. The municipal authorities, according to our contemporary, are much perplexed how to proceed. They have not the consent of the Central Government to take the usual legal measures against these foreign defaulters, and, on the other hand,

they have no funds available to make up the deficiency. It will appear to the majority of persons that if a foreign resident is liable for income tax and business tax as levied by the central Government, he must also be liable for the municipal rates levied in supplement of these taxes. The award of the Hague Court referred to house property only and had nothing to do with income tax or business tax.

X Count Okuma and Baron Shibusawa are interesting themselves earnestly on behalf of the Kumamoto Leper Hospital started by Miss Riddel 15 years ago, and the *Jiji Shimpō* is lending them its vigorous support. The Hospital in threatened with inability to pay its way. Some 400 lepers are supported there at a yearly cost of 5,000 yen, and we learn that there is now a deficiency amounting to four-fifths of that sum. Hence unless substantial help be forthcoming something like a catastrophe impends. Assistance could doubtless be obtained from England and America, to say nothing of Germany and France, if the matter were brought to their notice, but the *Jiji Shimpō* justly remarks that an appeal for foreign charity in such a matter would be discreditable to the Japanese, who ought to be able to provide for their own lepers. Kind-hearted people, however, will not consider the question of nationality, though it is very right that the Japanese should consider it where their own people are in need.

Reference is again made to the fact that several foreign residents of Yokohama persist in refusing to pay the municipal levies on account of income tax and business tax. It has been explained to them that these taxes differ radically from the house tax, which is an impost on tangible property, but they decline to be convinced. On the other hand, if the local authorities proceed against them as they would against ordinary defaulters, the problem will assume a diplomatic character, which the Japanese Government wishes to avoid. The matter is now under discussion and negotiation at the Foreign Office. Meanwhile the total amount of indebtedness on the part of the defaulters is said to be 100,000 yen.

#### THE BOOKSHELF.

##### "The Nanshu Meigwa-Yen."

The eighth volume of this work has now appeared. Since the publication commenced Chinese pictures have acquired a great vogue in Japan and we imagine that the *Nanshu Meigwa-yen* must be now receiving a hearty welcome and thus repaying in some degree the enterprise of its compilers and publishers. The volume now before us contains ten reproductions of celebrated landscape paintings, and since there is no English text nor anything to indicate the Chinese pronunciations of the ideographs representing the names of the artists, we shall follow our usual plan of describing the plates one by one:—

1.—Bamboos and rocks by Hsia Chang of the Ming dynasty (b. 1388 d. 1471). Sepia on silk. Hsia Chang was a noted scholar as well as a celebrated painter. Dying in the *Chenghwa* era he received a state funeral. His bamboos tossed by the wind are very fine, but his rocks lack solidity, thus resembling smoke rather than stone.

2.—A landscape painted in sepia on a paper fan by Wen Chengming of the Ming Dynasty (b. 1470 d. 1560). Like Hsia Chang he was a member of the Hanlin. He received the Imperial command to compile a history of China, but he ultimately resigned his official position and devoted himself solely to painting. He seems to have achieved great

renown and his fame spread to Japan, but the specimen of his work re-produced by the *Nanshu Meigwa-yen* and preserved in the temple Manju on Obaku-zan has not any notable merit.

3.—Autumnal landscape painted in sepia on a paper fan by Li Ipai of the Ming dynasty and in the possession of the temple mentioned under No. 2. Li Ipai's name is not preserved in any generally accessible annals, and the inference is that he did not attain high fame. Yet the example of his work here shown is far tenderer, better composed and more pleasing than that by Wen Chengming (No. 2).

4.—Looking at a waterfall under pine trees; sepia on silk by Li Liufang of the Ming dynasty—he became an official in 1575 but soon resigned and devoted himself to painting and poetry. He is remembered for acts of filial piety as well as for artistic ability, but the picture before us does not indicate that he rose above the ordinary level of the Ming painters, a high level, however, it must be admitted.

5.—Five Pine Trees; sepia on silk by Fan Chingwen of the Ming dynasty, who gained admittance to the Hanlin Academy in 1613, and is counted one of the greatest artists of the later Ming era. This picture shows power of brush and skilful composition and has a fine atmospheric effect. It inspires a strong desire to see further works of a master evidently so worthy of renown.

6.—Pines and hills by Chang Sheng of the early Tsing dynasty; sepia on silk. An exquisitely tender painting, finely composed, well centered and showing beautiful atmospheric effects. This artist exercised much influence on the Japanese painters who, at the close of the 18th century, inaugurated a revival of the Chinese school in Japan.

7.—Orchids in a deep valley; in sepia on silk by Tang Mi of the early Tsing dynasty. The work is strong and realistic, but the subject is not very attractive.

8.—Rishi amusing themselves; in sepia on two leaves of a *fusuma*, by the Japanese artist Ikeno Taiga (already spoken of in Vol. IV. of this series). A picture with few merits and disfigured by the curious error of figures in the background being brought closer to the eye than those in the immediate foreground.

9.—A farmers' hamlet in a valley; in light colours 10.—An autumnal forest; in silk by Yosa Buson (a Japanese artist) in his 66th year (1786). These pictures might almost be classed with those of the new modern school inaugurated by Hashimoto Gaho. They combine the delicacy and brush power of the Japanese masters with the realism of the Western academies. In both pictures, especially the second, the atmosphere effects are admirable.

##### "The Kokka."

Number 192 Volume XVI, of the "Kokka" has just appeared in its English dress. It is as usual very attractive. There are twelve illustrations, and the letter-press consists of four descriptive articles—a scene from Mitsunaga's *Ban-dainagon*; some lanterns of ancient Korea; a landscape of the Ashikaga period; and the Gods of Wind and Thunder—together with Mr. Hamada Kosaku's fourth essay on Grecco-Indian influence upon Far-Eastern art. Mitsunaga's celebrated scrolls are particularly interesting as examples of Japanese pictorial art nine hundred years ago, and the Gods of the Wind and the Thunder by Nomura Sotatsu are great in conception as they are powerful in execution. Considerable space is devoted to an account (with excellent illustrations) of five stone lanterns (*toro*) standing in the enclosures of Korean temples and dating from a period at least nine hundred years back. These lanterns are the prototypes of Japanese *ishi-doro* as set up in the precincts of temples. One of them, the last among the five in order of cataloguing, has a full-page illustration devoted to it, as well as four columns of descriptive matter. And well it merits the distinction, for it is quite an exceptionally fine object of its class, and the style of the sculpture clearly indicates the Indian influence which invaded the Far East in the train of Buddhism. This highly interesting and graceful object is, we believe, now *en route* for Tokyo, where it will be purchasable by any collector. Probably it will go to America. The connoisseurs of the

United States are prone to annex everything really notable that comes into the Japanese market.

#### YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee:—Messrs. C. V. Sale (Chairman), M. Beart (Vice-Chairman), W. T. Payne, D. H. Blake, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, J. A. Harmsen, V. R. Bowden, and J. T. Griffin.

##### CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

The following is a translation of a notice now posted at the Custom House:—

"According to Article 2 of the Regulations for the enforcement of the Customs Duties Law, the benefits of the Conventional Tariff can only be secured when the Import application is accompanied by a Certificate of Origin. Hitherto, there have been many persons who, for one reason or another have asked for an extension of time within which to present the said Certificate. In view of the recent promulgation of the Customs Duties Law, these extensions have been granted, but now that sufficient time has elapsed for importers to acquaint themselves with the regulations, it is considered that there is no reason for granting such extensions, and it has therefore been decided that from the 1st October, 1906, Certificates of Origin which do not comply with requirements will not be accepted, nor will any extra time be granted for presentation."

Your Committee have investigated the subject and find that the notice does not involve any alteration of the regulations, but insists upon the fulfilment of a law which has hitherto been kept somewhat in abeyance. It appears that many merchants attach little importance to the regulation, and an extension, which in the first place was granted as a privilege, is now regarded as a right, while the number of requests for such extensions is constantly on the increase and involves a serious addition to the clerical work of the Customs staff.

Your Committee would strongly recommend importers to make every possible effort to produce Certificates of Origin, with their import application. At the same time, they consider that a strict application of the law will often entail serious hardship, and it is their intention to suggest to the Authorities that the difficulty might be overcome by such an alteration of the law as would permit the grant of an extension upon payment of a moderate fee.

##### TOKYO EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the Yokohama Exhibitors was held at the office of the Board on the 31st ult., when the Chairman explained the negotiations with the authorities that had taken place since the previous meeting. After some discussion, it was finally decided to accept the suggestion of the Tokyo Fu that the Tokyo exhibitors and the Yokohama exhibitors should meet together on the 5th June, at 2 p.m. at the Tokyo Fu-cho. For this purpose a committee to represent the Yokohama exhibitors was then elected, consisting of Messrs. Faber & Voigt, F. W. Horne, Esq., and Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., Limited.

##### CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Mr. Y. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, delivered a decision on May 31st in an appeal instituted by Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Kobe, against a judgment given by the Kobe Customs. The firm imported 196 pieces of bar steel on which the Customs imposed 7½ per cent. *ad val* duty in accordance with No. 241 of the tariff. Messrs. Sale and Frazar filed a protest against the imposition contending that the material was refined by the Siemens and Martin system and that consequently it should be regarded as best iron or mild steel. The nature of the material was different from the steel provided in No. 241 which was always manufactured by means of the crucible. The importers further held that the mild steel should be dealt with under No. 217. The Kobe Customs dismissed the protest on the ground that the difference between mild steel and hard steel could not be based on the nature of the manufacturing process. The material in dispute was found to be hard steel on chemical analysis by the Customs. The appeal was rejected for the same reason adopted by the Customs.

## IN MEMORY OF SESHU.

THE 18th of February, 1905, was the 400th anniversary of the death of the immortal Japanese artist SESHU. His admirers, one may almost say his worshippers, would have celebrated the day in some fitting manner, but the war was then at its height so that the project had to be postponed. It was taken up again recently, however, and arrangements were made to organize an exhibition of the great master's pictures. Count INOUE, who is himself the happy possessor of some admirable specimens of SESHU's skill, placed his house at the disposal of the projectors, and on the 2nd instant from 1 to 4 p.m. a select few of Tokyo's virtuosi had the great privilege of examining about fifty genuine examples of SESHU's work. The affair being in a private house, admission had to be limited by invitation, and so far as would be judged not more than a hundred persons attended, all of them qualified to appreciate the treat prepared for them. Every one at all familiar with Japanese pictorial art has made the acquaintance of SESHU's pictures, or at least of pictures claiming to be SESHU's, for it need scarcely be said that he has been copied again and again. To have seen and studied a few of the originals ought, however, to be an effective protection against being deceived by a copy, for SESHU's combination of vigour and tenderness are scarcely imitable by a smaller master. Nevertheless that this is not universally true was signally demonstrated at the exhibition on the 2nd instant, for there was shown a *maki-mono* from SESHU's brush and beside it a copy from the brush of Gejo. The scroll was about 50 feet long and from end to end it showed a series of exquisite landscapes, painted with all the renowned master's strength and lofty idealism; yet the copy was so accurate that while every line and every detail of the elaborate original seemed to have been reproduced exactly, there was no palpable sacrifice of either force or delicacy. SESHU is the main link between the schools of China and Japan. He recognised the full beauties of the grand landscape painters of the SUNG, YUAN and early MING epochs, and became so thoroughly imbued with their spirit that it is often difficult to distinguish his work from that of his Chinese fellow-artists. Undoubtedly his forte lay in landscape and sea-scape. The human form never attracted him, unless it had become a vehicle for the expression of some overwhelming emotion. Neither did he care for such subjects as soft plumaged birds or glowing flowers. He could paint a dragon such as the monster was never imagined except by a true believer in its existence; he could depict a *Rishi* exhaling a palpable atmosphere of supernatural calm and passionless austerity; he could produce a Daruma the very incarnation of stern asceticism, or a Shoki purged of every feeling except the thirst for demons' blood, and at times he would limn

a majestic heron or a woeful crow tortured by the elements. But what he really loved was a landscape combining the tender grace of Japanese scenery with the austere solemnity of the Chinese literateur's ideal. Several exquisite examples of this style were to be seen in Count INOUE's house at the centennial display. Sometimes they showed evidence that SESHU's close observation of nature impelled him to break away from the hard outlines of his Chinese prototypes, and occasionally his instinctive sense of the heart of light that pulsates somewhere in every perfect scenic form found delightful expression. These highest attainments were exquisitely apparent in two tiny landscapes and in a winter view on a larger scale—three pictures of which no admiration would be excessive. But in general the oppressively hard outline obtruded itself somewhere, and not infrequently that other fault so common in the Chinese School, insufficiency of aerial perspective, made itself apparent. It was not indeed until the days of KANO MOTONOBU that these disfiguring elements disappeared altogether, and, curiously enough, MOTONOBU's countrymen have not yet fully discovered the merit of his works, in this respect, or recognised the corresponding defects of SESHU's. The fact is that SESHU stands alone among Japanese landscape-painters in a feature which appeals overwhelmingly to his nationals' heart, majestic refinement of tone. He has a grandeur of style that has never been surpassed and seldom equalled. For that they love him and will always love him so long as the *Yamato-damashii* remains unimpaired. And certainly he deserves their affection.

## THE TREASURY AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

FULLER investigation throws a somewhat new light on the affair of the Industrial Bank and the Government. Even those that have hitherto undertaken to explain the official position failed to make the situation clear and misunderstandings naturally followed. The *Asahi Shimbun*, for example, argued that no better security is obtainable in Japan than that which the administrative districts are in a position to offer, and that seven per cent., as the Bank's programme set forth, was therefore an unduly high rate. But it is precisely here that a convincing argument in the Government's favour presents itself. It is undoubtedly true as a general rule that the administrative districts have excellent credit and that they should receive the best treatment, after the Central Government, at the hands of foreign lenders. There are, however, certain kinds of business which would be unwelcome to foreign capitalists, first because the amounts involved are too small to be made the basis of transactions in the foreign money market, and secondly because the objects on which the money is to be expended do not constitute tangible security. Such objects are, for example, irrigation schemes,

reclamation projects, water-works and so forth. In several localities the outlay of comparatively trifling sums on filling and draining, or on damming and conducting water, means that areas of land hitherto unproductive are rendered arable. This kind of enterprise is common enough in Japan, and would be commoner if funds were procurable at reasonable rates of interest. But it is evident that London capitalists can not be interested in programmes of reclaiming a few acres of foreshore in some remote part of Japan, or in plans to convert a few dry fields into wet for the sake of Japanese hamlets not marked on any accessible map. If money is to be sought abroad for purposes of this nature some strong bank must step in, constitute itself the scrutinizer of the projects, and become security for the loans required. It is in these capacities that the Treasury and the Home Department suggest enlisting the services of the Industrial Bank. The Bank would have to undertake the onerous duty of investigating the conditions of the localities where works of irrigation or reclamation or what not are to be carried out, and would then have to make itself responsible *vis-à-vis* the foreign lenders. All this demands time, trouble, outlay and risk. It represents a class of business beyond the intelligent reach of outsiders, and there is no reason whatever why the monopoly of it should not be taken by the Industrial Bank, for certainly no foreign syndicate would be either competent or willing. We understand that the recommendations made to the Local Governors by the Ministers of Finance and Home Affairs had reference solely to finance operations of this character. It seems a pity that the distinction was not rendered clearer to the public from the outset. Even the Government's apologist in the *Fiji Shimpō* spoiled his case by attempting to discredit all capital-importing mechanism other than the Industrial Bank. He alleged that the foreign shareholders of the Bank comprised all the leading British capitalists who concern themselves with foreign loans, and that any other persons volunteering to act as agents would be obliged ultimately to come to these capitalists. That is not true. What is true, however, and what probably the *Fiji Shimpō's* informant had in mind, is that there are now in Japan several men who, though professing to be in a position to finance Japanese enterprises, have really no competence of the kind, and, if entrusted with such work, must offer it to others, confining themselves to the role of mere go-betweens. Ignorant Japanese may employ these people but their true character will be known sooner or later.

## THE WEALTH OF JAPAN.

MR. E. H. VICKERS addresses us on the subject of the wealth of Japan, his especial purpose bring to query some figures published in our editorial columns on the 23rd of May. He does not appear to have



read our article carefully before setting out to traverse it. For he represents us as criticising the *Keizai Zasshi's* estimates, whereas in fact there was no question of any estimates made by that journal. The *Keizai Zasshi* merely published the calculations of "a certain statistician," and did not either endorse or condemn them, while we, on our side, were careful to refrain from attributing to the *Keizai* itself any of the estimates it reproduced. We note also that Mr. VICKERS writes as though we had essayed, or pretended to set forth, some exhaustive calculation, whereas we explicitly deprecated any such hypothesis by writing:—"We do not for a moment pretend that our calculation is quite accurate, but we do claim that it is much nearer the truth than the calculation of the *Keizai Zasshi's* statistician." In fact, we expressly guarded ourselves against being supposed to have formulated any complete theorem.

Passing now to the main questions at issue, we may be pardoned for defining them clearly inasmuch as our correspondent seems to have misconceived them. First, the *Keizai Zasshi's* informant, having arrived at a certain conclusion as to the national wealth, proceeded to point out that the aggregate taxes levied by the Central Government and the Communes—which aggregate he put at 278,436,813 *yen*—amount to 2.3 per cent. of the wealth, and consequently, if the nation's income be taken as 5 per cent. of its wealth, it results that nearly one-half of the income is paid annually in the form of taxes. Our comment upon that was to inquire whether actual experience would lead any one to such a conclusion, and whether it would not be much nearer the truth to say that we pay at most one-twentieth of our incomes yearly in taxes. Thereupon Mr. VICKERS addresses himself with minute accuracy to show that if the sum be taken of a man's indirect taxes on the tobacco he smokes, the clothes he wears, the journeys he makes, the registrations he effects, the stamps he uses, the death-rates his heir has to defray and so forth, he may ultimately be found to have paid anything from one-fifth to nearly one-half of his income. That is all very well, but it is quite beside the mark. The *Keizai Zasshi's* statistician explicitly limited the taxes taken by him for the purposes of his estimate: limited them to 278 millions of *yen* in round numbers. With that limitation he found that the nation pays about one-half of its yearly income in taxes. When then Mr. VICKERS, by adding to the Japanese statistician's table a number of items not originally included in it, seeks to prove that the statistician may be right after all, he adopts a species of logic analogous to that of the man who contended that a quatr measure might hold a great deal more than 2 pints if its dimensions were increased.

The second issue—and the only remaining one that calls for consideration here—is this:—Our article said, "At all events we shall be quite on the safe side if we

assume that the direct taxes paid by the nation at present represent at most one-twentieth of its income." It will be observed that we clearly confined our calculation to the direct taxes, inasmuch as it is practically impossible to form any accurate estimate of the indirect taxes. We carefully premised the omission of such taxes as the customs dues, the impost on *sake*, the fees for postage and telegraphs, the tobacco monopoly and the State revenue from railways, because the incidence of these taxes is not general, and because also, our object being to find a basis for calculating the national wealth, we desired to take a conservative view. But here Mr. VICKERS objects:—"We have no more right to assume that 170 million *yen* of direct taxes represents one-twentieth of the national income than we have to assume that it represents one-fifth or one hundredth of that income," and he adds:—"Until we have trustworthy facts to show the ratio of such taxes to the total national income, it is fruitless to argue this point." Formidable words these, no doubt, but just a little bit pragmatical when applied to a calculation which never professed to be more than a not unreasonable hypothesis. Does Mr. VICKERS mean to affirm that experience is to be dismissed as an altogether worthless guide in this matter? Our own experience and the experience of many Japanese whom we have consulted is that the average payment on account of direct taxes—namely, the only easily calculable taxes—does not exceed one-twentieth of the income. Experience does not indicate "one-fifth" or "one-hundredth"; it indicates approximately one-twentieth, and therefore we have some small right to assume one-twentieth, Mr. VICKERS *non-obstante*. At all events we deem it much more useful and much more instructive to suggest and debate methods of estimating the national wealth than to wait for the millenium of arithmetic when everything will be as clear as noon-day.

One word more. Our correspondent has constructed a paradox which sounds very pretty but which labours under a defect not infrequent in such figures of speech. He says:—"The *Keizai Zasshi* argues from an unverified sum of national wealth to what seems to the *Mail* an absurd ratio of taxation"—we never used the adjective "absurd"—; "whereas the *Mail* argues from an absurd sum of national wealth." Mr. VICKERS is pleased to apply the term "absurd" to our tentative estimate of the national wealth of Japan. May we ask on what authority he pens this sweeping criticism? He affirms also that we "argue from a sum of national wealth." We have done nothing of the kind. We have shown that a certain line of reasoning leads to a certain conclusion concerning the amount of the nation's wealth, but we have not used that conclusion as a basis for any argument whatever. Mr. VICKERS' letter is very interesting and in the abstract we agree

with the majority of his propositions, but their application to the particular question at issue is not altogether satisfactory. We wish, too, that instead of restricting himself to destructive criticism he would apply his wide research and well known ability to constructive purposes. Will he tell us plainly, for example, whether he endorses the statement of the *Keizai Zasshi's* statistician that taxes aggregating 278 millions of *yen* represent nearly one-half of the national income. If so, then, when the tax-payer's burden is swelled by all the additional imposts that Mr. VICKERS indicates, it will be a heavy load indeed.

#### RUSSIA ON THE AMUR.

A TRAVELLER who has just returned to Peking and who is said to be trustworthy, makes some interesting statements which are wired to Tokyo by the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*. He alleges that the activity of the Russians in the Amur region is conspicuous. They are felling timber and digging mines just as though the place belonged to them, and to the remonstrances of the Chinese local officials they reply that so long as the negotiations between their country and China are not concluded, the Amur region is practically Russian property; or they pretext some undefined treaty; or they insist that they are working in combination with Chinese. Their engineers are taking steps to dredge the Sungari, and their prospectors are exploiting mines at Petuna. They are also busily working at a railway from Tsitsihar to Aikun and are collecting material to double the track on the East-Chinese Railway. This report comes in the sequel of so many others of the same character that it can not be altogether ignored. There is partial confirmation in the shape of a telegram from Peking to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* which states that the Russians, according to an official report sent by the Chinese Governor of the Amur region, are employing several thousands of men to dredge and deepen the Sungari. Their object appears to be the provision of transport facilities and they are sparing no expense. Of course if the Sungari could be made navigable from its junction with the Amur, Russia would have a valuable waterway from the north-eastern coast of Asia to the heart of Manchuria. She will doubtless claim that under the Aigun Treaty of 1858 she enjoys a full and exclusive right to navigate the Sungari. But it is more than doubtful whether foreign Powers would to-day recognise that article of the Treaty. The most-favoured-nation clause would be an idle formula were China free to grant, or Russia to exact, the exclusive privilege of navigating the internal waters of Manchuria. The *Hochi Shimbun* dwells at some length on the subject. It recalls the fact that the Treaty of Aigun was wrested from China by MURAVIEFF, and that it secures to Russia the monopoly of transport on the waters of the Ussuri, the Sungari and the Amur. So

long as Russia retains that monopoly the opening of northern Manchuria would be a mere farce, says the *Asahi*, echoing an opinion which has been formulated more than once lately. But the estimate seems to us to be somewhat exaggerated. The Sungari and the Ussuri have little waterway value for purposes of foreign commerce except as affluents of the Amur, which means that they serve only for local purposes of transport or for communication with the Sea of Okhotsk. At any rate whatever be their value, it appears quite impossible, as the *Hochi* justly remarks, that Russia will attempt to maintain this exclusive right of riverine navigation in the face of the last clause of the 3rd Article of the Portsmouth Treaty, which says:—"The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity." It is scarcely conceivable that the drafters of this clause were ignorant of the provisions of the Aigun Treaty, a document which ranks among the celebrated conventions of East-Asian history. But whether they were ignorant of it or not, there can be no question that by agreeing to the insertion of the above article they pledged Russia to abandon all such privileges as the exclusive right of waterway now under consideration, and we repeat our often-expressed conviction that Russia has no intention of flouting the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty almost before the ink is dry on the document. Proof remains to be furnished that she is seeking to monopolise the transport facilities furnished by the Sungari. The mere act of dredging the river does not establish anything of the kind. She alone is in a position just now to profit by the use of the river, and she may find it worth her while to spend some money on rendering it valuable, but until she is convicted of attempting to control it to the exclusion of other nations, we have no right to attribute to her any such intention.

#### MRS. HUGH FRASER'S LECTURE.

As was only to be expected, Mrs. Hugh Fraser's lecture on "Marion Crawford, His Roman Life and Work," drew a very interested audience to the Van Schaick Hall on Wednesday evening. The proceedings opened with an overture by Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown and Mr. W. Karl Vincent, Mendelssohn's finely dramatic piece of descriptive writing from "Fingal's Cave"—"The Hebrides"—which was played with much fire and sustained feeling. Mrs. Hugh Fraser was then introduced to the audience by Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, who said his task was of the easiest and pleasantest, for Mrs. Fraser during her present stay in Japan was increasing day by day the circle of her friends, won to her side by the potent influence of a charming and unique personality. He referred to her own writings, among which he thought "Palladia" held pride of place, for it told the story of a woman who was a queen of sorrows but most decidedly a queen to love. Of Mr. Marion Crawford's books he had little to say beyond referring to their charm of imagery,

style and analytical skill. The Italian novels, beginning with "Saracinesca" and on through the whole series were a veritable glory to English literature, while his historical writings placed him in the forefront of living. Men of Letters, not only for their deep research and exquisite word painting, but also for the quiet sardonic humour which flashed upon the reader ever and anon in the course of the richly varied narrative.

Mrs. Fraser began her lecture with a reference to the birthplace of her brother, the Baths of Lucca, high up in the Tuscan hills, a beautiful old town set down amid forests of chestnut trees. Like Alexander the Great, Napoleon, and other heroes of old renown, Marion Crawford saw the light in the month of August—"when the sun was in Leo; the period of our great leaps in Italy, when the country people will tell you all the forces are at their strongest, wine at its headiest, venomous insects most poisonous and human pulses at their hottest." He came of good stock, of a family whose genealogical tree boasts of many a man who played no mean part in his own particular time; and with the fighting strains were mingled strands which united him in lineal descent with the great Corneille. Very early in childhood he set himself to acquire knowledge and self-restraint, and Mrs. Fraser told several anecdotes illustrative of both phases in her brother's character which hovered between the grave and the gay. His education, begun in Italy, continued in America, polished up in England—he graduated at Cambridge—and finished in Germany, was most cosmopolitan, and up till the age of twenty he gave no indication of what his future career would be, for he was only faithful to mathematics, Latin and music, while novels had but small attraction for him. The complete loss of the family fortune altered the whole tenor of his life. Mrs. Fraser told many an intimate story of this period of his history, showing how all unconsciously he was garnering the experiences and making the observations which were to blossom out in after years in "The Tale of a Lonely Parish"; "Mr. Isaacs," "A Roman Singer"; "Saracinesca"; "Takisara"; "San' Ilario"; "Corleone"; of excursions made in the Abruzzi and of the strange adventures which befel him there. These wanderings over he betook himself to Allahabad and edited the *Indian Herald*, for a year. It was there that he made the acquaintance of a Persian jewel merchant whom he afterwards introduced to the world as "Mr. Isaacs." This was in 1882, and then his family knew that he had discovered his vocation. From that time on his pen has never been idle, as all interested in books well know.

A break was made in the lecture at this point, and the following musical programme was submitted:—

Song....."La Serenata," with Violin and Piano accompaniment .....Braga.  
Mrs. Morton Grinnell, Miss Edna Ballagh, and Miss Bessie Ballagh.  
Piano Solo ..... { "Liebestraum" .....Liszt.  
"Romance" .....Schumann.  
Miss Bessie Ballagh.  
Song ..... { "My Dreams" .....Paolo Tosti.  
"Madrigal" .....Chaminade.  
Mrs. Morton Grinnell.  
Violin Solo ..... { "Adoration" .....Barowski.  
"Air" (on G. String).....Bach-Wilhelmy.  
Miss Edna Ballagh.

Mrs. Morton Grinnell is the possessor of a glorious voice, and whether singing in Italian, English or French entranced the ears and understanding of her auditors, sometimes by the delicacy of her phrasing and at others by the passionate rapture of the declamatory passages. The Misses Ballagh made their *débüt* before a Yokohama audience and created a decidedly happy impression, being rewarded with two lovely baskets of flowers. They are mistresses of their respective instruments and give promise of a brilliant future.

On resuming Mrs. Fraser gave a sketch of Rome and the Romans at the time when Mr. Marion Crawford settled down to study them preparatory to giving to the world his clever, penetrating sketches of modern Italian life. Very interesting was her description of the passing of

the old Roman nobility beneath the spell of lovely English and American brides who danced into the old palaces, set the antiquated coronets on pretty heads, and opened the Roman windows to modern Europe. The lecturer then briefly sketched the portraits of one of the old Roman families and described the materials upon which Mr. Crawford laboured, and told how the working out of his scheme finally took him to Sorrento, his present home. Here amid ideal surroundings Mr. Crawford writes his books—"The writing table placed close to the opening in one of the chambers of the rocks; overhead great branches of flowering myrtle and yellow broom swing in the breeze; and from the Sorrento sea, swallows, dauntless creatures nearly as big as falcons, sweep in and out over the writer's head."

We have not space for further extracts from Mrs. Fraser's fascinating lecture: suffice it to say that the vote of thanks accorded her, on the motion of Mr. James Walter, at the close was of the heartiest description for she had given her audience an evening full of rare delights.

The lecture was repeated by kind permission of Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald at the British Embassy on Friday evening. The programme was as follows:—

Violin Solo....."Air" (on G. String).....Bach-Wilhelmy.  
Miss Edna Ballagh.  
"Marion Crawford, His Roman Life and Work."  
(Part One.)  
Mrs. Hugh Fraser.  
Song ..... { "May Dreams" .....Paolo Tosti.  
"Madrigal" .....Chaminade.  
Mrs. Morton Grinnell. (Accompanied by Prof. Heydrich.)  
Piano Solo ..... "Liebestraum" .....Liszt.  
Miss Bessie Ballagh.  
Song .. { "The Year's at the Spring,".....Cecile Hortog.  
"La vie est vaine,".....Teresa del Riego.  
Miss Lloyd Thomas.  
"Marion Crawford, His Roman Life and Work."  
(Part Two.)  
Mrs. Hugh Fraser.  
Violin Solo.....Berceuse from "Jocelyn,".....Godard.  
2nd Mazurka .....Wieniawski.  
Miss Edna Ballagh.  
Song....."Myself when young did eagerly frequent"  
Liza Lehmann.  
Major Summerville.  
Song....."La Serenata," with Violin and Piano accompaniment.....Braga.  
Mrs. Morton Grinnell, Miss Edna Ballagh, and Miss Bessie Ballagh.  
"God save the King."

#### THE KEIO-GIJIKU.

The first meeting of the Keio-gijiku College's English Speaking Society was held on the evenings of June 1st and 2nd. The programme was excellently carried out as follows:—

PART I.  
Opening Address.....E. Kamada.  
"All is Well that ends Well."  
(By Prof. K. Takahashi.)  
Scene I.—Student room in Dormitory.  
Scene II.—Mita Street.  
Scene III.—Sakura's villa at Dzushi.  
Ohi Nochinaru .....K. Nishizawa.  
Sakura Umeo .....H. Ozawa.  
Kareki Munô .....F. Yoneyama.  
Yamabuki Minashi .....F. Kozawa.  
Columbus. (By Chauncey M. Depew).Y. Kobayashi.  
"The Melon Thief." (Japanese *kyogen*, Translated by Prof. Yone Noguchi.)  
Scene I.—Melon Garden.  
Scene II.—Melon Garden.  
The Garden owner .....M. Kubota.  
The Melon thief .....I. Hashimoto.  
PART II.  
Music:  
String Orchestra. Members of the Wagner Society.  
(a.) Norma March.  
(b.) Waltz.  
The Tokyo Student. (By Prof. I. Hata.)  
Scene.—The plain of Koganei.  
Fujimura. (Student in love with Hana-ko.)  
H. Suto.  
Kojima. (Fujimura's friend disguised as a drunkard).....T. Nakamura.  
Kudo. (Fujimura's friend disguised as a convalescing soldier).....T. Yamazaki.  
Hana-ko. (Art student) .....R. Miyashita.

## RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

St. Petersburg, April 9.

By the time this letter appears in the *Japan Mail* the world will know how the Russian elections have gone but at present all we know is that St. Petersburg has elected only Constitutional Democrats. The Liberals are unlikely, however, to have a triumph in the country districts like that which they have had in the capital but, even if they have a fair percentage in the Duma, the result will be bad for Russia's influence in the Far East. For the Liberals are strongly opposed to those Asiatic adventures which have drained their country of so much blood and money, and there is such a reaction against Imperialism in the minds of the Russian people that I do not think the loss of Finland, Poland and Eastern Siberia would be looked on by them as anything but a godsend, especially if it bought the *Tchivooniks* (officials) to their knees. The only references to the Far East which I heard during the election campaign are expressions of disgust and indignation. "Why did the Government occupy Manchuria?" asked Mr. Rodichoff, one of the stormiest orators of the left, and his answer, which was loudly applauded, was: "In order that it might find more places for *Tchivooniks*."

It is this feeling that the recent war was forced on Japan, that makes the liberals in Russia regard the Japanese with very friendly feelings. The average Russian has never in fact been an imperialist. He has never rejoiced in the diplomatic triumphs of his country at Peking and Teheran. He has been far too poor and too oppressed to do so. But there is a small, though influential section of the nation, composed principally of officers who want promotion and *Tchivooniks* who want "jobs" that used, up to three years ago, to be very proud of Russia's advance in Asia and very pleased when obsequious French papers compared it to the advance of a glacier. The change that has now come over that section of the population is enormous. They are very low-spirited, even unreasonably low-spirited. They go so far as to doubt if Russia can continue to hold Eastern Siberia. But after all, these fears are not so unreasonable as they might at first sight appear. Siberia is inhabited by two separate classes of people, one of whom is as bad as the other from the *Tchivoonik's* point of view,—one class the descendants of men who never were slaves, the other the descendants of men who were not only slaves but prisoners—political prisoners. A considerable number of these people would not be averse to cutting the connection with St. Petersburg altogether if the opportunity offered, and the present series of arrests and court-martials in Transbaikalia shows how volcanic is the foundation on which the Russian power, east of Baikal, is built.

Then the Russians are convinced that Japan will certainly wage war on them again when she has got enough money scraped together and has recovered sufficiently from the exhaustion of the last conflict. Professor Martens says that there never was a treaty so loosely drawn up as the Portsmouth Treaty and the general opinion here is that if at any time either of the parties to it wishes to pick a quarrel with the other, he can easily do so by alleging a breach of some clause of the Portsmouth Treaty. Article eleven, which concedes to the Japanese the right to fish along the Siberian coast, may lead to all kinds of misunderstandings. A writer in the *Slovo* quotes the Japanese paper *Keisai* as boasting of the rich fisheries of the sea of Okhotsk "where our fishermen now enjoy the same rights as the Russians," and also quotes a Russian Far Eastern paper, the *Vladivostok Listok* as saying that, even before the peace was ratified, Japanese fishermen had already begun operations in the Bay of Tadushii.

Russia's peculiar position in northern Manchuria may also lead to trouble. The Chinese Eastern railway, which unites Harbin with Vladivostok, cannot, strictly speaking, be used as a strategic line. In other words Japan can (so Russians fear) object to Russia sending a single soldier or sailor or pound of gunpowder by it to Vladivostok. And, in case Japan declares war, she can easily, owing to her being so near

the scene of hostilities and to the fact that Russia cannot now keep an army north of the Siberian frontier, cut the Chinese Eastern Railway and isolate Vladivostok before Russia could do anything to prevent her. The great object of the Russians who are still interested in the Far East is, therefore, to construct an Amur railway which will enable them to dispense with the Chinese Eastern, but where the necessary money is to come from it is hard to say. Meanwhile China's activity in Mongolia and northern Manchuria is causing great uneasiness here. The *Noroe Vremya* speaks of Japan making warlike preparations, dismally recalls the fate of Poland, and writes tearfully of "quite Russian towns" like Blagoveschensk, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and Chita being flooded in the near future with foreign traders owing probably to the opening of northern Manchuria. "From bitter experience we now know," it says, "what the Japanese trading factor means—that vanguard of the Japanese army, these spies, these scouts." In short, Russia sees that she is absolutely helpless in the Far East. And as a matter of fact, she is. A few years ago we were all talking about the break-up of China. To-morrow we may be watching the break-up of Russia.

And yet, though all this is very sad, for the Russian bureaucracy, it cannot be said that, from the standpoint of humanity in general it is at all regrettable. In the first place all who know Japan and have lived and worked in her (as the present writer has done) know that it is utterly absurd to even dream of Japan forcing a war on Russia. In the second place the new condition of things is making Russia get up and work. One cannot well lament because Russia cannot follow her dog-in-the-manger policy any longer. The *Slovo* weeps tears of blood when it sees, in imagination, enterprising Japanese ravaging the seal islands along the Siberian coast, but, after all, it is not the real Russian—the *Muzhik*,—who will suffer from this but a set of lazy and profligate nobles and *Tchivooniks*. Anyone who imagines that the Russian people are enriched by the extension of the Russian empire should enquire into the history of Bezobrazoff's timber concession on the Yalu. A Russian friend of mine who is taking part in the compilation of a large, non-political work of information concerning the Far East had occasion to write a lot about this concession, but in spite of the great latitude now allowed by the Censorate, his bald and truthful narration threw such a light on this episode that it was hastily rejected. I have at present got enough new material bearing on this old Yalu concession to enable me to write a fair-sized book, but for obvious reasons no London publisher would now look at anything touching even remotely on the Russo-Japanese war, and I daresay the *Japan Mail* entertains similar views. I have just remarked that Russia's military disasters during the past two years have been good for her, inasmuch as it now makes her get up and work. These disasters have not only brought the people liberty but they have acted as a powerful tonic on the Government.

"If we do not wish to descend into the ranks of the second-rate nations," writes Mr. Andrew Semenov in the *Slovo*, "we must now change in a fundamental manner many aspects of our national character. The natural conditions of our country require that the Russians be active, enterprising, practical and industrious. Up to the present we have made ourselves famous in the world by our artistic productions alone—our literature, music and paintings. We have also had successes in the domain of pure science. But all this is little. Let us now,—all of us without exception,—occupy ourselves with new activities. It is necessary for us to commence to face the problems of practical life. We ought to remember the fate of Poland and to consider seriously that now or never is the time for us to show that we are a great nation, a nation capable of life, a nation with a future."

And it must be admitted that Russia is now displaying a good deal of activity in north-eastern Siberia, a country which, had Russia won the late war, would have lain waste and unexplored perhaps for centuries to come, for the Japanese would have been afraid to enter it and the

Russians would have been too busy exploiting other people's lands to pay much attention to it. The Japanese are said to be about to send a commercial expedition to examine the Siberian coast but Mr. Motono, when questioned on this matter, refused to give any answer in his official capacity, saying that his Legation "is not yet established." The Russians are certain, however, to send two expeditions to Kamchatka next year. One, an overland expedition, is financed by one of the merchant princes of Moscow, the other, which is headed by a well-known explorer called Schmidt, will go by sea along the northern coast of Siberia and will spend several years on the trip. Some of the best scientists in Russia will accompany these expeditions and Mr. Schmidt will see if it is at all possible for Russia, by carefully charting the coast and establishing coaling stations, to send war-ships or transports to the Far East by the northern route.

Meanwhile a French traveller, Mr. de Lobel, has come here with a scheme for the construction of a railway from the centre of Siberia to Behring's Straits, the idea of the American syndicate which he represents being to run a tunnel under the straits and continue the line through Alaska so that one could, if he liked, travel by land from Paris to Washington. His syndicate wants the exclusive right to exploit the land and the minerals contained in the land for a distance of twelve kilometres on each side of the railway. That right of exclusive exploitation would cease at the end of ninety years and the Russian Government would have the right to buy the line thirty years after the beginning of the exploitation. A majority of the workmen would be Russian.

The *Tchivooniks* from Port Arthur and Manchuria who are now swarming in St. Petersburg are enthusiastically in favour of this scheme which would, they think, get all of them new and snug billets but the Imperial Council, the Railway Department and the newspapers are against it, being tired of railway building in Siberia and being convinced that in this instance, it might lead to complications with the nation which had advanced the money for the line. For, incredible as it may seem, the Russian bureaucrats count America as well as China and Japan among the dangers to Siberia.

## FUNERAL OF MR. PET. PEACOCK.

The mortal remains of Mr. Peter Peacock, M.V.O., were consigned to the grave on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a very large assemblage of mourners. The British Ambassador and Lady McDonald were among those who followed the coffin, the staff of the Embassy were also present, as well as Mr. Hobart Hampden and the members of the Consulate-General, and representatives from other diplomatic and consular bodies. The coffin, which was covered with beautiful flowers and bore the deceased's decoration above his breast, was taken from the General Hospital shortly before 5.30 p.m. and conveyed in the hearse to Christ Church where the first part of the funeral service was performed by the Rev. W. P. G. Field assisted by the Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, Chaplain of the Embassy. Thereafter a procession was formed and the hearse proceeded to the cemetery, where the Rev. Mr. Cholmondeley pronounced the closing words at the grave side, and brought the affecting ceremony to an end. Many very beautiful wreaths were sent, including tributes from the various Consulates in Japan and one from the Nippon Race Club.

The chief mourners were the son and daughter of the deceased and the pall-bearers were: Dr. E. Wheeler, Messrs. R. J. Ward, J. E. Beale, J. L. O. Eyton, Geo. Hodges, Robert Hay, S. E. Unite, J. B. Coulson and W. N. Wright.

Among the senders of floral tributes were: the British Embassy staff; Sir Claude and Lady McDonald; the *Attaches* of the Embassy; the British Consulates at Nagasaki and Shimonoseki and the Consulate-General at Yokohama; British officers stationed in Japan; Mr. and Mrs. R. Ward and many other residents.

The ensigns of the British Naval Depot and the British Naval Hospital were half-masted during the ceremony.



## THE INTERPORT REGATTA.

The Spring, which was also the Interport, Regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club took place on Saturday afternoon and the large number of spectators, including many ladies on the Boat House verandah, who watched the events, were doubtless much pleased with them. The day was fine, not too sunny and the water over the course, if a little troubled off the Creek, was generally speaking all that could be wanted. Interest, of course, centred in the interport contests and undoubtedly Yokohama received a facer in the Fours. We had ventured, without seeing the Kobe crew afloat, on the prediction that this first race would be close, and the opinion was more than strengthened by the appearance of the crews as they went away from the pontoon. Small as such indications may be when boats are going off leisurely to their stations, it was impossible to avoid notice of Kobe's alertness and the pretty swing, under which the boat moved very fast. In the result the visitors simply rowed Yokohama down. In the Interport Double Sculls Kobe steered badly throughout but Yokohama assumed the lead at once and kept it without effort to the end. The Interport Pairs fell to Kobe rather easily, the visitors going strong till they got the gun, while Yokohama were visibly uncomfortable.

The official duties were undertaken by the following gentlemen:—Judge, Mr. H. C. Litchfield; Starter, Mr. F. J. Hall; Time-keeper, Mr. Cyril Allen; Pontoon officials: Messrs. A. L. Robinson, B. J. Jackson, and O. Strome.

Appended are details of the various events (the Roman figures denoting the positions, I. being the inside boat):—

## JUNIOR FOURS.—Three-quarter Mile.

III.—"FLAMINGO."		lbs.
Bow. J. Helm	.....	125
2 W. Graham, Jr.	.....	130
3 W. E. J. Detmold	.....	175
Str. R. Wallace	.....	126
Cox. L. Mottu	.....	139

II.—"SEAMEW."		lbs.
Bow. A. P. Miller	.....	130
2 L. Stornebrink	.....	138
3 N. G. Brunn	.....	171
Str. G. Charlesworth	.....	128
Cox. D. L. Abbey	.....	119

I.—"SWAN."		lbs.
Bow. R. G. Holmes	.....	143
2 P. E. Scheuer	.....	157
3 L. Wilson	.....	161
Str. A. W. S. Austen	.....	152
Cox. J. Abbey	.....	116

They had a good start. All three kept fairly level till the first quarter was covered when Wallace drew ahead, opening out a length on *Seamew*, *Swan* half a length astern of the latter. At the P.M. Pier there was a length between each boat. *Swan* spurred after passing the Breakwater and greatly reduced the second boat's lead, *Flamingo* winning by two lengths. Time, 6.24 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub>.

## INTERPORT FOURS.—I MILE.

I.—"SWAN."		lbs.
K. R. & A. C.		
Bow. J. F. James	.....	136
2 J. Kuhn, Jr.	.....	162
3 G. B. Spain	.....	153
Str. J. L. Graham	.....	154
Cox. C. H. Abbey	.....	115

II.—"DARTER."		lbs.
Y. A. R. C.		
Bow. D. Weed	.....	144
2 H. A. Poole	.....	160
3 P. E. Nicolle	.....	156
Str. C. L. Timm	.....	156
Cox. A. L. Mottu	.....	139

Kobe had perhaps the advantage in the start but the home crew soon lay level. The visitors, however, would not be denied, and rowing a fine clean stroke faster than their opponents, drew out in front. At the P. M. Wharf they were two, coming into the smooth water they were three, and when the gun went they were four, good large lengths ahead and rowing well within themselves. Time, 7 min. 53 secs.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> MILE.

II.—"PEARL."		lbs.
Bow. R. Wallace	.....	126
Str. F. S. Booth	.....	137

I.—"TERN." lbs.  
Bow. W. Graham, Jr. .... 130 }  
Str. A. W. S. Austen ..... 152 } 2  
Booth steered rather erratically at the outset and lost a length. Half way in they were both bothered by a junk, but it looked like a close finish till Austen fouled the other, which won by three lengths. Time, 7 min. 16 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> sec.

## CLUB FOURS.—ONE MILE.

II.—"SWAN."		lbs.
Bow. R. C. Bowden	.....	148
2 H. A. Poole	.....	160
3 C. Von Fallot	.....	180
Str. C. L. Timm	.....	156
Cox. D. L. Abbey	.....	119

III.—"SEAMEW."		lbs.
Bow. G. Kenderdine	.....	140
2 L. Stornebrink, Jr.	.....	138
3 P. E. Nicolle	.....	156
Str. D. Weed	.....	144
Cox. A. L. Mottu	.....	139

I.—"DARTER."		lbs.
Bow. J. E. Moss	.....	145
2 Cartwright	.....	150
3 O. Strome	.....	205
Str. W. M. Squire	.....	154
Cox. J. Abbey	.....	116

*Seamew* took the water first. After the first quarter *Darter* dropped back. On entering the smooth water *Swan* assumed the lead from *Seamew*, and opposite the Grand Hotel was a length ahead. Thence the crew improved their position, and finished three lengths ahead, the third boat out of it. Time, 8m. 5s.

## JUNIOR PAIRS.—Three-quarter Mile.

I.—"MALLARD."		lbs.
Bow. W. E. J. Detmold	.....	175
Str. C. Von Fallot	.....	180
Cox. D. Abbey	.....	119

II.—"WIDGEON."		lbs.
Bow. L. Stornebrink	.....	138
Str. G. Charlesworth	.....	128
Cox. M. Luther	.....	108

This promised a good contest at the outset and at the first quarter *Widgeon* had only a slight lead, but *Mallard* soon passed her and at the P. M. Wharf had over two lengths in hand. This was considerably increased on reaching the breakwater, *Widgeon* being distressed, and the finish proved easy for *Mallard*, which won by about twenty lengths in 7m. 7 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub>s.

## INTERPORT DOUBLE SCULLS.—One Mile.

II.—No. 1 Boat.—Y. A. R. C.		lbs.
Bow. P. E. Nicolle	.....	156
Str. C. L. Timm	.....	156
I.—No. 2 Boat.—K. R. & A. C.		lbs.
Bow. A. Nicolle	.....	130
Str. J. F. James	.....	136

It was a good start but Yokohama soon took the lead. They increased it and before the wharf was reached had the race easily in hand. Neither crew steered particularly well, but Kobe suffered the more. Won by ten lengths. Time, 8m. 22 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>5</sub>s.

## SCRATCH FOURS.—P. M. WHARF.

Four boats started and the race was well contested. The winning boat was stroked by James of Kobe, the other men being Wiedemann, Stornebrink, W. Graham, and Pollard (cox).

## INTERPORT PAIRS.—ONE MILE.

II.—"SCAUP."		lbs.
K. R. & A. C.		
Bow. G. B. Spain	.....	153
Str. J. Kuhn, Jr.	.....	162
Cox. C. H. Abbey	.....	115

I.—"SHIELDRAKE."		lbs.
Y. A. R. C.		
Bow. R. C. Bowden	.....	148
Str. H. A. Poole	.....	160
Cox. A. Abbey	.....	116

Yokohama was the slower in getting away, losing half a length at the start. At the first quarter Kobe had obtained a lead of a length and continued to increase until at the P. M. Wharf a distance of four lengths separated the two boats. The Kobe men were still going strong, but Yokohama showed signs of distress. The visitors added to their lead, and won by about six lengths in 9m. 33 <sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub>s.

The prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by Mrs. Fred. Pollard.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

The thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission of the American Board was held in Arima, May 24th to 30th. The attendance was large, all but four members of the Mission now in Japan being present. Reports from all localities in which the members of the Mission are co-operating were given and the usual routine business was transacted.

Among the most encouraging features made evident by all reports were the increasing evangelistic activity of the Japanese Christians and their determined endeavor to build better and larger churches, even in the face of crippled conditions following the war. Several appeals for aid were presented by such churches; and, as a result, that the Mission might show its spirit of Brotherly co-operation, an arrangement was entered upon whereby Kumiai Churches needing aid in building may be assisted to a slight degree by the personal gifts of those thus uniting.

The key-note of the Meeting was efficient co-operation in evangelization. The Editor of the Annual Report noted that "many changes in the method of mission work are rapidly being brought about. The methods which were necessary, and the only ones which could be employed in the beginning of the work and until very recent years are no longer suitable. The time for 'extra-territorial' Christianity in Japan is rapidly drawing to an end if it has not already passed."

Apart from routine business, thought centered upon the question of the Mission's relation to the Kumiai community which, in its church organization, has now bravely undertaken full and complete self-support. Attention was called to the fact that, because the Mission had cordially co-operated with the churches in this undertaking, relations could not be more cordial than at present, both as between individuals and organizations; and that the foundation for future relations was sincere and cordial co-operation with enthusiasm for the progress of Japanese Christianity, in which all distinctions of native and foreign should disappear with disappearance of all "extra-territorial" methods. This spirit became apparent in the consideration of the question of creating a Board of Managers for Kobe College. An entire morning was spent in a committee of the whole, when it became clearly evident that it was the desire and purpose of the Mission to enter upon a new era of co-operation in that school. Heretofore the College has been conducted by its faculty, advised by a Mission Committee and subject to the ultimate control of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. During the Meeting in Arima a Constitution for a "Board of Managers of Kobe College" was adopted, subject to the approval of the W.B.M.I. This provides for union representation upon the Board of Managers, and will secure far greater efficiency in the school through the assistance of the Alumnae. It is believed to be a step whereby, through the gradual association of the Alumnae and friends of the School in its management, it may be prepared for that ultimate complete Japanese control which is desirable.

Tottori Station, which for some time has been closed because of lack of workers, was, upon the urgent appeal of the church in that city, reopened. Rev. and Mrs. Bennett, now in Okayama, were asked to reside in Tottori; and for one year Miss De Forest and Mrs. Walker may accompany them.

In view of the union movement in the States, as well as in the interests of closer co-operation here, it was voted to invite the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestant Missions to send Fraternal Delegates to the next Annual Meeting.

On Friday evening, the Mission Church held its Annual Meeting. As some criticism had been brought against the existence of a Mission Church composed of Americans resident in Japan, attention was called to the fact that the organization was and is largely for the sake of the Mission children who through it receive a Christian nurture which would be difficult to secure for them in association with Japanese churches only;

and further that the members of the Mission are entirely free to unite with Japanese churches as full or associate members as may appear best in individual cases, there being nothing in the mind of the church or Mission to oppose such action.

Among the great pleasures of the meeting was the presence of Rev. Mr. Hori of Maebashi, and Rev. Mr. Harada of Kobe. Both addressed the meeting. Mr. Hori spoke in the interests of the Maebashi work; and Mr. Harada gave an interesting and instructive address in English upon his Impressions in India. F. A. L.

### THE LAW COURTS

#### ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The trial of Yamamoto Soichi, formerly an employee of Messrs A. Oestmann and Co., No. 76, Yokohama, who is charged with having embezzled some thirty thousand yen belonging to the firm while in their employment, took place on June 1st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Satomi and Public Procurator Miki.

The contention of the accused was that he was not an employee of Messrs. Oestmann and Co. but a merchant patronized by the firm. He sold several lots of drugs to Ogura, and other dealers of Tokyo, on behalf of Messrs. Oestmann and Co. In the course of the business he sustained loss on account of the inferior quality of the chemicals. The loss amounted to the sum which he was prosecuted for having embezzled. As the business was done on his own account, the loss should be regarded as a debt owed by the accused to Messrs. Oestmann and Co. Debt could not be dealt with under the Penal Law.

Mr. Bannermann of Messrs. Oestmann and Co. was examined as a witness in the criminal case. He said that Yamamoto was an employee of the firm. The accused was a *banto* for selling imported merchandise. The price of the goods was always arranged by his employers. Being shown a letter and two promissory notes, by the Court, witness said that a lot of drugs was sold to Mr. Ogura, a merchant of Tokyo. The Japanese dealer being unable to pay on delivery of the merchandise, issued two promissory notes which were discounted by the Asahi Shokai. Previous to the payment by the Asahi Shokai to Messrs Oestmann & Co., the Murai Bank of Tokyo asked witness by telephone whether he made an endorsement to the notes issued by Ogura.

Being examined by the Public Procurator, witness stated that before the delivery of the goods, Ogura asked witness firm for payment to be made within sixty days. The firm refused the request, consequently the purchaser issued the promissory notes, which were discounted by the Asahi Shokai at interest of two hundred and fifty yen. The Asahi Shokai, however, issued two promissory notes covering the amount of the notes received from Ogura. The notes of the Asahi Shokai were transferred to Messrs. Oestmann and Co. The notes were received by the accused on behalf of the firm.

Examined by the Accused's Counsel, witness said that he did not know whether the drafts issued by the Asahi Shokai were addressed to the accused. After the enquiry of the Murai Bank by telephone, witness met Ogura at the Yuraku-ken Hotel, Tokyo, where the accused was also present. His intention at the meeting was to receive money from Ogura or to take back the goods delivered.

After the examination, the Public Procurator and Counsel addressed the Court, which decided to give judgment on June 3rd.

#### THE NOGUCHI MURDER CASE.

Takebayashi Osaburo, who was recently sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to death and lodged an appeal against the judgment, withdrew his appeal on June 4th. The appeal by the Public Procurator, however, will be heard in the near future.

It is said that Mr. T. Hanai, one of Counsel employed for the defence, paid a visit to Takebayashi on June 2nd in the Tokyo Prison. The lawyer explained the decision given by Judge Inamura and said he regarded it as just. He then advised him to withdraw the appeal.

#### THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

The first trial of Nishikawa and twenty other socialists who are charged with having created a disturbance on March 11th and 15th at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo, and with having made an attack on the office of the Tokyo Street Electric Company, took place on June 4th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Ito, and Public Procurator Aoki.

Mr. T. Hanai and seven other lawyers were employed for the defence.

At the outset of the examination, the public Procurator said that all the accused were devoted to socialism and aimed at bringing about community in property. When the three electric railway companies of Tokyo proposed to raise their fares and asked for the consent of the city authorities, the accused opposed the proposal. They instigated a mass meeting at Hibiya Park and excited the public to attack the office of the Tokyo Street Electric Railway Co.

M. Nishikawa stated that he was one of the standing committee of the Nippon Socialists. The party was opposed to the proposals of the three electric companies. On March 11th, he organized a meeting in the park and subsequently he and his followers carrying red-flags, which is the symbol of the party, proceeded to the front of the offices of the Tokyo Street Electric Co., and some of the newspapers. There the accused made speeches opposing the increase of fares. On March 15th the party held another meeting in the park. Subsequently the crowd proceeded to the City Hall and asked the Assembly not to give consent to the proposal of the railway companies. The accused and his followers did not adopt any violent measures although there were allegations that the crowd had made a disturbance.

T. Oka said that he was present at the meeting held on March 15th. He proceeded to the City Assembly in company with the crowd. On their way the accused saw some people attack the electric carriages by throwing stones. He requested his followers not to pursue such riotous behavior.

Y. Yamaguchi and some other socialists were examined, their statements being similar to the foregoing.

The Court showed M. Yoshikawa, one of the accused, a placard which was alleged to have been found in the park while the meeting was going on. It stated that the members of the Tokyo City Assembly and some of the newspapers were bought by the electric railway companies as the latter's organs. These organs assisted the companies in achieving their intention to raise the fare, which measure would be opposed to the public interest. The placard concluded by saying that another meeting would be held on March 18th in the same park. On this occasion the public who sympathized with the demonstration were requested to bring matches and a quantity of kerosene-oil. The accused said that he wrote the placard. He, however, had no special purpose in drawing it up. Twelve others of the accused were also examined.

They denied being socialists. Some admitted that they had attacked the electric carriages but others denied participating in the riot.

The next hearing will take place to-day, June 6th.

#### MURDER CASE.

The alleged murder case of Miss Kaku Abe (18) a teacher of the Shinoda Primary School, Tochigi prefecture, by a Buddhist priest named K. Tasaki (26) was removed from the Mito District Court to the Tokyo Appeal Court on June 5th.

Further details as to the affair are reported. It appears that the priest met the lady at 7 p.m., on Sept. 9th from the village of Kawama, in Manabe district and assaulted her. He then inflicted fatal injuries with a knife. Subsequently the murderer was arrested and examined in the Mito District Court. At the trial, Dr. Katayama, a professor of the College of Medicine, was summoned as an expert as to the health of the accused. Witness stated that the man was suffering from disease at the time. The accused, was accordingly acquitted under Art. 78 of the Penal Code, which provides exemption from penalty when a person is de-

prived of reason. The Public Procurator, however, appealed against this acquittal on May 23rd.

In the Yokohama District Court, judgment was given on June 7th in the criminal case brought against S. Yamamoto, formerly an employee of Oestmann and Co., who was charged with having embezzled a large amount of money belonging to the firm while employed by them.

1.—The Court sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

2.—He was exempted from the change of having forged some drafts, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

3.—The accused was ordered to pay to Messrs. Oestmann and Co., the plaintiffs in a civil suit connected with the criminal case, yen 12,557.03 which he had embezzled from the firm.

4.—The Court dismissed another claim—a thousand yen—of the plaintiffs against a *geisha* named Ishi. This amount had been given by the accused to her. She is alleged to have deposited the money in a savings bank.

#### THE HONGWAN-JI CASE.

The case instituted by G. Kimura against the Buddhist temple Hongwan-ji, Kyoto, claiming yen 260,400 which has been under examination for many years past, was brought up again on June 5th in the Kyoto District Court. This time, it was a counter-suit filed by Count Otani, Lord Abbot, and three other high priests of the temple, and three of the committee consisting of the representatives belonging to the temples. The petition says that the temple borrowed the amount claimed. For the debt, none of the representatives of the parishioners gave any endorsement on promissory notes issued by the temple. According to notification No. 43, issued in 1877, continued the representatives of the temple, a debt could not be considered legal unless endorsed by more than two of the committee of the temple. Consequently, the claim by G. Kimura could not be dealt with by the Court and further the contract of the debt should be declared null and void.

#### THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

The second hearing of the charge against Nishikawa and twenty other socialists who are charged with having created a disturbance on March 11th and 15th at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo, and with having made an attack on the office of the Tokyo Streets Electric Company, took place on June 7th in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Ito, and Public Procurator Aoki.

Evidence was led after which counsel for the defence asked the Court for leave to summon Mr. T. Sakai, a socialist, and ten others including five police, as witnesses. The Court decided to examine them on June 15th.

#### MARRIAGE IN TOKYO.

Trinity Cathedral was crowded on June 2nd, when the marriage of Mr. Richard Percy Smith, of Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., London, to Miss Agnes Ada Summers, daughter of the late Prof. James Summers, of King's College, London, was solemnized. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McKim. The bride, who was beautifully attired in embroidered duchesse satin, was attended by her sisters Misses Lily, Margaret and Alice. The bridesmaids' gowns were dainty creations of blue chiffon and net and they wore picture-hats to match and carried shower bouquets of pink roses. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Vincent Summers, of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. Mr. H. Rice, of Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., acted as best man, and Messrs. W. M. Booth and J. N. Strong were the groomsmen. Messrs. L. Römisch, E. R. Thompson and S. Clarke acted as ushers. Mrs. Field, of Yokohama, effectively rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding March and the Misses Blundell of Yokohama assisted in the choir. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the bride's home, where a reception was held. Later in the afternoon the happy couple left for Yokohama en route for Europe. The wedding presents were numerous and most handsome.

## YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

Races for the 26 and 21-raters and Larks took place on Saturday afternoon. The two former sailed around the Widow Buoy Course.

Two yachts started in the 29-rater class, *Elsa* and *Valkyrien*. The latter gave up, and *Elsa* was in any case disqualified for taking a man on board after the first gun.

Five boats, *Aimée*, *Edna*, *Winsome*, *Pele* and *Sunbeam*, started in the 21-raters. *Aimée* won this race easily, *Edna* being second and *Winsome* a close third. A foul has been alleged against *Edna*.

Three boats, Nos. 11, 13 and 14 started in the Lark class. No. 11 won.

## PLAGUE.

A new case of plague was reported on May 30th at Hiroshima.

A new case of plague was reported in Yamaguchi prefecture on June 2nd.

On June 4th, a new case of plague was reported in Hiroshima.

The governor of Okinawa prefecture (Lu-chu islands) reports that on June 3rd four cases of plague appeared in the village of Onno.

Two new cases of the same disease were reported on June 4th in Kobe. One of the patients has since died.

On June 5th, an old woman residing in the village of Yumi near Hiroshima, was attacked by plague.

One case each of plague was reported on June 5th in Osaka and Kobe.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Nakonchaisi arrived at Tientsin on June 5th from Manchuria via Shanhaikwan. On June 8th he will leave for Peking.

According to a telegram which the Yokohama Raw Silk Co received on June 6th, the sericultural outlook in Italy and France is very promising. The crop will be larger than last year.

Capt de Oliveira Sampaio, of the Brazilian Legation, Tokyo, has been transferred as Naval Attaché to the Brazilian Legation in London, and will leave Yokohama next Saturday by the German steamer *Preussen*.

It is reported by the *Hochi* that the Tokyo Electric Railway and two other companies have agreed to amalgamate. The three electric railway companies were to hold general meetings on June 5th with a view to obtaining the approval of the shareholders.

The *King Alfred*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Moore, and his squadron in China waters, are expected to arrive at Kagoshima on June 9th. The citizens are making preparations to welcome the ships. The fleet will stay for five days after which it will leave for Nagasaki.

A telegram from London has been received in Tokyo to the effect that Messrs Colbran and Co., of Seoul have issued a prospectus for a loan of two million yen for the purpose of establishing water-works in the Korean capital. Some subscriptions were offered but ultimate success is not hopeful.

Twelve Japanese merchants who were detained by the Russians at Vladivostok on suspicion of being spies arrived at Tsuruga on June 6th by the steamer *Kotsu Maru*. They had been released through the efforts of Mr. Kawakami, Japanese commercial agent, who recently arrived at his post.

A St. Petersburg telegram received by the Russian periodical *Volia*, Nagasaki, says that with regard to the amnesty demanded by the Duma the Minister for Education intends to issue pardons to students who were discharged from various government institutes on account of political offences.

On the evening of June 6th, Saku (39) the wife of a dealer in embroidery named Y. Iida,

residing at Matsukage-cho, Shichome, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She was at once removed to the office of a doctor near by. As to the cause, it is reported by the Kotobuki-cho police that the couple quarreled over monetary matters the previous day and subsequently the husband proposed a divorce.

The *Lucia Vittoria* is ashore at Russian Island, near Vladivostok. This steamer, which was formerly H. M. S. *Humber*, belongs to Messrs. V. D. Musso and Company, of Hongkong, and stranded on the island during a dense fog. She is expected to become a total loss. The *Lucia Vittoria* left Hongkong on May 5th with a general cargo for the northern port and has apparently grounded sixteen miles from her destination. The vessel was built in 1878 as a storeship for H. M. Navy.

The Nippon Marine Society held a general meeting at 2 p.m. on June 5th in the compound of the College of Marine. Princes Arisugawa and Kuni were present. Prince Arisugawa in the course of a speech eulogized the enterprise leading to the purchase and equipment of volunteer ships and he hoped for further progress for the sake of the national defence. Admiral Arichi, President, replied saying that all the members were resolved on achieving successfully the purpose of the Society. Mr. I. Yamagata, Minister for Communications, gave an address after which the ceremony concluded.

The *Togo*, a small whaler, built in Norway for a Japanese company, arrived in Hongkong on May 23rd after a voyage of 54 days. The vessel is 96 feet long, 17 feet beam, with a draft of 13 feet, and is 23 tons net register. She carries 38 tons of coal in her bunkers, sufficient for 7 3/4 days steaming and on the voyage out had to coal at the following ports, Portland, Algiers, Port Said, Aden, Colombo and Singapore. Her crew consists of five Norwegians and five Asiatics who speak well of the vessel's behaviour at sea. After coaling in Hongkong she leaves for Nagasaki, where she is to be handed over to her owners. The Chief Officer, who is the gunner, is to remain with her and he states they are going to search for the small species of whale called devil fish.

The British battleship *Montagu*, the stranding of which is announced, bears a name of historic record. A predecessor was in the battle off Lowestoft in 1665 when the Dutch were defeated and a remnant of them took shelter in the Texel, and a vessel of this name was with the *Barfleur* and *La Hogue*, in the capture of Gibraltar, the battle off Cape Passaro, the attack on Cartagena, the fight in Quiberon Bay and so on to Rodney's and Hood's actions with le Grasse, up to the Glorious First of June and Camperdown. Captain Adair, her commander, was Lieut. of the *Orion* during the Egyptian War in 1882, was employed with the naval flotilla on the Sweet-water Canal, was Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance from March, 1894, to March, 1895, and was a member of the Ordnance Committee.

Extraordinary volcanic disturbances in Iceland are reported. When one compares these reports with those that preceded the eruptions of Askja Hekla during the last century one must conclude, writes a scientific expert, that this seems to be the beginning of one of the great convulsions of nature to which Iceland is so subject. The greatest eruption on earth within historical times was that of 1785 in Southern Iceland. The mass of lava then ejected has been computed by Lyell to have been equal in cubic volume to Mont Blanc. Nearly one half of the cattle and sheep of the island and a large number of the population perished. It is to be hoped that the present eruption may be confined to the uninhabited parts of the island. It acts as a safety valve to the British Isles, for a volcanic rift stretches from Edinburgh to Iceland. Eruptions in Iceland have frequently synchronised with those of Etna or Vesuvius.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HYPNOTISM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In one of the Japanese papers this morning there is an article on the subject of hypnotism. It mentions a report that recently abuses resulting from the use of hypnotism have been considerable, and that the necessity for an investigation has been suggested. At the same time the paper gives a report of an interview with two well-known men in which their views on the above question are given. The views of both of these men, however, appear to be vague and undecided. One of them admits that more or less truth is done by the practice of hypnotism by other than medical men; but neither of them sees any special need for an investigation of the abuses.

Now, Sir, as one who has given considerable study to this question, I take the liberty to differ from the latter conclusion. It is true that the number of people practising hypnotism at present is not large. In fact the majority of people—perhaps fortunately—do not even believe that it is possible. At the same time, however, I am in a position to know that it is spreading quite rapidly in Japan. It is only a few weeks ago that in a certain Japanese house, I saw a student hypnotize a young Japanese maid servant. I carefully observed the stage that she had reached; and it was clear that she was as helpless in his hands as any automaton. Now if it is thus possible for a person to completely dominate the will of another—and it certainly is,—scarcely to the contrary notwithstanding—then one would think there was a very decided need for investigation.

It is not, however, so much the abuse of the post-hypnotic condition by unscrupulous persons to which I wish particularly to refer, as that is sufficiently obvious; but rather to the practice of hypnotism *per se*.

This practice in the hands of skilled and conscientious investigators is one thing; the indiscriminate dabbling of amateurs, however, is quite another. In the case of the former, as all careful students of the subject know, remarkable results have been obtained,—results which clearly indicate the enormous mysteries of the human individuality or soul which remain to be explored. Some writer has suggested that as with some light, round object floating in water, only a comparatively small part is below the surface,—so in the case of man, only a small part of him is represented as the man we recognize. These depths within, which certain psychologists are giving their attention to, are at present practically unsuspected of the average man, not merely in the case of others but also of his own self; though in certain states of consciousness he is nearer to them than in others. To put it in another way, man, in his higher aspects, is an infinitely more complex being than he is ordinarily aware of.

Now in so far as hypnotic experiments have aided or may further aid in the development of this higher psychology—which most psychologists fight shy of at present—it will have served a useful purpose, whatever its effects on the neuropathic subjects experimented upon. It is, however, in the very fact that hypnotism has to do with these subtle realms of man's nature that the need for the greatest caution lies. Dabbling in hypnotism, as so many do, merely as something curious and amusing, is like poking a knife blade or a nail into the delicate mechanism of a watch. Curious things are not unlikely to happen; but the watch will not thereafter be quite the reliable time piece that it was before. The will—the very essence of the man—has been impaired.

On the other hand it may be urged that the knowledge of this sub-conscious *terra incognita* can be extended only by means of such experiments, just as the knowledge of the body we are familiar with had to be gained by experiments often painful and often fatal to the subjects thereof. Quite so. Experiments will no doubt continue to be made whether rightly or wrongly; and what were regarded almost as the superstitions of one age will become the science of the next. Such experiments, however, should as far as possible be entrusted to persons trained and qualified to conduct them.

We do not allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to experiment on the ordinary physical anatomy just for the fun of it, and yet I know several parents who have allowed their children to be experimented upon by hypnotists merely out of curiosity to see what would happen. The trouble is that whereas in the first case the physical mischief done would be seen at once; in the second case the mischief though more dangerous is not immediately apparent. The fact, however, that in America and elsewhere scores of moral wrecks are left in the wake of professional hypnotists is making it more and more apparent at least to those who have taken the trouble to investigate.

In conclusion I would like to add that I have written this letter impersonally and from a sense of duty. It would take volumes to go into all the ins and outs of the subject, and therefore I do not desire



to enter into any newspaper controversy about it. I can only say that what I have written I am fully convinced of, and if it has the effect of causing any one to pause and think twice before subjecting himself, or still less his children, to hypnotism, it will have served its purpose.

Yours respectfully, CAVENDO TUTUS.

#### THE WEALTH OF JAPAN AND TAXATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In a recent leader entitled "The Wealth of Japan and Taxation," the *Japan Mail* criticises the *Keizai Zasshi*'s estimates of the relative weight of taxation in Japan. The *Mail* expresses surprise "at the looseness of the methods employed." But it seems to me that, however much the *Keizai Zasshi* may err, the *Mail*'s statements do not accord with facts.

Pointing out the failure of the *Keizai Zasshi* to distinguish between direct and indirect imposts, between taxes and state revenue, the *Mail* says: "the figure for the national burden becomes 233 millions, instead of 298½." Now, taxes are taxes, whether they be direct or indirect. It is a mere matter of convenience whether they be taken directly or indirectly. In both cases, the people must pay them, and every estimate of tax burdens must include both direct and indirect taxes. At most, it might be argued that exporters, hence foreigners, pay a part of the customs duties, and that such part should not be included in the national burdens.

Then, according to Budget estimates, Japan's national taxes for 1906 are 250.98 million yen. Again, there are separately classified 27.3 million yen of stamp duties, which are also taxes—the greater part being consumption tax on textiles. Finally, under the revenues from State Industries and Properties, there are large sums which are really taxes—notably the whole 26.27 million yen from Salt Monopoly and a large proportion of the 30.3 million yen Tobacco Monopoly revenues. If under this head we take the low estimate of 40 million yen as really taxes—it is probably more nearly 50 millions—and add together the several sums indicated, we have national taxes of (250.98 plus 27.3 plus 40) 318½ million yen. To this, add the 51 million yen given by the *Mail* as local taxes and the aggregate tax burdens of the Japanese people become 369½ million yen. (Local taxes in fact amount to about 80 million yen, and so the total should be 398 million yen.) Even, if you suppose that foreigners paid the whole sum of customs duties, there would remain at least 339 million yen taxes for Japanese to pay, not counting any customs duties and counting some 29 million yen of local taxes which the *Mail* overlooks. This estimate therefore seems to me the most optimistic that could with any semblance of truth be made.

Again, *Mail* says:—

"Without going into details, it is not quite obvious that there must be some gross mistake in a calculation which represents the people as paying nearly one-half of their income to the tax-collector? Is that confirmed by the experience of any one of us, and would it not be much nearer the truth to say that we pay one-twentieth of our incomes at the outside? Observe the arithmetical result of the *Keizai*'s conclusions. They indicate that a man with an income of 5,000 yen yearly pays at least 2,000 yen in taxes. He does nothing of the kind; nothing at all approximating to that. Even a payment of 250 yen, or one-twentieth of his income would be above the average."

Unfortunately, this is not a question of *a priori* reasoning, but one of fact. We must therefore go into details in order to see the truth. In fact, the law says that an income of 5,000 yen shall pay income tax to the Imperial Government equal to 6 per cent. of income and to the local governments within the limits of ¼ of 1 per cent., i.e. ⅓ of 2.5 per cent. making a total of 6¾ per cent. The local rates assessed in Tokyo last year made the actual rate about 6.7 per cent., or 355 yen income tax on the 5,000 yen income. If this 5,000 yen family income support one jinrikisha and two bicycles, nearly 25 yen taxes for them is added. A carriage would be much more heavily taxed, and there is a dog tax for those who have pets. Then there are the stamp duties on checks, receipts, notes, etc.; also 1 sen, 3 sen, 5 sen, or 50 sen communications taxes for every ride on tram or rail or boat. Now, all of these are direct taxes, and the family with 5,000 yen yearly will be lucky if together they do not take more than 400 yen.

How much of the remaining 4,600 yen goes for taxes must depend on the way in which it is used. If our family spend it all, then taxes will take of the sums spent respectively: for cotton, silk and woolen clothing, curtains, etc., 10—50 per cent.; for imported foods 15—50 per cent.; for sugar 20—40 per cent.; for kerosene 50 per cent.; for tobacco 250 per cent. House rent must include a considerable sum for land and building taxes—payable direct in case of proprietorship—which should really be added to the direct taxes. But, if part of the 4,600 yen be saved,

it will come in for taxes: heavy registration taxes, stamp taxes, exchange taxes and at death succession taxes. It is hardly conceivable that the 4,600 yen would be disposed of without paying at least 12 per cent. in taxes. It is conceivable that it might be used in ways that would cause 30—40 per cent. of it to go as taxes. If so, there would be a possible 552—1840 yen to add to the first 400 yen taxes, and the total taxes on our 5,000 yen income might range anywhere from 952 up to 2,240 yen. The only alternative I can see is to evade the law and leave so much more to be paid by others.

It seems to me that the final argument in the *Mail*'s leader—that which estimates the national wealth of Japan at something like 68 thousand millions,—is still more loose and untrustworthy than those already considered. We have no more right to assume that 170 million yen of direct taxes represents one-twentieth of the national income than we have to assume that it represents one-fifth or one-hundredth of that income. Until we have trustworthy facts to show the ratio of such taxes to the total national income, it is fruitless to argue this point. Meanwhile, the curious fact is, that the *Mail*, by reversing the logical process of the *Keizai Zasshi*, gets results no whit less surprising than those of the *Keizai Zasshi*—results which the *Mail* would show to be absurd. For, the *Keizai Zasshi* argues from an unverified sum of national wealth to what seems to the *Mail* an absurd ratio of taxation; whereas the *Mail* argues from an absurd sum of national wealth. Either process of reasoning might teach us much, but only if we begin with a basis of fact.

In these matters, it seems better to keep an "open mind" than to build on error. The people's tax burdens cannot be made lighter and Japan's problems cannot be simplified by self-delusion. By confusing our light, we usually stray further from the true way. Believing that the *Mail* and its readers seek only the truth, I deem it a dutiful service to put this subject in the light as it appears to me. If my light is bad or confused, I shall be grateful for better light.

Faithfully yours,

E. H. VICKERS.

Tokyo, May 28, 1906.

#### A NEW VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In *The Monthly Summary of the Religious Press*, in the last issue of *The Weekly Mail*, the writer, reproducing an article from the *Fukuin Shimpō*, makes the following statement:—

"The proposal made to the Alliance that the two Bible Societies be asked to take the lead in the preparation and publication of a new version of the Scriptures seems to have originated from Dr. D. C. Greene."

This statement is due to an unaccountable misunderstanding. So far as my influence goes it has been used strongly in favour of the organisation of a Japanese Committee independent of the Bible Societies, a committee which, if it desires the assistance of foreigners, shall obtain it without the sacrifice of its proper leadership. In my judgment a version proposed under such an arrangement by a well chosen committee, would be far better on the whole than one prepared by a committee hampered by the restrictions which are almost certain to result from accepting the leadership of the Bible Societies.

While second to none in my appreciation of the work of the Bible Societies in Japan, I do not think their assistance in this movement is essential or even desirable.

In this, as in every other department of Christian work, I believe most heartily in the wisdom of a frank and full recognition of the right of the Japanese Christians to control the development of their own institutions; and it is a great satisfaction to know that there is no lack of men in the Christian community who are fitted by temperament and education for such leadership.

I remain yours, &c,

D. C. GREENE.

#### AN ETHICAL POINT OF VIEW.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—A few days ago I came across a small magazine called *Osanago* devoted to Christian propaganda. Curious to know how Christian teachings looked in Japanese dress I read it. The effect of reading familiar things in a foreign language is sometimes rather surprising. In order to give an idea of the effect in common Japanese I have roughly translated one incident back again into common English without referring to the original, as follows:—

In ancient times when the prophet Erihiya was on his way up to a place called Beteru, a lot of mischievous children came out from a village and ridiculed him.

"Bald head, go up . . . Bald head, go up" they cried.

Erihiya infuriated at this, cursed the children

in the name of his god. Then suddenly two bears came out of a wood and attacking the little children, tore forty-two of them to pieces.

Now as this historical incident was evidently translated and published for the purpose of moral instruction, I thought it would be worth while to find out just what effect this recital would have on a Japanese hearing it for the first time. That is quite fair I think. I have no intention of attacking any religion which may be honestly believed in by anyone. I merely record the facts as I found them. My little experiment may be useful in showing that often teachings which are regarded as moral and elevating by one people are regarded as quite otherwise by another.

I asked a number of Japanese, including students and old people who had never heard it before, to carefully read and consider this story in all its bearings and then to let me know their opinion about it. One and all of them expressed indignation. "It's a horrible story." . . . "One could not worship such a god or respect such a fiendish prophet." "Why didn't he reason with the children and correct them kindly?" "Did he stand quietly there and see little children torn limb from limb before his very eyes without lifting a hand to help or to save them?" He was not a man much less a prophet,—he must have been a fiend."

This is the light in which one and all regarded the story. Some expressed themselves even more strongly.

Now the point I wish to make is this—and I think it is an important one:—that this story was deliberately selected, translated and published in an ostensibly ethical magazine as if there were nothing questionable about it. On the contrary: as if it were quite the natural and proper thing for a prophet or a god to do. That is the point which I refer to. The incident itself has been otherwise sufficiently criticised already. If such a shocking incident had happened in Japanese history, would Japanese be likely to translate and publish it in England as an ethical warning likely to be of benefit to English children?

And how should we regard it if they did so? That is what we should try to do: to put ourselves in the other person's place and try to see things from his point of view. Many Christian propagandists, however, appear to be all too ready to criticise Japanese ancestor worship (as they call it) and Japanese ethical conceptions of all kinds without giving a questioning thought to ethical conceptions of their own. I do not say that criticism may not be wholesome if made in the right spirit; but let us take as well as give occasionally, and try to see things from the other man's point of view. His further evolution must begin and go on from the point where he is now; not from the point where Christian propagandists are (or perhaps think they are) now.

Yours respectfully,

AN EX-PRESBYTERIAN.

May 5th, 1906.

#### EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As the question of obtaining and retaining good and useful servants is one which concerns every householder, please permit me to give a little of my experience on this matter.

During a period of 18 months, I have employed and dismissed 11 or 12 servants, some on account of their being too lazy; others because they at first pretended to be capable, but afterwards proved useless; others left because they could not steal as much eatables as they liked; others who came perfectly green, were trained for a couple of months, and as soon as they could do something, left without giving notice, for a softer job I suppose or to obtain a yen or two more wages.

Our first cook, we tolerated for a long time. We gave to herself, her mother and two children accommodation on the premises, and practically gave her control of the stores. The result was that the whole family lived entirely at our expense, and our household expenses were at least 25 per cent. more than they should have been. We gradually removed one article after another from her care, placing them under lock and key, and when the opportunity for stealing was reduced to a minimum, and it was not worth her while to stay, she became so rude and careless that we were compelled to dismiss her. On comparing my experience with that of several friends recently, I found theirs to be similar to mine.

In some houses, a good deal of laxity is permitted by the mistresses; for instance, the kitchen is seldom visited to see that everything is kept clean and in order, accounts are not regularly checked to see that there is no squeezing; weights and prices of goods purchased are not checked or inquired into closely; servants' friends are permitted to enter the kitchen when the servants are actually at work and cause them to neglect their work,—and many other irregularities. When ser-

wants accustomed to such laxity enter into service in houses where a strict and proper watch is kept over domestics to see that everything goes straight, they consider themselves badly treated when remonstrances are offered and avail themselves of an early opportunity to leave without giving notice.

The method of leaving without a word of warning after receipt of wages seems to be becoming general, and I would suggest that in order to check this a portion of each month's wages be deducted and deferred, to be paid over at certain periods, always leaving, however, a balance due until the termination of service in a proper manner, otherwise forfeiture of the money. The Japanese have a very excellent system of getting the best service out of their employees, by paying them a bonus at the end of each year, which is practically a portion of the wages deferred. An employee who leaves before the end of the year or misbehaves himself loses the right to his bonus, and the fear of losing the bonus acts as a safeguard against leaving without previous notice and to some extent against misconduct.

Servants applying to foreign householders for work and not producing testimonials have always a multitude of excuses to offer for the absence of these papers, and I think there should at least be an understanding amongst all foreign employers not to employ such persons without first making enquiries of their former employers.

I am informed that both in Yokohama and Tokyo, servants have guilds by which information regarding the conditions existing in foreign houses is passed round from one to another of the servants, which enables them to work against employers and carry out a kind of boycott occasionally. Since servants have guilds, why cannot employers have some organization by which some control may be exercised over the servants with a view to the improvement of their character and behaviour?

I have sketched out the lines on which I think a householders' union may be worked, and will give details later on, but in the meantime, I am anxious to see this matter ventilated in the public press, and finally to see some organization established providing the necessary remedy for the evils complained of. I have no doubt that if servants knew that there was some combination amongst employers exercising a watch over their behaviour, there would be a considerable improvement.

The possession of bad or incapable servants leads to a good deal of friction and annoyance in a house, and I therefore trust that this letter may call forth many suggestions. Employers who have now good servants do not know how soon they may have to find substitutes and fail to get good ones.

I invite others to communicate with me c/o of the Japan Mail office in the first instance, with a view to forming a union of householders, and will be very pleased to undertake a full share of the labour the formation and working of it may entail.

I am, Sir, etc., HOUSEHOLDER.

Tokyo, 6th June, 1906.

P. S.—Perhaps the ladies of the King's Daughters Circle might see their way to take this matter in hand in Yokohama, but perhaps Tokyo householders ought to make an independent move. We need a householders' union as much as we need a society for the protection of animals.

#### THE HOUSE TAX QUESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your remarks *re* the above question and also your translation from the *Asahi* are of interest; but what concerns Yokohama residents is: when are we to have the House Tax money returned to us which was distrained for on May 19th, 1902, and which the Hague Court decided was illegal more than a year ago?

Kobe residents had their money, which had been distrained for House Tax, returned to them on December 28th, 1905, and yet nothing has been done here? Why is Yokohama left out in the cold?

ENQUIRER.

Yokohama, June 7th, 1906.

#### SALVATION ARMY OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

On Saturday afternoon a service was conducted for the purpose of dedicating and opening a newly erected building to be used as an Officers' Training School. The building is situated in Ushigome, Tokyo, on the line of the electric tram and in front of the Imperial Military Academy. The site is well known on account of a very large old pine which is upon it and which is known as the Koaki mansta, through its connection with a celebrated Tokugawa general of that name. It is a large semi-foreign building, three stories, and covering 150 tsubo, and contains accommodation for 60 students in addition to lecture room

and all the other necessary adjuncts of such an institution.

The commanding officer in Japan, Colonel Bullard, was in charge of the proceedings, assisted by Brigadier Duce, Major Yamamuro, Major Erickson and Staff Captain and Mrs. Orr, who have been appointed to take charge of the School and 80 other officers. Several prominent gentlemen gave addresses including, Mr. Shimada Saburo, M. P., Rev. Koyaki and Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka. Among those present were Judge Watanabi, Mr. Toyono, Governor of Ichigaya Prison, Mr. Hara, Professor Clement.

The service opened with music by a Brass Band and the usual preliminary exercises, after which Colonel Bullard gave an account of the purposes of the institution and some interesting particulars relating to the Salvation Army system of training.

Mr. Tomeoka then gave an address and paid a warm tribute to the work of the Army. He had recently returned from a visit to the U. S. A. and England and had visited a large number of Army institutions in those countries. He had met General Booth and had therefore been afforded an opportunity of seeing much of the excellent work being performed by the Army in other countries. He was also much in sympathy with the practical work being done by the Army in Japan.

Rev. Koyaki gave an eloquent address, basing his remarks on the passage of St. Paul in Timothy "Endure hardness as a good soldier." He gave some practical advice to the students and expressed his sympathy with the work of the Army. There was the danger, he said, of "building churches and saying come, but it was necessary to compel them to come in, and this the Army was doing."

Mr. Shimada gave a very stirring address which provoked great enthusiasm. He considered the progress of the work of the Army in Japan during the past eleven years as remarkable and evidencing not human but divine power. He had the greatest admiration for General Booth, whom he considered to be the greatest man of the past or present century. He had utilized all the forces favourable to the spread of religion and the Army had in consequence extended with a rapidity that was without precedent in the history of the world. He referred to the British Government having taken up the Army's Colonization Scheme and also the City of London having presented the Freedom of the City to the General.

After the benediction had been pronounced the visitors inspected the building and the usual refreshments were provided.

The building itself certainly does credit to the builder, Mr. Shimidzu, of Kyobashi, Tokyo. Ten total cost was yen 12,000. The land has been secured on a superficies.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### SPANISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

##### Bomb Thrown at Their Majesties.

##### Narrow Escape of the Royal Couple.

##### MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

London, June 1.

King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg were married at the Church of San Gerinomo on May 31st. The assemblage was of the most brilliant character.

A bomb was thrown close to the Royal carriage as their Majesties returned to the Palace from the Church. Both were unhurt.

Later.

The bomb was enclosed in a bouquet and thrown from an upper window of a house a quarter of a mile from the palace. It fell behind the hindmost horses and the wheels of the Royal carriage, which was severely damaged. The horses were killed.

An equerry 'dragged their Majesties out of the wreck.

Nine persons were killed, including a lieutenant, four soldiers and two women.

Marquis Sotomayor was wounded. Their Majesties reached the palace and ascended the famous white marble staircase weeping. They were surrounded by all the Royalties who had attended the wedding. Numerous arrests were made.

The official programme for the wedding of

King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg is as follows:—May 29th—Introduction of the foreign princes to the princess at the Prado Palace. In the evening, theatricals. May 30th—In the afternoon, signing of the marriage contract at the Prado Palace in the presence of the *grandees* of Spain, and the foreign princes. May 31st—At 11 a.m., the wedding in the Church of St. Gerinomo, by the Archbishop of Toledo. June 1st—At 8.35 p.m., banquet, attended only by the members of the Spanish royal family and the foreign princes. June 2nd—In the afternoon, battle of flowers. In the evening, performance at the Teatro Reale. June 3rd—Service in the morning in the palace chapel. In the evening, state ball. June 4th—Bull fight. June 5th—Excursion to Aranjuez. In the evening, torchlight procession. June 6th—Banquet to Spanish officials. June 7th—Banquet to the diplomatic corps. June 8th—Official reception and, in the evening, ball of the municipality.

Later.

After the explosion of the bomb, King Alfonso stood up as if to protect Queen Ena and smilingly saluted the alarmed public. His Majesty assisted the Queen to alight.

The bomb was of polished steel and burst in the air killing two aristocratic occupants on the balcony. The people are infuriated and threatening to lynch foreigners.

London, June 2.

According to the latest report, three officers, seven soldiers and ten spectators were killed and one hundred injured, including General Weyler, who is seriously wounded.

Later.

Their Majesties King Alfonso and Queen Ena motored unescorted through Madrid in the forenoon. The people gave them a tremendous ovation, crowds running in streams on either side. They showed a delirious enthusiasm, indicating that the outrage in Madrid was hatched by anarchists in London.

Queen Ena is indisposed.

The wedding festivities continue in Madrid.

A tourist named Hamilton has been arrested in Madrid on suspicion of being an Anarchist. The mob nearly lynched him. The British Embassy demanded his release which the authorities refused before he had exculpated himself.

King Alfonso visited the wounded at the hospitals and was reluctantly dissuaded from attending the funerals of the eight victims. At the funeral the King of Spain, the Prince of Wales and the foreign princes were all represented.

The Queen's wedding dress was splashed with the blood of the victims of the explosion.

Later.

During the course of yesterday their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, frequently appeared on the balcony of the palace and were ovated.

The city of Madrid was magnificently illuminated last night.

Their Majesties have been overwhelmed with telegraphic congratulations from everywhere in the world.

June 3rd.

Their Majesties King Alfonso and Queen Ena attended a thanksgiving service in Madrid and afterwards proceeded to view a bull-fight. The Queen wore a white mantilla.

Mr. Hamilton has been released as an inoffensive tourist.

London, June 4.

An Anarchist named Matteo Moreno was arrested at a village near Madrid. He shot a police constable with a revolver and then committed suicide. He has been

identified as the man who threw the bomb at the royal carriage.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, after several bulls had been despatched, left the scene. All the royal personages, including Princess Henry of Battenberg, attended the affair, but the Prince and Princess of Wales and the members of the British diplomatic corps were absent.

Mateo Marel, aged twenty-eight, the son of a wealthy merchant at Sabadell (10 miles north of Barcelona), educated in Germany, and an avowed anarchist, was arrested at Torrijos, fifteen miles from Madrid. The state of his boots and clothes indicated that he had been tramping day and night, hiding like a hunted animal till he thought it safe to take the train. Enquiries made at a wayside inn with reference to trains to Barcelona, coupled with his appearance, aroused suspicions and a policeman was fetched, whereupon Marel started villagewards. A mile and a half distant, when called upon to surrender, he shot the policeman dead by the roadside. He then started across country but the report of his pistol brought out a party of villagers in pursuit and he then shot himself in the heart.

The occupants of the house in Madrid whence the bomb was thrown have since identified his body.

#### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

London, June 1.

The British House of Commons has adopted the motion of Mr. Theodore Taylor, condemning the opium traffic. In connection therewith Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, said that if China seriously desired to restrict the consumption of Indian opium, His Majesty's Government would agree to any plan, even though it may involve sacrifice.

#### BRITISH ROYALTY AND BULL FIGHTING.

The Prince of Wales and his suite and the British Ambassador and his staff will not attend the royal bull-fight in Madrid on Saturday.

#### DEATH OF MR. MICHAEL DAVITT.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish politician, aged 60.

#### THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKING SCANDAL.

London, June 1.

The agitation in America on account of the meat-packing scandal is increasing. Telegrams and letters are pouring in on President Roosevelt demanding publication of confidential reports. Already there is a marked falling off in the domestic and foreign tinned meat trade.

#### FRENCH DEFICIT.

London, June 2.

It is announced that France spent eight millions sterling for military preparations in the Morocco crisis and hence the heavy deficit.

#### THE "MONTAGU" DISASTER.

London, June 2.

A gale, raising a heavy sea in the Bristol Channel, is imperilling H.M.S. *Montagu*, ashore on Lundy Island. Salvage operations have been suspended.

#### M. BRISSON ELECTED.

The French Chamber, when it reassembled, elected M. Brisson President of the Assembly.

#### BRITISH NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Egerton has been appointed second in command of the British Atlantic fleet.

#### AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

Baron Beck has formed a new Austrian Ministry.

#### THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

London, June 4.

The Chinese Government have sent to the British Legation at Peking written assurances that it is not proposed to change the present organization of the Customs.

#### JAPANESE SAILORS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The officers and crews of the battleships *Kashima* and *Katori* have been banqueted by the naval officers at Portsmouth.

#### THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The *Observer* says that the result of King Edward's visit to Greece is that the Cretan question will probably be settled, Greeks replacing the international guards and Suda Bay lapsing to Great Britain.

#### AN ITALIAN SENSATION.

Great excitement has been caused in Italy by the discovery of bombs at Ancona, which King Victor Emanuel was to visit on the 24th of June.

#### NATAL'S TROUBLES.

Information received by the Natal Intelligence Bureau tends to show that Dinizulu is the cause of the whole native trouble.

#### THE FRENCH BUDGET.

London, June 5.

The French Minister of Finance has succeeded in securing from his colleagues a reduction of the deficit on the budget to seven millions sterling.

#### MEAT PACKING.

President Roosevelt has sent a confidential report to Congress with reference to the question of meat packing. He declares that the condition of Chicago packing houses is revolting and that legislation must be radically changed in the interests of health and decency. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat abroad but leaves an avenue for interstate traffic in diseased products.

The report emphasises the necessity of ventilation and sanitation and condemns the rotting wooden floors, steeped in diseased germs of man and animals. It points out that the Government expects only live animals to be treated, not dead meat.

#### FIGHTING IN ZULULAND.

London, June 5.

Colonel Mackenzie reports that the Zulus thrice charged Royston's Horse through the thick bush. There was almost hand to hand fighting and had not Royston's Horse been promptly supported the result might have been disastrous.

#### KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena attended a review of 20,000 troops at Carabanchel, near Madrid. They received a great ovation. The scenes all along the route rivalled the road to Epsom on Derby day.

#### JAPANESE SAILORS IN ENGLAND.

Portsmouth is entertaining the Japanese crews of the battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* with daily festivities.

#### THE MADRID OUTRAGE.

The officials are reticent but it is stated that hitherto 24 have died in Madrid as a result of the bomb explosion and others are dying.

#### AMERICAN COURTS IN CHINA.

London, June 6.

It is reported from Washington that the House of Representatives has passed the bill establishing district judgeships in China, courts to be held annually at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton.

#### SAN FRANCISCO AGAIN VISITED.

There was another earthquake at San Francisco on Monday night but no damage was done.

#### THE SPANISH BOMB OUTRAGE.

The director of the modern school at Barcelona where Moral lodged, and several professing anarchists, have been arrested. The Barcelona police declare that it has been established that Moral was the author of the bomb outrage in Paris.

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, June 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Highbury, said the Education Bill would never pass. He would not be surprised if a general election took place next spring.

#### TINNED MEATS.

It is anticipated that the Chicago disclosures will cause a boom in Australian and New Zealand tinned goods.

It is stated that the War Office and Admiralty have stipulated for colonial tinned meat in recent contracts.

#### THE MADRID OUTRAGE.

Later.

Two more soldiers have died in Madrid. Owing to the number of injured suffering from blood poisoning, it is believed that the bomb was poisoned.

A torchlight procession ended the festivities last night.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and other foreign guests leave Spain to-day.

#### THE ZULU TROUBLE.

There are growing apprehensions in Natal at the disaffection of Dinizulu.

#### THE BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Later.

The programme of the naval manoeuvres has been issued. They extend from Great Britain to Gibraltar and the South Atlantic and they will last from June 23rd to July 2nd. Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May will command the enemy, and Admiral Sir Arthur K. Wilson will command the defenders. Merchant steamers, cooperating will call at Falmouth, Milford Haven, and Gibraltar. They will leave in batches and will try to escape the enemy. They will supply information to the squadron under Admiral Wilson. Those that are captured will proceed on their voyage and cease to supply information. Mail steamers will be exempt from stoppage.

#### FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

France is sending two cruisers to Tangier to support her demands for reparation in connection with the murder of Charbonnier outside Tangier, including the execution of the murderer and the payment of an indemnity.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### INDIA AND TIBET.

London, June 1.

Simla telegraphs that Tibet has paid the first instalment of the indemnity. The Government of India is developing trade facilities in Tibet.

#### THE "MONTAGU."

London, June 5.

The operations of salving the battleship *Montagu* are considered to demonstrate the unwisdom of present naval methods, because they show that such a casualty calls for special treatment and appliances.

London, June 6.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the attitude of the peasantry towards the



Duma indicates that they have left the Constitutionalists and joined the Socialists. Their action threatens to seriously compromise the Duma. Telegrams announce that the villagers are prepared to resort to violence.

London, June 7.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the peasants and the Duma have realised the Socialist intrigues and have abandoned them. They have returned to the Constitutional movement, and the provocations of the Socialists have failed.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	M. June 11
America	P. M.	Manchuria	M. June 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Th. June 14
Europe	N. L. D.	Zieten 3	Sa. June 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	W. June 20
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	W. June 20
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. June 22
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. June 23
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota	Sa. June 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. June 25
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. June 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. June 28
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. June 28
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	Th. July 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. July 6
America	O. & O.	Coptic	F. July 6
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Su. July 15

- 1 Left Seattle on the 26th ult.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	F. June 8
Europe	N. D. L.	Preussen	Sa. June 9
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	W. June 13
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	W. June 13
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	Th. June 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Th. June 14
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. June 16
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. June 16
Europe	P. & O.	Peshawur	Tu. June 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	W. June 20
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	W. June 20
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. June 24
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. June 24
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. June 25
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M. June 25
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. June 28
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	F. June 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. June 30
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. June 30
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. July 7
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. July 7
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. July 8
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	M. July 16

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 1st June.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Atlas*, British steamer, 3,006, Amberman, 1st June.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 2nd June.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 2nd June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 2nd June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bullmouth*, British steamer, 2,607, J. T. Welch, 2nd June.—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Saiko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 938, Fukushima, 2nd June.—Newchwang, General.—O. S. K.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 3rd June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 4th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 4th June.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ilyson*, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 4th June.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Meitzenhain, 4th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Preussen*, German steamer, R. Meyer, 4th June.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*St. Egbert*, British steamer, 2,394, Cafferata, 5th June.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 5th June.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Peshawur*, British steamer, 4,885, E. Spicer, 5th June.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Oceanien*, French steamer, 2,104, Couret, 5th June.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. Co.

*Bentomond*, British steamer, 1,752, Henderson, 6th June.—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Oscar II.*, Norwegian steamer, 1,999, R. Wilhelmson, 6th June.—Hankao, General.—Japan.

*Kobe Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,645, T. Harrison, 1st June.—Vladivostok, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 1st June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 7th June.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 7th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Tomashima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 994, U. Sumiya, 1st June.—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 1st June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Galveston* (10), U.S. protected cruiser, 4,700, Com. Wm. G. Cutler, 2nd June.—Kobe.

*Chattanooga* (10), U.S. protected cruiser, 4,800, Com. Sharp, 2nd June.—Kobe.

*Ohio*, U.S. battleship, 12,440, Capt. Leavitt, C. Logan, 2nd June.—Kobe.

*Raleigh*, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, 8,500 I.H.P., F. Fletcher, 2nd June.—Kobe.

*Wisconsin*, U.S. battleship, 11,525, Captain Franklin Drake, 2nd June.—Kobe.

*Indrasamha*, British steamer, 3,367, Wilker, 2nd June.—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 2nd June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 2nd June.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Salazie*, French steamer, 2,089, Aillard, 2nd June.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

*Victorious*, British steamer, 2,232, Pickthorn, 2nd June.—Hongkong via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 2nd June.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Richmond*, British steamer, 2,059, F. T. Nicolle, 2nd June.—Portland via Muroan, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nikko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 2nd June.—Australia, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chiyoda Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,038, Tanaka, 3rd June.—Shanghai, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, N. Ohno, 3rd June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dongola*, British steamer, 4,723, G. Philipps, 3rd June.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Dencaulion*, British steamer, 4,476, M. H. F. Jackson, 3rd July.—Amsterdam London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 4th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 5th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. S. Co.

*America Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 5th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Riojun Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,972, M. Hagino, 5th June.—Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Meitzenhain, 5th June.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Rhipheus*, Dutch steamer, 1,958, Hazeland, 6th June.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Ilyson*, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 6th June.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 1st June.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Pulswan*, British steamer, 2,996, F. A. Street, 1st June.—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Bentomond*, British steamer, 1,752, Henderson, 7th June.—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 7th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 7th June.—Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Acilia*, German steamer, 3,646, Schneller, 7th June.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver:—Mr. R. J. Kyle, in cabin; Mr. Shioe Hirata, in steerage. In Transit:—Dr. W. B. Toy, Mr. J. R. Hargraves, Mrs. Hargraves, Mr. C. C. Coulter, and Mr. Coulter, in cabin; 6 Japanese, and 1 Indian, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar* from Hongkong via ports:—Major H. W. Phillips, Mr. H. R. Hemans, General Prioux, Commander Ducru, Lieut. Prioux, Mr. Herman Briggs, Rev. and Mrs. Hilton Pedley, Misses Pedley (3), Miss E. B. de Forest, Miss M. Iwashita and Mr. A. McGlew. For Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss E. Hair, Capt. J. McCann, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Helbert, Mr. G. Marbotte, Mr. H. B. Mollett, Mr. E. Street, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Carlin and family (3), Miss Carlin, Mr. A. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Winterburn and family (4), Mr. and Mrs. C. Yip-yen and family (4), Mrs. F. M. Keut, Mr. F. Catli, Mr. and Mrs. Brownell Gage and infant, Mr. S. Y. French, Miss P. Marshall, Mrs. W. Daniel, Miss Masu Furushiro, Mr. C. McGrail Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Allen and family (2), Capt. Malkin, Capt. Amegled and Lieut. M. Ashton Hamer in cabin:—148 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—Major Rowcroft, Mr. A. F. Fell, Mrs. A. F. Fell, Misses Koffmann, Mr. J. Ginnel, Mrs. J. F. Eddy, Miss C. Eddy, Mrs. C. E. Hamblin, Mr. P. Newman, Mr. Warren Groesbeck, Dr. E. May, Miss Marion Clough and Miss Maud Clough. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. B. Metcalf and wife, Mr. J. H. Doyle, Mr. P. E. Chusmann, Mr. F. C. Baumann, Mr. J. R. Graham, Mrs. J. R. Graham, Miss Fannie Graham, Miss Sophie Graham, Master James Graham, Jr., Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Roberts, Miss Cockram, Mr. W. Radbuck in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. William H. Avery, Mr. W. S. Porter, Mr. Charles H. Thorn, Mrs. Charles H. Thorn, Mr. Henry J. Crocker, Mrs. Henry J. Crocker and 2 maids, Miss Marion P. Crocker, Master Harry J. Crocker, Miss Kate E. Crocker, Master Clark W. Crocker, Miss Mary J. Crocker and Mr. James Duncan. For Nagasaki:—Mr. H. Paul, Mrs. H. Paul and infant and Mr. James Huston. For Manila:—Mrs. G. D. Ellis, Mr. R. Reyes, Mr. A. T. Harrington, Mr. Monte Johnson and Mr. T. E. Hunt. For Hongkong:—Miss Eva H. Stevens in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Lt. N. P. Brooke, Mr. Geo. Butler, Mr. W. H. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Mr. A. D. Coulter, Mr. Cross, Mr. L. R. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Mr. H. Geddes, Mr. Thos. Geddes, Mr. Goyet, Mrs. Goyet, Mr. J. F. Greigh, Mrs. Greigh, Mr. G. R. Gregg, Mr. C. H. Hamilton, Dr. R. Harris, Mr. Hu Lee, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. Kamagaya, Mr. F. L. Kimball, Mr. W. Leinan, Mrs. Leinan, Hon. Chas. Linthicum, Mrs. Linthicum, Mr. H. A. Little, Mr. G. Moule, Mr. E. J. Moss, Mr. W. A. Muller, Mr. C. Nakai, Mr. M. Niemeyer, His Excellency Mr. N. Okoshi, Mr. Y. Otsuka, Capt. B. S. Phillpotts, Mr. R. M. Powers, Mr. H. B. Proudfoot, Miss Proudfoot, Mr. W. L. Sheldon, Mr. Tsing, Mr. N. Wagner and Lt. E. W. Worell in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Otto Maier, Mr. F. A. McKenzie, Mrs. Wilson, child and servant, Mr. L. W. Winton, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Schaninsland, Mr. J. W. Eckstrand, Mr. W. Hastedt, Mr. Otto Ahlrichs, Mr. E. Sandstede, Mr. H. Heath, Mr. Gillbardt and family, Mrs. S. Meyer, Mr. M. P. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bunsen, Mr. J. F. C. Macdonald, Mr. Ho Chow, Mr. Mow Chong, Mr. Ching Kim, 3 Chinese, and Mr. M. Sweeney, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Trevor Hayles, Major and Mrs. Chitty and infant, Mr. A. B. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. M. B. Lendrum, Miss Geddes, Mr. W. Guiler, Mr. Chantard, Mrs. J. Ingram Bryan and infant, Col. and Mrs. Goldie, Mr. Cummings, Mr. G. E. Flanagan, Mr. R. L. Thomp-

son, Mr. E. Eddison, Mr. E. H. Simpson and Mr. and Mrs. D. MacGregor. For Vancouver, B.C.:—Capt. A. Tillett, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Miss L. M. L. Inness, Mr. C. W. Dixon, Mr. Whittall, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Geage, maid and child, Mr. D. M. Clark, Mr. S. Leheup, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. C. M. Bartlett, Mr. S. W. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. H. Viring, Gen. and Mrs. C. N. Dessino, Misses and Master Dessino, Lieut.-Col. Bondareff, Mr. and Mrs. D. Landale, maid and 2 children, Miss A. P. Bostick, Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Rowe, Miss E. Cowley, Mrs. Verity, Mr. G. C. Hodge, Mr. W. C. E. Gibson, Rev. J. J. Chapman, Mr. T. B. Blow, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Mr. R. E. Snowden, and Mrs. Thebault, in cabin; 21, in intermediate; 398 in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Tartar* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. P. Allen, Mrs. Allen and 2 children, Capt. B. Ameglio, Miss Bloomfield, Mrs. F. Carll, Rev. W. T. Car-Smith, Mr. J. W. Carlin, Mrs. J. W. Carlin, Master J. W. Carlin, Miss Rose Carlin, Master S. B. Carlin, Master J. G. Carlin, Mrs. Wm. Canel, Mr. H. Donkin, Mrs. H. Donkin, Miss M. Furoshiro, Mr. S. Y. French, Mr. Brownell Gage, Mrs. Gage and infant, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Wm. Greenbaum, Miss E. Hair, Lieut. Hamer, Mr. Gh. Heagy, Mr. H. B. Hulbert, Mrs. H. B. Hulbert, Mr. S. B. Hickox, Mr. H. S. Holt, Mrs. Holt, Mr. H. W. Howell, Mrs. F. M. Kent, Capt. H. Koops, Mr. L. Leveque and servant, Mrs. P. Marshall, Rev. S. Marston, Capt. J. McCann, Mr. C. A. McGrail, Capt. H. S. Malkin, Mr. H. B. Mollett, Mr. J. Moseley, Mr. A. Pryke, Mr. A. E. Rodgers, Mr. Emil Roy, Mr. J. C. Sinclair, Mrs. J. C. Sinclair, Miss Smith, Comdr. E. W. Street, Mr. C. Nan Kinshot, Mr. G. E. Wastney, Mrs. G. E. Wastney, Mr. Winterburn, Mrs. Winterburn, and 3 children, Mr. C. Yip Yen, and Mrs. Yip Yen and 4 children in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nikko Maru* for Europa via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Singleton, Master F. Singleton, Mr. F. T. Foxwell, Mr. J. E. McDonald, Mr. E. H. Van Petten, Mr. F. D. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Clearance Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Painter, Dr. K. Ono, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. H. G. C. Mills, Lieut. A. Sternberg, Hon. J. Sternberg, Mrs. J. Sternberg, Miss Sternberg, Mr. W. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. H. Baird, Mr. N. McGill, Miss E. Davis, Mr. Ernest Whitty, Naval Paymaster Y. Shimidzu, Mr. M. F. Bacon, Mr. C. Pery and Mrs. T. T. Patten in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* for San Francisco via ports:—Mr. I. Abe, Dr. E. H. Adams, Dr. W. F. Adams, Mrs. W. F. Adams and infant, Miss Adams, Mrs. Ashiya and infant, Mr. F. M. Barschall, Mr. F. C. Baumann, Mr. N. J. Blake, Mr. Otto Booms, Mrs. Otto Booms, Miss Brownlee, Miss Brownlee, Miss V. Collat, Miss Cascaden, Mr. P. E. Chusmann, Miss Cockram, Mr. T. Date, Mr. H. Dietrick, Mr. J. H. Doyle, Mr. C. Enberger, Mr. J. Freeman, Mrs. M. I. Gibbs, Mr. J. R. Graham, Mrs. J. R. Graham, Miss Fannie Graham, Miss Sophie Graham, Mr. James Graham, Jr., Mr. W. E. Guerin, Miss Guerin, Mr. T. B. Harris, Mrs. L. T. Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. E. Husemann, Mr. K. Ichinose, Mr. K. Inuzuka, Mr. F. Kallenberg, Mr. T. Keller, Mr. J. Koch, Mr. T. Kondo, Mr. Nelson Lee, Mrs. Nelson Lee, Mr. P. Lagrange, Mrs. P. Lagrange, Miss Litchfield, Mrs. Y. Matsubara, Mr. J. J. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mr. J. B. Metcalf, Mrs. J. B. Metcalf, Mrs. Vaughan Morgan, Sir Fred'k Nicholson, Lady Nicholson, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mr. G. F. D. Paine, Miss Margaret Paine, Mr. Anton Pleiweiss, Mr. W. Radbuck, Capt. S. M. Rice, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Roberts, H. E. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, and servant, Mr. W. Simpson, Mrs. W. W. Simpson and maid, Miss Kara Smart, H. E. Secretary of State Sternberg, Mr. I. A. Stigand, Mr. T. H. Stryker, Mr. W. H. Thompson, Mr. Jas. Todd, Mrs. Jas. Todd, Major Von Uechtritz, Mrs. A. Waterfall, Capt. S. B. Watson, Mr. S. Yoda, and Mr. K. Yoshimura, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 8.

A small business in white shirtings; in other branches dullness continues.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16  
{ 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.16

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches V. 4.00 to 4.50  
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches 4.50 to 5.25  
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.85 to 4.65

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.50 to 0.65  
Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50  
Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.32

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00  
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.20 to 12.50  
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80  
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... V. 290.00 to 300.00  
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 365.00 to 375.00  
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 455.00 to 465.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 33.50 to 34.00  
Indian Broach... 33.00 to ...  
Chinese ... 25.00 to 28.00

## METALS.

No special feature to note.

Iron, or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... V. 4.20 to 4.40  
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... 4.35 to 4.65  
do Sheet... 4.70 to 6.00  
do Hoop (¾" to 1½") ... 5.00 to 5.50

Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... 11.20 to 12.50  
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... 7.00 to 10.00  
Tin Plates, galls. I.C.W... 7.40 to 7.65  
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... 2.30

## KEROSENE.

Very little doing in imported brands but some business has passed in domestic oil.

American ... V. 3.50  
Russian ... 3.34  
Bangkat ... 2.55

## SUGAR.

The market is still dull.

Brown Takao ... V. 7.20 to 7.80  
Brown Manila... 8.30 to 9.30  
Brown China ... 7.20 to 12.00  
White Java and Penang... 12.40 to 13.40  
White Refined... 14.50 to 16.75

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing in this market.

Java, Medium to best... Nom. 250.00 to 300.00  
Calcutta, Medium to best... Nom. 180.00 to 200.00  
Madras (Aiyah), Medium to best Nom. 130.00 to 160.00  
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The stock being now reduced to under 1,000 bales almost the only business doing is for home demand, which is brisk for the habutae silk goods trade.

Advices from Gumma Prefecture report damage by frost to the new crop but the area affected is small. Some of the cocoon markets in the interior have opened. Prices paid bring the cost of new filature silk up to yen 1,000 for No. 1. The quality is reported to be good and the supply is expected to exceed that of the past season.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... Nominal.  
Filatures—Extra, Fine ... —  
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 1,025  
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... —  
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 990 to 1,010  
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... none  
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... —  
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... —  
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 970 to 980  
Common—Coarse ... —  
Re-reels—Extra ... —  
Re-reels—No. 1 ... —  
Re-reels—No. 1½ ... —  
Re-reels—No. 2 ... —  
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... —  
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... —  
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ ... —  
Kakedas—No. 2 ... —  
Kakedas—No. 2½ ... —

## WASTE SILK.

The market may be considered closed as the small remaining stock is not of a merchantable quality. The new season's product will arrive in August.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... —  
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... —  
Noshi—Oshu, Best ... —  
Noshi—Oshu, Good ... —  
Noshi—Oshu, Medium ... —  
Noshi—Shinshu, Best ... —  
Noshi—Shinshu, Good ... —  
Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —  
Noshi—Bushi, Good ... —  
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —  
Noshi—Joshi, Best ... —  
Noshi—Joshi, Good ... 80 to 90  
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... —  
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 120  
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 90 to 100  
Kibiso—Joshi, Good ... 40 to 60  
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... —

## TEA.

There has been a fair business during the week and prices remain unchanged.

Up to the evening of June 7th, 7,089,200 lbs. had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new crop.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... Y. 60 and upwards.  
Choice ... 50 to 60  
Finest ... 40 to 50  
Fine ... 32 to 40  
Good Medium ... 28 to 32  
Medium ... 25 to 28  
Good Common ... 24 to 25  
Common ... 20 to 22

## HABUTAE.

The market remains stationary. Owing to the scarcity of stocks prices, however, are firm.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches. 4½ me. 5 me. 5½ me.  
Yen. Yen. Yen.  
19½ ... 10.10 9.95 9.75  
22½ ... 10.10 9.70 9.50  
27 ... 9.80 9.30 9.15  
36 ... 9.45 9.20 9.10

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches. 6 me. 6½ me. 7 me. 7½ me. 8 me.  
Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
22½ ... 9.50 9.20 9.20 9.10  
27 ... 9.40 9.30 9.20 9.10  
36 ... 9.20 9.00 8.90 8.80

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches. 4½ me. 5 me. 5½ me. 6 me.  
Yen. Yen. Yen. Yen.  
19½ ... 10.20 10.00 9.60 —  
22½ ... 10.00 9.60 9.50 —  
27 ... 10.00 9.50 9.20 —  
36 ... 9.50 9.20 9.80 —

## RICE.

A slight rise was experienced during the week. Generally speaking, however, there was no special change.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa... 1,425,289 koku.  
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ... 225,737  
Closing Price.

Delivery. Yen.  
June ... 14.62  
July ... 14.65  
August ... 14.67

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.) per koku.  
Superior ... Yen 15.39  
Medium ... 14.71  
Common ... 14.09  
Average ... 14.73  
koku, 4,9629 bushels.

## (Osaka.)

June ... 14.2125  
July ... 14.46  
August ... 14.6625

## (Kobe.)

June ... 13.86  
July ... 14.22  
August ... 14.37

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market continues brisk just as the money market remains dull. Good business in the shares of railways, electric railways, cotton spinning companies, etc., was done so that some stocks went up considerably.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 8.

London silver ¼ higher and Shanghai sterling quotations ¼ higher have caused local rates on China to rule, other rates being affected close for the mails per steamer *Empress of China* and *Siberia* as under.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 ¾ @ 1/8  
— — Bills on demand ... 2/0 ¾ @ 1/8  
— — 4 months' sight ... 2/0 ¾  
— — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 ¾  
— — 6 months' sight ... 2/1  
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 256  
— — Private 4 months' sight ... 260 ¾  
— — 6 months' sight ... 262

Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100 104 ¾  
— — Private 10 days' sight do 102 ¾  
Shanghai—Bank sight ... 69 ¾  
— — Private 10 days' sight ... 71 ¾  
India—Bank sight ... 152  
— — Private 30 days' sight ... 154  
America—Bank sight ... 49 ¾  
— — Private 30 days' sight ... 50  
— — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 ¾  
Germany—Bank sight ... 208 ¾  
— — Private 4 months' sight ... 213  
Bar Silver (London) ... 30 ¾

\* Nominal.

# SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap  
and Light Dressings  
of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

### COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27, 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

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IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,

Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 583, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June —, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, June 6th, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, June 7th, at 2 p.m., the "CEYLON MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 8th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 9th, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 9th, at 4 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Butterfield & Swire.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治廿五年三月廿日  
第三種郵便物認可

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENN QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1906.

## MARRIED.

At San Francisco, on May 16th, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, Col. EDWIN EMERSON, Jr., to Miss MARY EDITH GRISWOLD, of San Francisco.

## DEATHS.

At Hayama, Sunday, June 10th, 1906, GERVAS HOLMES, M.A., late of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and formerly J.P. for the County of Norfolk. Aged 69 years.

At No. 140 Bluff, DAVID BECKER, on June 14th, at the age of 43 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of plague was reported in Osaka on June 7th.

FROM all parts of Japan come complaints of shortness of water.

ON June 10th, a mine was washed ashore at Iwasaki, West Tsugaru, near Aomori.

A DEAD rat infected with plague has been found in West Yaitai-machi, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

M. MACHIMOFF, Russian Consul at Kobe, arrived at his post from Vladivostok on June 8th.

SOME capitalists of Nagoya intend to establish a gas-works there with a capital of two million yen.

A CASE of plague was reported on June 8th in Osaka and another the following day at Shimono-seki.

THE delivery of the southern section of the East China Railway having been completed by the Russians, Major-General Nakamura and other

commissioners arrived at Port Arthur on June 5th on their way home.

ON June 9th, snow fell in Fuji-gori, Shizuoka prefecture. The thermometer read 56 degrees Fahr.

THE Empress will visit the Tokyo Charity Hospital on June 15th leaving the Palace at 2 p.m.

A SLIGHT of shock earthquake was felt in Yokohama, at 4.07 a.m. on Monday, the duration being 2m. 38 sec.

NEW cocoons were put on the Tochigi market on June 7th. The price was yen 4.50 per *kwanme* or about 3.75 kilos.

THE annual dinner of the local branch of the Japan Society was held in Tokyo on Tuesday, the British Ambassador presiding.

ACCORDING to the *Osaka Mainichi*, the Russian steamer *Europe*, which was sunk at Port Arthur during the war, has been floated.

MAJOR-GENERAL Fukushima, Vice-Chief of the Staff Office, left Shimbashi on June 10th by the 8 a.m. train on his way to Manchuria.

Two submarines, Nos. 6 and 7, which were constructed at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, were transferred on June 9th to Kure.

THE training ship *Presidente Sarmiento*, of the Argentine Republic, with cadets has arrived at Dairen. She will shortly leave for Japan.

THE death is announced, from heart disease, of the Rt. Hon. Richard Seddon, who played such a prominent part in New Zealand during recent years.

THE Nagasaki correspondent of the *Hochi* contradicts the report that the work of laying a cable between Japan and Manila has been completed.

ONE of the crew of the German steamer *Roon* has been arrested at Nagasaki on a charge of having taken photographs within the area of the Nagasaki defences.

GLANDERS seem to be still prevalent in Yokohama. On June 9th, two China ponies were found suffering from the disease. They were removed to Negishi for isolation.

EARLY on the morning of June 9th, a passenger train collided with a freight train at Saga station, (Kyushu). The former's locomotive was derailed. No person was injured.

TWO cases of small-pox were reported on June 11th in Wakamatsu, Fukushima prefecture. A new case of plague appeared the same day in the village of Otake near Hiroshima.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the *Volia* at Nagasaki, the trouble caused by the strikers in Odessa continues. The crews of some Volunteer ships have joined the rioters.

THE steamer *Edo Maru*, which went ashore on June 6th in the neighbourhood of Mutsure island, was floated the same evening without damage. The following morning she left for Osaka.

THE wedding of Mr. R. Nagashima, a secretary of the Department of Finance, and Miss Kiyo Katsura (19) third daughter of Count Katsura, took place on June 11th at the Hoshiga-Oka-ya.

THE interim dividend of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Company is expected to be at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum. The company will shortly hold a general meeting. The net income

of the Tokyo Electric Light Company for the first half year was yen 314,589, the dividend being 12 per cent per annum, or yen 3 per old share and yen 1.20 per new share.

TOKYO papers print a rumour that the Government intends to issue bonds amounting to twenty-five million sterling in order to redeem 5 per cent. bonds of twenty million sterling and for other purposes.

THE net income of the Tokyo Street Railway Co., for the first half year—from Dec. 1st, 1905, to May 31st, 1906—was yen 467,277.90. A dividend was paid of yen 2 per old share and yen 1 per new share.

A LONDON telegram has been received in Osaka to the effect that the price of copper has advanced to £85.26. The message adds that the rise is attributed to the recent strike in the copper mine district in Mexico.

THE Tokyo police authorities have prohibited the sale of a French toilet powder bearing the name of "Henri," and are seizing it when found in the drapers' shops. It is said that the material is mixed with mercury.

ON June 7th, a farmer of Kanaka named S. Fukushima (34) murdered his wife and four children, using a hatchet. Subsequently he committed suicide by hanging himself. Poverty is reported to be the cause.

OWING to the scarcity of water, the Tokyo Water Works Office has stopped the fountains and water-falls in the various parks, etc. It is said that the River Tama, which is the source of the supply, is gradually drying up.

THE Russian Home Department has issued a notification, according to the *Novoe Vremya* prohibiting newspapers from the publication of any report with regard to the movements and organization of the armies still in Manchuria.

It is said by the *Nichi Nichi* that during the war, war-notes issued amounted to a hundred and forty million yen. Of this sum ninety million were circulated in Manchuria. The notes now in circulation are estimated at twenty million yen.

THE total sum of yen 1,055,858.249 was received by the Home Department from the public for the relief of the Tohoku famine distress. Of this the following distributions were made: to Miyagi prefecture, yen 503,723.82; to Fukushima prefecture, yen 318,380.702; and to Iwate prefecture, yen 205,637.107. The balance is still in the hands of the authorities.

ONE of the leading restaurants in St. Petersburg is shortly going to have only Chinese waiters. The Russian waiter is impossible, the Pole is bad, and the Tartars who have been so far employed in the leading hotels and restaurants, are forming unions and becoming unreasonable in their demands, hence a shrewd restaurant keeper who has had a little experience of Chinese "boys" has rightly come to the conclusion that they are the best waiters in the world.

ALL the plasterers of Yokohama have struck, asking for an increase in wages to yen 1.10 per day. On June 7th, the headmen of their guild met and investigated the request of the strikers, after which the former decided not to give consent. The strikers are making preparations to retire from the Yokohama union and to remove to Tokyo or Yokosuka. Further, the workmen are inducing their fellow-workmen in the employ of the headmen to join them.

## MANCHURIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

We mentioned in a recent issue that the Government had decided to organize a company for working the East Chinese Railway and the Fushun coal mines. The intention has now been carried out. Imperial Ordinance No. 142, declares the formation of the Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (South Manchurian Railway Joint Stock Company). The shareholders are limited to the Governments of Japan and China and to Chinese and Japanese subjects. No provision is yet made as to the amount of capital, but it may be raised in several installments provided that none shall be smaller than one-fifth of the total, and that the sum called up on the shares shall not be less than one-tenth of the latter amount. The main office is to be in Tokyo with a branch at Tairen. The establishment of officers is fixed, the President and Vice-President being appointed by the Japanese Government for a period of 5 years. There is to be a committee of organization and after it has completed its investigations and presented its report, the capital will be fixed and the first portion issued. These are the principal points. Rumour says that the capital will be 170 million yen. The Japanese Government will not, of course, be required to put up any money: its contribution will be the railway and the mines. With regard to making the company solely a Japanese and Chinese affair, we have to recall the facts that by the agreement concluded at Portsmouth Japan is pledged to work the railway handed over by Russia on its old lines so far as China is concerned, and that by the second article of the new China-Japan Treaty, Japan engaged that "in the matter of railway construction and exploitation she would, as far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia." These agreements confine the shareholders to Russian and Chinese subjects, and further entitle China to repurchase the railway all the end of 36 years, failing which purchase it will revert to her gratis at the end of 80 years. It is said that the new company will construct the Changchun-Kirin line also. In the *Fiji Shimpō* we find a rumour that the capital will be equally divided between the Japanese Government and the other shareholders. There is talk of introducing foreign capital in connexion with this enterprise.

It is conjectured that the capital of the newly established South Manchurian Railway Company will be 150 million yen, one half of which will be put up by the Japanese Government in the form of the railway and the Fushun mines, while the other half will be subscribed by the Chinese Government and by Japanese and Chinese subjects. Tokyo newspapers allege that the 4 ft. 8 gage will be adopted so as to bring the railway into accord with the Chinese and Korean systems. It will differ from the Russian system, but that, though unfortunate, is the least evil. The idea is that the Anpo road (Antung and Mukden), the Changchun-Kirin road and the Hsinmintun-Mukden road will all be constructed and worked by this company, but if so its capital will have to be increased. We gather that the Japanese Government desired to throw open the ownership of shares to all nationalities, but the Chinese Government's present mood did not permit that course. China of course had to be brought into line with any proposal, for what Japan has obtained from Russia is not, and could not be,

more than what Russia had obtained from China. The holders of shares were restricted to Russian and Chinese subjects under the original agreement between the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Government. Probably that restriction owed its origin to Russia's wishes, her project being to exclude all foreign interference in a region which she had earmarked for ultimate inclusion in her own domains. But it is regrettable that Japan, who professes and intends to pursue the policy of the open door, should be obliged to follow such a precedent in this case. Leading journals like the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Shogyō Shimpō* strongly urge that a policy free from all discrimination should be adopted.

The railway recently taken over from the Russians to the north of Changtu is open for construction trains through a distance of 22 miles. It will not be possible, however, for locomotives to run to Shwangmiaotsz before August or to Supingchich before October. There is difficulty in obtaining and transporting the necessary materials, and although construction trains may run by the time here indicated, it is unlikely that the line will be open for general traffic during the course of the current year.

It does not yet seem to be clearly understood by the public that the question of the nationality of shareholders in the recently organized South Manchuria Railway Company did not present itself to the Japanese Government in an unrestricted light. Japan has no fee simple of the railway from Port Arthur and Talien to Changchung. Whatever right of property she holds in the line or in the mines along its course was acquired by her from Russia, who, in turn, having acquired it from China, was obviously incompetent to convey to a third party anything more than she herself possessed as China's leasee. Now the original concession to the Russo-Chinese Bank explicitly provided that the shareholders should be limited to Russian and Chinese subjects, and the Japanese Government, in their treaty of last December with China, "engaged that in regard to \* \* \* railway construction and exploitation, they would, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia." China was therefore competent to require that since these latter agreements limited the shareholders to Russians and Chinese, the shareholders in the new Japanese Company, which practically takes the place of the Russo-Chinese Bank, must be correspondingly limited to Japanese and Chinese. Very likely the restriction was laid down in the first place at Russia's dictation. We may fairly assume that she did not desire to have other Occidentals associated with herself in the exploitation of Manchuria, and that she intended the Chinese shareholders to be mere figure-heads, if, indeed, they materialized at all, which they do not appear to have ever done. That would have been natural enough on Russia's part and quite impeccable. As between China and Japan, however, it is understood that the latter, not following Russia's example, would have been glad to throw open the shareholders' list to all nationalities, whereas China, on her side, though probably a passive party to the restriction originally imposed by Russia, now obeyed her new mood of "China for the Chinese," and insisted that the restriction must be continued, *mutatis mutandis*. She was within her rights. Possibly in the saving clause, "so far as circumstances permit" the Japanese negotia-

tors might have found room for insisting on more liberal arrangements, but it is difficult to conceive what train of "circumstances" could have been conjured up to warrant such a departure.

The amount of the new Company's capital remains undecided so far as is publicly known; but 150 million yen is now spoken of confidently. Concerning the works demanding outlays mention is made, in the first place, of a railway wharf and warehouses at Tairen, but of course that would not involve any very considerable expenditure. Then there are the widening of the gage throughout a great part of the distance between Port Arthur and Changchung and the provision of new rolling stock, as well as the repairs of the road beyond Changtu. We have no estimate of the amount needed for these purposes but thirty millions ought to cover it, according to some authorities. It is currently believed that the Antung-Mukden line also will be handed over to this Company, and 20 million yen is spoken of as the probable cost of converting the present temporary line into a permanent one. Finally, the Fushun mines will require some outlay. They are said to have produced 800 tons daily in Russian hands, but their present output is only from 300 to 400 tons, and the appliances will have to be much enlarged. All these expenditures are estimated to aggregate about 60 millions and it is expected that recourse will be had to foreign capital. Tokyo journals speak of Mr. Harriman or Mr. Schiff as having the first claim to be consulted as to the raising of money abroad, but we do not find any tangible reasons assigned for this differentiation.

As the public knows, the last section of the East Chinese Railway will be handed over to Japanese on the 1st of August. But when Generals Fukushima and Ovanofsky were drafting the convention which fixed the times and the procedure for handing over the various parts of the line, they found themselves unable to determine the question of the ownership of the Changchung station: should it be in Russian hands; should it be in Japanese hands, or should it be in joint possession? One fact makes very strongly for the station being Japanese; namely, that it lies 30 *cho* (about 2 miles) south of Changchung and is thus situated in a region indisputably belonging to Japan. The Russians claim, however, that as the starting point of the line to Europe from Manchuria, which line belongs to them, the station should be theirs—a not very conclusive argument, inasmuch as it would have equal efficacy if applied to the Liaotung line. However, Generals Fukushima and Ovanofsky, finding it impossible to arrive at a settlement, decided that the point should be left for diplomatic discussion. It will probably prove a hard nut to crack. The present position of the station clearly makes for Japanese ownership since the duty of protecting it must of necessity devolve on the Japanese railway guards. But Russia will doubtless struggle hard against such an arrangement and will probably suggest her readiness to change the site of the station rather than to see it transferred to Japanese hands. In point of fact the matter has very little practical importance. Changchung is only a nominal terminus of the Trans-Asian line. The trains carrying passengers and freight to and from Europe will pass through the place with the least possible delay. There will be some delay on account of the break of gage but there will be no purchasing of tickets or re-booking of goods.

## CHINA.

Sunday, June 10.

In reporting the fact that the Chinese Government had addressed to the British Legation a despatch containing all the necessary assurances with regard to the Customs question, the telegrams alleged that, though generally satisfactory, the document contained one or two objectionable ideographs. The latest news says that at the instance of Mr. Carnegie these have been altered by the Waiwupu and thus no ground of complaint remains. The despatch has been sent to the other Legations also, and is regarded as an assurance that there shall be no change in the administration of the Customs so long as the indemnity is not fully paid. It appears to us that China deserves a great deal of credit in this matter, at all events so far as its closing episodes are concerned. What her motive may have been originally in issuing the objectionable edict it is not possible to say with any assurance, but that it was not a sinister motive, as many allege, may reasonably be inferred from the readiness shown by her to listen to and recognise remonstrances subsequently formulated by the British Legation and the advice tendered by Japan. We have to observe that she was called on to choose between occupying a somewhat humiliating position and insisting on her own administrative autonomy within her dominions. For it is distinctly humiliating to admit constructively, as she has now done, that her own subjects are not sufficiently worthy of confidence to be trusted with the control of her customs. She has made the admission rather than provoke international complications, though she must be very well aware that such a question could never have assumed really grave proportions. But can it be safely asserted that no unpleasant memory will survive, or that another impetus has not been given to the China-for-the-Chinese propaganda? Dr. Morrison thinks the settlement unsatisfactory because it inferentially asserts the irrevocability of Imperial Decrees. That seems to illustrate the creed inspiring Western dealings with China. Would it be suggested for a moment that any decree issued by a European potentate should be revocable at foreign dictation? We do not think so, and although to look at these incidents by the light of strict justice is not always a pleasant prospect or likely to be popular with a majority of our countrymen in the Far East, facts which go to the making of future history are not to be ignored.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from Peking says that it has been decided not to renew the agreements of the German and Austrian military instructors now serving in Shangtung, and that their posts will be filled by Japanese officers. That will cause some jealousy, but after all it is very natural. The Japanese are much closer to the Chinese in an ethical sense than any European nationals can be. They have also the immense advantage of reading Chinese ideographs so that communication between highly educated Japanese and Chinese is not difficult. But apart from these considerations the trend of the times is evidently in favour of the growth of Japanese influence in China. Looking back 35 years one can recall how the events of 1871 induced the Japanese to transfer their student-ship of military science from France to Germany, and now that the Japanese star is brightest on the military firmament, corresponding changes may be looked for in China. If the conduct of Chinese students in Tokyo can be regulated so as to obviate the

necessity of irksome control, we may see fifty thousand of them thronging the portals of science in the Japanese capital before many years have passed. Mr. Uchida is reported to have said that Viceroy Yuan would like to see a hundred thousand of his country's youths thus occupied, and Mr. Uchida added that he considered the abolition of the system of civil-service examinations in China a reform as great and wide-reaching as the abolition of feudalism in Japan. At any rate, that event in China has imparted a wholly new value to the acquisition of foreign sciences, and in all probability Japan will for many years serve as a college to her neighbour.

The new Chinese Code of Civil Procedure having been submitted for examination by the various local authorities, elicited the approval of all except Viceroy Chang, who found that some of its provisions did not take due account of established customs and usages. He memorialized the Government in that sense, and orders have accordingly been issued that a personal conference shall take place between the Viceroy and the drafters of the code with a view to effecting the necessary corrections.

Monday, June 12.

Tokyo journals state that the Chinese Representatives in Great Britain, Germany and Austria have addressed a joint note to the Peking Government contending that China is threatened with danger on all sides. Japan, in a few years, will have recuperated her losses in the recent war and will be ready for fresh enterprises. Russia, so soon as she has settled her internal affairs, will once again stretch out her hands towards Far-Eastern Asia; France will push forward her railways over the southern border, and British activity in Tibet is only just beginning. China is thus under an imperative necessity to prepare for obviously pending contingencies. The three ministers recommend three things, first, that a constitutional government be organized; secondly that local administrative autonomy be granted; and thirdly that laws be enacted for the better control of freedom of speech and public meeting.

Thursday, June 14.

There are conflicting accounts of the negotiations relating to the Nanshan affair. The *Fiji Shimpō's* news is that the discussion of the question has been renewed, but the *Asahi's* correspondent says that France will yield nothing and that things are at a deadlock.

An Imperial Edict very pessimistic in tone has been published in Peking. It speaks of the suffering of the people, of the natural calamities from which they suffer, and of the burdens that have to be made on them for the payment of the indemnity. Under these circumstances the greatest circumspection is enjoined upon officials to exercise all possible economy, and they are at the same time urged to take every feasible step with the object of maintaining peace and good order and checking the insurrections which have of late caused so much trouble in the Yangtze Valley. The Decree, while fully recognising this unhappy state of affairs, nevertheless informs the people that taxes have to be imposed for essential public works and for the purposes of the Army, and exhorts them to bear these imposts patiently. One would suppose from reading the document that the Chinese nation was greatly over-burdened with taxes, yet in point of fact it is one of the most fortunate nations of the world in this respect, and

were a constitutional government established so that the taxes might have the sanction of the people themselves, the State's income might be greatly increased without any sensible addition to the general burdens.

The Canton-Hankow railway question, which has been agitating the people of Canton for some time, is reported to have been amicably settled through the intervention of a committee appointed by Mr. Chou, Viceroy of the Liangkwan. The four leading citizens who were arrested for fomenting opposition to the Viceroy have been released and acquitted. The Viceroy, in a proclamation announcing this pacific result, speaks of railways as essential necessities of the State.

The second of the six Chinese gun-boats now under construction at the Kawasaki dock-yard in Kobe was launched on the 12th instant. She is named the *Chu-ting*. Her predecessor, the *Chu-tai*, was launched on the 28th of May. These gun-boats are of 740 tons displacement and 13 knots speed. They carry an armament of two 12-cent. quick-firers, two 12-pr. quick-firers and four maxims.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has informed the Government that the balance of the German garrisons at Yangchun, Langfong, Lutai, and Peitang have all left for Europe and their barracks have been presented to China. The German garrisons at Peitaiho and Shanhaikuan will leave about the end of this month.

It is reported that the Chinese Government is sending seventy students to the Naval College at Tokyo.

The Japanese Government has notified the Waiwupu that the Chinese officials appointed to Yingkow will be allowed to take up their posts provided they do not interfere with the military administration there.

According to the *Nanfangpao* the Minister-Resident at Kulun has memorialised the Throne asking that in making the present treaty with Russia, a limit be fixed to the number of Russian merchants and their commercial rights in Kulun, so as to prevent complications in future, the Russians being often disposed to interfere in the internal administration of Mongolia.

The brother of a young American named Morley, who left Peking this time last year in company with a Frenchman and has mysteriously disappeared, has discovered a Chinese boy who states that his brother was murdered by a foreigner.

The Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* says that considerable discussion has been occasioned by the capture of certain junks, owned by Chinese naturalised Portuguese subjects, which were carrying salt. The Portuguese Minister objected to the seizure of the salt which the Chinese authorities claimed was smuggled. It was contended that the salt had been purchased in Hongkong for transhipment to Macao and that though the junks had to pass through Chinese waters to reach Macao, they did not touch at Chinese ports. The Waiwupu has commenced negotiations with the Portuguese Minister and it is hoped to arrive at a thorough understanding.

Six months have now elapsed since the Cantonese so eagerly purchased shares in the Canton-Hankow Railway and as yet not a sod has been turned. The shareholders at Hongkong have refused to remit funds to Canton and have wired to fellow-shareholders elsewhere to act similarly until new directors and trustees take the place of those at present in office.

A Sendai telegram reports that on June 12th, an engine-boiler belonging to the Ishinomaki stone material factory exploded. The building was severely damaged, three persons were killed and five injured.



## KOREA.

Saturday, June 9.

The insurgents in Thai-in, Chhollado province, are still raiding the district. There is no appearance of the Korean Authorities being able to quell them. From Kwangwondo also comes news that a party of insurgents attacked Chollwon on the 6th instant and injured some Japanese. A detachment of 6 Japanese soldiers was sent to the place and *en route* they encountered resistance, but with what result we do not learn. Further, at a point (Ulli) on the coast about 150 miles south of Gensan, Japanese fishermen have been attacked and while some of them were compelled to retire, about a hundred are taking measures for defence. On the whole the condition of Korea seems to be somewhat unsatisfactory. It will have been observed doubtless that when the Japanese have to deal with these emeutes, they send very small parties of police or soldiers against numerous bodies of insurgents. Two companies despatched against Honju represent the most formidable force hitherto despatched. The usual dimensions are half a dozen or even only three or four. In the columns of the *Nippon* this habit provokes remonstrance founded chiefly, we gather, on the case of Sergeant Hijikata. Our contemporary regards it as an action imperilling human life to employ such paltry detachments on service which may demand considerable force. But it does not appear that the Japanese policy has been attended with any failures. Sergeant Hijikata went on a reconnoitering expedition. He did not set out to fight and apparently he was taken unawares. Those who are on the spot and who have the best means of judging must be held most capable of deciding how to proceed. We may mention that Sergeant Hijikata has been raised to the posthumous rank of "inspector" and that a sum of 3,000 *yen* has been granted to his family. Constable Kushibashi perished at the same time, and a sum of 2,000 *yen* has been given to his family. These facts indicate that the Residency General intends to deal very liberally with those serving under its orders.

Sunday, June 10.

The troubles are now reported to be increasing in Chhollado. Kongju is threatened and the Japanese residing there are making preparations to leave at a moment's notice. A detachment of five policemen have set out from Chhongju to protect the menaced place but it is difficult to see what they can effect. From Mokpho also comes news that Chhongyang is a centre of disturbance and that the insurgents have spread thence to Tamyang and Changson. The destroyers *Shinonome* and *Sazanami* which are at Mokpho have been ordered to remain there pending contingencies. These Chhollado insurgents seem to contemplate an attack upon Nagu in the northern part of the province, and the Korean troops in Kangju show symptoms of disaffection which suggest that they are disposed to throw in their lot with the insurgents. Chhollado is the south-western province of Korea. In the north-eastern province of Kangwondo, too, the trouble continues. There the insurgents openly declare it to be their object to drive out the Japanese. Kangneung is their headquarters. Three Japanese who were residing there, attempted to escape to Fusan, but on the way they were attacked and one seems to have lost his life. Numbers of Japanese subjects are engaged in the fishing industry in this province and it is

feared that unless means are quickly taken for their protection a catastrophe may occur, or, at any rate, they may be obliged to abandon their work and suffer heavy loss. Ninety of the Hongju prisoners are still held in custody and were to be sent under escort to Seoul on the 9th instant, the remainder (55) having been released. The *Hochi Shimbun*, apparently on the authority of correspondence from Korea, alleges that these disturbances have no profound political significance. The leaders of the insurgents are men of more or less education and local reputation. They pretext the restoration of the Emperor's sovereign autonomy as the motive of their insurrection, but it would seem that the pillage of government offices is the reward they chiefly seek. Their followers are in every instance persons of the lowest stamp.

The Chinese Government is said to have informed its Representative in Tokyo that an envoy will be despatched from Peking to Seoul for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce between China and Korea.

Monday, June 18.

A man answering to the description of Ming Chongsik, the insurgent leader, has been apprehended at Toksan, and is now undergoing examination.

Our readers are aware that Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Asano Soichiro recently applied for a concession to utilize the water of the Han river for supplying Seoul with water power. It is stated that the application has been passed by Mr. Pak, Prime Minister, and that it is now in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce who will probably sanction it in a few days.

It would appear that there has been some misapprehension as to the Russian Government's attitude towards the question of M. Plancon's exequatur. We learn on good authority that the Russian Government has no objection to M. Plancon receiving his exequatur from the Emperor of Japan, and that M. Plancon's continued stay in Tokyo is merely for the purpose of settling some minor questions, since a full understanding exists as to the main point between St. Petersburg and Tokyo.

Tuesday, June 12.

From Chhollado comes news that on the 7th instant 300 insurgents attacked Tamyong and committed various depredations, while 150 sacked Sunchang. Kongju and Namwon are threatened. A small body of these rioters made their appearance at Okchhon, but they were speedily dispersed. The Japanese residents of Kongju have escaped to Seoul.

At Chukpyon Bay in Kangwon-do about a hundred Japanese fishermen have been attacked and compelled to put to sea. All their buildings on shore were burned. It is stated that the general condition of this province is very disquieting.

All Japanese journals agree that these disturbances are primarily due to instigation from the anti-Japanese party in the Imperial Court. There are two leaders, Ming Chongsik, already spoken of, and Chhooikhon. They are said to be in possession of orders from the Court to foment insurrection. The *Fiji Shimpo*, while considering it an exaggeration to say that the eight provinces of Korea are honeycombed with anti-Japanese sedition, nevertheless admits that such a feeling underlies the present insurrections. The fact is not strange. Japan has to deal with conditions not dissimilar to those found by England in South Africa, by Ger-

many in South-west Africa and by America in the Philippines. The trouble in Korea's case is that the insurgents have the countenance of the Imperial Court in Seoul and that their disaffection is fomented by some foreign missionaries also. There is nothing for it except to deal resolutely with the matter: stamp out insurrection and demonstrate conclusively that it has no chance of success. Any hesitation on Japan's part may only afford an opening for foreign intervention.

We believe it to be beyond question that the weak, vacillating, sovereign who, to Korea's great misfortune, now regulates her affairs, is at the bottom of all this trouble. Having been himself perpetually intrigued against during his very unquiet reign, his Majesty seems to have learned to believe that he must himself be an intriguer. A man who, immediately after his flight to the Russian Legation, could open negotiations with those from whom he was supposed to have fled as well as with other Powers, is obviously not trustworthy in any crisis. Every attempt to preserve to him any administrative competence seems to mean merely that weapons of mischief are put into his hands. Japan can not be held blameless in this matter. If the conduct of the adventurers whom Marquis Ito calls *furyō no tomogara* had been different from what it has been, the Korean people would not now be so ready to join insurrections for the expulsion of their Japanese visitors. All that can be said is that no nation can claim a clean record in this respect: it becomes ultimately a question of comparative guilt. Meanwhile Japan must go through with her task in Korea. The nation will ultimately profit immensely by her interference though its Sovereign exposes it to needless suffering by his endeavours to cling to power.

There has been a complication about the action of the Korean Emperor in appointing Mr. Ming Yongkyu to the post of *Gisei Daijin* during the absence of Marquis Ito. Before the Marquis left Seoul he had audience with the Emperor, on which occasion he expressed a hope that no Cabinet changes or nominations would be made during his absence. The Emperor willingly consented, but one of his Majesty's first acts was to appoint Ming to a post which is the highest in Korea, being above that of even the Prime Minister (*Sansei Daijin*). Mr. Tsuruharu, the acting Resident-General, sought from the Court an explanation of this act, and after some circumlocution on the part of the Korean officials, obtained an assurance that the office of Mr. Ming was purely ceremonial, and not in any sense political, his functions being limited to the regulation of affairs connected with the Prince Imperial's wedding. It appears, from an explanation attributed to Mr. Kato, Adviser to the Korean Court, that the abolition of this office of *Gisei Daijin* came up for consideration last year, when Marquis Ito insisted on the essential reform of completely dissociating the Court and the Cabinet. The Koreans, however, showed themselves very anxious to preserve the title, their view being that it concerned their Court ceremonials. In consequence of the recent occurrence, however, the title has now been changed to *Tenrei Daijin*, so that there can not be any doubt whatever about the character of Mr. Ming's functions. It is nevertheless believed in Japan that this appointment made during Marquis Ito's absence was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Emperor to reassert his authority, and that he was in-

stigated to it by his foreign advisers who appear to be quite oblivious of the suffering they may ultimately inflict on Korea by their pernicious counsels.

Wednesday, June 13.

The news of the disturbances in Kwangwon-do is confirmed, as are also the facts that 100 Japanese fishermen in Chupyon Bay have been obliged to take to their boats to escape and that all their buildings on shore were destroyed. The *Chiyoda* and the *Tatsuta* have been ordered to proceed to the place, as pirates are also reported to be helping the trouble.

In Chihollado a party of 2 Japanese constables and 6 Koreans have been attacked, apparently by the insurgents from Koksan, and thus far only one Japanese and one Korean are known to have escaped. The rioters are pillaging freely in this province.

Chinese pirates have made their appearance at the mouth of the Tadong River. They have boarded and robbed a Chinese junk, and on a requisition from the Chinese Consul in Pyongyang a party of Japanese constables have been sent to attack the marauders.

Thursday, June 14.

The condition of the insurgents at Konju in Chihollado is so threatening that it has been decided to send a squadron of cavalry to deal with them. On the 9th instant a body of these insurgents numbering 180 are reported to have entered Kokson, where they obtained a few rifles with ammunition and 500 yen in money by raiding the local offices. On the following morning they repeated the performance at Sunchhon, securing at the latter place 2,000 yen and demanding that a levy of 200 men should be placed at their disposal. It appears that the local headman of Sunchhon took part with the insurgents. But a later telegram says that on the 11th a force of Korean troops attacked and captured Sunchhon. These troops had set out from Chongju. On the 12th they captured the Wi Pyon leader, Chhoi Ikhyon with 12 of his principal followers. What nature of attack and defence was adopted the telegram does not indicate but these insurgents must have differed radically from those quelled by the Japanese at Hongju for there were no casualties on either side.

An apparently important arrest has been made in Seoul; that of a distinguished scholar, Kim Hseungmun. This person seems to have formed a plot to secure Russian assistance for the purpose of recovering the Yalu island, Kan-to, which, according to his view, has fallen practically into the possession of the Chinese. His idea was to follow up this feat by the expulsion of the Japanese from Korea, and he is alleged to have obtained the approval of the Imperial Court together with a sum of 100,000 yen to meet expenses and a commission conferring extensive powers on him. Attention is rumoured to have been drawn to his proceedings, as well as to those of Mr. Hong, chief of the Investigation Bureau, by the Il Ching-hoi, who recently held a meeting at which very violent speeches were delivered, denouncing the intrigues permitted to go on in the Palace and insisting that leading members of the Government are in league with Wi Pyon and are engaged in schemes which would bring ruin on the country. The meeting became so intemperate in its use of language that it had to be dispersed but its suggestions evidently bore fruit by attracting attention to the doings of Mr. Kim and his associates. The former was

arrested on the night of the 9th as he was leaving the Palace. He is spoken of as the leader of the literati in Hamyongdo and a man of great influence. The *Chuo Shim-bun* quotes an interesting article from the *Kango Shimpo* of Seoul. It explains that Li Yong-ik and his party, working in combination with the Representatives of Korea in St. Petersburg and Paris, Messrs. Li and Min, engineered the Russian attempt to repudiate Korea's denunciation of her treaties with the great Northern Power at the outbreak of the war. Having failed in this scheme, they next essayed to stir up the Wi Pyon, their idea being that if anything like a general anti-Japanese movement were displayed by the people of Korea, foreign nations would interfere. But it must be confessed that if this trouble in Korea is really inspired by anti-Japanese feeling, the insurgents follow a very perplexing route, for to on-lookers their acts seem to be prompted by motives of plunder only. They do not direct their strength against the Japanese in particular nor do they refrain from harrying their own people. Their character, in short, presents very few features of patriotism. The *Yonmuri Shim-bun* counsels dealing with them in an uncompromising manner. It takes the line that leniency is not understood in Korea, and that if Marquis Ito adopts that policy or is over-solicitous about the opinion of foreign Powers, he will make a serious mistake. The fact is that foreign adventurers are assisting the Koreans and encouraging them against Japan, and consequently foreign verdicts are not to be too anxiously courted in this matter.

There is a proposal on foot to increase the police force (Korean) in the peninsula by the addition of certain high officers and over 1,500 men, of whom 500 would be Japanese. The scheme is now under consideration by the Korean Government.

It is stated that no mining permits will be granted in Korea pending the issue of the projected mining law. All applications now awaiting consideration are to be returned to the applicants, and the latter will not acquire any title of priority in consequence of having been first in the field.

#### NATIONAL WEALTH.

We observe from correspondence and editorial remarks in the columns of local contemporaries that this journal stands credited with having propounded the doctrine that the way to estimate a country's wealth is to take for basis the ratio that the taxes bear to the taxpayer's income. We must be allowed to disavow the imputation. The truth is that a Japanese statistician, having computed the amount of this country's wealth by assessing the value of each of its assets independently, then proceeded to show, by way of corollary, that the income derived from this sum of wealth is only about twice the aggregate taxes. Now it is plainly extravagant to say that each unit of the Japanese population pays 50 per cent. of his income on the average for the support of the State, and incidentally to denouncing that hypothesis as unsound, we pointed out that since, as a matter of general knowledge and personal experience in Japan, the taxpayers' direct annual contribution to the Treasury is about five per cent. of his income, it would probably be more correct to deduce the income from the taxes on that basis, and thus ultimately to arrive at a figure for the national wealth. We did not suggest such a method as by any means con-

clusive, and we really must protest against being saddled with such a suggestion. As to the burden of taxation in Japan, we prefer the statements of the people themselves to the theories of statisticians. Theories are illimitable. For example: it may be roughly estimated that, if indirect and direct taxes be included, the payments in Japan average 8 yen per head of population. Indeed that seems a moderate estimate. On the other hand, the average number of persons in a Japanese family is five, and as only the head of the household pays taxes, it would appear that each household's imposts aggregate 40 yen on the average. But certain statisticians have estimated that the average annual income per household in Japan is 75 yen. Therefore the taxes exceed one-half of the income. Would any one accept such arithmetic as conclusive? Ask the Japanese themselves, the actual tax-payers, and they will tell you—at least those questioned by us have declared—that they are not conscious of any oppressive burden and that they could pay much more without any serious inconvenience. We do not advocate increased taxation. Why on earth should we? Neither do we regard it as in any sense our duty to underestimate the taxes paid by the people of Japan; though it appears to be suggested that we assign to ourselves some such *metier*. Surely in matters of simple arithmetic motive and sentiment may be left out of the account? We have never seen any satisfactory estimates of the wealth of Japan. They have all proved defective when subjected to ordinary tests like that noted above in the matter of taxation; and until some figure less open to objection is discovered, it is at least permissible to remain unconvinced.

#### THE THREE ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The directors of the three electric railway companies of Tokyo, namely, the Shigai, the Densha and the Denki, have signed a preliminary agreement of amalgamation which will be submitted for final confirmation to a general meeting of shareholders on the 28th instant. The new company will have a capital of 27 million yen, represented by 540,000 shares, divided between the three former companies in the proportion of 90,000 to the Denki, 312,000 to the Shigai and 133,000 to the Densha. The amalgamation is to become an accomplished fact from the 11th of September, and all the shares must be fully paid up by the 8th of that month. These are the salient features of the agreement. The programme is to be highly commendable. It will effect a very great saving of administrative expenses and the amalgamated company will probably be able to carry on the business profitably with a small increase of fares—say a uniform fare of 4 sen apart from the tax. Had the companies remained as they are now, the fare must have been increased to 5 sen at least. It is to be hoped that the methods of the Denki Company will be imitated after amalgamation by the Shigai and the Densha, and that the public will have the satisfaction of riding in clean and comfortable cars.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in New York, wired to the Foreign Office on June 12th that there was no change in the raw silk market. Cotton for future delivery was steady. Stocks throughout the country were estimated at 650,000 bales.

## THE RUSSO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Fu, Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg, is said (*Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence) to have telegraphed to his Government urging the disadvantages of suspending the Russo-Chinese negotiations. The reasons assigned by him are not stated, but they are alleged to have impressed the Peking authorities so forcibly as to produce an immediate approach to M. Pokotiloff with a view to renewing the negotiations. We do not yet know why they have been so much delayed but all accounts suggest that Russia is endeavouring to obtain from her *vis-a-vis* terms which, while they would largely compensate herself for the losses she has suffered, would be exceedingly unwelcome to China. Meanwhile the news is confirmed that her subjects are given a free hand in the Kirin and Amur regions, and that they are taking full advantage of the licence, the remontrances of the local officials being met with an invariable rejoinder that so long as military government exists nothing can be done. This subject is beginning to provoke newspaper comment in Japan. The *Asahi* writes about it is a tone of uneasiness. The second clause of the 3rd article of the Portsmouth Treaty is quoted, the clause pledging the high contracting parties "to restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Russian troops." Our contemporary had expected that with such a basis to build on, the Chinese authorities would easily have concluded satisfactory arrangements with Russia, but whereas they have been watchful and very suspicious of Japan's doings in southern Manchuria, they are allowing Russia to do virtually what she pleases in the two northern provinces. A situation closely analogous with that existing immediately prior to the war is thus being created, and Japan, however reluctantly, is compelled to address unpleasant remonstrances to Russia. It will be little better than a farce should this Empire hasten to open the province of Shingking while Russia keeps Kirin and the Amur region hermetically sealed except to herself. It appears to us (*Japan Mail*) that our contemporary shows a little too much nervousness in this matter. After all, Russia is not under any conventional obligation to restore the whole of northern Manchuria to China until the expiration of the eighteen months period. What she does in the interval and so long as her military rule continues can not be very closely scrutinized by Japan. It is for China to conclude with Russia some arrangement which will place these matters on a clear footing. More tangible is the uneasiness caused by rumours which the *Novoye Vremya* diligently circulates, that in view of the very great military importance of the Trans-Asian Railway its transport facilities are to be largely increased; that a branch line will be thrown out to tap Siberia; that the original project of conducting the road along the bank of the Amur will be carried out, and that a sum of 700,000 roubles has been granted for purposes of survey. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes on this subject of the Amur line, evidently believing that Russia has determined to revert to her original project. There can be no reason for such a step from an economical point of view. The road from Stretchensk to Habarovsk would have to be carried for a distance of 2,115 versts though a sparsely populated country with only two towns of any

importance, Blagovestchensk and Aigun. It would cost over 100 millions of roubles and could not possibly pay. What is the motive? If Russia believes that Japan's attitude is now, or is likely to become, menacing, and if she considers it necessary to provide a substitute for the facilities of military transport which the Manchurian line is conventionally debarred from furnishing, she labours under an unhappy mistake. If, however, she contemplates renewing her old policy of aggression, that is another matter. Strategical considerations alone can prompt the building of such a line, and they must be very cogent considerations if they are allowed to become operative at a moment when the Empire's internal affairs are so much disturbed. Such is the view of the *Nichi Nichi*.

A Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu is represented by the *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent as alleging that the delay in the Russo-Chinese negotiations is entirely due to Russia. The latter's Minister, when pressed to show greater alacrity, always offers as an explanation the necessity of awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg, and of late he has taken to complaining that Russia alone is importuned to give effect to the notes accompanying the Portsmouth Treaty, no such pressure being brought to bear on Japan. But we can scarcely credit this, for M. Pokotiloff is an able man, and must be well aware that obviously insincere declarations injure only their formulator. Japan has performed her part loyally and quickly. She has arranged for the opening of all the conventionally designated places in Southern Manchuria, and for the restoration of a large district to Chinese jurisdiction, but we hear nothing of the opening of the nine places enumerated by the Treaty in the provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang, neither do we hear of any district in these provinces having been replaced under Chinese jurisdiction.

The Governor of Kulong has telegraphed (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) to Peking urging that the Russian Minister be approached with the object of putting an end to Russian interference in the management of the Kulong telegraph office, and her work of constructing a line thence to Kiatka. From the Governor of Amur also Peking is said to have received a strong application that M. Pokotiloff be moved to interdict the sale of arms by the Russians to the Hungtutz and their incitement of the latter. If all these accusations against the Russians be groundless, central Asian officials must be exceedingly mendacious personages.

## MANCHURIA.

Mr. Leitmann of Shanghai and his companions having recently paid a visit of inspection to Manchuria, are said to have addressed to the Representatives of England, America and Japan in Peking a document which complains that the principle of the open door and equal opportunities is not being carried out in Manchuria. Three main counts of indictment are furnished. The first is that Talien is open to Japanese subjects but not to people of other nationalities. There is no custom house and no duties are collected. Consequently Japanese merchants having access to the port enjoy a great advantage over their foreign rivals who have to send their goods to Newchwang and pay duty on them. In the second place, the *liken* station at Newchwang is in the hands of Japanese, and it is alleged that they discrimi-

nate in favour of their own nationals. Finally, the Japanese military authorities forcibly put into circulation war-notes and paper of the Specie Bank, which constitute an inconvenience for foreign traders. The *Jiji Shimpō* commenting on these complaints, says that possibly there is some truth in them, but it is still too soon to be severely critical. Only a few months have elapsed since the conclusion of the war and things could not possibly have been placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing so soon. The opening of the port at Dalny and its freedom to all merchandise destined for Liaotung may now be said to be accomplished facts, but the question of the manner of collecting customs dues in the case of goods going beyond the Liaotung limits remains to be settled, and it is a question presenting some difficulties. A little patience should be exercised.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking saying that a party of Russian railway guards recently made a disturbance at a Chinese house in the neighbourhood of Kirin and fusilladed thirteen Chinese subjects. The matter proved incapable of adjustment by the local authorities and had to be submitted to the capital where it is now under discussion between M. Pokotiloff and the Waiwupu. It seems strange that there should have been Russian railway guards in the neighbourhood of Kirin.

It is said that the Peking Government has decided to send General Ma to Manchuria as military governor-general. This officer commanded the troops which fruitlessly opposed the march of the allies to Peking at the time of the Boxer emeute, and during the Russo-Japanese war he had his headquarters in the region on the southwest of the Liao where his function was to guard against Russian breaches of China's neutrality.

News from Newchwang speaks of the activity of a body of 300 Hungtutz who have their retreat in the hills in a locality which we can not identify. Five hundred soldiers sent against them from Mukden have suffered severely and have failed to accomplish anything. Altogether Manchuria appears to be in a very disturbed condition. With reference to the recent capture of 3,000 stand of rifles and some millions of rounds of ammunition by the bandits, it would now seem that no Japanese troops were concerned and that the railway was not in use. The incident took place between Changtu and Supingchieh where the railway is not open to traffic and the arms and ammunition were guarded by Chinese soldiers, of whom 8 were killed and 46 wounded by the Hungtutz.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and other journals have an interesting note on the Fushun coal mine. We read that the seam of coal is from 100 to 120 feet thick, and that it extends to a width of 10 miles. Experts say that there is no such deposit of coal known to exist elsewhere in the world. It would be easy to obtain seven or eight thousand tons daily, when the new American machinery is adopted, but the Japanese Government does not desire to inaugurate any keen competition with the home mineral, and consequently the production will be limited to some 3,000 tons, varying, of course, according to demand. The coal, it is estimated, can be taken from the mine at a cost of 1.20 yen per ton. The expense of carriage to Dalny (270 miles) is now 2 sen per mile, but it will be reduced to one sen. The cost of handling is calculated at 1.50 yen, and the freight to Shanghai will represent 3.50 yen.





### THE COMPETITION ON THE SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.

The *Shogyo Shimpō*, referring to the subject of the competition which has sprung up on the Shanghai line between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, has a note which suggests that the attitude of the foreign firm is viewed with some umbrage in Japan. It is implied, if not plainly stated, that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are utilizing the experience and the profits gained by them when their steamers were employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the Shanghai line during the war. Moreover, the Shanghai route was purchased by the late Mr. Iwasaki Yataro from the Pacific S.S. Company for \$800,000, and this consideration added to a determination that no foreign company shall be allowed to invade waters geographically designated as a proper scene for Japanese maritime enterprise, is swaying the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to compete to the bitter end. Extra steamers are being put on the line and freights lowered.

Some allusions made by Japanese journals to the competition between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire on the Shanghai-Yokohama line have been translated into these columns without comment, further than an expression of opinion that the *Shogyo Shimpō's* last note on the subject suggested that the attitude of the foreign firm was viewed with some umbrage in Japan. Exception is taken to our procedure by the *Japan Gazette*, which thinks that we should have "ascertained the position of the foreign firm in this matter before launching our own suggestion of Japanese umbrage." There was not the slightest reason to "ascertain the position" of the foreign firm. We were concerned with the contents of Japanese journals only, nor can we see that any post-facto explanation of its position obtained by us from the foreign firm would have changed the inference conveyed by the Japanese newspaper's writing. The *Shogyo Shimpō's* words created the unequivocal impression, and were apparently intended to create it, that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire were taking questionable, if not actually mean, advantage of experience and profits gained by them while their steamers were chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the Shanghai line. We should not for one instant think of addressing any query to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on such a subject. A firm of their reputation stands quite above all insinuations of the kind. It would be an insult to ask for a disavowal. On the other hand, it is plainly our duty to keep our readers informed as to the utterances of leading Japanese journals on subjects of common interest. These considerations amply explain our procedure. For the rest, we think that the *Shogyo Shimpō's* attitude is somewhat misinterpreted by the *Japan Gazette*, but that is a matter which need not be now discussed.

There is evidently a misunderstanding as to the meaning of a note recently published by the *Shogyo Shimpō* and reproduced in these columns on the subject of the competition between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on the Yokohama-Shanghai line. The Japanese journal is supposed to have claimed that because Mr. Iwasaki Yataro purchased the service of the Pacific Mail Company on this route, therefore the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Iwasaki's inheritor, has an exclusive right

to work the line. Such a claim would be quite absurd. It has never been advanced by the *Shogyo Shimpō*, so far as we can see. The words of the *Shogyo* are:—"In the days of the Mitsubishi the original Iwasaki Yataro spent 800,000 yen on the purchase of this line from the American Pacific Mail, and moreover the line is a profitable one in Japanese waters, so that to abandon it to the invasion of foreign ships would be, they think, altogether wrong" (*Kono kōro wa Mitsubishi jidai ni moto no Iwasaki Yataro ga 800,000 yen wo dashite Beikoku no Pacific Mail yori kaitōritaru mono nite katsu Nippon no kowan ni okeru riyeki aru koro ni gaikoku-sen no shinnyū two honin suru wa danjite fuka nari to nasu*). There is here no question whatever of claiming any monopoly of the line. Such a claim would be quite untenable. What the *Shogyo Shimpō* plainly means and what it says almost as plainly, is that Mr. Iwasaki Yataro having spent a large sum to acquire a footing in the Shanghai line, his successors, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, have no idea of being driven off the line without a very keen struggle. It can not be denied for a moment, nor is it denied so far as we can ascertain, that any and every other steam-ship company is entitled to place vessels on the same route if such companies think it worth their while to do so. As to the statement made by the *Shogyo* that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, when their ships were chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha during the war, acquired such experience of the Shanghai route and moreover found it so profitable that they resolved to continue the service even after the charters had expired, it will of course be scoffed at by Englishmen in so far as it suggests that any unfair advantage has been taken by the British firm. We may refer here to another statement made incidentally by a Japanese journal, namely, that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha proposed a pool. On inquiry at the head office of the Japanese Company we find that no such proposal can have been authoritatively made. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha are quite prepared to encounter competition and to meet it by using only such weapons as are universally approved. That is precisely the attitude of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, as we understand it. The two companies are already competing keenly on the Swatow-Bangkok line, and they face each other on the Shanghai line in the same spirit of straightforward rivalry. Let the fitter survive. There will be plenty of sympathy with both parties, and probably before the struggle is over some unpleasant paragraphs will appear in journalistic columns. But neither of the competitors, it is to be hoped, will fall into the error of supposing that everything published in newspapers is inspired by the other side. Editors have their own prejudices and reporters are not always trustworthy. It is an open secret, we believe, that no foreign firm showed greater courtesy during the war to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha than Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and there are consequently grounds for regretting the present competition between the two, but of course no one expects that a service which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has carried on successfully for nearly 30 years ought to be abandoned by it at the first aspect of foreign competition. There should be no sentiment in business. We greatly doubt whether there is room for new vessels on the Shanghai line, seeing that the various services of the Japanese Company already furnish an average of nearly one steamer every second day. But Messrs. Butterfield and Swire know well what they are about.

We observe in Japanese journals two statements which require correction. One is that the steamers now placed by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on the Yokohama-Shanghai line are old boats; the other, that the British firm has very inferior landing facilities at Shanghai. Both assertions, as we have ascertained on the best authority, are quite incorrect, and we venture to affirm that neither of them was inspired by the other party to the competition, namely, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Japanese journals are naturally much interested in this competition, and we can not be surprised if some of them show their interest by readiness to credit and to circulate rumours injurious to the British Company. But the above two allegations are altogether too extravagant seeing that the steamers in question are quite new and that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's wharfage and warehousing accommodation at Shanghai is quite in the first rank. The trouble is that people will be ready to place upon the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's shoulders the responsibility of having inspired these rumours, a course which that Company would not descend to pursue. It is much to be desired in the interests of Japanese commercial reputation that no back-stairs' device of any kind should be resorted to against the Yokohama firm. The competition is a fair struggle and competitors should be left to fight the battle on its merits in a perfectly straightforward manner. That is doubtless their own inclination and determination.

### MR. UCHIDA ON CHINA.

We have already alluded to an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Uchida, former Japanese Representative in Peking, before the *Toho Kyokai* on the 7th instant. We now translate it, being convinced that our readers will be glad to learn what a high Japanese official of exceptional experience has to say on a subject so important:—"During my four and a half years of residence in China there were some points which I took cognisance of, and I wish to speak to you of them to-night as a member of this society. They relate to the problem of education in the Middle Kingdom. There are now some ten thousand Chinese students in Japan, and this brings the matter home very forcibly not only to China but also to Japan, so that I should like to state my views and hear your criticism of them. The manner in which China, after the Boxer *emeute*, applied herself to national reform in various directions finds a close parallel in the story of the numerous reforms that had their inception in Japan after the conflicts at Fushimi and Toba, or, to go a little further back, after the time of Perry's coming. I am not praising the Boxer *emeute* or attempting to excuse it, but had it not occurred China's recent reforms would not have taken place nor would there have been a Russo-Japanese war. Unlooked for results are begotten of unlooked for incidents. The lawless Boxer outbreak gave her vitality to the China of to-day. When I arrived in Peking it was just about the time of the Court's return from Hsian and among the various reforms then upon the *tapis* that of education received the attention of Chinese officialdom. I was frequently consulted about it by the Peking Board of Education, and I gave the best advice in my power with a sincere desire to aid the Chinese. All my suggestions were adopted, and the despatch of Japanese teachers to Peking and Tientsin was thus inaugurated. Thereafter things

progressed until they reached their present condition. How the relation will hold in the future I do not know, but if it be well directed it should lead to a good result, and I pray that it may. In our country the most conspicuous change in the sequel of the fights at Fushimi and Toba was the abolition of the clans and the establishment of prefectures, and the most striking political change in China after the Boxer *émeute* was, I think, the abolition of the civil-service examination system. That system may be said to have been the life of the Chinese Government and the source of its administration. Just as the abolition of the clans and the establishment of prefectures opened in our case a new firmament, so the abolition of the examination system gave to China a marked change of fortune. Millions of brains which the examination system had blighted are now altered and are seeking the new learning at our hands. It is unavoidable that many evils and abuses should attend the system of study abroad, but if extreme cases be suitably restrained and if proper attention be paid where occasion demands it, I do not think there is any special cause for uneasiness. Viceroy Yuan, for instance, speaks of sending a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand students to Japan. That may happen. Japan must be prepared to exercise full care in receiving them; that is to say, she cannot not only give them secular education, but must also pay particular attention to the moral influence she produces on them. According to my observation Japanese and foreigners alike still entertain a false view about the Chinese. It is a very great mistake to despise the Chinese because they were broken in their conflict with Japan and because they occupied the position of mere onlookers during the Russo-Japanese war. There is no greater misconception than to compare China to Turkey. The two are quite different. In China the Government is poor but the country is rich. The appliances of civilization have not yet been adopted, nevertheless things are extremely plentiful in the country. Moreover, some observers, foreign and Japanese, argue that the absence of good roads in China is a sign of national decay, but it used to be the policy of the Chinese Government not to build roads, and when they understand their mistake they will at once amend it. The opening of railways proves it, for are not railways the most advanced form of roads? At Peking, indeed, great highways are now in increasing course of construction, and the result in that the Legation quarter which was so proud of its arrangements has now become a very poor kind of place by comparison. Tientsin is even better than Peking. A public park has been made there and Viceroy Yuan is bent upon constructing an ideal town. Then, simultaneously with the completion of railways, the building of roads, the progress of the postal system and the employment in official positions of all persons who possess the new learning—the application of all these reforms is constantly being extended and the appliances of civilization are being perfected. Thus to regard China now as though she were still in the days prior to the abolition of the civil-service examinations is as though one were to light a candle at mid-day. The Chinese are strongly disposed to have recourse to Japanese education and at the same time they all agree in asking that Japanese teachers should be more painstaking, and they complain that some Japanese schools regard the Chinese students merely as sources of income. For instance,

when only five subjects have been studied, certificates of graduation are given for ten, and instruction which ought to last for 5 years is compressed into one year or half a year. If such charges be accurate it is little to our credit. Not less wrong is it to send cast-off teachers to China. The sum of the matter is that we must deal with China in matters of education according to the dictates of true neighbourly sincerity and kindness."

#### HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN JAPAN.

Recently the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution in the sense that greater facilities should be provided for foreigners visiting Japan. Since then consultations have taken place between the various bodies interested, and on the 7th instant a committee was formed, which held its first meeting in the rooms of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce on the 8th from 3 p.m. The committee consists of 5 members from the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, 3 from the City Council, 2 from the City Assembly, 15 from the Chamber of Commerce, 3 from the Business Men's Association and 3 from the Welcome Society, 31 in all.

It was explained in a recent issue that a Council or Committee had been appointed by several public bodies in Tokyo for the purpose of considering ways and means of securing good accommodation and other facilities for foreign tourists visiting Japan. The Council held its first meeting in a hall of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce on the 8th instant. Mr. Nakano Buyei, President of the Chamber, and a member of the House of Representatives, gave it as his opinion that the building now used for the purposes of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce should be given up to make a hotel, that the work of keeping it up should be entrusted to the Railway Operating Bureau, and that the Government should be approached with a view to effecting these things. No one seems to have opposed these extraordinary projects; extraordinary because the building in question was not designed for a hotel, could scarcely be rendered even tolerably suited for such a purpose, and is not well situated; and doubly extraordinary because of the proposal to impose the duty of hotel-keeping on the officials of the Railway Operating Bureau, who know nothing whatever about such work and are eminently unfitted to undertake it. Other committee-men urged that persons establishing hotels at places of note in Japan should receive Government protection, to which end a bill should be drafted under the title of "bill for encouraging hotel construction" (*hotel ken-chiku no shōrei-an*). No definite decision was adopted concerning these matters, but a resolution was adopted to elect a consultative committee of two each from all the bodies represented to negotiate with the Government, and that the results of the negotiation should be taken as a basis for a final decision. The consultative committee consists of the following as thereupon elected:—From the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Nakano Buyei and Inoyue Kaku-goro; from the Tokyo City Council, Messrs. Ooka Ikuzo and Yoshikawa Sentaro; from the Business Men's Guild, Messrs. Kobayashi Umejiro and Iwade Sobei; from the Welcome Society, Count Hirotsawa and Mr. Okura Kihachiro; and from the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, Mr. Tanioka Keiji.

In reply to the suggestions of the sub-

committee alluded to in recent issues, the Prime Minister is said to have stated that he could not recommend the abandonment of an important Government building for conversion into a hotel, and the Minister of State of Finance gave a noncommittal answer. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, however, spoke out quite plainly. His Excellency considered that if the Noshomusho's office was taken for such a purpose, its roof alone would be found available. The internal arrangements would have to undergo such a complete change that they would practically be metamorphosed. Even then, too, it was doubtful whether the edifice could be made really serviceable for hotel purposes. Viscount Hayashi thought it would be much wiser for the projectors to go to work boldly and build a new edifice with all proper conveniences and appliances. An excellent site might be found on the Mitsubishi land outside the Babasaka gate, and there need not be any expropriations or make-shifts. That is precisely the view we ourselves take. The requirements of a modern hotel are quite underestimated when it is supposed that any building, for whatever purpose originally erected, can be converted into a first-class inn. Professor Mitsukuri, we observe, has been writing on this subject, and writing very interestingly. His view, briefly summarized, is that what foreigners come to Japan to see is not the raw Japan in its Occidental garb—high-collar Japan as he calls it—but the Japan described by Lafcadio Hearn. Therefore instead of erecting an edifice for a hotel in foreign style, the Professor suggests that a big Japanese *yadaya* should be provided within a spacious Japanese garden in the pure style of the country. This thesis is very eloquently elaborated by the Professor. It would be, we believe, a grievous failure. Certainly foreign visitors want to see old Japan, but they have no desire that they themselves should be made part of the payment. They desire above all things to be comfortable on their travels; to take their ease in their inn, and though they might be glad to have a kind of picnic once or twice in a place like the Maple Club, they would rebel immediately against a programme which involved dispensing with good square meals and four-posters.

The Minister of State for Agriculture also has declined to give up the building now occupied by his Department. He says that there is no suitable substitute. The suggestion that the official residence of the Minister of State for Justice might be used is not practical, for the officials of the Department number 600 and require a building of very large dimensions. At the same time the Minister expresses his sympathy with the scheme of supplying Tokyo with a good hotel.

#### FIRES.

At 4 p.m. on June 8th, fire broke in the village of Tako, Kamo district, Idzu peninsula, destroying three hundred houses, one warehouse, and fifty sheds. Five firemen were injured. The negligence of bath-house employees is reported to be the cause.

On June 12th, fire broke out in the district of Nishimura, Yamagata prefecture, destroying 112 buildings, including a police office.

Fire occurred on the evening of June 12th in the Commercial and Industrial School, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, burning down the building.

About 3.30 a.m. on Wednesday, fire occurred in one of the upper rooms of the Chinese printing office of Tong-Cheong, No. 51 Yokohama. The flames were put out before they could spread over the building. Parts of the ceiling and roof were slightly damaged. A lamp was the cause.



## AD INTERESTING MINISTERIAL INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Makino, Minister of State for Education, has just issued an instruction which suggests that things are not so satisfactory as is superficially apparent in the condition of the rising generation. "It is scarcely necessary to say," observes his Excellency, "that the duty of scholars and students is to have a steadfast mind, to propose to themselves a fixed purpose, and to look forward to achieving great results by zeal and diligence. \* \* \* Nevertheless among the youth of both sexes I detect, to my great regret, a tendency to occasional despondency and to ethical decadence. Certain of those now in the schools show an inclination to luxury, or torment themselves about empty theories, or, in extreme cases, allow their minds to become absorbed in dissipation and, violating the precepts of virtue, lose their sense of shame. \* \* \* Unless steps be presently taken to severely reprimand these errors, their harmful results will be incalculable. There are signs that the trend of a part of society is towards insincerity and that the youth of both sexes are being led astray in increasing degree. Especially is this the case with recent publications and pictures, for these either ventilate extreme doctrines, or inculcate pessimistic views, or depict immoral conditions to the no small detriment of education. \* \* \* Steps must be taken to suppress publications that suggest such danger whether within or without the schools. Again there are men who, advocating an extreme form of socialism, have recourse to various devices for leading astray students and teachers. If such views, destructive as they are towards the very foundations of nationalism and dangerous to the good order of society, obtain currency in educational circles, so as to disturb the bases of our educational system, nothing could be more regrettable in the interests of the country's future. It behoves educationists to be specially on their guard and to prepare for checking these evils before they bear fruit. Persons who occupy pedagogic positions should bear these things constantly in mind, and in coöperation with parents and guardians should endeavour to purify the habits of students and to invigorate their spirit, thus aiming at the achievement of good results for education."

This instruction appears to us very timely. For it is not to be denied that questionable publications in the shape of novels, pictures and pictorial post-cards have of late become very common. Moreover, there is something verging on a craze of reviving the customs of the *Genrokuera*, which was the age at once of the Tokugawa's greatest prosperity and greatest corruption. Luxurious and licentious fashions have a growing vogue. A short time ago a number of persons—37 if we remember aright—were apprehended on a charge of manufacturing Paphian pictures, and we observe frequent journalistic reference to the corruption of students. Mr. Makino, the present Minister of State for Education, is a man of very clear discernment and earnest purpose. He will not confine himself to the mere issue of an instruction but will take care that practical measures are devised to give real effect to his words.

The *Kokumin Shimbum* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbum* are frankly laudatory in their comments on Mr. Makino's instruction, a translation of which we published in our last issue. The *Yomiuri* approves of the spirit and purpose but has doubts as to the

feasibility of giving practical effect to the Minister's aims, and the *Fiji Shimpō* writes in an unusual and inexplicably carping strain. In fact the *Fiji's* line of reasoning seems to imply hopelessness of accomplishing anything in the shape of moral control by the aid of legislative and administrative machinery. What is the use of discussing phenomena, asks the *Fiji*, if their causes are left unreformed? Every great development of national spirit is accompanied by a corresponding development of luxurious proclivities, and it is not from a Department incapable of duly inspecting its own text books that the public looks for the exercise of efficient restraints upon literature in general. As for socialism, its growth is inevitable so long as a man's mental faculties are educated out of proportion to his scale of living. Knowledge and an empty stomach make bad companions; discontent is the sure outcome of their association. And it is precisely in the ranks of educationists that this incongruous conjunction is found in Japan, for no public servants are so poorly paid and no folks have such a terrible struggle to maintain respectability on an inadequate pittance as school-teachers. There is a great deal more in the same strain, but the impression it produces on us is that the writer himself finds a large "something in this world amiss," and that a little more would push him over the edge of socialism. He is on sound ground, however, when he argues that ethical reform must begin in the upper classes, and that sermons about the obligations of morality sound strange in the mouths of men who themselves ignore such restraints. But, after all, every one must work in his own sphere. The Minister of Education is not to sit with folded hands because his efforts can not be completely successful. He has his duty to do whether others neglect theirs or not. Nor do we ourselves see any valid reason why one of the reforms suggested, namely, effective scrutiny of literature in every shape so as to eliminate the pornographic elements, should not be quite feasible. The field where such abuses are practised is not large.

## COAL FOR THE NAVY.

A Japanese Naval Chief Engineer, Mr. Takeda, has given to the *Chuo Shimbum* some interesting information about the supply of coal for the Navy. While the future of the Russo-Japanese war was still uncertain, a place for manufacturing briquettes was established at Tokuyama (in Choshu) under the superintendence of Mr. Takeda. The object was to secure an ample supply of coal for the ships. Work commenced on the 4th of April, 1905, and was carried on with one machine up to July, the number of workmen employed being 30 or 40 with 50 assistants. In July a second machine was added and 220 hands were employed. The quantity of coal made into briquettes from the time of starting the enterprise has been 100,000 tons of English mineral and 10,000 tons of that obtained in Choshu. Part of the former is still in store but the latter was all used during the war. Hereafter the briquettes will be made entirely from Choshu coal. There are two varieties of briquettes manufactured from the latter, one being for immediate use, the others for purposes of storing. The mineral is the same, but the manner of treating it is different. Working for 24 hours with two machines, from 580 to 600 tons of briquettes can be produced, and excellent

results have been obtained with them. Experiments recently made on board the *Chi-yoda* showed that they give off only very small quantities of smoke light in colour. There is no inferiority to ordinary English coal which costs 20 yen per ton, a price which rose to 25 or 26 yen during the war. The Choshu briquettes are not expected to cost ultimately more than one-half of that amount. The industry is not yet sufficiently mature to warrant accurate statements, but the strong probability is that a ton will hereafter stand at 12 yen or less. The Choshu briquettes seem to have greater calorific strength than the English, but that may be because the latter are made from "smalls" whereas for the former lump coal is used. There is a briquette-manufacturing company in Amakusa also, and its enterprise has been very successful. When Prince Arthur of Connaught recently visited Kagoshima, the *Diadem* and her consorts used these briquettes with entire satisfaction. They found them the same as English coal. These briquettes are now used by Japanese torpedo-destroyers. The plant produces only 50,000 tons yearly, which could be raised to 80,000 by night work. It is difficult to choose between the Tokugawa and the Amakusa briquettes. Both have merits and demerits. One of the great advantages of briquettes is that they can be stored for any time against an hour of need. Tokugawa produces 150,000 tons yearly and Amakusa 50,000, and it is evident that the factories must be increased to meet the requirements of the Navy.

## THE LAND TAX IN JAPAN.

In the *Keizai Zasshi* of the 9th instant we find an interesting note on the land tax in Japan. Prior to the Russo-Japanese war this tax stood at 2.5 per cent. of the assessed value of the land, but it has undergone two increases, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Original rate, per cent.	1st increase, per cent.	2nd increase, per cent.	Present rate, per cent.
Urban Building Land ...	2.5	5.5	12	20
Rural Building Land ...	2.5	3.5	2	8
Other Land .....	2.5	1.8	1.2	5.5

At these rates the Government's estimate of income from the land during the present fiscal year is as follows:—

	Yen.
Agricultural Lands .....	55,248,229
Rural Building Land .....	8,670,724
Urban " " .....	7,202,054
Various Lands .....	13,968,727
Hokkaido Lands .....	510,378
Taxes paid in arrears .....	1,695
Taxes delayed on account of natural calamities .....	21,631
Total .....	85,632,438

In order to ascertain the total land tax we must add the local taxes, 39,331,944 yen, to the above, when a grand total of 124,964,382 yen is obtained. Our contemporary then proceeds to consider whether this is a large tax as compared with the levies in former times. For the purposes of that calculation it is necessary to take the figures showing the quantity of rice formerly paid:—

	Koku.
1836 .....	12,174,629
1871 .....	12,549,354
1872 .....	12,135,195
1873 .....	11,239,712
1874 .....	10,745,982
Average of last 3 years .....	11,373,630
Quantity after Revision .....	11,819,102

Of course the quantity of rice produced was not nearly so large then as it is now. Yet if the price per *koku* be taken as 10 yen, it appears that from 109 to 120 million yen

was paid in the form of land tax. From this it would appear that the tax-payers are at least as well off now as they were in pre-Meiji days. Naturally as a very heavy increase has been caused by the war, land holders are calling out for a reduction as soon as opportunity offers, but the grounds of their complaint are not very solid. The *Kisai* thinks, however, that the building-lands' tax requires revision.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Gunjin Yengo-kai*, formed originally for succouring the families of military men, has been dissolved. It was under the presidency of Prince Arisugawa and among the leading members were Counts Inouye and Matsukata. The final report showed that 283,000 *yen* had been distributed through the Home Department. The remaining 1,152,000 *yen* is to be handed over to the Minister of Home Affairs to be applied by him to the purposes of the Society. Prince Arisugawa congratulated the Society on its success and Counts Inouye and Matsukata replied briefly. The Emperor sent a message approving of the labours of the Society. It was conveyed through Count Inouye.

Among the most striking portraits in this year's Royal Academy is a painting by Mr. Sargent of the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest. The picture is described as representing the "American feminine face divine"—delicate, sensitive, sympathetic. In an able criticism of the portrait one writer remarks that "the physiognomy of Mrs. Guest is typical of the American stock which has been bred without cross-blood from the original English, and is therefore, nearer the Anglo-Saxon type of the painters of the Reynolds period than is the so-called 'Gibson girl,' who is a composite of the factors composing present-day America." This is an acute criticism and is likely to arouse discussion. The writer insinuates that the face of the Gibson girl is not a sensitive face because the heart of the Gibson girl is not a sensitive heart. Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, who has just been married to Mr. Waldorf Astor in London, is said to be a typical "Gibson Girl" and one who saw her on her wedding day remarked that he was puzzled to understand the force of the criticism that denies to this type of American womanhood the quality of sensitiveness.

According to statistics sent by the Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostok to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, the latest census showed 2,000 Japanese subjects in that town. Among them are 43 merchants, 7 doctors, 4 tailors, 4 washermen, 6 barbers, 2 gold-smiths, 7 clock-makers, 7 carpenters, 50 blacksmiths, and 17 lodging-house keepers. Besides the above there are 200 Japanese in Habarovsk and 250 in Nikolisk.

The Russo-Japanese Society held its first reunion since the war on the evening of the 9th instant in the Maple Club. Admiral Viscount Yenomoto, President of the Society, welcomed the Russian Representative, M. Bagmateff, who has accepted the post of Honorary President, and also M. Plancon, who with the other leading Russian residents of Tokyo were present. About fifty persons assembled, among them being Baron Hanabusa, Major-General Murata, Mr. Nakada, Baron Senge, Messrs. Ooka Ikuzo, Asaina, Uchida (of the Amur Society), etc. Viscount Yenomoto made a graceful speech, the

gist of which was that Russia and Japan might now enjoy the calm which follows the storm and that Japan earnestly hoped for a renewal of their old friendly intercourse. Mr. Bagmateff said that by the grace of Providence amity had been restored between their countries and he trusted that it would widen and broaden. Even during the war there had been no unfriendliness between individual Russians and individual Japanese, and now like the warriors of old, they might sheathe their swords after the fight and clasp hands of hearty good will and friendship. For his own part his sincerest efforts would be directed towards promoting that end. These remarks elicited hearty applause, and the meeting broke up after a pleasant evening.

According to estimates made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the barley crop this year will be 884,556 *koku* (or 4.7 per cent.) larger than the crop of last year and 307,266 *koku* (or 1.5 per cent.) above the average yield, the average being for the 7 years from 1899 to 1908, excluding the best and the worst years. The figures since 1899 stand thus:—

	Koku.
1899 .....	19,335,952
1900 .....	20,398,385
1901 .....	20,658,217
1902 .....	18,425,626
1903 .....	13,545,105
1904 .....	19,642,242
1905 .....	18,728,939
1906 (estimate) .....	19,613,495
Average (as explained above) .....	19,306,229

On the 9th instant, Mr. Hayashi Gonsuke, hitherto Minister in Korea, was appointed Japanese Representative in Peking. There is some delay in the expected appointment of Mr. Uchida to the Legation in Vienna, but the cause of delay is said to be that the Japanese Government awaits the consummation of Austria's and Italy's resolve to raise their Tokyo Legations to Embassies. Mr. Uchida will probably not be sent until he can have ambassadorial rank. In this event it is thought that Mr. Oyama will be transferred from Rome. Mr. Inagaki, hitherto Minister for Bankok, is understood to be desirous of a change of post.

The sub-committee for investigating the subject of facilities for foreign tourists have visited the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance, and have submitted Mr. Nakano's project for the conversion of the Noshomusho building into a hotel. Each of the Ministers refrained from committing himself to any definite expression of opinion, but all promised to consider the matter. We do not find that any attention is paid to the vital question of suitability. It appears to be taken for granted that a building which has hitherto served the purposes of a government office only can be converted without difficulty into a first-class hotel. We suspect, however, that by the time the necessary alterations had been effected, and by the time new offices had been provided for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the converted hotel building would represent an outlay much larger than the cost of a new and really suitable edifice. The one salient advantage of the plan would be celerity. If a new edifice be put up, two years at least must elapse before it is ready for occupation, whereas six months would probably suffice in the case of the Noshomusho's offices. As to the question of official incursion into the sphere of hotels, there is not much difficulty in predicting the criticisms that will be provoked, but it will be well to suspend judge-

ment until we see what form the project will ultimately take.

We observe that the position taken by us with regard to the house-tax question is subjected to a great deal of verbose attack, the main part of which seems quite beside the mark. Our contention is simply that the Hague Court was not asked to adjudicate upon any taxes other than those leviable upon buildings as such, which stand, or may hereafter be erected, on land within the limits of the former foreign settlements. In other words, the problem to be solved by the Court was:—"Is the above land alone exempt from taxes other than those mentioned in the leases, or does the exemption extend to the buildings also which stand upon the land?" Nothing was under consideration except the buildings. Nothing else was a subject of arbitration. The arbitrators had not to decide whether the payment designated in the leases included or did not include all municipal taxes. They had to decide solely whether that payment included such taxes as are levied upon buildings in Japan. We find it very difficult to decipher clearly the position taken by our critics, but we gather that they claim for foreign residents in the settlements exemption from all municipal taxes other than such as may be supposed to be included in the so-called "land rents." If that claim be admitted the case would be very simple. But it is a claim plainly in excess of any honest interpretation of the Hague Court's finding. The only taxes now levied upon houses in Japan happen to be municipal taxes, but apart from that fortuitous connexion the Hague arbitration had nothing whatever to do with municipal taxes or with the foreign residents' liability to such imposts. No sources of municipal revenue except buildings standing on ex-settlement lands are affected by the Hague decision. With regard to all other sources, for example incomes and business, land-holders in the ex-settlements have precisely the same liability as Japanese subjects. That is our interpretation of the case.

In the columns of the *Nippon* we find a statement of the local debts of Japan and the rates of interest they carry. It appears that the total is 65,704,886 *yen*, of which Osaka's portion is 23,150,889 *yen*, and Tokyo's is 6,057,151 *yen*. As to the rates of interest, the following figures are given:—

	Yen.
At over 15 per cent. ....	349,474
" 12 " .....	1,315,678
" 10 " .....	2,906,681
" 8 " .....	9,268,241
" 7 " .....	6,391,634
" 6 " .....	25,010,867
At less than 6 per cent. ....	20,387,175
Without Interest .....	75,136

It will thus be seen that the debts bearing interest higher than 7 per cent. total 19,900,000 *yen*. The dearest money has been obtained by the small administrative districts.

There is—according to the *Kokumin*—a forest of vast extent and great value at Ari-san in the Kagi district of Formosa. It consists almost entirely of big *hi-no-ki*, a wood in keen demand for Japanese building purposes, but to exploit it properly would require the construction of a railway and the outlay of four or five million *yen*. Hitherto the Government of Formosa is said to have been in doubt as to whether the enterprise should be carried on under official auspices, or whether it should be ceded to private hands. The latter course is said to have been adopted, and if a solid

company with a capital of at least a million *yen* can be organized, it would probably obtain the concession. Dendrological experts have been sent from Awomori, Tokyo, and Akita for the purpose of exploring and reporting on the forest.

Japanese journals publish a copy of a covenant said to have been made by a Russian subject named Ponikaroffsky and a Japanese subject, Sato Heisoku, with regard to the Kamchatkan fisheries. The covenant covers the whole of the east and west coasts of Kamchatka. Nominally it provides that the Russian signatory shall purchase fish from the inhabitants and sell them to the Japanese at cost price plus a commission of 20 *yen* per 1,000 salmon and 8 roubles per 1,000 *masu*, but the terms of the agreement indicate clearly enough that Mr. Ponikaroffsky's share in the transaction is to be limited to receiving the commission, and that all the work of collecting the fish will be done by Mr. Sato's people. In fact it would seem that a royalty over these fishing grounds is possessed by the Russian and that he has farmed the grounds to the Japanese.

According to information received by the Foreign Office, the new Russian S.S. Company is to establish connexion between Tsuruga in Echizen and the terminus of the Siberian Railway, namely Vladivostok. The service will be commenced with the *Mongolia* on the 21st instant. The same company is to place two or three steamers on the Vladivostok—Nagasaki—Shanghai route.

An Imperial Ordinance just issued endues the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce with power to set limits to the districts exploited by hunters of seals and sea-otters, and to enforce the restriction. This power may be exercised even in the case of companies to which charters have already been issued. This evidently indicates that the Government is alive to the necessity of preserving the rookeries in Saghalien.

On the 12th instant the Red Cross Society held an ordinary and extraordinary meeting at Uyeno. The Empress attended and there was an enormous concourse of members, the meeting being regarded as a celebration after the war, to which the Society sent 5,000 physicians and nurses who attended to over 700,000 officers and soldiers. Among these employees of the Society there were 100 deaths on service, namely, 39 women and 61 men. The Society was formed in 1877 by the exertions of the late Count Sano and Viscount Ogyu. It was then a very small organization, known as the *Hakuai-sha* (Society of Mercy) and although in 1886 it joined the Geneva Convention and became the Red Cross Society of Japan, its growth did not become signal until the China-Japan war of 1894-5. In 1887 it had but 10,000 members, whereas in 1904 there were 920,000 names on the roll. To-day the number is 1,152,204, and the yearly income is 3,772,500 *yen*. There are 35 honorary members, 697 who possess decorations of merit, and 9,033 special members. The Chairman is Count Matsukata and the President H.I.H. Prince Kanin.

King Edward has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on General Terauchi. In his covering despatch the British Ambassador says that the distinction is intended to mark his Majesty's appreciation of the courteous and considerate treatment extended to British officers by the Japanese in the field, and to express the King's ad-

miration of the eminently able manner in which, as Minister of War, General Terauchi discharged his important and onerous duties. The General has not as yet received any Japanese patent of nobility. He therefore becomes Sir Seiki Terauchi, for the time being.

The British Squadron under its new commander-in-chief is making a kind of tour of the Japanese ports. It is now in Kago-shima, whence it will proceed to Nagasaki, Ujina and Kobe, finally reaching Yokohama. The Japanese think that special welcome should be given to the fleet since it has changed Admirals, and accordingly Kago-shima set the example by some very animated doings on the 11th instant. The officers were invited to an entertainment on shore where various performances were organized for their amusement and finally a cold collation was served in the Kakumeikwan. Various presents are said to have been given in the form of Satsuma-ware vases, handkerchiefs, tobacco, pictorial postcards and other small tokens.

An Imperial Ordinance declares that the hitherto existing Tokyo *Gakushi-kwai* shall henceforth be called the *Gakushi-in* and shall occupy in the scholastic world of Japan a place similar to that held by the Royal Society in England and the Academy in France. The membership is limited to sixty, with power to elect as *kaku-in* any foreigners who have contributed conspicuously to the spread of learning or literature in Japan. A report of proceedings has to be addressed to the Minister of State for Education once a year, and the Society is empowered to place itself in communication with all similar bodies in foreign countries.

It appears that the proceeds of the Formosan Lottery are to be devoted solely to charity, sanitation and hospitals. The original rumour said that public works would be included. Detailed regulations have not yet been published.

Captain Sayama, who is directing the operations of salvage at the scene of the *Novik's* disaster in Chitose Bay, telegraphs under date of the 12th that there does not appear to be any injury sufficient to prevent re-floating.

Yachtsmen will be glad to learn that H. E. Luke H. Wright, the American Ambassador, has kindly promised to present a Cup for the Fourth of July Yacht Race of the Yokohama Yacht Club.

#### INTERPORT YACHTING.

We are in receipt of a telegram from our Kobe correspondent stating that Kobe won the interport sailing races, securing two races in succession. The contests took place on Saturday, the first starting at 10.30 a.m., Yokohama was represented by Messrs. Poole and Ross and Kobe by Messrs. Fawcner and Archer and the visitors were in the dinghy *May*, Kobe sailing *Cormorant*. Kobe won the first race by three minutes.

The second race which was started at 2.30 p.m. also resulted in favour of the southern port. In this case the crews changed over, Yokohama taking *Cormorant* and Kobe *May*. Kobe won by two minutes.

It was a dull day and heavy rain fell in the afternoon. The band of the American flagship *Ohio* played during the afternoon at the Boathouse. Two events were contested by the officers and crews of the American warships in port. One of these, a race for officers in the ships' dinghies resulted as

follows: (1) *Ohio*; (2) *Chattanooga*; (3) *Galveston*. The other event, a victory for the men of the *Chattanooga*, the *Galvestons* being second, and the *Ohios* third.

#### FUNERAL OF MRS. HAM.

On Saturday morning the funeral took place of Mrs. W. J. Ham, who died on Thursday in the General Hospital from blood poisoning. The deceased lady, who was but 23 years of age, had given birth to her second child only a month before and deep sympathy was felt and expressed over the sad circumstances in which she passed away.

The service was held at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Father Pettier officiating. Mr. Ham was chief mourner, being accompanied by Mr. N. Morgan, father of the deceased, and Mr. N. M. Morgan, her brother. The pallbearers, who were members of the Oddfellows Lodge, were Messrs W. Pepper, H. Ivison, H. Feser, A. Keller, J. H. Schmidt and R. B. Denning.

A feature of the ceremony was the presence of all the men attached to the Fire Brigade, of which the deceased lady's father is Superintendent. The men were in new uniforms, and, bearing wreaths, preceded the funeral procession to the cemetery after the service in the Church. There were many and beautiful floral tributes.

#### DEATH OF SIR HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

The death is announced of Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., whose resignation of his post of Councillor and English Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London was only recently made public. According to "Men and Women of the Time" he was the son of Robert Macartney, of Dundrennan, Kirkcudbrightshire, and was born in 1833, being educated for the medical profession at the Edinburgh University.

In 1856, during his student days, he joined a contingent of volunteers being raised for the Turkish army, and served through the Crimea, studying Turkish at the same time. Returning to Edinburgh he graduated M.D., and entered the Army Medical Service as Surgeon in the 99th Regiment, at that time under orders for India, where the Mutiny had broken out. The regiment arrived too late at Calcutta for its services to be required, and was sent on to China, where Macartney was present at the taking of the Taku Forts, the attack on Peking, and the sacking of the Summer Palace. Remaining in China after the peace, he took service under the Imperial Government, 1862, being granted military rank and command together with General Gordon, of whom he was the friend. As an officer in the Celestial army, he drilled a force of 3000 men, which operated with success against the Taepings. He also established a military arsenal at Nankin, of which he was Governor for twelve years till 1876. He was then sent to England on a special mission in connection with the Margary incident. A permanent mission being resolved upon by China, he became its European Secretary, and as such paid frequent visits to the principal European capitals. He attended the coronation of the present Czar's father, and was present at many of the principal State functions at home and abroad. He was officially described as Councillor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London, and his unrivalled knowledge of the Chinese language, customs, and policy, led to his being described by Anglo-Chinese officials as "a thorough Chinaman." He received the honour of the C.M.G. in 1881, and the K.C.M.G. in 1885, and has been decorated with the Orders of the Precious Star and the Double Dragon. In 1884 he married Jeanne, daughter of J. L. de Sautoy who died in 1902.

#### INTERTOWN TENNIS.

Yokohama won the Intertown tennis doubles in Tokyo on Saturday by three sets to one. The scores were:—

YOKOHAMA.	
K. van Smith and Mollison .....	3
Chapman and Brady .....	3
Dr. Post and Page .....	0
Herman and Von Felbert .....	3
TOKYO.	
Rice and Asabuki .....	2
Yamazaki and Matsukata .....	0
Vickers and Baron Hosokawa .....	3
Martinet and Bouvier .....	1



## JAPAN IN KOREA.

THE Japanese are evidently much interested in the news coming from Russia, especially a telegram dated St. Petersburg May 21st and published by the *Japan Advertiser* on June 2nd. No one knows anything about the authority for this message. It may have embodied nothing more valuable than a sensational newspaper correspondent's ideas. But it may also have been an accurate analysis of the situation. It represented Russia as determined to dispute the line adopted by Japan in Korea, and to denounce her to the Powers on the ground that by the establishment of a Residency-general in Seoul and the posting of a garrison in Korea, she has palpably exceeded the position accorded to her by the Portsmouth Treaty. "Grave results" were said to be anticipated from this action by Russia, and the telegram added that certain diplomats judged the event to herald another war with Japan. The whole story appears to us quite unworthy of credence. Nothing could be more explicit than the language of the Portsmouth Treaty. By that document Russia "acknowledged that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests," and "engaged neither to obstruct nor to interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan might find it necessary to take in Korea." In the face of such pledges it is quite inconceivable that any responsible Russian statesmen should assume the attitude attributed to them by the above telegram and by corresponding pieces of intelligence received through other channels. Russia has solemnly ruled herself out of every title to query Japan's doings in Korea. The language of the covenant is quite unequivocal: it can not be misinterpreted, and the strongest evidence will be needed to convince any thoughtful person that Russia seeks to misinterpret it. The only appreciable ground for uneasiness, so far as we can see, is the action of St. Petersburg with regard to M. PLANCON. In insisting that her Consul-General must receive his exequatur from the Emperor of KOREA Russia takes a line which seems to imply that she refuses to recognise Japan's attitude in Seoul. Moreover, it appears to be a wanton refusal, or, at best, a mere point of unreasoning pride. There exists no treaty between Russia and Korea. The latter, on allying herself with Russia's enemy at the outset of the war, denounced her treaty with the former. She had an unquestionable right to denounce it. Therefore Russia has no title to post a Consul or a Consul-General at any place in the Korean Empire, pending the negotiation of a new treaty. It may be urged, however, that the absence of a treaty does not indicate Japan as the proper authority to issue an exequatur. But here comes in the Portsmouth Treaty which binds Russia, neither to obstruct nor to interfere with

the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan find it necessary to take in Korea." One of those measures has been Korea's deprivation of power to manage her own foreign affairs; a condition openly recognised by all the Powers when they withdrew their Legations from Seoul. Among all the States of Europe Russia is most unqualified to offer any objection to that arrangement in view of the pledges given by her at Portsmouth. There is also another clause of the Treaty which demands attention. It is the clause which provides that "Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers." In inserting such a clause into a treaty with Japan, Russia constructively recognised the latter's competence to guarantee to her most-favoured-nation treatment in Korea. Suppose that France negotiated with Great Britain an agreement securing most-favoured-nation treatment for French citizens in Egypt, could there be any doubt as to France's interpretation of England's political status on the banks of the Nile? Of course not, and equally beyond doubt is the significance of the above quoted clause in the Portsmouth Treaty. Thus we are driven to conclude that St. Petersburg's procedure in M. PLANCON's case is merely the outcome of illogical hauteur. Russia can not bear to face the practical consequences of her own engagements. This is a recrudescence of the spirit that precipitated the war, but happily the affair is too trifling to have serious results. After all, St. Petersburg would be more than human did it not try to save something out of the wreck, and the only thing to be said is that the attempt seems ill conceived and unskilful.

## MR. MILLER'S CONSULAR REPORT.

In No. 2566 of the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor—Bureau of Manufactures—of the United States of North America we find the report sent home from Yokohama by Mr. Consul-General H. B. Miller upon the new tariff of Japan, the telegraphic summary of which caused some comment in the vernacular press. The report reads as follows:—

A comparison of the bill with the existing law reveals, first and foremost, a plan on the part of Japan to build up the country as a manufacturing power. She extends the conventional tariff to all countries by imperial ordinance. She prepares for retaliatory tariffs against countries discriminating against her vessels and products, and proposes also to prevent importations of bounty-made products of other countries. By extending the free list and modification of existing rates she encourages every form of manufacturing which is considered practicable for the Empire. Coal is to be free of duty; also ship's stores supplied to ships in open ports. Duties paid on imported materials used in the manufacture of certain articles for export (to be subsequently specified) are to be refunded.

This measure is estimated to increase the revenues several million dollars, and is designed as a temporary tariff law until the conventional tariff shall come to an end or be revived by special negotiations. One of the most commendable features of the new law is the effort to exchange specific for ad valorem duties. This is a feature especially agreeable to American mer-

chants from several points of view, and is considered of much benefit to American goods generally. The new tariff will take the place of the general tariff and the war tax known as the extraordinary import duty, but does not interfere with the consumption tax, which remains as before.

## PROPOSED CHANGES

Changes in many of the principal articles and commodities are given below, 100 sen equaling 1 yen or 49.8 cents American; 100 kin=133 pounds:

Barley raised from .40 to .45 sen per 100 kin.

Wheat raised from .536 to .57 sen per 100 kin.

In 1904 the United States exported to Japan wheat to the value of \$423,171 gold in round numbers.

Oats raised from .45 to .47 sen per 100 kin.

Cotton seed raised from .135 to .20 sen per 100 kin.

Fruits and vegetables in tins, including boxing, from an ad valorem of 30 per cent. to 7.30 yen per 100 kin.

Tinned goods exported from the United States in 1901 aggregated, in round numbers, \$800,851 gold.

Fruits and nuts from 30 to 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Fresh fruits from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 4 yen per 100 kin.

Dried fruits from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 8.10 yen per 100 kin.

Wheat flour is raised from 1.196 to 1.45 yen per 100 kin.

In 1904 the United States exported flour to Japan aggregating, in round numbers, \$4,671,505 gold.

Oatmeal is raised from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 4.42 yen per 100 kin.

Other flour from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

## INCREASE ON FLOUR EXPLAINED.

The raise in the tariff on wheat flour is one of the most important in its effect upon American trade, as this constitutes one of the large and growing imports into Japan. Seventy-two cents import duty on 133 pounds (100 kin) is a very high rate. A duty of over half a cent a pound will place this article of diet beyond the power of the masses to purchase, and must therefore reduce the consumption of American flour.

The new duty on wheat will be 57 sen per 100 kin, an advance of only 3½ sen. This will give a very comfortable advantage to the milling of wheat in Japan. Manchuria offers a satisfactory solution to the high tariff on flour. Japan has possession of Dalny, and there is no doubt but that she will establish free trade relations between the home land and this leased territory. The railway now owned by the Japanese Government, extending from Dalny north, reaches into the great wheat fields of the Singari Valley in Manchuria, and also the great wheat plains and hills of Mongolia, now in grass, but susceptible of the highest production of wheat. This same railroad passes through the entire length of the fine grain-growing valley of the Liao. It is no doubt a part of the policy of Japan to make this most productive country the source of food supply for her millions of people at home, and use her railroad and her own ships to carry it. To accomplish this, and to make the investments in mills attractive, she places a high tariff on flour from other countries and subsidizes ships. With a railway, the rates on which the Government controls, with subsidized ships for bringing the flour to Japan, and a high tariff on foreign flour, investments in the mills at Dalny or Japan will certainly be very good. And as wheat can be put on the cars of the Japanese railway for half the price it is delivered on cars in the United States, there seems to be no reason why the flour for Japan should not be drawn from the fields of Manchuria and Mongolia. Several manufacturers of flouring-mill machinery are already in Japan negotiating for a supply of machinery for mills as soon as this Government measure becomes a law.

Ham and bacon raised from 1.36 to 1.40 yen per 100 kin.

Salted fish raised from 1.42 to 2 yen per 100 kin.

Article 7, section 17, provides that fish gather-

red by Japanese vessels shall be brought in free. This will exclude American ships bringing salted salmon to Japan, confines the shipping of salmon from Alaska to Japanese sailing vessels, and will operate as a discrimination against American shipping.

#### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Condensed milk has been increased from 1.23 yen per dozen tins to 10 yen per 100 kin. This is one of the growing imports into Japan, and if prices could be maintained at a low level the importation would continue to increase. At present it is imported under the conventional tariff at a very low rate, but the heavy increase under the new tariff will, without doubt, check the importation. I am inclined to the view that this item also is raised with a purpose of encouraging production under Japanese control. There are splendid natural advantages in Japan, Korea, and Manchuria for the development of the dairy industry, and there seems to be a purpose to give this Japanese market to Japanese who will engage in the business within this territory.

#### COTTON GOODS.

While raw and ginned cotton remain on the free list there is a general advance in cotton yarns and cotton goods of every nature, and the new bill changes them from ad valorem to specific duties; but as cottons of almost every kind are specified in the conventional tariff this part of the law will not take effect until after 1910, the date of the expiration of the conventional tariff. The present duty on cotton drills is one and a sixteenth sen per square yard, and 10 per cent. additional ad valorem as a consumption tax. The new tariff will be 6.3 sen per square yard, and 10 per cent. consumption tax additional.

#### MANY INCREASES.

Butter, raised from 21 yen per 100 kin to 27 yen per 100 kin.

Margarine, raised from 11.60 yen per 100 kin to 23 yen per 100 kin.

Cheese, advanced from 12.90 yen per 100 kin to 17 yen per 100 kin.

Infants' food, advanced to 35 per cent ad valorem.

Other comestibles raised from 30 to 40 per cent ad valorem.

Sugar is generally lowered.

Molasses, reduced from 2.37 yen per 100 kin to 85 sen per 100 kin.

Confectionery goes from an ad valorem duty of 55 per cent to a specific duty of 20 yen per 100 kin.

Jam, jelly, etc., advanced from an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent to a specific duty of 13 yen per 100 kin.

Vegetables and fruits, preserved with sugar, advanced from 40 per cent ad valorem to 8 yen per 100 kin.

In wines and liquors quite a change is noted in material increases.

Sole leather, raised from 5.69 yen per 100 kin to 13.30 yen per 100 kin.

Sheep leather, advanced from 18.36 yen to 22.40 yen per 100 kin. Goat leather from an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent to a specific duty of 55 yen per 100 kin.

Crocodile leather, from an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent to a specific duty of 98.20 yen per 100 kin.

All other leather advanced from an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

Japan imported from the United States in 1904 sole leather to the amount of \$1,780,532 gold, and "other leather" to the value of \$389,309 gold.

Under the subject of metals there are several items in the proposed tariff which demand attention.

Bar and rod iron exceeding one-fourth inch in diameter, is raised to 30 per cent ad valorem. (It now enters under the conventional tariff at .261 sen per 100 kin.)

Rails, raised from .129 sen per 100 kin (under the conventional tariff) to .87 sen per 100 kin.

Inasmuch as it is probable that the Government will soon become the owner of all railroads in the Empire, the tariff on rails and all material for railways will come in practically free, or otherwise at the discretion of the Government.

Pipes and tubes raised from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Wire of all kinds, and sheet iron and sheet steel, and all kinds of manufactured iron, raised from 100 to 600 per cent.

Nails are raised materially, the new tariff raising the duty from .573 per 100 kin to 1.36 yen per 100 kin.

The raise in block and ingot copper is from 5 to 7½ per cent, and there is also a general increase in all manufactured copper.

Lead, block and ingot, raised from .316 sen to .38 sen per 100 kin.

The imports from the United States in 1904 in lead was \$200,900, gold.

Mercury raised from 5.048 yen (conventional tariff) to 7.20 yen per 100 kin.

In 1904 the imports of mercury from the United States was \$90,250, gold.

Tin plate raised from 10 per cent ad valorem (conventional tariff) to 20 per cent ad valorem.

The imports of tin plate from the United States in 1904 was \$180,163, gold.

Tin leaf remains the same.

Zinc raised from 40 sen per 100 kin (conventional tariff) to 72 sen 100 kin.

There is a very heavy increase in the tariff on paper, but as this is also covered by the conventional tariff it will not be charged against imports of this character from the United States at present.

Bicycles advanced from 35 to 40 per cent. ad valorem, and the parts of same have a similar advance, with the exception of tires, that are changed from 35 per cent. ad valorem to 95.60 yen per 100 kin.

Sewing machines. There is an advance in this line. The old rate was an ad valorem one of 10 per cent, while the proposed duty is fixed at 11.10 yen per 100 kin for hand power and 8.25 yen per 100 kin for foot-power machines. Parts of sewing machines are raised from 10 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

1904 the imports from the United States was \$122,800 gold.

Typewriters show an advance from 10 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Telegraph and telephone instruments raised from 15 to 20 per cent.

Boilers are raised from 10 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The United States exported in 1904 this article to this value of \$214,900 gold.

Engines of all kinds are raised from 10 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Locomotive engines and electric motors imported from the United States in 1904 reached a total value of \$583,000 gold.

Electric-light lamps, not exceeding 100 candle-power, are rated in the proposed tariff at 5.80 yen per 100. All others at 10.20 yen per 100.

This will provide a good protection to the new Japanese industry.

Machinery for metal and wood working, raised from 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Scales and balances remain the same at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Watches formerly paid a duty of 25 and 30 per cent ad valorem. The proposed tariff raises them to 40 and 50 per cent.

This increase, with many others of a similar character, is almost certain to work much injury to the American trade, as it will put high class goods out of the reach of a great majority of purchasers and compel them to buy the cheaper European articles. Farmers' and mechanic's tools are changed from 10 per cent ad valorem to a much heavier rate of specific duty, ranging from 2.35 yen to 10.90 yen per 100 kin on some things and a 20 per cent ad valorem on others.

Spinning, weaving, and other machines, and parts thereof, remain at 15 per cent ad valorem.

Cotton underwear is raised from the already heavy rate of 3 yen per dozen to 4 yen per dozen, and all other kinds of underwear at about the same proportion. This is evidently based upon the idea of protecting the home industry.

Petroleum (illuminating oil) remains the same .096 sen per gallon.

Oregon pine, raised from 5 per cent ad valorem to 0.60 sen per 100 square feet, 1 inch thick.

Cheap metal jewelry, raised from 10 to 60 per

cent ad valorem. Much of this class of merchandise heretofore came from the United States.

Phonographs are advanced from 33 to 50 per cent ad valorem. The American trade in these machines has developed quite extensively.

#### THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

The most important problem of Japan's future lies in the development of her fiscal system. Her growth along commercial and industrial lines, as is evidenced by the proposed new tariff, indicates the question is demanding the serious consideration of her statesmen. Japan has entered upon a protective policy, following the United States, and is shaping her course accordingly. She is preparing herself to meet the requirements of the oriental market and at the same time protecting her industries. Protection is the watchword of the Japanese, and in every line of commerce and industrial expansion the dominant idea of the Government and the people is to assist in every practical way the development of infant industries and the protection of the old ones.

By way of illustration, take a few of the articles which are materially affected by the proposed tariff for consideration in connection with the idea of protection. Paraffin is entered free. This is to foster the manufacture of candles and matches for the China trade. On the other hand, candles are advanced in duty. Alcohol is raised to a prohibitory rate, while molasses, with which the Japanese manufacture alcohol, is materially reduced. Leather is also materially advanced in order to protect the new industry of manufacturing, which promises much for Japan in the near future. Cotton goods are raised materially in order to protect the rapidly increasing spinning industry. These are but a few of the examples which tend to prove the protective policy of the Japanese. To this list might well be added the material advance in all kinds of comestibles used by foreigners in Japan, which will raise the cost of living to a considerable amount.

While Japan is admitting free the raw material in many cases, her scientists are daily experimenting with a view to produce this raw material. The fields of experimentation will be Korea and the leased territory of Manchuria, with such parts of China as are accessible. If these new fields can be made to produce, Japan with her superior merchant marine and other facilities will see to it that she offers the best market for the raw material. Japan has well-defined plans in this respect, and hopes by their solution not only to make herself independent, but to control the commercial destinies of Asia.

#### THE FAMINE.

As far as foreigners are concerned the famine may be said to be over. Again this year wheat in the famine region is only half a crop, and will possibly be even less. A heavy frost on the last day of April followed by two others in May wrought havoc with the mulberry leaves so that the silk crop will be several million yen below the average. Even though there be a good rice crop this fall there will still be much suffering next winter.

Foreigners have however shown abundant sympathy and their generous gifts have relieved much suffering and been highly appreciated. Much of the money from foreign lands reached the famine area at a late date but is now being put to good use by the officials.

The Foreign Committee of Relief held its final meeting last week and arranged for the distribution of the balance on hand and it is expected that in a few days our treasury will be empty. At an early date a report will be rendered.

At the final meeting a resolution was passed that any additional funds received should be divided equally between the Sendai and Okayama Orphanages. These two worthy institutions have taken in a large number of children from the famine districts and any money contributed on account of the famine and sent though us will be handed to them and well used by them for real famine relief.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

William E. Lampe, Chairman.

Charles S. Davidson, Sec. & Treas.

Sendai, June 12th, 1906.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

There are a few writers who maintain that Mr. Makino's appointment as Minister of Education will lead to long desired changes in the school system followed in this country. It is said that Marquis Saionji is prepared to support the new Minister in a more hearty manner than any Minister has been hitherto backed. It is reported that Mr. Sawayanagi, who went to England a few months ago, has been recalled and on his return will be made Vice-Minister of Education. The *Kyōikukai* writes hopefully of the educational situation. It says that the chief reason for the unimportant nature of the chair of Education in past years has been chiefly owing to the fact that the Minister of Education has always had little to do with the preparation of the Budget. There is, says the *Kyōikukai*, no valid reason why this should be so, as the money annually spent on education is very considerable. The office of Minister of Education has long been rightly spoken of as a mere sinecure, (俸食), *haushoku*. The real cause of this is the fact that most of the money spent on local education comes from local taxes and the people who pay these taxes are controlled by the Home Minister. So that with him lies the power of controlling provincial primary and middle school education. Education in this country is seldom discussed as a national question by our two Houses. Local autonomy in educational matters has worked badly in Japan, says the *Kyōikukai*, and what is wanted is the centralization of educational power and improved state administration. The *Kyōikukai* in this matter does not endorse the widespread sentiment that it is undesirable to increase the power of the Department of Education, because it cannot be trusted to use its authority discreetly. It holds that with the appointment of Mr. Makino all grounds for mistrust have been removed and that the country will do well to insist on such a readjustment of the distribution of power as will raise the Minister of Education to the rank of the other Ministers of State. Passing on to discuss Mr. Makino's views on education, the *Kyōikukai*, relying on what appeared in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* on April 9th on that subject, says that Mr. Makino's long residence in other countries to a certain extent no doubt prevents his understanding the precise state of affairs in the Japanese educational world. It is alleged that Mr. Makino is in favour of making the teaching of English, German and French universal. This the *Kyōikukai* thinks to be both impracticable and unnecessary. The new Minister is also said to be in favour of extending the period for compulsory attendance at primary schools, and for the purpose of finding out what is the general view on this subject proposes to convene a meeting of representatives of primary schools. This latter step the *Kyōikukai* deems superfluous as the teachers at these schools are known to be in favour of a six year period for reasons that have been repeatedly stated during Mr. Makino's absence from the country. The *Kyōikukai* calls attention to the fact that the Government regulation requiring all candidates for the offices of judge and procurator to pass an examination in a European language, which originally was to have been put in force this year, has been temporarily withdrawn, on the ground that it is as yet too early to carry out such a measure. The expectation that the regulation would be carried out gave a great impetus to the study of foreign languages in Tōkyō and elsewhere for a while, especially in the great law schools. The *Kyōikukai* is of opinion that the curriculum of these schools should anyhow be made to include the study of foreign languages and other subjects. It does not regard the law student as he exists to-day as a serviceable type of Japanese young man. He is dissipated, disputatious and often very narrow-minded. He needs a different sort of training to that which he receives, says the *Kyōikukai*.

In our last Summary we epitomized from the *Taiyō* the first part of Professor Takebe's article

on the foreign policy Japan should adopt during the next 10 years. Retaining the headings of the original, we now give the substance of the concluding portion of the essay.

(6) *A Sound Foreign Policy*.—It has always seemed to me in reflecting on the various kinds of foreign policy followed in the world that there are three alleged objects of foreign policy which are distinctly one-sided and which cannot be safely followed to-day. (1) There is the policy that places national renown above all other considerations. For the sake of getting a good name among the world's great Powers there are countries that will sacrifice almost anything. Such countries are worshippers of a certain kind of fame. (2) There is foreign policy that is purely selfish, that is bent on pushing the interests of one country against those of all others by all conceivable means, lawful and unlawful, in disregard of the maxims of such international morality as exists to-day. Those who follow this policy know not what shame is and hold reputation for integrity and fair-mindedness in supreme contempt. (3) There is the policy that has the vindication of right, the promotion of virtue and the suppression of evil as its main objects. According to this policy nothing that is contrary to humanity should be supported. It goes without saying that war is condemned by this policy. During the reign of the Sung Princes\* China followed this policy, cultivating the arts of peace and reaching a high state of refinement, but only to find that to neglect to prepare for war is to court destruction. According to this theory, which is essentially religious, evil must not be suppressed by physical force, the cheek must be turned to the smiter. Now it is quite evident that no country to-day that wishes to maintain its independence and to avoid endless political complications of a dangerous kind can follow exclusively either one of the three above named policies. To talk of carrying out the law of right in dealings with other countries, fine as it sounds, ignores the fact that right and wrong go for little in the dealings of one State with another (*Michi to iu koto wa konnichi no kokusai hatten no jōtai ni oite, hotondo iu ni tarazaru biryoku naru mono to iwanakereba naranu*) and each State has its own notion as to what is right and wrong. But the self-aggrandizement policy proves to be equally impracticable. No State is bold enough to espouse this policy openly and unreservedly. And as for following the national renown principle, it would soon end in the loss of real prestige. If asked to determine which of the three policies wield most power in the council chambers of the great Powers to-day we reply the self-interest policy, undoubtedly. There are countries that make it quite plain that their country's permanent interests and nothing else guides their foreign policy. There are others who prefer to give to their pushing of their own interests a moral air, to touch up their egoism with a few quasi-altruistic strokes of the brush; but the real truth is that self-interest and nothing else is the chief consideration with all States. Considering then the state of the diplomatic world to-day, was not our action at the Portsmouth Conference a very singular departure from the canons of common-sense? There are those who speak of it as a triumph of humanitarianism—yea, as a religious triumph. There are those of us who find it hard to suppress a bitter smile when a signal diplomatic failure is described in terms that make it resemble a grand victory. Our policy at the Portsmouth Conference, if analysed, would be found to contain 70 per cent. of the love of renown sentiment and 30 per cent. of high moral sentiment. It has in this country been dubbed with the name of the "High Collar Policy."† No sound-minded politician

\* The reference here is to the most ancient of the 3 dynasties of Sung rulers mentioned in Chinese history. What was known as the Sung State was founded about 1113 B.C. and conquered by Tsi, 285 B.C. It occupied the lower part of the valley of the Hwai River. It gave its name to the two subsequent Sung dynasties.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† It will not be very long before a whole page of a dictionary will be required for definitions with examples of the various uses to which this term "High Collar" is put in this country. It is met with everywhere—in literature, in schools, in social life and in politics. It is applied to people who put on airs,

can possibly regard it with satisfaction. It is well that we should realize the fact that the actual basis of the foreign policies of all the great Powers to-day is nothing but self-interest, notwithstanding the fact that certain countries deem it expedient to dress up the self-interest policy in garments to which the name of civilisation or virtue is applied. During the next ten years the situation will not change and hence no such chivalric policy as Japan adopted at Portsmouth can be followed with safety to the empire.

(7) *The Reduction of Expenditure*.—It seems to me that the situation is now such as to demand the husbanding of our financial resources as much as possible. The rage for foreign loans I regard with apprehension. I know that there are some who argue that the desire to borrow shows that the nation has self-confidence, that it indicates certain commercial and industrial potentialities; that increased development is the object in view in introducing foreign capital, and so on. But I am afraid of the speculative element that is apt to attend the floating of big loans. It seems to me that the thing is being overdone and that there is an attempt in some quarters to make Japan appear a bigger country financially than she actually is. There are persons who think that the Government is taking too many things in hand and that the pace at which great undertakings are being pushed ahead is somewhat dangerous. But I am not in favour of carrying retrenchment to the extent of crippling the industries that have already been started or of preventing the establishment of new paying concerns.

(8) *Material and Mental Development must keep pace with each other*.—Under this heading Dr. Takebe dwells on the importance of Japan's propagating religion in the neighbouring countries and of her developing it in the home land. Japan has gained a reputation in the world for high class ethics and for refinement of life. That she must maintain at all costs. If a country that is so clever in diplomacy as Russia finds it necessary to figure before the world as an advocate of peace, as the champion of the Christian Gospel, Japan cannot even as a matter of diplomacy afford to neglect religion.

(9) *Society must take a broad view of the country's future political programme*.—Society as a whole knows little of diplomacy and finds it hard to understand the nature of the position this country aspires to occupy. Very few of us look beyond our own little world. In this country the State and society by no means always go hand in hand and society often needs educating up to the standard of action which the State aims at reaching. A great national policy can only be carried out when the State is backed by society generally. There are some who fancy that socialistic doctrines are going to work wonders in the reform of society, but it is difficult to see how the principles of socialism bearing on the redistribution of property can be carried out without involving law-breaking and injustice.

(10) *Conclusion*.—After a careful survey of the situation in the Far East I have come to the conclusion that during the next ten years Japan will have a difficult part to play and that she can only hold her own by extreme circumspection and by a skilful use of the diplomatic methods which are used by her rivals. To foresee what precisely will be the course of events in China is impossible, but there are certain preparations for contingencies that we can make and to these I have drawn attention in the foregoing article.

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"Japanese Commerce as Europe sees it" is the title of an article published in the June *Taiyō*, written by Baron Suematsu. We reproduce below in as short a form as possible the principal parts of the essay. Though it is true that the volume of business transacted by the nation grows an-

who aspire to occupy higher rank than ordinary folks, to lead a new fashion. Conceit and vanity are very frequently but not invariably implied by the term. In the text the meaning is that Japan was setting a new fashion to the diplomatic world. She cut a new figure in political life. But much satire must be read into Dr. Takebe's sentences; for he is one of those who regard the Portsmouth negotiations as a big fiasco as far as Japan is concerned.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



nually and though Japan, comparing her revenue now with what it was 20 years ago, may fairly be astonished at her own progress, yet it is important to bear in mind how far behind the great Western Powers we still are in the matter of business and how very small to them some of our locally named "big" things look. As we have now entered the field of business competition it is important that we should realize our weakness and defects; that we should fix our attention upon the points in which we are a long way behind the most forward Western nations. Now, to begin with Japanese bonds, while in Paris my attention was drawn by a French economist to a serious drawback to the sale of these bonds which has its origin in the comparatively small way in which we Japanese do business. What my French friend said was this. It is one of the canons of business that the bigger the purchase the cheaper the rate ought to be. But with Japanese stock the reverse is the case. If a Japanese bank is applied to for say 30,000 or 40,000 yen worth of stock it will manage to transfer it at a reasonable rate; but if the order runs into 200,000 yen or 300,000 yen, it has to go to the Stock Exchange and make extensive purchases, resulting in an immediate rise in the price of the bonds required, which upsets all the calculations of the would-be purchaser. In Paris, London, and New York there are banks that can negotiate big transactions in stocks without seriously disturbing the money-market. But our banks have not attained to this standard. Some Europeans say we are worshippers of the sword and hint that in business we are far behind the Western world. To a certain extent this is true and we have got to set about finding a remedy for our backwardness. Now to come to another point, while perpetually recounting the particulars in which we have benefited ourselves by learning from the West, we overlook the fact that Europe has for many years past been learning from us and has reached the point of rivalling us in what we have been wont to consider our own specialties. This is the "Land of Chrysanthemums\*," and fifteen or twenty years ago no such specimens of the beautiful flower as exist here in abundance were to be found in Europe, or America, but during my recent visit I saw in various parts of Europe magnificent specimens of our favourite flower. On its cultivation and development Europeans bring much scientific knowledge to bear; so they have produced corollae of a size that it would be hard to match here. Then there are business houses in Europe which make a specialty of the reproduction by machinery of articles that are hand-made here. Germany has figured more prominently than any country in the manufacture of imitations of Chinese and Japanese articles. These things are produced at a cheap rate and, though somewhat inferior to hand-made things, command a large sale. In some cases the imitation is so good that tourists have been heard to say when travelling in Japan that except as mementoes of their visit it is now unnecessary to purchase Japanese curios here. A lady remarked to me in Nagasaki in reference to the tortoise-shell articles sold there that precisely the same things could be bought cheaper in Europe. It seems to me that it is high time that we gave up the vain attempt to set off our hand-made things against machine-made things. The old argument against machinery, that it throws skilled artisans out of work by furnishing rapidly and inexpensively a big supply of articles, has been brought forward here. But the law of progress involves some sacrifices and individual losses. We can't afford to stand apart from our competitors for any such reason as that given above. One great drawback connected with our failure to introduce machinery for the manufacture of articles that are produced by the myriad in Europe is the fact that we can never execute any big order quick enough to satisfy our customers. Of course it is true to say that the machine can never take the place of the human hand in certain works of art. It is the medium and inferior articles that as a rule are multiplied by the thousand by big machines. But the sale of the highly finished hand-made articles is small compared to

that commanded by somewhat roughly made things. Another disadvantage of hand-made things as regarded by Europeans is the difficulty of getting a large number of articles made in precisely the same way. Our Japanese artisans are rather averse to being employed in the mechanical multiplication of the same shaped articles. Two things were a great surprise to me in Europe; one being the way in which the French people are able to save money and the other the marvellous industrial activity of Germany. A thickly populated country, Germany can only succeed in maintaining her millions by increased activity in industry. The Germans still emigrate to America in large numbers, and wherever they go they carry with them great aptitude for industrial pursuits. Their ships are getting to be the best in the world. Constant complaints have been made in the English House of Commons because so many British officials travel by German ships. But the invariable reply is that they are free to travel as they please and they naturally wish to get the best value for the money paid out. The Germans do everything possible for the comfort and amusement of the passengers on board in a way that neither the French nor the English approach at present. Baron Suematsu in the middle of his article branches off to a number of miscellaneous subjects, including the position of woman in America especially, where he thinks she controls and runs everybody, beginning with husband or father as the case may be. In considering the intercourse between Japan and America, this woman-worship on the part of Americans cannot be left out of account. Japanese have no sympathy with it. The Baron then goes on to speak thus. Here is what certain publicists and financial magnates in France said to me. We have any quantity of surplus capital in this country; so much that we do not know how to invest it. Consequently we are in a position to lend your Government any amount of money they may require. But what we look for from you is that you should dissipate by your action the notion that you are a people with a large amount of military ambition and that you even cast sinister eyes on Annam and Tongking. You have nothing to fear from Europe. Even an army of a million men would hardly suffice to take your country. Since then we in Europe have no designs against your dominions, you must convince us that you will not interfere with ours. If France and Japan get to trust each other they can benefit each other in a hundred ways. Together the two nations must sail in the ship of civilisation. My experience of Europeans, continues Baron Suematsu, leads me to think that those of them who have only read about Japan and who have met the Japanese who have gone abroad are more fair-minded than those who have resided long in the East, many of whom are strongly tinged with the anti-Japanese spirit of days gone by. This remark applies to diplomats as well as to private individuals. The members of Legations who have passed some years in this country are not so liberal-minded in dealing with Japan as members of European Legations belonging to the same nationalities. . . . Among the things which I found it hard to defend, our commercial morality deserves special notice. It seems to be the general opinion in Europe that our business men are not so reliable as the Chinese. I am afraid that this is to a certain extent true. I said what I could in favour of the Japanese merchant and pointed out that in feudal times among a certain class of business men there was a high code of honour. But I felt all the time that there was some truth in what is alleged against some of our business men. But the Japanese tradesmen at the open ports in the early days of the Meiji era are responsible for the bad name our merchants have received. They were mostly a class of unscrupulous speculators bent on taking advantage of the ignorance of foreigners as far as possible. When the samurai, some four million in number, gave up their emoluments to the State, they found it very hard to make a living and so they started all sorts of unsound concerns involving themselves in loss and implicating certain foreigners in the open ports. They had no knowledge of business and so the term samurai-commerce

(shizoku-shōhō) became a term of reproach. But as regards failure to execute large orders, it was oftener inability than dishonesty that caused that. Japanese business men were unaccustomed to receive large orders and were not prepared to carry them out.

An article from the pen of Baron Kaneko urging the development of mechanical industry in Japan appears in the June *Taiyō*. This article as well as that of Baron Suematsu, is a reproduction of an address delivered before an Association connected with the *Keizai Shimpō*. Baron Kaneko has much to say about the rapid growth of industry in America. In reference to American wealth he observes that up to 7 years ago to a large extent America had been living on money borrowed from Europe. After she returned most of the money borrowed, she went ahead at an astonishing rate and during the late war showed her ability to lend to another country. Her portion of our first loan was covered 5 times over, that of the second, owing to an unfavourable state of the money market, twice over, and that of the third loan 7 times over. This was the first time that America had subscribed largely to a foreign loan, says Baron Kaneko. The Baron then proceeds to demonstrate that unless Japan is prepared to expend large sums of money on the starting of new factories of all sorts and the purchase of mechanical appliances she will be soon left behind and will see China and Korea supplied with material of diverse kinds by countries like America that can execute big orders in a few days. We have no space to give the details supplied by the Baron, but this is the gist of his article.

Mr. J. Megata writes in the *Taiyō* on the starting of industries in Korea and the need there is of great care in advancing capital for such industries owing to the lack of experience in dealing with big enterprises among the Koreans and of their love of speculation. The Japanese Government is doing all it can to control things, but the trouble is that the Korean Government has no fixed policy in the matter and is liable to be corrupted by interested persons. There is nothing more urgent than the control of the employment of capital in Korea, says Mr. Megata. If this be not done useless industries will be started and capital will be squandered to no purpose.\*

Mr. K. Mochizuki, a member of the Diet, contributes to the *Taiyō* an article entitled *Nissin Dōkwaron* (日清同化論) "The Mutual Incorporation of China and Japan." Mr. Mochizuki regards the present state of China as quite alarming. He thinks that since the war things have been going from bad to worse. Anti-foreign feeling is spreading everywhere. Nobody knows this better than the missionaries. In Southern China at a conference of missionaries it was decided that the question of providing themselves with arms for self-protection was one that demanded serious consideration. In Mr. Mochizuki's conception China's peril is to a large extent Japan's peril. The partition of China and her control by rival Western Powers would be a source of great trouble if not danger to this country. There is only one remedy for the present situation and that is the identification of the interests of the two countries, their thorough amalgamation. Some will exclaim, observes Mr. Mochizuki, that such a consummation would be a verification of European predictions about the "yellow peril." "Not at all," replies Mr. Mochizuki. "On the contrary it would remove all grounds for alarm, as China's attitude to the West would become what ours is at the present moment." That our Government is desirous of bringing the two countries into closer relations with each other is rendered plain by the declaration on *post-bellum* foreign policy made by Marquis Saionji some months ago. The Marquis then said that the increase of cordiality between the two countries and their proceeding hand in hand along the path of civilisation was something which must be striven for earnestly. Mr. Mochizuki next proceeds to give

\* *Shikin shiyō no michi wo kantoku suru koto wa saidai no kyūyō nari. Moshi sore kono kantoku ni shite okonawarezumba jigō no ranki (起) to shikin no rampi to futatsu nagara hassei shi, &c.*

\* An old name for Japan.

a sketch of the dangerous state in which China now is, of the feebleness of the central Government and of the consequent danger of the establishment of a number of independent States within the geographical limits of the country. That Western countries would utilize such a situation for pushing their own interests goes without saying. For the next ten years England and Japan have agreed to prevent, by resort to arms if necessary, such an issue. But under certain conceivable contingencies could they carry out this policy? With the whole Chinese empire divided against itself and with rival Western Powers helping one province to oppose another, the task of restoring to the central government even the authority it wields to-day might easily prove too gigantic a task for the two countries to perform, as the help England would give would depend on the absence of other more imperious demands on her military resources. If Japan were to take China in hand now before things have gone too far, she might render her impregnable against her many foes. Her potentialities for successful resistance are enormous. They only need to be turned into realities by the guidance that it would be easy for us to give.

In the latter part of his article Mr. Mochizuki brings forward a large amount of evidence to show how different are the fundamental notions and even the moral ideals of the modern Chinese from the modern Japanese. Public spirit there is next to none in China. The life lived by the majority of the Chinese may be described as for the most part an essentially animal life. The relation of the sexes as far as the teeming millions that inhabit the cities of China go is that of the brute creation.\* Notwithstanding the veneration with which the Confucian teaching is regarded, the virtues taught by China's sages are only honoured in the breach by the mass of the Chinese people, who may be described as to a large extent lacking in benevolence, integrity, loyalty, sincerity, filial piety, brotherly feeling, politeness, discernment of good and evil (*sunawachi fujin fujō, fuchū, fushin* (徳), *fukō, futei, furei, fuchi* (智) *ni ochi-iri*). But notwithstanding all this, Mr. Mochizuki is sanguine enough to think that Japan and China can amalgamate. He admits that the Chinese have no public spirit, that they have no patriotism, that they have not begun seriously to take steps for self-defence. Yet he thinks that Japan can so transform them as to make them quite a new nation.

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A few weeks ago the *Jiji Shimpō* commenced publishing Sunday supplements. The title of *Bungei Shūhō* was given to them. They treat of various light subjects such as women's costume and head-gear. To the first number Mrs. Shimoda Utako contributes an article advocating strongly the use of hats by Japanese women and referring to the old Japanese custom of wearing *ichime-gasa*. These head coverings, she says, came into fashion at the end of the Nara period and continued to be followed down to the beginning of the Tokugawa age.

No Japanese scholar's untimely death has been so lamented by literary men as that of Dr. Takayama. Yearly memorial meetings are held throughout the country and everything that he wrote is gradually being included in an edition of his works that is now coming out at the Hakubunkan.

The following books are announced. "The Future of Education" by Baron Kaneko published by the Kōdōkwan. This work gives the conclusions reached by the Baron after a study of America for about a year.

"Principles and Methods in dealing with backward pupils in Elementary Schools," published by the above firm. "Ideal Commerce" by Mr.

\* Mr. Mochizuki says over this subject:—*Danjo aitari sureba madsu dobutsu teki jōnen ni serare yasuku, kore na mōte ya iwayuru "danjo shichisai (7 years) ni shite seki wō onaji sezu."* "As males and females when they meet are too easily impelled to animal passions from the age of seven boys and girls should not sit next to each other.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† *Chi* is moral discernment, the power of distinguishing between good and evil.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

M. Takashima. "Longevity," by Mr. Ito Shinichirō; "The Study of Nature on the 53 Sundays of the year." This, according to a notice published in Dr. Inoue's magazine *Tō-A no Hikari*, is a charmingly written book. The information given is all scientific, but the subjects are treated in a most entertaining manner so that the book makes delightful reading. Mr. K. Kimura is the author and the Fuzambō are the publishers.

In an article 16 pages in length published in his new magazine, "The Light of the Far East" Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō compares the individualism of the West with the family system in Japan. He thinks that the position which the family occupies in the Japanese mind differentiates him from Europeans and Americans to such an extent that the words "East is East and West is West" are true to facts. Dr. Inoue is in many respects a very conservative thinker, an ardent defender of Japanese views as against those held by Western writers. To Dr. Inoue it appears that Japanese ancestor worship, veneration for elders and strong family ties yield better moral fruits than our western independence and love of liberty. He admits, however, towards the close of his article that Japan may profitably introduce a limited amount of our individualism and independence. He grants that in numerous particulars where individual capacity, originality and resource are required for the successful management of enterprises the Occidental possesses many qualities which are lacking in the normal Oriental. Though the family organization has succeeded so well in Japan as a basis of national strength and consolidation, for other kinds of organizations the Japanese have not shown great aptitude, Dr. Inoue says. In this as in many other things Dr. Inoue preaches the doctrine of harmony. The blending of Eastern and Western thought is a course which Dr. Inoue never wearies of urging on his fellow-countrymen. But there are of course degrees beyond which this cannot possibly go.

#### JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

##### ANNUAL DINNER IN TOKYO.

The annual Japan Society dinner was held on Tuesday, June 12th, in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. For the first time in the history of the local branch ladies were present, the fair sex being well represented and adding a welcome touch of colour and variety by their presence and society. The hall, with the exception of a pair of crossed flags emblematic of the union between England and Japan, was not decorated, its ornate fittings rendering this an unnecessary process. His Excellency Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., British Ambassador, was in the chair and was supported by Viscount and Viscountess Hayashi, Baron Komura, Lady MacDonald, Baron Kikuchi, Mr. T. Kato, Admiral Miyabara, Mrs. Miyabara, Prof. Hozumi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chinda, Mr. G. Hayashi, Mr. M. Sato, Mr. M. Inagaki, Mr. K. Uchida, Count Yanagisawa, and other distinguished personages. Among others present were:—Count H. Tsugaru, Mrs. Calthrop, Capt. Calthrop, Miss Calthrop, Mrs. Sonoda, Mr. K. Sonoda, Miss Sonoda, Mr. T. Soyeda, Mr. S. Hayakawa, Mrs. Cook, Mr. S. Okoshi, Mrs. Goh, Mr. W. H. Cook, Mr. E. Schweder, Mr. J. H. Hamilton, Mrs. H. Pollak, Mr. Davies, Mr. D. Go, Count Hirose, Dr. Gomes, Prof. J. Conder, Mr. F. W. Hammond, Mrs. F. A. Kirby, Miss Kirby, Mr. Y. Duer, Miss Theodora Yeend Duer, Mr. A. G. M. Weale, Mr. H. Bekki, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. C. G. Hannan, Mrs. Davies, Mr. H. Pollak, Mrs. Birnie, Mr. C. M. Birnie, Mr. J. K. Jones, Mr. R. Colver, Mrs. Sale, Mr. C. Sale, Mrs. Beart, Mr. M. Beart, Major Somerville, Capt. P. W. North, Mr. Brindley, Mr. J. C. Ward, Mr. C. S. Schultz, Mr. H. T. Rice, Mrs. A. F. White, Mr. A. F. White, Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Mr. K. Okura, Mrs. K. Okura, Dr. Wursch, Capt. Brinkley, Dr. Rutherford Harris, Mr. J. F. Nonweiler, etc.

An excellent dinner was well served by the Imperial Hotel, a band playing selections the while. Towards the close

The CHAIRMAN said:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is my privilege this evening to propose the first toast—it is one which I am sure all here will receive with the utmost enthusiasm, but not only that it is one which is always received with the most sincere respect wherever uprightness, humanity, and good government are honoured and prized. I call upon you all to give Banzai for H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan.

The toast was received with cheers and the national anthem was played.

Baron KOMURA said he had the honour to propose a toast which he was sure would be received with enthusiasm—the toast of a Sovereign who was well-beloved by his people and whose efforts in the cause of peace had won the respect and admiration of the whole world. (Applause). He gave the toast of the King of England.

This also was enthusiastically honoured and the band played "God Save the King."

Baron KIKUCHI proposed the next toast. He said: It gives me great pleasure to propose the next toast on the list, that of the Japan Society. I remember, and many here may remember, that once before I had occasion to remark on the excellence of the Society's objects, to encourage the study of the Japanese language, literature, and history, the sciences, arts and industries, the social life, and the economic conditions of the Japanese people. I also congratulated the society on the excellent work it had done in being largely instrumental in bringing about the understanding that led to the Alliance. Since then great things have happened, the attention of the world has been drawn to Japan, a number of books, pamphlets, articles, etc., on the subject have been issued, some good, some bad, some indifferent. That being the case it may be suggested by some that the *raison d'être* of the Society has ceased to exist and that the members may now sit down. In my opinion, however, the society has on the contrary entered on a new phase and acquired increased importance. We are a parvenu in the society of nations, and a parvenu is always regarded with jealousy and distrust. The fierce light of criticism will be thrown upon us, but I hope we shall bear any criticism, even hostile criticism, provided it is based on truth (Applause). Mistakes may very often occur and misunderstandings may arise not only between lovers and friends but also between married couples and nations (Laughter and applause). In this then lies the growing importance of a society like this and I am glad to be informed that the Society has never been more active than during the last season, that the membership has largely increased; that interesting subjects have been discussed before the Society by those having first-hand knowledge of this country, and that it was largely successful in raising a fund for the relief of the famine sufferers. As I say there is plenty for the society to do and I trust it will continue to do even more good work in the future than it has done in the past. (Applause).

The toast was cordially drunk.

Captain BRINKLEY said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Before returning thanks on behalf of the Society, I am sure you will agree that a strong expression of gratitude should be offered to two gentlemen present this evening, Mr. Ogawa and Mr. Go. To Mr. Ogawa is due the inception of these Tokyo banquets. He took upon himself and discharged most ably all the onerous duties inseparable from the organization of such functions, and it may be truly said that without Mr. Ogawa these banquets had never come into existence. As for Mr. Go, all that have followed the records of the Society with any attention, know that his name has been associated with every step of its progress and that he has shown in furthering its interests a degree of zeal and assiduity which are quite beyond praise. I do not think it is too much to say that to no man now alive does the Society owe more than to Mr. Go, unless perhaps it be to Mr. Arthur Diosy, Viscount Hayashi and Mr. Kato Takaaki. (Applause). Some four or five years ago when the idea of these Tokyo celebrations was mooted, it was with difficulty that a score or a score and a half of supporters could be found, and now, this evening, we sit down, as you see, more than 120 strong. This record illustrates the rapidity with which all good things grow in modern Japan, and may I not add that the brilliant and animated scene we witness here this evening illustrates the life



to which Japan has been introduced by her contact with the West; a strenuous life with a great deal of toil and turmoil but also a great deal of dining and wining (laughter); a life with a great deal of fighting but also a great deal of triumphing, so far at least as Japan is concerned. (Applause.) I am often asked whether during my somewhat protracted sojourn in Japan I have not been profoundly astonished by the vicissitudes in the career of this country. I can not answer unequivocally in the affirmative. For, looking back down a vista of years now so numerous that it has ceased to be a pleasure to count them, I recognise that I always had a rooted faith in Japan's ability: I always believed her capable of great achievements if only the opportunity offered. Europe and Asia, not entirely of their own sweet will perhaps, have furnished the opportunity, and Japan has utilized it in a manner which does her much credit, but which does not so greatly astonish us who have watched her closely and who look for even greater achievements from her in the future. (Cheers.) Another factor which, I think, tends to render these incidents less salient in the eyes of persons living in Japan is that the Japanese themselves have not changed. We have seen them in the hour of storm and stress, and we have never observed any departure from their habitually calm, smiling and imperturbable demeanour, and we have seen them when they had drunk deeply of the cup of victory, yet we have not detected any sign of intoxication or any change in that perennial mien of placid unobtrusiveness. (Applause.) To be self-possessed in the hour of trial and self-effacing in the hour of triumph—these are fine traits of character, and so long as Japan continues to wed the virtues and graces of her own old civilization to the appliances and facilities of the new, she will have a union which can not fail to make a great mark in the history of the world. (Applause.) Our Society is a type of that union in a certain sense. It is also and more directly the type of another union which makes for the peace of the world. And in thanking Baron Kikuchi for the very gracious words he used in proposing the health of the Society as well as for the very elaborate character he has given it, and in thanking your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen for the very cordial manner in which you have received the toast, I may be permitted to say that we are proud of the Society, for we regard it as a small but strong link in the chain of international amity. (Loud Applause.)

The next toast was proposed from the Chair. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD said:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, the next toast on the list is that of the guests. It is one which I am sure all here to-night will honour with as much enthusiasm as it gives me pleasure to propose it, for our guests to-night are Viscount and Viscountess Hayashi and Baron Komura. Both the gentlemen I have named are old and valued friends of mine; I will therefore be merciful with them and say what I have to say very briefly. In a part of the world where age is, and very rightly, more than usually revered and respected, it is only meet and proper that I should take the elder victim first. I will therefore commence with Viscount Hayashi. The public services of Viscount Hayashi are too well known for me to set them forth here in detail; suffice it to say that in his earlier days Viscount Hayashi fought and suffered bravely for what he thought was the right. These strenuous days over he entered diplomacy and represented his country in Peking, St. Petersburg and London. I see on consulting a useful little compilation, a sort of Japanese "Who's Who"—published by—but no, that would be altogether too inexpensive an advertisement—I see that according to my little book Viscount Hayashi carried out the duties of his post in London "with credit." I am sure it will be a comfort to His Excellency to know this! But gentlemen—a very great deal lies behind these two little words "with credit." I will not dwell upon the great political services which Viscount Hayashi has rendered to his country whilst serving as its Representative in London, but he has by his kindness, his willingness to do the least service in the cause of charity or any other good cause, his close study of and sympathy with British life and British character, won the hearts of all my countrymen and I am sure the Viscountess will bear with me when I say all my countrywomen. He has thus assisted most nobly in bringing the two nations into close sympathy—an inestimable service to the two nations concerned, and indeed to the whole civilized world. And now for the younger victim, Baron Komura. Baron Komura, as you all know, is a graduate, and a very distinguished one, of the great University of Harvard. Commencing in the Department of Justice, a symbol of his future career, he soon joined the profession of diplomacy which I think His Excellency will allow has kept him pretty busy. As Chargé d'Affaires in Peking on the eve of the Japan-China War, as Civil Administrator in Antung, as Minister at Seoul,

Washington, and St. Petersburg, and in the international Conference at Peking of 1901, he has always upheld his country's interests in the most brilliant manner. But he will ever be remembered by civilization and humanity as the maker of Peace. Gentlemen, I am treading on delicate ground, but in this connection I think I know what the verdict of posterity will be, not only the posterity of the world but his own countrymen—(applause)—but one thing I do know, that is that when His Excellency takes up his post as Ambassador in London which he is shortly about to do, there is nothing which will appeal to my countrymen more, nothing which will ensure him a warmer welcome, than his noble work at Portsmouth. And last, but by no means least, one word for the graceful and gracious lady who has honoured the Japan Society to-night and who in London has helped to make her husband's Mission such a great success—I call upon all my countrymen to give three rousing cheers for Viscount and Viscountess Hayashi and Baron Komura. (Loud Cheers.)

VISCOUNT HAYASHI in replying to the toast on behalf of the Viscountess and himself protested against being considered the elder of Baron Komura and said he thought the latter should have been called on to reply to the toast. His Excellency the Chairman had referred to the Speaker's work in London and had spoken of him as serving his country with credit. But he had really acted under the instructions of Baron Komura—which was another reason why the latter should be called on to respond. Baron Kikuchi had referred to the past and he would claim the same privilege and say that he remembered when he was in the office of Count Mutsu, 15 years ago, it was reported by Viscount Kawase that the Japan Society had been formed in England. Count Mutsu who was ill was much pleased by this news and requested him (the speaker) to go to the Palace and report it to the Emperor, who was pleased to hear it. The Society was a small thing in those days, but during the last six years that he had the honour to occupy the office of President the number of members had increased and their roll had been swelled by the addition of many distinguished persons. When the annual banquet took place, although one of the large halls in a London hotel was engaged they had refused as many as over seventy application for seats. It could thus be judged how prosperous the Society had grown. But he never expected that the Japan branch would grow as it had done. Like Baron Kikuchi he thought the *raison d'être* of the Society was greater than ever, because it was the connecting link between the sentiments and feelings of the two countries. If he might be allowed to say so, he should like to call this the English Society in Japan as distinguished from the Japan Society in London, with Sir Claude MacDonald as its President. He desired to say that the majority of the people of England were pleased to see Japan raised so high and there was no jealousy or anything of that kind. But he must caution his compatriots to take care not to be spoiled and to work themselves up to the standard of their expectations. He concluded by wishing the great success and continued growth of the Society.

Baron KOMURA was also induced to speak but did so in very few words.

Mr. K. Sonoda proposed the toast of "The Ladies." He said:—I have to perform one of the most agreeable tasks I ever experienced in my life and that is to propose the health of the fair sex. I believe this is the first occasion on which we have been honoured by the presence of ladies and we, the committee, feel specially grateful to them, for they save us from a heavy responsibility. On previous occasions we sometimes had serious complaints with regard to the arrangement of seats, the programme of speeches or the dishes and wines. Fortunately no such complaints are possible to-night. The presence of ladies here seems to have completely transformed the whole room into a paradise and there is nothing but joy and happiness all round the table (applause). The influence which ladies exercise over us men is extraordinary. I don't know what it is (laughter). They must have some magic or supernatural power for to us they are so fascinating and so angel-like. They are quite superior to us in many ways and their superiority is amply proved by the fact that as wives we treat them as our better

halves and that we are quite willing to place ourselves under petticoat government (laughter and applause). Here in Japan our wives have all sorts of curious names; they are called thorny wives, stupid wives, etc., and yet they look so quiet and gentle. But I am afraid it is rather dangerous to believe in names or appearances, for what they actually do is often different from what they look or what their names indicate. So you see the ladies' magic power is pretty much the same all over the world. Some people seem to think that the ladies are going to upset our present social and political organizations and that there is a strong possibility of their becoming members of parliament, Cabinet ministers, &c. Well, I have not the slightest doubt that they can do it and I don't mind a bit if they do (applause.) But I have one fervent prayer to offer to them and that is that they will not be so cruel as to exercise their magic power to such an extent as to compel us to stay at home to nurse babies and look after other complicated household affairs (laughter): I think for these noble functions our better halves are far better qualified than ourselves. I should like to go on a little further but unfortunately my English is too poor to adequately express the warm and tender sentiments I entertain towards the ladies, and I am afraid the longer I speak the more offence I may give. I must therefore stop now and ask you to join me in heartily drinking to the health of the ladies, at the same time wishing them to be ever charming and blooming (applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said.

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN.—As there seems some hanging back in the matter of returning thanks for the eloquent speech made by my friend Mr. Sonoda, and as Lady MacDonald firmly declines to say a few words, I beg therefore to return thanks most heartily on behalf of the charming ladies of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, who have graced our dinner to-night. I am sure it will surprise and delight his numerous friends to see that Mr. Sonoda who last year earned the title of the "warlike banker" can on occasions coo like the turtle dove. Before I sit down I would like to say one thing. At a dinner recently given by the Oriental Society I said in a public manner that I for one did not believe in Rudyard Kipling's lines to the effect that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." I believe that they will meet but, I know full well the difficulties which stand in the way of this meeting believing, however, as I do that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." I think that the women of both East and West should help in the good work by coming forward on occasions like this. And I say this advisedly because I see around me so many of my Japanese friends who for to-night have become grass widowers, and left their wives at home, and I appeal to them in future to help me in this matter. (Applause.)

Mr. T. KATO proposed the toast of His Excellency the Chairman. He said he had had the pleasure of doing so on a previous occasion and did his best then though he knew his powers were totally inadequate. However his admiration and respect for the Chairman were so great that he did not even attempt to evade the temptation to accept the invitation of the Committee and propose the toast again. The Chairman had presided over them twice before but he was then simply His Majesty's Minister—an office very important and distinguished but still a mere Minister. When in Japan they heard last year that the rank of the office was to be raised they hoped that Sir Claude might be appointed to the elevated post. This was done and they saw him now the direct representative of his King near the person of the Emperor. They congratulated him on his promotion and congratulated themselves on having retained him in Tokyo. His Excellency and his charming, kind-hearted and hospitable wife had so endeared themselves in the capital that it could be wished to have them remain for many years to come. Might they long prosper and enjoy good health—(Cheers).

Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I beg to thank you from my heart for the enthusiastic manner in which you have received the toast proposed in such kindly terms by my friend Mr. Kato who was among the first if not the first to welcome me on my arrival in Japan six years ago. Speaking on this occasion last year I pointed out that one of the penalties attached to the office of Chairman was



to listen in abashed and blushing silence to an array of one's virtues set forth in an engaging manner by the hand of a friend, and I entreated our able and energetic secretary Mr. Go, whose ability and energy seem to increase as the go on, to find another Chairman but in vain. There remains nothing for me to do but to thank you again most heartily once more to blush and—sit down.—(Loud Cheers.)

The proceedings shortly after terminated.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

The trial of Frederick J. Curtis (46),—now a naturalized Japanese, Takahashi Yeikichi, by name,—an employee of Messrs. Carl Rohde and Co., No. 70, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, and residing at No. 2,245, Negishi, who is charged with having attempted to set fire to his dwelling with the purpose of obtaining two thousand yen insurance from the Commercial Union Assurance Co. No. 72, opened on June 11th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Satomi and Public Procurator Miki.

Mr. R. Ideura was employed for the defence.

The Public Procurator opened the case for the prosecution. He said that the accused removed in January this year to his present dwelling from No. 70, Yamashita-cho. On February 10th, he insured his movable property with the Commercial Union Assurance Co., No. 72, for two thousand yen though the value of the effects was not so much as the amount insured. His purpose was merely to obtain money from the insurance office after burning the property. At 7 or 8 p.m. on April 12th, the accused wilfully set fire to the bath-room of his dwelling, providing shavings and waste soaked with kerosene oil.

Examined by the Court, Mr. Curtis said that some six or seven years ago he was adopted by the Takahashi family and married the only daughter named Take (27) of Takahashi Nobusuke. The accused was an employee of the branch office, No. 46, of Messrs. Carl Rhode & Co. His income was a hundred yen salary, thirty yen special allowance and 2½ per cent. commission on the transactions which he carried through. He employed two servants, a cook and an amah, at his house. He paid them yen 25—yen 15 and 10 respectively. Mr. B. Buxton, of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., No. 15, was residing with the accused. Consequently the wages of the employees were borne jointly by the accused and Mr. Buxton. The wife of the accused was living in a different house, also at Negishi. He paid twenty yen every month to her. When the accused removed to the present house, he purchased several pieces of furniture at a shop in Moto-machi. He still owed sixty yen to the dealer for the furniture as the payment was to be made in monthly installments. The cost should be taken as some twenty-five hundred yen, although there was an allegation at his preliminary examination as to twelve hundred or eight hundred yen, which estimate was made by a dealer or a bailiff. Mr. Buxton occupied a large room of the dwelling. At 7 or 8 p.m. on April 12th, fire broke out in the bath-room of his dwelling. On that day, he returned from his office to his house about 2 p.m. and at once went back to the office. At 5 p.m. he left the office again and returned to his house. He was not intoxicated. He took *jirikisha* returning home. He had been ill for two or three days. When he returned home, he sat in a room smoking. About 7 p.m., the female servant, Kuma, called him to supper. He replied that he would wait for Mr. Buxton. He entered the dining room some twelve minutes before they had supper. He did not know where the can of kerosene oil and empty bottles were kept by the servants.

The Court—The female servant said at the Bluff Police Office that before the accused entered the dining room, she heard a peculiar noise in the bath-room. When she went to look she found the accused, who seemed to be searching for something. The accused—I was not in the bath-room.

The accused further said that Mr. Buxton went out about 8.20 p.m. after dinner was finished. The accused had no knowledge as to who caused the fire. After the affair, the police found

that some parts of the floor of the accused's sitting-room had been stained with kerosene oil. He placed his chairs on the parts stained by the oil. He did so merely for his convenience.

The Court—According to the statement given by one of your servants, the can containing kerosene oil was almost full that day. After the accident, it was found empty.

The accused—I did not know whether the can was empty. Whenever the oil was used up, I told the servants to purchase more.

Shown a piece of shaving and a small piece of waste soaked with kerosene oil, the Court asked the accused whether he recognised them. He said that he had not seen them before. As the carpenters were working in the next compound, the shaving would probably be carried by the wind into his house. He further stated that the fire broke out in the bath-room on the evening of April 12th. The flames were put out before spreading throughout the building. The bath-tub was fortunately full and with that water the fire was extinguished.

The Court asked whether the both room was locked and its window closed. The accused said that the door was kept closed with an iron hoop. The day following the accident, the accused found that the hinges of the door of the bath-room were broken. Further, a part of the fence near the room was damaged as if some one had broken in.

The Court—Suppose that the accused did not cause the fire, who did so?

The Accused—I don't know; please summon some one else.

The Court said that the accused had received a certain amount of money from an insurance office at a time when he was residing at Yamashita-cho, and when his house was destroyed. At that time, fire broke out in another house near by. By having received this money, the accused unlawfully profited, as the accused did not insure his property on that occasion.

The Judge read several statements made by police officers of the Bluff, station, the servants of the accused, Takahashi Take, the wife of the accused, etc. The statements by the police as to the cause of the fire were that (1) it occurred after the accused had entered his dining room; (2) the relations between the accused and his wife were not good, (3) the accused had insured effects costing about eight hundred yen for two thousand yen; and (4) the kerosene oil tin was found empty whereas it was filled just before the accident.

The accused's Counsel said that the accused was not a poor man. He had a piece of ground in the country. He adopted the orphan of one of his friends who died some time ago. At the beginning of this year he proceeded to Kobe on office business. When he returned home two days earlier than expected, he found his wife asleep in the arms of a Japanese whom he had not seen before. The man escaped leaving some clothing. Since then the accused was on bad terms with his wife, and the latter was living alone at No. 3,822, Mugita, Negishi. Counsel asked the Court to examine the bath-room where the fire occurred; to examine Mr. R. Fachtmann, of Messrs. Carl Rohde and Co.; Mr. B. Buxton; Take, the wife of the accused; Takahashi Nobusuke, the father of Take; and a furniture goods dealer.

The Public Procurator asked the Court to summon Kisaragi and his wife, the servants of the accused.

Examined by the Court, the accused said that he purchased the ground in the country four or five years ago in the name of his wife. He did not remember how much he paid for the property.

The Court decided to examine the bath-room and to summon Kisaragi and his wife, and the manager of Messrs. Carl Rhode as witnesses.

The case was adjourned *sine die*.

The price of antimony, which ranged between yen 20 and 23 up to some four or five years ago, is at present about a hundred yen. The *Chugwai Shogyo* says that the output in China is greatly reduced and that large enquiries have appeared from America and Europe. The prospect is that there will be a further advance.

### CRICKET.

Cricket has been late in starting this year in Yokohama owing to the ground being in use so long for the football players and the turf therefore requiring a good long rest, but Saturday saw the wielders of the willow disporting themselves upon the greensward and getting in trim for what we hope will turn out a busy and interesting season. Proceedings began with a tiffin in the Pavilion, at which a departure from comparatively hoary local traditions was made, ladies sitting down with the lords of creation and thus enhancing the pleasures of the function. Dr. Emerson, Captain of Cricket, presided, and at the close of the repast proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Healing, the donors of the cricket marquee now in use on the ground. Mr. L. J. Healing replied and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. S. Hudson (Secretary) submitted the toast of "The Ladies," to which Mrs. Emerson wittily responded.

"The Rest" went to bat first and, what with very slack fielding and none too vigorous bowling, made 208 by 4.40 p.m., at which time the innings were declared, Ross and Johnson being at the wickets. Score:—

#### THE REST.

P. B. Clarke, l.b.w., b. Champain	27
O. Strome, b. Kingdon	0
E. N. Lambert, c. Lias, b. Champain	56
Spencer Smith, b. Emerson	0
C. Thwaites, c. Edwards, b. Kingdon	11
C. Von Fallot, c. Duff, b. Edwards	28
P. Bhesania, c. Hudson, b. Lias	0
J. E. Holmes, b. Lias	1
P. G. Settna, b. Edwards	1
W. E. J. Detmold, c. Duff, b. Lias	13
E. Edisson, b. Edwards	0
H. Goddard, a. Champain, b. Edwards	0
B. C. Foster, c. Healing, b. Cooper	6
G. W. Hawkins, b. Cooper	13
F. W. R. Ward, b. Cooper	0
W. Ross, not out	23
W. Graham, c. Colman, b. Cooper	0
G. A. Neville, b. Cooper	0
B. Buxton, c. Emerson, b. Cooper	2
F. G. Correa, b. Cooper	9
E. F. Johnson, not out	7
Extras	11

208

W. A. Morris, H. J. Sharp, A. S. Bishop and F. H. Bugbird (captain) did not bat.

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	W.
A. Kingdon	72	49	1
A. E. Cooper	66	27	3
E. B. S. Edwards	72	32	4
F. J. Lias	72	35	3
D. B. Emerson	84	36	3
Capt. Champain	36	18	0

"An Eleven" did not make a brilliant showing, Crawford (13) and Duff (18) being the only bats to reach double figures. The side had made 55 for eight wickets when failing light put a stop to the game. The afternoon had been overcast all through, with distinct promise of rain after sun-down—a promise which the Clerk of the Weather faithfully kept. Score:—

#### AN ELEVEN.

Capt. H. B. Champain, b. Ross	0
K. F. Crawford, b. von Fallot	13
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Detmold, b. Ross	9
L. J. Healing, c. Detmold, b. Ross	0
F. J. Lias, c. Foster, b. Ross	0
C. M. Duff, run out	18
L. S. Hudson, c. and b. Ross	4
A. Kingdon, b. Ross	1
P. C. Colman, did not bat	—
A. E. Cooper, c. Bugbird, b. von Fallot	9
Dr. D. N. B. Emerson, not out	0
L. b. 1	1

55

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	b.	r.	m.	wickets.
W. Ross	96	23	7	6
Spencer Smith	48	18	1	0
F. von Fallot	46	12	1	2
B. C. Foster	6	1	0	0

The Y. C. & A. C. baseball players on Monday elected Mr. L. C. McChesney as captain; Messrs. Thorn and Atkinson as vice-captains; and Dr. Jones as manager for the ensuing season.

## YACHTING.

During Saturday forenoon a good sailing breeze was blowing from the East, and there was every prospect of a good race for the 39 raters over the Kawasaki Buoy course. But by tiffin time the wind had moderated considerably, and doubts were freely expressed by the weather prophets as to whether the big boats could get round the course. *Mary, Reiver, Maid Marion, Naniwa* and *Nina* were all under way before the preparatory gun, moving very slowly. *Kingfisher* was suddenly seen to be going through the water at a pace not warranted by the paltry wind, but the explanation was at the end of a hawser, to wit, her owner's launch, which took her outside the Harbour, and gave her a fair start on a cruise down the bay. The other five yachts in the class were all close to the line on the signal to start, but so poor was the pace that *Reiver*, barely two lengths behind the others, was timed over two minutes after the gun. For the first half hour the yachts had little more than steerage way, and *Nina* turned back to her moorings. A little better wind then came along, and they got outside the Harbour Entrance, with *Mary*, as usual, in the lead. But the wind was very light and fickle, and *Naniwa* gave up before reaching the Quarantine ship, and returned to harbour, leaving *Mary, Maid Marion* and *Reiver* in the attempt at a race. Eventually a steadier breeze enabled them to turn the outer mark, and at a quarter to five o'clock *Mary* was sighted on her return journey, reaching along in good style for the Lightship, the *Maid Marion* about a mile behind, and *Reiver* last. At the Lightship, *Mary* had over an hour to finish the short distance home, but the wind was again dropping fast, and running in to the Harbour Entrance, her spinnaker kept flapping, and although helped along by the tide, she had only 25 minutes left when she turned the white light. Still it looked as if she could hardly fail to reach the line in time, but when within about 100 yards of her goal, with ten minutes left, the wind failed her, and her sails again hung idle. Eight minutes passed, and then her jibtopsail was seen to fill, and she made a last effort. It was now clearly a question of seconds, and the verandah captains at the Boat-house were keenly excited as the seconds went by. The time keeper on the mark boat was seen to raise his gun, ready to salute the winner. But as *Mary* seemed to be surely crossing the imaginary line, the gun was put aside, and the red flag lowered. *Mary* was just 35 seconds too late! *Maid Marion* was about half an hour behind *Mary* as she turned the Harbour Entrance, and *Reiver* about the same distance behind the *Maid*.

Four boats of the Mosquito Yacht Club started at 2.15 to race over the Widow Buoy course. With a soldier's wind all the way, they managed to get round in time, but it was a crawl. *Pele* was leading at the buoy, but turned it the wrong way, which let *Winsome* get the lead, and the race. Times at the finish were:—

	h.m.s.	scratch	h.m.s.
<i>Winsome</i> .....	5.09.59		5.09.59
<i>Pele</i> .....	5.12.32	do	5.12.32
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	5.19.03	5 minutes	5.14.03
<i>Elsa</i> .....	5.21.29	3 minutes	5.18.29

Four of the Lark Class raced round the Mandarin Bluff mark, via the buoy off Tachibana. Lark No. 11 won, with No. 4 close up. These two were followed at long intervals by No. 13 and No. 14.

We learn that *Winsome's* protest against *Edna* because of a foul in last race has been sustained.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the night of June 12th, hail was experienced in Kanazawa.

Vice-Admiral T. Matsunaga has been released from active service.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea, will leave Oiso on June 20th for his post.

Major-General T. Yamane has been appointed Commander of the Shimonoseki defences.

Mr. Victor Grossi has been appointed Russian Consul-General in Yokohama and Mr. Zinovi

Polianovsky Consul at Nagasaki. On June 7th, their exequaturs were granted by the Foreign Office.

A new case of plague was reported in Osaka on June 9th. The patient died the same evening. The same day another case appeared in Kobe.

The Emperor has given his consent to a proposed wedding between Princess Sudzu, younger sister of Prince Kuni, and Captain Count Mibu of the Cavalry.

A thunder storm was experienced on June 12th at Maidzuru and surrounding places. Damage was caused in cultivated fields, and a man was killed by lightning.

According to the Captain of the steamer *Tosa Maru*, which arrived at Moji on June 12th, plague is prevalent in Bombay. About a hundred cases were reported every day.

M. Jules Harmand, French Minister, who will shortly leave for home, will proceed to-day, June 15th, to the Palace to take farewell audience of the Emperor. His Majesty will entertain him at noon in the Takenoma Hall.

A Japanese who was detained by the Russians at Vladivostock a little before the outbreak of the war has been released and arrived at Moji on June 13th. According to him, some twenty men from Fukuoka prefecture are still in prison at Vladivostock.

Samples of new raw silk have been put on the Yokohama market. The prices were yen 1,100 for Kokuho-sha filature and yen 1,050 for Yenshu filature. Taking the foregoing quotations, Shinshu No. 1 filature is expected to be about yen 1,030. The staple last named, however, is not yet on the market.

H. Nagase (21), formerly an employee of the Danish Consulate, No. 209, Yokohama, has been arrested by the Kaga-cho police and was removed on June 11th to the District Court. On the night of June 2nd, the man broke into the Consulate, and stole a coat valued at thirty yen, which he pawned for yen 1.50.

A man who was detained at the Tobe Police Office, Yokohama, on suspicion of theft, seized the sword of a policeman on the morning of June 11th while the officer was watching him and attempted to commit suicide by wounding himself in the throat with it. He was at once removed to the Juzen Hospital.

The Nankai Railway Co., which was conducting negotiations with a foreign firm in Yokohama for raising a loan of one million yen, held a general meeting on June 11th in Osaka to arrive at a decision. It is said that of the issue price of the debentures will be ninety-two yen and the interest 4½ per cent. The conditions will be similar to those of the Kwansei Railway Co., which recently raised a loan in London through Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co.

The Union Church Sunday School picnic to Sannotani on Saturday, passed off, as all entertainments organised by Mr. Clarence Griffin invariably do, entirely successfully. The day though dull was entirely windless and the youngsters and oldsters had the happiest of good times clambering about the hills, racing along the sands, and taking part in the sports provided for them by the energetic superintendent and his willing band of assistants.

During May, the average prices of commodities were:—

	Domestic Consumption	May	April	May, 1905
Exports .....	117.68	118.29	114.68	106.78
Imports .....	116.22	117.56	115.44	119.63
Average .....	115.25	117.36	114.82	

The figures show a fall by 0.52 per cent. on those of April. A continuous drop took place in *sake*, oil, kerosene and vegetables, matches, raw silk, coal, sugar, etc. Salt, soy, eggs, cement, lacquer, copper, Italian cloth, vail, etc., show rises.

## HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN: A PERSONAL STUDY.

In the May number of *The World's Work*, and also in the *Fortnightly Review*, Mrs. Hugh Fraser has a remarkably interesting article entitled "A Personal Study of the Japanese Emperor," which deserves careful perusal. She writes in an enthusiastic vein of the "little child who, fifty years ago, was the most precious thing in the still mediæval splendours of Kyoto, in whose smile hundreds of devoted attendants rejoiced, whose little tempers or indispositions threw the whole golden-robed hierarchy of the palace into consternation—who must, as he grew up, have been puzzled to find any important point of difference between his imperial and imperious young self and the gods above—has lived to become a modern constitutional monarch of the most conscientious pattern, an example to other sovereigns—an object of respectful admiration to the civilized world."

Mrs. Fraser then proceeds:—

There is an artistic harmony in the fitness of the Emperor to be the nation's ruler at this moment, for his personal experience makes him its faithful exponent. Had the succession changed during these thirty-eight years, the monarch of to-day would not only have less sympathy with the elders of the people, with the valued and venerable traditions of his country's past, but the living link with that past, the personality which has been with them through these tremendous years, would be lost to his subjects. In the tidal wave of new conditions which has swept over the country, in the cataclysmic changes which have stirred it to its foundations, it has been an ever-present assurance and inspiration to follow the same leader with whom it took the first steps, to behold through storm and stress, through good report and evil report, the same great figure at the nation's head.

When, as a boy of fifteen (if any Japanese prince is ever really a boy!) he mounted the throne, and gave his solemn promise to grant some form of representative government, a promise which he has fulfilled in the widest sense, the country was taking those first trembling steps in the direction of liberalism and enlightenment. It grew up with its Emperor, so to speak, and the growth was potentially sudden and complete. That which it required in Europe a thousand years of chequered struggle to produce and perfect—constitutional government—by which national and individual rights are equally protected and assured—Japan, the Benjamin of the nations, received entire at the hands of indulgent destiny. The fruits of centuries of scientific research, of individual effort, of slowly evolved wisdom—of the hundreds of noble failures which are given ungrudgingly to lay the foundation for every atom of true advancement and success—of all these, Japan in one day, inherited the benefits and to her own wants applied the perfected values. As a nation she may be said to have given us something very like the spectacle which masters in the study of human nature have longed in vain to behold in the individual—the spectacle of a being born in full possession of the accumulated learning and experience of its forbears.

But even in such a portentous birth, could the miracle take place, that which we call the personal equation would modify results by the combination of one concrete individuality with a thousand intangible forces handed on from its shadowy ancestry. Knowledge would be re-distributed, judgments differentiated, and it is conceivable that the immediate parent might scarcely recognize his offspring in its final development, much less be able to predicate of its actions with any certainty. Far more must this be the case when not an individual but a nation is in question. In judging of the Japan of to-day—and to-morrow—we must give full weight to the immense importance of the personal equation. Those who look from afar are apt to imagine that they are contemplating some brilliant product of competitive examination, a being to be set at once in its unchangeable place, with all its uses and properties labelled and catalogued. There could not be a more profound mistake. The truth is that we of the West have given our great slowly-forged weapons of warfare and science and law and ethics—weapons which we are not always able to wield perfectly ourselves—into the hands of a politically young and a dangerously vitalized entity, the product of many centuries of unmixed descent, deriving from that descent (and from exceptionally favorable natural conditions) iron nerve, indomitable will, apparently inexhaustible patience, but possessing also some unfathomed fount of Oriental passion which, once stirred, answers to no written laws and sweeps all before it in the outburst of its irresistible strength.

Such is the people over whom the Emperor Mutsu Hito has ruled for thirty-eight years. So completely is His Majesty identified with the movement of the

time, so intact is still the reverence with which he is regarded, that one is tempted to ask: "Is the Emperor responsible for modern Japan? Or does modern Japan explain the Emperor?"

It will assist us in the study of his character to hear what his subjects have to say about him. The answer to the above question, if given by a typical Japanese, would be that to the Emperor's "virtues" and those of his ancestors should be ascribed the credit of every advancement and every victory. That is, in full twentieth century, the country's only dogma. The higher you go in military and government circles, the more emphatically do you hear this dogma proclaimed. For many years I was impelled to doubt the sincerity of the belief. Its asseveration by men familiar with modern thought, men who had read and assimilated the best in history and philosophy, sounded like a magnificent bit of hypocrisy. But there is no controverting the testimony which daily presents itself, no possibility of questioning the honesty of the conviction. When such men as Marshal Oyama, General Kuroki, General Nogi, and Admiral Togo ascribe victories, every detail of which they have strenuously and patiently organized, to the "virtues of the Emperor," I know that it is not a form of words, but the expression of an immutable belief that without such protection their best efforts would have been made in vain.

Thinking to find a divergence, I have tested the camp of the ultra Radicals, have—I hope they will forgive me—prepared little snares for their orthodoxy on this point. There are here, as everywhere, a certain number of born objectors (we call them obstructionists at home)—men who find fault with every action of the Government in which they have not been accorded a place. They are not less well informed than their compatriots in office, and could discuss most subjects with men of their own standing in any country. After listening to some jeremiad on the mistakes of the Government, I have suggested, hypocritically, that perhaps the Emperor was to blame. Far from it! My Radical would rise up in his wrath and "have me to know" that by no possibility could the Emperor make a mistake—no wrong or undesirable thing could come from that sacred source! The measure in question, whatever it might be, had been distorted in transmission—the waywardness of men could interfere even with the rulings of Providence! I would bow my head, delighted at having elicited the outburst and realized that dutiful subjects, like good people in other relations of life, are granted "les grâces d'état."

What is the "virtue of the Emperor?" If we can understand the real meaning of the strange phrase, it will help to make clear to us many things in his life and character, for it gives the key to his position toward his subjects. Here is the explanation as given to me a few days ago by one who stands high in His Majesty's confidence and has been for many years in close attendance upon him.

"We do not call ourselves Christians," said my friend, "but the very truth about us is that the moving force with us is religion. This is the never-to-be-spoken foundation of our loyalty, our statesmanship, our naval and military prowess. We know that the ancestors of the Emperor (who are also ours, since the whole nation forms but one family) are on our side, that they watch over us and assist us to overcome our enemies. This is what we mean when we speak of winning victories by the virtue of the Emperor. You in Europe say, By the protection of Heaven: By Divine intervention; but we believe that in reality most of the credit of success is given to the men who are the visible instruments of it. Our leaders, indeed, leave nothing to chance. The most earnest consultation takes place before every move, no effort is spared to assure the result. But generals, officers, and men, feel that those efforts would be of small avail were not the unseen Heavenly Powers on their side, and these are, for us, the imperial ancestors, who, beholding the people loyal to their representative on earth, reward his virtues and his subjects' fidelity by bestowing all necessary assistance and protection. The Emperor is our father—each of us feels toward him the strongest filial affection—and you know what the words mean in Japan, but he is also to us as a god, and so long as we are faithful and obedient to him, we are fulfilling the mandates of religion."

These are very strong words. Still more emphatic were some addressed to me by a well-known Japanese official last spring, a man who has for many years represented his country abroad and who has had every opportunity of testing and modifying his beliefs by, and according to, foreign standards. We were discussing the possibilities of dramatizing my romance "The Stolen Emperor" for the benefit of the "War" widows and orphans.

"We must alter the title," said this gentleman. "There was nothing wrong in your writing a story about an emperor who lived hundreds of years ago, but when you produce your play, his title must be changed. It would be horrible sacrilege to bring an emperor into the drama. To us he is a god. You do not put Christ on the stage."

I knew that the speaker had no intention of irreverence to my beliefs in saying this. I reminded myself that the Japanese conception of a god is very far removed from the Christian one—that it more resembles our veneration for the great saints than our adoration of an infallible, omnipotent, omniscient Being. If the Japanese monarch is as a god to his people, he is a god in exile, a sacred soul imprisoned in a human body, with all the disabilities of that environment, vulnerable to suffering, pledged to death, liable in certain obscure cases to be deceived by evil in counsellors—yet, by virtue of his office (which can only be filled by a descendant of past emperors) removed, as by an impassable gulf from all other human beings. The Emperor's own deep-rooted belief in his right to claim supernatural aid must be the only force which gives him strength to support the strain of his terribly exalted, and isolated position.

And what manner of man is he, who was called to fill that position as a mere lad and has never, during a reign of nearly forty years, belied his own beliefs or betrayed his people's trust? who has given his subjects all that modern education and modern progress can bestow, without allowing them to lose a particle of their religious faith?

When we seek to pierce the cloud of mystery which surrounds this ancient Eastern throne, there slowly shines out a distinct and luminous personality who recognizes the fact that here is unusual intellect, marked force of character, admirable moderation and self-control; we see in the Emperor's actions a lively and tender beneficence for the people committed to his care, the courageous wisdom which chooses the best for them, and the stern, silent sense of duty which enables him to carry out his decisions unmoved by personal considerations or popular clamour.

The most sceptical must confess that although we are not as his subjects believe, contemplating something beyond mere humanity, we have at least before us a very great and remarkably noble man.

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It was at the age of eight that the little prince, owing to the death of his brother, was declared the heir to the throne. From that time forward he was surrounded by such a hedge of sanctity and ceremony that one wonders how his strong individual character had space to develop itself. Companionship was not wanting to him, however, for it has been and still is the custom to give an imperial prince a few comrades of his own age, chosen from the flower of the nobility, to share his studies and pastimes. One of these play-fellows, a little older than the then heir-apparent was the late Prince Sanjo, and the tie became a life-long one, for Prince Sanjo, even in those early days, showed a strength and wisdom which never erred or wavered through all the storms that were to follow.

These storms were brewing all through the Emperor's childhood, and although the outward form of his education differed not at all from that which had been bestowed on his ancestors for hundreds of years past change and turmoil were in the air, and penetrated even the golden seclusion of his sheltered life. The Emperor Komei, his father, was a man of ability and courage. He felt the temperature of the changing time, and did what he could—he died at the age of thirty-seven—for the cause of the progress he desired and but partly understood. There was but little intimacy between the reigning Emperor and his son. The father's exalted position surrounded him with an inviolable barrier of etiquette and courtly observance, and the profound external respect with which it was necessary even for his son to approach him, rendered familiar intercourse impossible; yet there was influence exerted on the one side to put the Prince in possession of actual facts to guide him in his judgment on them; and on his part a quiet but alert receptivity which did its work so well during those early years that when at fifteen he mounted the throne, he was well equipped to sustain his great responsibilities.

Two of his chief characteristics—rather discrepant ones at first sight—were already strongly marked in him at that time. One was the strength of will which has stood him in such good stead; the other his talent for selecting good advisers and honestly following their counsels. So much has been said about the internal troubles of Japan during that epoch, that all educated persons must have a fairly clear knowledge of the desperately difficult conditions which the Emperor had to encounter. It was in great part due to his good sense, tenacity and honest purpose, that no false step was made. His mild and notable generosity to those who ranged themselves against him has its reward to-day in the devoted adherence of the men who were then his foes. I remember, many years ago, a dinner at the Palace—a great official dinner—where among the guests were many of the old leaders of rebellion, old upholders of the Shogunate; the last Shogun himself, Prince Tokugawa, proud, silent, grim, sat opposite to me, and I wondered if any human emotion could show itself on that impassive face. At that

moment the Emperor raised his glass and bowed in kindly smiling fashion to his ancient opponent. The face changed, was suffused for one illuminating moment with a glow of responsive fire. It seemed as if the Emperor were once more thanking the Shogun for the splendidly patriotic act, when, after years of struggle, he voluntarily laid his power and his prerogatives at the Emperor's feet "for the good of the country," and as if Prince Tokugawa, looking back—and looking forward—for Japan, said to himself once more, "It was well done."

Not only to the living, who laid down their arms, has the Emperor been generous, but to the dead who fell in the ranks of insurrection. The great *Samurai* Saigo, was after his death, restored to all his former honours. The Emperor, recognizing that his motives were pure though his reasoning was mistaken, generously chose to overlook all personal offence to himself.

His perspicacity in gathering round him, at the beginning of his reign, the best and strongest men of the time, has furnished him and the country with that invaluable group of councillors called the "Genro" or "Elder Statesmen" as the Japanese translate it for us. These are the men who have stood round the throne since the restoration—who faced all the storms and shocks at the Emperor's side and to whom he has turned faithfully for help and counsel. Few countries have produced, in the moment of greatest need, such a band of strong, wise, conscientious patriots as those who enjoy this title of "Elder Statesmen" in Japan. Its honour will die with them for it refers solely to those who gathered round the boy sovereign in the stormy days of his opening reign, and of whom some have died, others grown old in his and the country's service—Ito, Okuma, Inouye, Sanjo, Katsura, Matsukata, Iwakura, Yamagata, Oyama,—some of these have passed away, but the list is still long, and every name is an illustrious one.

But the Emperor's desire to put the best brains in the country at the country's service, has made him generously willing to listen also to the opinions of young and still rising men. In the Privy Council these are encouraged to express their views fearlessly as also in the deliberations of the general staff of the army and navy, from which the Emperor chose certain members to constitute the Military Council at the beginning of the war with Russia. In this council the youngest members may give their views frankly, the Emperor believing that valuable suggestions are thus elicited; and the example has been followed by the generals in the field, who call young officers into the camp councils together with the seniors, and adopt the juniors' plans without hesitation if they appear to be the best. "We are a young nation," said a Japanese in speaking of the equal rights conceded to all at the council board, "and while we treasure the advice of the elders, we feel that the younger men are often more in touch with the spirit of the time, and can give valuable assistance, especially in military matters, where each day almost brings some new discovery or experience."

This enlightened attitude of the Emperor's mind, so well balanced between the conservative past and the progressive present, has been one of the most important factors of his successful reign. "Keep all that was good in the old—take all that is good in the new" seems to have been his motto; but his natural bent is strongly conservative, and in private affairs, in religion, in the Government of the household, and in the constitution of the family relations, he keeps closely to the methods of his forefathers. Both he and the Empress have done much to encourage female education and the opening of many doors closed hitherto to the legitimate ambitions and activities of women. But the young Princesses have been brought up very much on the old lines; in their education great stress has been laid on the feminine virtues, the feminine accomplishments, the perfection of training in courtesy, grace and sweetness, the mastery of every shade of classical high-flown language reserved for those of imperial rank; but they have been taught no sciences and their education, when compared with that received by daughters of the nobility at the Peeresses School (an institution equipped with every modern improvement), seems very old-fashioned indeed. If this exception requires an excuse, one may be found in the Emperor's own desire to see one generation more of typical Japanese great ladies before the species passes away. For it is a very exquisite specimen of womanliness, formed by long centuries of hard and constant training, and now its time is short.

It seems unfortunate that the hundreds of charming girls who are assimilating the best in Western education while the salutary exercises of the gymnasium and the playground are turning them into tall, strong, broad-shouldered women, should not have been able to retain the charm and urbanity of manner for which their mothers are remarkable. The mothers look small and fragile beside their daughters; the physical advantages of modern training have completely altered the physique of growing girls in Japan; but the manners have changed, too, and it is only among the older women that one sees them



in their perfection. Small blame to the Emperor if he chose to have his young daughters follow the old traditions.

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It is well known that the Emperor finds great pleasure and comfort in the society of the Empress. When the day's work is over—and His Majesty's working day, beginning at dawn and frequently continuing till midnight, is a strenuous one—he repairs to her apartments, and they talk over things very fully and confidentially. It is Her Majesty's delight to find new interests and pleasures for these moments of relaxation, to use her woman's wit to draw the Emperor's mind from the cares of state to pleasant and cheerful subjects. A new book, a picture, an album such as one sent to Her Majesty in commemoration of the Japanese play given in New York last spring, these things are set aside for the Emperor's half hour of rest and recreation. Then the attendants withdraw, the only one who refuses to be dismissed being the Emperor's little Yorkshire terrier, a venerable court lady now some seventeen years old, who never leaves her master's side. With the assurance of impunity she jumps on the Empress's lap and listens to conversations which no one else is permitted to hear. It is on record that one day she fell asleep there unnoticed; Her Majesty wished to rise, but ere she could do so the Emperor cried "Do not move! You will wake the dog!" whereupon the Empress subsided laughing, to wait the convenience of the fluffty tyrant on her knee.

The Emperor rises at about five and goes at once to his study to prepare for the business of the day. In ordinary times the room is closed on Sundays, His Majesty taking that one day of comparative rest; but since the beginning of the war the holiday has had to be sacrificed, the heavy stream of work permitting of no such interruption. There until nine o'clock, when the audiences begin, and after two, when they have ceased, every manner of detail passes under the Emperor's eyes. During the war the mass of matter was enormous, for besides reading and dictating despatches, discussing every move with the Army Council, conferring with his Ministers on the all-important question of finance and a dozen other subjects of pressing interest, the Emperor made the well-being of his soldiers his own especial care, and devoted every moment that could be spared to studying the questions of commissariat and field hygiene, besides thinking out every possible way in which he could lessen their sufferings and send them bodily comforts and moral encouragement. Every unnecessary expenditure in the palace was retrenched in order that comforts might be sent to the men in the field. Little gifts of biscuits, chocolate, tobacco, were packed by thousands in the palace, and committed to the marvelously efficient transport department. The old folks, the women and children left to till the lonely farms, were not forgotten, and the Soldiers' Families' Fund received substantial help.

The only recreation the Emperor permitted himself during those eighteen months of stress was the composing of an occasional short poem in the severely condensed Chinese style, of which he is a master. The few he wrote during the war turn on the hardships being undergone by his loyal servants in the field, on the desolation their absence has brought on thousands of humble homes in Japan. Through the classic perfection of the lines there rings a thrilling pity and love. It is the heart of a father aching over the sorrows of his children. In the bitter cold of last winter—1904-1905—His Majesty, not content with the fullest official reports, sent his Grand Master to look into the conditions at the front, to ascertain by visiting every camp and outpost, how the soldiers were faring. When Count Hijikata returned with his harrowing tale of frightful suffering caused by the cold, the Emperor was broken-hearted. Nothing more could be done—the Manchuria winter must drag its icy season through—but the Emperor would not take his ease while his men were freezing, and the order to discontinue all heating of the palace till the war should be over showed that his sympathy was with them day by day.

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Much of the Emperor's time is taken up with audiences. The Crown Prince is generally the first visitor in the morning, then come Ministers, officers returning from the war, distinguished foreigners, the other imperial princes—each day has its hours so filled that Marquis Ito is often invited to lunch or dine with His Majesty in order to discuss business quietly during the meal. Also the Emperor, as head of the hierarchy, has many religious duties which none else can perform. The year opens with the ceremony called Shi Ho Hai, a Buddhist feast of worship offered to heaven and earth, or as some authorities put it "to the Four Quarters of the Globe." On the 3rd of January comes the "Worship of the Origin" to consecrate the work of the year, and close upon it the Seiji-Hajime, or opening of government business, this last, however, not being, like the others, a general holiday.

Towards the end of January a day is set for the commemoration of the late Emperor Komei. On the 11th of January is celebrated the Anniversary of the foundation of the Empire, in March the festival of the spring equinox. This again is of Buddhistic origin, its name signifying "the Farther Shore of the River." It is set apart for prayers intended to effect the purification of departed souls and the Emperor's intercessions are offered for the spirits of the predecessors. On the 3rd of April comes the anniversary of the death of Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan.

There are no great feasts at which the Emperor must officiate during the Summer, but with the autumn equinox the series opens again. On that occasion the ceremonial is the same as in the spring. The great feast of the New Rice, corresponding to our harvest home, takes place on the 17th of October, when the Emperor offers the first fruits of the rice harvest in thanksgiving to heaven. On the 23rd of November there is another religious ceremony when the "new rice" is offered to the Emperor himself; but between the two feasts has come the celebration of his own birthday, the 3rd of November, which is also a religious festival. The ceremonial on all these occasions is one of severe simplicity, even the feasts of Buddhistic origin being carried out with Shinto rites. The following description, taken down from the lips of an eye-witness, gives a strange and impressive picture of one of these ceremonies. It refers to the New Year's festival.

"The 1st of January commences at the imperial palace with the religious service performed by His Majesty alone. It is celebrated at five o'clock a.m. by torchlight, in the palace garden. A part of the lawn, about four yards square, is covered with a soft matting which is commonly used in the house. The articles His Majesty requires for the ceremony are placed on a small table. They consist of incense, an antique lamp, oil, and saké (wine). A screen shuts off the four sides of the place of ceremonial. The Emperor, costumed in the Japanese fashion of old, proceeds from the palace, followed by his chamberlains, also garbed in the ancient style and by the court officials. . . . The Emperor enters the tabernacle alone and the screen is closed, the attendants remaining outside. He Majesty faces in turn the north, the east, the south and the west, and prays for happiness and prosperity for his people and country; he also beseeches his ancestors to grant their blessings."

To this long list of religious services one more; and that a most memorable one, was added last year. The Emperor travelled to the far away province of Yamato, the birth-place of his line, to give solemn thanks at the ancient Shrines of Ise for the glorious conclusion of the war. In the bright autumn weather, accompanied by the highest civil and military functionaries of the land, he journeyed down to the storied province, which stands for all that is loveliest in nature and bravest in the human spirit of Japan. The day he left Tokyo it seemed as if every man, woman and child in the city had turned out to speed him on his way. Among the crowd of officials at the station was a venerable lady, close on eighty years of age, whom few had ever seen before. This was the Emperor's mother, come to give him her blessing and her homage in this moment when he went to lay the nation's triumphs at the shrine of the nation's deity. Two days' travelling through roads lined with millions of subjects, who thronged to cheer him rapturously, brought him to Yamada in Ise, to the little old town where the streets are narrow and the people are poor, and no hint of change has penetrated yet. Anxiously the priests of the shrines and the foremost citizens consulted about where their beloved Emperor could be fitly lodged. The best houses in the place were all too mean for such a guest, yet each owner hoped that his home would be honoured by sheltering the sovereign. But the Emperor had other thoughts. In this moment of solemn joy and thankfulness he chose to be near the poorest in the poor old town. In a narrow thoroughfare is a modest building used as an office by the priest of the shrine. It stands close to the street, and across the way are a number of mean little shops, fish shops, fruit shops, charcoal dealers' dens, places whence the hawkers start in the morning with their jumble of wares for customers as poor as themselves. The little children swarm out into the sunshine, the women wash and cook on their doorsteps, the old people doddle about with the tiniest of their grandchildren on their backs.

"But your Majesty—this will never do," cried the horrified officials, "if indeed this house is to be honored by the Imperial presence, trade must be stopped, the shops closed, this crowd of low-class people must be sent away!"

"I have a wish," replied the Emperor, "to be close to the poorest of my subjects for these few days. Not only shall none of them be sent away, but I forbid the slightest interference with the occupations by which they earn their livelihood. Let everything go on as if I were not here."

So the inhabitants of a poor little street in Ise became the envied of a whole nation. To very few of the rank and file will it ever be granted to rise up and lie down, to go and come for three days, within a few yards of the Emperor's sacred person. There is to the Japanese, a sacramental virtue in his presence and those who have thus enjoyed it are considered blest beyond all words.

Soon after his return from Ise the Emperor sent his representative, Prince Iwakura, to carry out the pious duty of announcing the conclusion of peace to two illustrious shades. Of all the great departed spirits who hovered over the armies of Japan, watching, praying, inspiring, none, in Japanese belief, could have more anxiously watched the course of the war than these, the great Jimmu Tenno, who founded the heaven-sprung dynasty 2,500 years ago, and the Emperor Komei, the present sovereign's father. It was their due to receive the solemn announcement of the triumphal conclusion of the war. So Prince Iwakura traveled down to Yamato and ascended the lonely mountain of Unebi, where the founder's ashes rest, and spoke—as to a living man—of the good tidings of peace. Then he visited that other tomb in Kyoto where Komei found repose after his short and harassed, but noble, life and brought the message from the son to the father. This constant turning to the dead, confiding in their love, appealing to their sympathy, adding to their joy, is a duty never forgotten by the Emperor. His messages of farewell to the princes of his family who have passed away are thrilling with the vitalities of belief and love. When Prince Arisugawa lay on his bier, the victim of his ardent devotion to the service of his country in the China-Japan war, his family knelt round him in the silence of the inner chamber while the Emperor's grand master of ceremonies offered him the last gifts, spoke to him the last message of the master he had loved and served so well. It must have been a strange and impressive scene—the Prince, robed in the old court dress of pure white silk—(I remember his taking me round his palace to show me the portraits of his stern, impassive ancestors all clothed in the same garb)—his wife and the young prince and princess kneeling through the first silent hours of the fifty days' watch begun by the coffin and ended by the grave—and the imperial messenger looking down in the dead face and speaking this greeting to the unhearing ears:

"We wish to express to you, Taruhito, our sense of our many and great obligations to you for your many and great services to us and to our country during your whole life. At the time of the great restoration you took an active part, and by your wise counsel assisted us greatly. During the present war you have again done us great and good service by your assistance in our deliberations. You have been a pillar of support to us. To our infinite sorrow you have not lived to see the end of the war. Unfortunately it has pleased God to remove you from us, from your country and from your family."

MUTSU HIRO."

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In a short sketch like the present one, it is difficult to seize on all the salient points in the character and career of such a man as the Emperor of Japan, but two of the subjects which have most constantly occupied his thoughts must be touched upon in order that foreign readers may form a just estimate of his life's work. These are the institution of the army and the spread of education. Any direct communication from the Emperor to his subjects on a public matter takes the form of a "re-scrip" and it is in these documents, which are instantly published in every paper in the country, that we obtain not only a close insight into His Majesty's line of thought, but also into the parental relation which he fills in the lives of his subjects.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### VISIT TO THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In company with the Rev. W. E. Lampe, of the Sendai Famine Relief Committee, I recently made a visit to the part of Japan where the destitution prevails. He was making the fourth distribution of funds received from various sources, and our trip was to the northern part of Miyagi Province.

Leaving the railway at the Kogota station we went first to the town of Furukawa, which is the county seat of Shida County. We found the head official to be a practical and energetic man who had been appointed to this office because of his known fitness and ability. He received us most cordially and expressed the deep sense of gratitude that was felt by the people on account of the liberal gifts that had already been received. A donation of 840 yen was handed to him as the portion which had been allotted to that county. In it there had been found to be 24 homes, and 103 people, who were entirely destitute. There also 738 families, and 3,054 persons, that

must have help of some sort either in the way of employment or food.

Various methods had been resorted to to provide for all these. Some had been employed, during the winter, in repairing roads; and now a large number were engaged in making over the rice fields. Others were making baskets, sandals, hats, straw rope, traps for catching fish, etc. The families of soldiers were especially looked after, and are giving their attention especially to the manufacture of writing paper. The products of such labour are purchased at the Government office and the money thus received afforded immediate and necessary help. The intention of the officials is to make every person earn his or her living, as far as possible.

In a store house adjoining the Head Office was a pile of flour that had just been received from Seattle, and which was soon to be sent out to those who were destitute. Also several sacks of seed potatoes that have been bought by the Government and are to be distributed to the farmers at the proper season and as circumstances require.

As we were on our way to Nakaniida, the county seat of Kami county, we saw large numbers of men and women at work in the rice fields, making changes in the boundaries and system of irrigation.

The head official at Nakaniida also welcomed us and received the contribution of 494 yen with evident gladness and hearty thanks. He reported the condition in his own district; which had not so large a population as the other, and on that account did not receive as large a contribution.

From Nakaniida we went to the village of Miyazaki, and there found almost one hundred of the distressed people gathered at the town office for the purpose of receiving help. This consisted in the distribution to each of a small amount of Indian corn, dried potatoes, and a kind of root belonging to the lotus family. A part of the number received in addition the sum of 5 sen in cash, being a contribution of a former resident of the village who is now living in Formosa.

The appearance of the waiting crowd was such as to indicate dire need in the case of all. The expression of sorrow and want on many of the faces was truly pitiful. The clothing was old and badly worn; and in most cases only sufficient to cover the body.

As one feeble woman stood waiting for her portion the head official remarked, "She is one of the most destitute of all. Her home is four miles distant among the hills, and she has only one meal a day." Some live ten miles away.

Little as it was the poor people received it most gratefully, and went away evidently with lighter hearts. When another distribution would be made was not known. Only as the means are supplied can such help be given. The purpose of the officials in charge is to see that no one dies of starvation; but up to that point large numbers are obliged to suffer.

In Miyazaki township there are 530 houses, and a population of 4,258. Of this number 1082 are destitute, 516 are able to labour; and 570 are children, or invalids, and entirely dependent.

After the distribution we went to the home of the Headman of the village, who is a Christian.

While we were eating our supper the various officials and prominent men of the place gathered in an adjoining room; and when we had finished we were asked to address them on the subject of Christianity; and there was careful attention and apparent interest in the thoughts that were presented.

The next morning the head of the village and a policeman kindly went with us to see some of the cases of distress.

The first was that of Tsunejiro Okamoto. His home was an utterly bare room, with the ground for a floor and a hollow place in it for cooking the food. Here lived the man, his wife, his wife's mother and five children. There were no beds, or covering at night, beyond the thin garments worn during the day. The wife's mother was an invalid, and two of the children were attending school. The father was a day labourer, and was able to earn two yen and ten sen per month. His wife's earnings were one yen and sixty-eight sen per month; and one daughter received one yen and forty-six sen. Three of the children had been sent to a home in Sendai opened by Miss Phelps for the relief of such cases.

We next went to the home of Shigetaro Kamada. The family consisted of the man, his wife and two children. They had lost their home and everything by fire a few months before; and husband and wife together were able to earn three yen and seventy eight sen per month. One child had also been sent to the home in Sendai. They were eating boiled carrot leaves for food, and weaving baskets for their occupation.

The next place was the home of a widow named Teyoshi Suzuki. She is able to earn but one yen and twenty-six sen per month. She has one son, ten years of age, who is attending school.

Naaji Ishii is a carpenter with a wife and five children. For some time he had been unable to work on account of sickness. He was now better; but owing to the general poverty he finds it difficult

to get employment. Two of the children were old enough to go out to work; and the total earnings of the family is but five yen and forty-six sen per month.

These facts were furnished to me by the head of the village and can be relied upon. The persons described are but ordinary cases illustrating the destitution which prevails over a large region. In some localities the number who are thus needing assistance is even greater. There will be some relief in the month of June, when the winter wheat and some of the vegetables will be ripening; but a very large number will need help of some kind for several months to come; or until the gathering of the rice crop in the fall. It is estimated that about half a million must have assistance of some sort; and of that number two hundred thousand are destitute, or wholly dependent. The officials and Government are making strenuous efforts to meet the wants of all, and are worthy of the confidence and sympathy of the generous people everywhere.

The native Christians in the famine district and vicinity have shown their interest and sympathy by the contribution of some 40,000 bags containing about two quarts of rice in each. These are made of towels that can afterwards be utilized as such. In each one is a copy of one of the Gospels, of which 20,000 have been supplied by the American Bible Society. On the outside is printed a cross; on one side of which are the Chinese characters "Christian Sympathy Bag"; and on the other the name of the church or individual making the gift. On the back is the Chinese character, "Love."

Since my return to Yokohama I have received from the head official at Miyazaki an official statement as to the use of a donation placed in his hands; in which are given the names of all the recipients with the amount received, and the personal seal of each. This is the universal method of distributing the supplies of whatever kind; and each official is thus able to produce a voucher for whatever contributions have come into his hands. Those who have made donations can thus be sure that such gifts have not been misappropriated or squandered; while a great many worthy and suffering people have been relieved.

Yokohama, June 6th, 1906.

H. LOOMIS.

## THE WEALTH OF JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your reply to my letter—both published in the *Mail* of June 6—, the last paragraph says: "Our correspondent has constructed a paradox which sounds very pretty but which labours under a defect not infrequent in such figures of speech." Criticism then follows, based upon the paradox as quoted from the *Mail's* reprint of my letter (last paragraph, but one). Unfortunately, the great defect in the paradox as printed and quoted was made in the *Mail* office—presumably by typographical error. The paradox in my letter (which I reproduce from a copy of the letter itself) was stated thus: "For, the *Keisai Zasshi* argues from an unverified sum of national wealth to what seems to the *Mail* an absurd ratio of taxation; whereas the *Mail* argues from an unverified ratio of taxation to what, according to estimates hitherto given seems an absurd sum of national wealth." The words italicised are omitted in the *Mail's* reprint, and in the *Mail's* quotation, of my letter. That omission makes a vital defect in my paradox by perverting its sense and by giving to the word "absurd"—to which the *Mail* takes exception—a vitally different context. To say that a thing is absurd would be dogmatism which the *Mail* might fairly criticise. To say that a thing, "according to estimates hitherto given, seems absurd" is wholly different. The only other sense in which my letter contains the word "absurd"—but not quoting it—was to say: "the *Keisai Zasshi* argues from an unverified sum of national wealth to what seems to the *Mail* an absurd ratio of taxation?" and in the same sense and context, "results which the *Mail* would show to be absurd." Now, if the word "absurd" as there used in my letter does not describe the attitude of the *Mail's* article of May 23 towards the remarks of the *Keisai Zasshi* and a "certain statistician" referred to, then we may safely leave the careful reader to find for himself the correct descriptive word.

The vital error above indicated above led me to make this reply. But, while writing, I beg to add some other comments on what the *Mail* has said in criticism of my letter.

The *Mail* says that I did "not appear to have read our article carefully before setting out to traverse it," and that I seem to have misconceived the questions at issue, which the *Mail* proceeds to define. The best answer to these statements and to the arguments based thereupon is simply to quote one paragraph from the *Mail's* leader of May 23 and to italicise some of the words. Thus, the third paragraph is:

"Passing to the question of taxation, our contemporary notes that while the wealth of the country aggregates 13,000 million yen approximately, the

total taxes levied by the Central Government and the Communes are 278,436,813 yen, so that the taxes amount to 2.3 per cent. of the wealth. If, then, we assume that the nation's income is 5 per cent. of its accumulated wealth, we find that it pays very nearly one-half of its whole income in taxes. Moreover, the taxes here set down are those of 1904 with regard to the Treasury's levies, and those of 1902 with regard to local burdens. But in 1905 there was a still further increase of the former class of taxes because of the war. The *Keisai Zasshi* says (not "a certain statistician") that another 100 millions should be added on that account, in which case the taxes would aggregate 398½ million yen, being considerably more than one-half of the total revenue."

Since this paragraph was in the article to which my letter replied, (1) Was I wrong when I represented the *Mail* "as criticising *Keisai Zasshi* estimates?" (2) Is the *Mail* right when it says the first question at issue hinges on "aggregate taxes levied by the Central Government and Communes" which are explicitly "limited to 278 millions of yen?" (3) Is it "beside the mark" or increasing the dimensions of the quart measure, when we include *all* taxes to get the "aggregate" taxes, or do *some* taxes make up the aggregate?

Into the second question at issue, as defined by the *Mail*, I shall not again enter. My previous letter sought to show that, when we seek to know the burden or the weight of taxation, we must include *all* taxes whether direct or indirect. Both writers on finance and the practice in different countries differ greatly concerning the distinction between taxes which are direct and those which are indirect. One country gets much revenue from so-called direct taxes, another country gets little. The United States Government gets absolutely no revenue from what it regards as direct taxes. Hence we get little information about the tax burdens of a people by considering only "direct taxes."

Finally, it seems to me that there were two fundamental questions at issue between the *Mail's* original article and my previous letter. The first was: How much were the aggregate taxes of the Japanese people as compared with their aggregate income? The second was, what is the sum total of Japan's wealth? I declined to consider the second question further than to point out that the *Mail's* method of estimating Japan's wealth seemed to me untrustworthy. Concerning the first question, I tried to show that the aggregate taxes—national and local—of Japan, as indicated by the current Budget, must range somewhere about 360 to 398 million yen. I also tried to show that for the family income of 5,000 yen, taxes would probably take a sum ranging from 952 up to 2,240 yen, according to the uses likely to be made of such an income. I tried to show these results by "constructive" methods. The data needed for a trustworthy estimate of Japan's wealth are not in my possession. I have not time now to search for them. I do not think the *Mail* has given them. In my opinion, the amount of national wealth is much less important, yet much more difficult to estimate, than the weight of taxes.

Honestly to answer the *Mail's* final question, I do not think that "278 millions of yen represent nearly one-half of the national income." But I do think that nearly 400 million yen of taxes for Japan, under existing conditions, represent an important proportion of the nation's income. I also think that only harm can come from underestimating the nation's taxes or from saying that "they (the people) are not at all inconvenienced by the weight of taxation" words quoted from the *Mail's* leader, of May 25. If a nation pay in taxes only 5% or so of its income, it may safely undertake experiments and expenditures which would be imprudent and perilous for a nation which pays in taxes several times 5% of its income. Japan must husband her resources with a view to safe-guard her future. Her statesmen and her publicists are wise and prudent in keeping this fact clearly before them. To defend this view was the motive of my first letter, which I therefore regarded as a "dutiful service." It seemed to me that the *Mail's* view was that of one who in friendly zeal might underestimate the weight of Japan's taxes and thereby encourage the belief that no risk would attach to increasing that weight. Both are possible views for those who feel friendly to Japan. I believe that the Editor of the *Mail*, as a friend of Japan, of reason and of truth, will see that my view is at least defensible and that my motive in writing on this subject is not that of an idle quibbler.

With apology for the length of my letters and thanks for the space courteously given them, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

E. H. VICKERS.

Tokyo, June 7th, 1906.

## COCKFIGHTING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Did you ever witness a Cockfight? In my opinion, there can scarcely be found anything more cruel, more barbarous.

Everybody knows that from one end to the other of Japan, cocks are raised for fighting purposes. The poor birds you may see daily in Yokohama and its environs, placed under a "cage," with head, neck, and back horribly mutilated, are but champions that have come out victorious in a fight and brought good gain to their masters and some gamblers. These champions sell high.

Who among the members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has not met, even here in Yokohama, carriers with small, oblong boxes, in which are enclosed poor birds, but did they ever guess the object in view? Some ten days ago, the writer counted in one walk only 23 of these carriers. They were going to a rendezvous for the fight. Dark figures were following: these were the masters, the gamblers, and to make the show complete, the never failing tea-lady with her baby and her portable *mise*, closed the procession.

Last Saturday (allow me to say that Yokohama is always the theatre of the facts related, and to specify more, in Negishi,) the gamblers had settled in a certain place. On a *gosa*, all besmired with fresh blood, 2 of these poor animals, all exhausted, and nearly gaping their last, were seen trying yet in a last effort, while coaxed by the witnesses to attack each other. The sight was horrible, blood was oozing from all over, their heads had become thicker than a large-sized egg, both eyes of one of the combatants had already been plucked out, in short it was a frightful sight. And around this atrocious and barbarous scene, crouched close, their heads nearly touching the combatants, a dozen or so of Japanese were inhaling, sniffing, the fresh blood that was oozing from out of the wounds of the animals and calculating, no doubt, in their minds the profit of this ugly business.

Never had such a heartrending scene been witnessed by the writer, who had now come quite close to the scene of the fight, without attracting in the least the attention of the gamblers, so spellbound were they by their game, and, needless to say he made a rather unexpected and perhaps not too overpolite stop to these proceedings.

And now, if the Police desire to make investigations and to know what is done in public daylight, under their very nose, the writer is perhaps the man who might furnish them with most interesting details, but he is inclined to come off with their everlasting "*Shiranai kao*."

Respectfully Yours J. N. GUERIN, M.A.  
44 Bluff, Yokohama.  
Yokohama, 11 June 1906

#### EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your to-day's paper, under the above heading, "Householder" writes from Tokyo complaining of Japanese servants.

Now, whereas he or she has only had 18 months experience, I have had 7 years and I must say in fairness that I have generally had satisfaction with my servants.

The great fault with some foreigners in Japan is that they do not know how to treat their servants, and naturally an employee will only stay in a house so long as he or she is comfortable and well treated.

There are several houses in Yokohama where good servants will not go—and why should they?—on account of a nagging mistress or something else equally as bad. On the other hand there are many cases known to me where the servants and employers have worked in harmony for years.

If one is fortunate enough to possess a good servant, then one should be prepared to give a good salary. What is a yen or two extra per month against one's comfort and trust in one's servants.

An employer who has a good name will always be able to get good servants at moderate rates, and my experience has taught me that servants will not leave a good situation without sufficient reason.

The whole position is:—That provided householders treat their servants fair and square they will never have cause for complaint.

Trusting that you may find room to insert the above in your newspaper.

I am, Sir, Yours truly, FRED POLLARD.  
Yokohama, June 8th, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Permit me a little of your space to reply to the letter of a "Householder" in your issue of June 8th.

I feel exceedingly sorry for Householder in his experiences. I fear he has got amongst a bad class to be so constantly changing, and has won a bad name amongst the servants. In the early part of our residence here, some ten years ago, I too, had some very hard experiences from want of knowing how to manage the people; but, I must say, that I find, when you get good servants and treat them well they are reliable and honest. All have their different tempers and peculiarities, as ourselves,

and must be studied. One needs scolding, another reasoning with, and so on. My servants work with great system and I never overlook a fault but speak about it quietly, and it is generally corrected. I lock up all stores; I give out what is required daily. If I am ill or engaged I give the Boy the keys. My cook shows me all he purchases and always weighs the meat, etc., before me. I go into my kitchen, almost every day. Of course I do not find them perfect or finished servants but clean, attentive, honest and sober. No days out or fortnightly holidays as in Australia. They often go to great trouble to decorate the house with flowers to please me on the occasion of our return from a visit or when entertaining.

I have had a great deal of experience of servants in Australia, New Zealand, England, Germany and France and I consider that, on the whole, we are best off here.

I try to identify myself with my servants, care for them in sickness and advise them in any trouble. I expect a full return in attention to their work, to rules of the house. I insist upon it. I consider a careless or lenient mistress makes careless servants. But taking everything into consideration domestic life here is easier than in most countries. Certainly this is not a subject for the consideration of the King's Daughter's Circle. I hope Householder will make a fresh start and if he get, even one good domestic try to understand and keep him and he will, in time, find others.

I have friends, both here and in Tokyo, who like myself, have had many of their domestics for some years and find them trustworthy, careful and honest.

Apologising for troubling you at such length.

I am, yours truly, HOUSEWIFE.  
Yokohama, May 9th, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have fought my servants for 4 years in Japan—I have been unable to get the correct prices of things, and I have kept control of the stores myself, I heartily congratulate you on this step taken in the direction of killing what has become nothing but a boycotting of the employer by his servant. We are not allowed to engage a servant outside a certain circle—though any Japanese will tell you what splendid and faithful servants the Japanese can be—yet are we foreigners never allowed to know any but the band who control the shop prices. Were the shops free agents we should have no trouble. They are not allowed to sell to us at the correct price. A district near a Legation pays higher than other districts because they are forced to. The shops have to sell higher, because the cook leaves them if they do not back him up—it is all a gigantic swindle from start to finish. I wish to place a case of comparative prices before you. A lady lately has been asked to pay *yen* 100 for her butcher's bill alone for one week—three in the house.

I live well now in my house with all the spring vegetables when they first come, fruit, meat, fish milk, fresh butter daily, eggs, bread, rolls, game and in fact everything, and stores, at £1.00 per head a week, or ten *yen* per head including everything. And I live giving the price asked by the cook—which he pays. But I see and weigh daily and my pleasure in Japan has suffered greatly in consequence.

I would advise an appeal through the Japanese papers—to the shops and the engagers of servants through a Japanese agency office, where a man's references should be submitted to a Committee—the Committee to be half foreign and half Japanese. I also would advise publicity through the Japanese press.

I have not changed my servants during the four years I have been here, but I have, I hope, changed their views a good deal.

There is no standard of price in Tokyo. In Yokohama there is a recognized printed price list for game and meat—I should advise a daily publications in European and Japanese newspapers (as in Europe) of set market prices to which cooks and shops should be forced to conform by law, then any profit made would be justified. I was charged by my cook 40 *sen* for a pigeon. I bought one just as good for 30 myself! the same day. I have however, been unable to force my cook to go to a cheap neighbourhood; he would lose prestige in the eyes of the servants' guild if he did—but I pay well. A pound a head in Japan minus entertaining is high pay and yet few of the foreigners reach even that low figure. I write this in the hope of giving help to those worse off than I am. I pay weekly but see the book daily; it is the only way.

A HOUSEHOLDER.  
Tokyo, June 12th, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have not sufficient time to-day to reply to the letter of your correspondent "Fred Pollard," published in your issue of the 9th instant, but would beg to thank "Housewife" for her very pertinent and interesting remarks contained in her letter appearing

in your issue of the 12th instant. With your permission, I would on this occasion only give extracts from two letters I have just received on this subject.

The first of these letters is dated from Tokyo, and I quote from same as follows:—"I may say that during my five years' sojourn in this country, I went through the same trials you are describing, dozens of times. The only remedy would be as described in your letter in the *Japan Mail* of the 8th instant. I am, however, afraid that no concerted action will be arrived by foreigners, owing to the fact that there are so many who do not want to be bothered with the servants, and let same do according to their own sweet will. I shall be most agreeably disappointed if I prove mistaken. In spite of my pessimism, I am however, quite prepared to co-operate with you in your scheme."

The second letter is from a Yokohama resident, and he writes as follows:—"I am quite willing to come into any union of householders, as I think with you that we ought to try to protect ourselves against this "Kumiai" of servants getting worse every day." These gentlemen are in accord with the suggestion that no servant should be employed who cannot produce a satisfactory testimonial and also the suggestion as to deferring part of the wages and paying it under the same conditions as Japanese business houses pay bonuses to their employees.

Since writing the above I have received several letters from foreign gentlemen offering to co-operate with me in endeavoring to form a union, and have also received verbal offers, but I await further offers and further ventilation of the question. The time for foreigners to go to the various summer resorts is approaching and there will be a demand for domestic servants, which will give some unpleasant experiences to those householders who may perhaps up to now have had none.

Yours faithfully, HOUSEHOLDER.  
Tokyo, 13th June, 1906.

#### THE INTER-TOWN TENNIS MATCHES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to the Inter-town Lawn Tennis matches recently played, may I ask under whose auspices the games have been arranged, as far as the Yokohama players are concerned? If any Yokohama residents are eligible to be chosen, surely an advertisement should have been inserted in the local papers or some public notice given that the matches would be played, so as to enable intending contestants to send in their names, and the best players to be chosen either by a selection committee, or by playing against each other, while on the other hand, if only members of the Bluff Gardens Tennis Club are eligible is not the title "Inter-town" tennis somewhat a misnomer?

I am, &c. ENQUIRER.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Referring to the letter of "Enquirer" in your issue of to-day with regard to the Intertown Tennis Matches, he can consider the title "Inter-town" a misnomer with possibly some justification, but then the following fixtures are also all misnomers, the annual matches versus Kobe at Cricket, Football and Baseball, also the Rowing and Sailing contests, which are known as "Interport."

I think the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club may be considered headquarters for Tennis, but no doubt if there were any superior players known of outside the said Club they would probably be asked to play and it will no doubt interest "Enquirer" to know that last season one of the players for Yokohama in the Tennis Matches against Tokyo was not a member of the L.L.T. & C. Club.

Yours faithfully, "PLAYER."

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### THE SPANISH WEDDING.

London, June 7.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Madrid. King Alfonso and Queen Ena bade them a most cordial farewell at the station.

#### THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

The Republican editor Nakins has been arrested in Madrid. He admitted having sheltered the perpetrator of the outrage after the throwing of the bomb.

#### KING EDWARD AND JAPANESE OFFICERS.

Twenty naval officers lunched with the King and Queen at Windsor and afterwards inspected the Castle.



**THE MEAT-PACKING SCANDAL.**

Later.  
It is reported from Washington that Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Chicago meat packers, gave evidence before the House Committee on Agriculture, in which he denied the allegations made against the trade.

**THE DUMA.**

No symptoms of conciliation are perceptible between the Government and the Duma, which sits for long hours daily discussing the misdemeanours of officialdom and propounding vast projects of reform. Minister Gourko was yesterday hooted down by peasants at Pekay.

**SIR EDWARD CLARKE RESIGNS.**

London, June 8.  
Sir Edward Clarke has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

**A FAST CUNARDER.**

The twenty-five knot Cunard turbine steamer *Lusitania* has been launched on the Clyde. She is the largest and fastest vessel in the world. Her tonnage is 32,500.

**THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.**

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph have exchanged cordial telegrams with the King of Italy expressing unalterable friendship.

**THE JACQUERIE IN RUSSIA.**

London, June 8.  
The peasant revolution is rapidly spreading in Russia, especially in the north-western districts, where the peasants are burning estates. Organized resistance to the military is general.

**THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.**

The German official press is jubilant at the exchange of telegrams, as indicating the solidity of the Triple Alliance, but non-officials are doubtful as to the sincerity of Italy.

**THE TINNED MEAT SCANDALS: CHARGES AND RECRIMINATIONS.**

In consequence of the Chicago revelations, the British military authorities are thoroughly overhauling the stocks of meat in the garrisons and in the Woolwich dockyard.

Later.

Packer Wilson, being re-examined, said that Chicago's foreign meat-trade was diminished by half, and that, if this diminution continued, it would be a terrible calamity for the West, whence the stock was drawn.

Mr. Armour being interviewed at Paris, said that the revelations were engineered by President Roosevelt, who bears a personal spite to the packers.

**GRAVE STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

In the British House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, said that he was unable to promise to suspend the purchase of American tinned meat, for the Army has a large quantity bought and had also a large contract for further supply. He further said that the War Office has sent out the most expert officer to inspect meat before and during its manufacture and that the same thing is done with all tinned goods. He said, however, that the expert had wide powers under contracts. Mr. Haldane reminded the House of the question of the purity of home products raised in the past, and said he knew personally of the disgusting conditions of packing in the United States.

**THE NATAL REBELLION.**

London, June 9.  
The idea is gaining ground in Natal that the employment of Imperial troops is neces-

sary owing to the wider ramifications of the rebellion. Great disquietude exists among the whites in Zululand. Colonel Mackenzie's prolonged drives in the bush are greatly exhausting his men.

**"KATORI" AND "KASHIMA" LEAVE.**

The Japanese battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* have left Portsmouth, bound home.

**CHINESE IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill admitted the fact that there being only twelve applicants for repatriation showed that there was no general desire on the part of the Chinese on the Rand to return home and that it justified the perpetuation of the system.

**AMERICAN MEAT PACKING.**

Later.

President Roosevelt has forwarded to Congress the Agricultural Committee's report on meat packing, which confirms Neill's report.

**THE EDUCATION BILL.**

Ten thousand Lancashire churchmen went in procession to the Albert Hall in unique demonstration against the Education Bill. The streets were lined with cheering thousands; the hall was packed and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

**BRITISH POLITICS.**

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech in connexion with the Labour motion on the Colonial Office vote to reduce Lord Elgin's salary, out-talked the available time. Had a division been taken it is probable that the Government majority would have sunk to the lowest owing to the indignation of the Radicals against the Chinese labour policy.

**THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.**

A number of army officers will participate in the naval manœuvres which begin to day, following the Japanese model.

**DINIZULU.**

London, June 10.

Dinizulu expressed a wish to come to Pietermaritzburg to interview the Governor, but owing to ill-health he has sent a trusted Induna.

The Government has accepted the Induna's communication and the offer of a bearer company.

**THE GRAND PRIX.**

London, June 11.

The result of the Grand Prix is:—

Spearhead .....	1
Briseoeur .....	2
Storm .....	3

**THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.**

The Emperor Franz Joseph, receiving the Austro-Hungarian delegations, referred to the German Alliance, which, owing to its defensive character, was a valuable guarantee for peace. The visit of the Kaiser Wilhelm to Vienna again placed on record their intimate friendly relations, which were equally trustful each with the other and all with Italy.

**ENGLAND AND SERBIA.**

As a result of the retirement of the regicides, Great Britain has agreed to the appointment of a Servian Minister to London.

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TROUBLES.**

London, June 12.

In Vienna a mob consisting of 20,000 Clericals and anti-Semites, headed by the anti-Semite burgomaster Lueger, made a violent anti-Hungarian demonstration outside the Hungarian delegations' building, smashing the windows. The Austrian premier called on the Hungarian premier and expressed regret.

**THE NATAL OUTBREAK.**

Colonel Mackenzie partly succeeded in surrounding the rebels in the Mome valley. An important chief named Mehloka Zulu and 350 others were killed; a captain in the Transvaal contingent and an officer in the Natal force were killed and eight whites were wounded. There are now 5,400 whites in the field in Natal and the Government is raising 200 more in Natal and 500 in Capetown.

**DEATH OF MR. R. J. SEDDON.**

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand.

[New Zealand loses in "Dick Seddon," at the age of 61, a man who has played a prominent part in her affairs. His career is summed up tersely in *Who's Who*:—Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labour, Minister of Defence, Minister of Education, and Minister for Immigration in New Zealand; b. Eccleston, Lancashire, 1845; emigrated to Melbourne, 1863; s. of late Thomas Seddon and Jane Lindsay; m. 1869, Louisa Jane, d. of Captain John Spotswood; three s. six d. *Educ.*: Eccleston Hill School, Lancs. Removed to New Zealand; entered New Zealand Parliament, 1879; a mechanical engineer; Assoc. American Institute of Mining Engineers; hon. life member Geographical Society of California; Hon. LL.D.-Camb. and Edin. Universities; attended conference Colonial Premiers in London, 1897, and also in 1902.]

**NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.**

The London *Telegraph* states that the Government has decided to abandon one of the two *Dreadnoughts* to be commenced this year according to the programme inherited from their predecessors.

The Navy Estimates for 1907 show a further decrease.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Haldane has decided to eliminate ten thousand inefficient from the infantry, to reduce the Royal Artillery by 48 batteries and to increase the auxiliary (machine gun) batteries.

**A GERMAN DISASTER.**

London, June 12.

The Germans lost two officers and eight troopers killed and ten wounded in a recent routing of 250 Hottentots.

**THE LATE MR. SEDDON.**

At Home and in the Colonies the death of Mr. Seddon has everywhere evoked the warmest tributes of deep regret at the Empire's great loss.

**FEAR OF ANARCHISTS.**

London, June 12.

A service for the beatification of a Spanish saint at St. Peter's, Rome, on Sunday was most sparsely attended, although many thousands had been invited, owing to a report, apparently well accredited, that some French anarchists are plotting a bomb outrage upon the Pope. Extraordinary police precautions were taken.

**RUSSIAN REGIMENT MUTINIES.**

A regiment at Pultava in Russia mutinied and paraded the streets singing and with the band playing. The general commanding has conceded the men's demands.

**MR. SEDDON'S DEATH.**

Later.

King Edward has telegraphed to Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O., Governor of New Zealand, his deep regret at the death of Mr. Seddon, whose long, loyal and distinguished services will secure him a permanent place among statesmen who have most zealously fostered the sentiment of kinship upon which the unity of the empire depends. Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary, telegraphed to Lord Plunket the Government's regret and sympathy.

**INSURANCE MEN INDICTED.**

Gillette and Grannis, former Vice-Presi-

dents of the New York Mutual Life, have been indicted in New York for forgery.

#### H.M.S. "MONTAGU."

London, June 13.

Mr. Robertson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons, said he hoped to save H.M.S. *Montagu* if the weather continues fine.

#### ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Amid a scene of great military and heraldic pomp and with impressive religious ceremonial the south-west chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral has been dedicated for the use of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in the presence of King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and members of the Order.

#### THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Sir Edward Grey says the Government regards the Waiwupu's answer concerning the Chinese Maritime Customs as not satisfactory.

#### FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

London, June 13.

Speaking in the French Chamber, M. Sarrien made a statement concerning the Government's policy. He announced a general amnesty, the imposition of an income tax; reform of courts martial; Government employees to be allowed to form Unions, but not allowed to go on strike. The Government will strengthen its present alliances and friendships and its foreign policy will continue on lines based upon justice and peace, trusting thus to help convince the nations of the possibility of effecting a reduction in armaments.

#### THE NATAL REBELLION.

Later.

Hitherto 575 rebels have been killed in Natal. Col. Mackenzie considers that the spread of the rebellion has been checked.

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

The discussion in the Committee stage of the Education Bill has been postponed for one week pending a scheme for closing, which the Cabinet is considering.

#### LAND FOR RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

London, June 14.

In view of the growing agitation among the peasants the Russian Government is preparing to form great land reserves of about fifty-four million acres in Abereon on which to settle landless peasants.

#### IRISH LAND STOCK.

Seven million pounds sterling of 2½ per cent. Irish land stock has been issued at 89.

(By Special Arrangement with the "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### GERMAN UNREST.

London, June 11.

There is much uneasiness in Berlin and dissatisfaction with the Government's foreign policy. Many newspapers are expressing discontent. The organ of the great Westphalian industrialists has been raided for contemptuous references to the Triple Alliance.

#### RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, June 12.

In St. Petersburg there are persistent rumours that the intention to form a Parliamentary administration has been finally abandoned.

The troops are disaffected and the fortresses are full of military suspects.

#### FRANCE AND HER FINANCES.

London, June 13.

In Paris a ministerial statement has been made emphasizing the necessity of restoring

the budgetary equilibrium. The Government will maintain and strengthen the Russian alliance and the friendship with Great Britain, which is precious.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. L. D.	Zieten 1	Sa. June 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	W. June 20
Europe	M. M.	Tourane 2	W. June 20
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Th. June 21
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. June 22
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. June 23
Seattle	G. N.	Dakota 3	Sa. June 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 4	M. June 25
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M. 5	Th. June 28
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. June 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. June 28
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	F. June 29
America	P. M.	Korea	Th. July 5
Hongkong	O. & O.	Doric	F. July 6
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. July 6
America	O. & O.	Coptic	F. July 6
Hongkong	B. T.	Lyra	Su. July 15

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 13th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 12th inst.
- 3 Left Seattle on the 7th inst.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 11th inst.
- 5 Left Seattle on the 12th inst.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M.	Oceanien	Sa. June 16
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa. June 16
Europe	P. & O.	Peshawur	Tu. June 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	W. June 20
Portland	P. & A.	Aragonia	W. June 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Th. June 21
Europe	N. L. D.	Zieten	Sa. June 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. June 24
Hongkong	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. June 24
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. June 25
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M. June 25
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	W. June 27
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	Th. June 28
Hongkong	G. N.	Dakota	Th. June 28
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. June 29
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	F. June 29
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. June 30
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. June 30
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su. July 1
America	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. July 7
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. July 7
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. July 8
Tacoma	B. T.	Lyra	M. July 16

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Nippon*, Austrian steamer, 2,999, Ruiroy, 8th June, Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.  
*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, W. Bainbridge, 8th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 9th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Idomeneus*, British steamer, 4,299, H. Nish, 6th June, Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Aberlour*, British steamer, 2,681, Barnet, 9th June, London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Schuykill*, British steamer, 3,344, R. Nicholas, 10th June, New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 10th June, San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Prinz Waldemar*, German steamer, 1,737, C. Woltemas, 11th June, Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 11th June, Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Colombo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,914, S. Soyeda, 11th June, Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Australian*, British steamer, 1,784, W. G. McArthur, 12th June, Sydney via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,906, A. Christiansen, 12th June, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Rhenania*, German steamer, 4,056, Hoff, 12th June, Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 12th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Raleigh*, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, Capt. F. Fletcher, 12th June, Kobe.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 14th June, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ajax*, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 14th June, Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Ambria*, German steamer, 3,288, Wuenenberg, 14th June, Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, Harris, 14th June, Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Anglo Saxon*, British steamer, 2,671, Moore, 14th June, Hongkong, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

*Mongolia*, Australia steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 14th June, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Changsha*, British steamer, 1,463, Thos Moore, 14th June, Australia and Manila, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Benarvon*, British steamer, 2,549, Thomson, 14th June, London via ports and Yokosuka, General.—Cornes & Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 8th June, Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, W. Hunter, 8th June, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Bullmouth*, British steamer, 2,607, J. T. Welch, 8th June, Singapore, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Montara*, America steamer, 1,695, A. L. Hall, 9th June, Seattle, Wash., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 9th June, Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kobe Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,645, T. Harrison, 9th June, Vladivostok, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Preussen*, German steamer, 3,278, R. Meyer, 9th June, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 9th June, San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,028, T. Iri-sawa, 9th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nippon*, Austrian steamer, 3,999, Ruiroy, 9th June, Kobe, General.—Heller Bros.

*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, A. Keith, 9th June, Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 11th June, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,157, Kuwahara, 11th June, Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 12th June, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Idomeneus*, British steamer, 4,299, H. Nish, 12th June, Manila, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Prinz Waldemar*, German steamer, 1,737, C. Woltemas, 12th June, Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Aberlour*, British steamer, 2,681, Barnet, 13th June, Moji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, Muramatsu, 13th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,036, Tachibana, 13th June, Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Inaba Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,839, Wm. Bainbridge, 13th June, London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 14th June, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kasuga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,214, K. Kohri, 14th June, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kaga Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,906, A. Christiansen, 14th June, Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]  
**IMPORTS.**

Yokohama, June 15.

This market continues as last week—dull.

#### COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.	PER POUND.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16	
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }		
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50	
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25	
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.85 to 4.65	
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.40	

WOOLLENS.		PER YARD.
Flannels ...	...	Y. 0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	...	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de laine, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	...	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	...	0.60 to 0.80
VELVETS.		PER YARD.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	...	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	...	2.50 to 3.65
COTTON YARN.		PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	...	Y. 290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	...	305.00 to 375.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	...	455.00 to 465.00
RAW COTTONS.		
American Middling ...	...	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Broach ...	...	33.00 to —
Chinese ...	...	25.00 to 28.00

METALS.		PER POUND.
Nothing special to record.		
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	...	4.20 to 4.40
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	...	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet ...	...	4.70 to 6.00
do Hoop (1/2" to 1 1/2") ...	...	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G. ...	...	11.20 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	...	7.00 to 10.00
Tin Plates, golts. I.C.W. ...	...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ...	...	2.30
KEROSENE.		
Market still inactive.		
American ...	...	Y. 3.50
Russian ...	...	3.34
Langkat ...	...	2.55
SUGAR.		

Business has been a little brisker during the past week.		
Brown Takao ...	...	Y. 7.20 to 7.80
Brown Manila ...	...	8.30 to 9.30
Brown China ...	...	7.20 to 12.00
White Java and Penang ...	...	12.40 to 13.40
White Refined ...	...	14.50 to 16.75

INDIGO.		PER CWT.
Still nothing doing in this market.		
Java, Medium to best ...	...	Nom. 250.00 to 300.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	...	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	...	Nom. 130.00 to 160.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	...	—

EXPORTS.		
RAW SILK.		
The market has been opened by the purchase of a few parcels of new silk on the basis of yen 1040 for 13/15 deniers and yen 1100 for 9/11 deniers. The quality of this season's silk is considered better than that of the last and an abundant crop is expected.		

QUOTATIONS.		
Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	...	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	...	1,025
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	...	990 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	...	none
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	...	970 to 980
Common—Coarse ...	...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	...	—
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	...	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 ...	...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	...	—

WASTE SILK.		
Market closed and nothing doing.		
QUOTATIONS.		
Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	...	...
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	...	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	...	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	...	...
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	...	...
Noshi—Shimshiu, Best ...	...	...
Noshi—Shimshiu, Good ...	...	...
Noshi—Bushu, Best ...	...	...
Noshi—Bushu, Good ...	...	...
Noshi—Bushu, Medium ...	...	...
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	...	...
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	...	...
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	...	...
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	...	...
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	...	...
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	...	...
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	...	...

**TEA.**  
A fair business continues to be transacted and prices have undergone no material change.  
Up to the evening of June 13th, 7,885,000 lbs. had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new crop.

QUOTATIONS.		
Choicest ...	...	Y. 60 and upwards.
Choice ...	...	50 to 60
Finest ...	...	40 to 50
Fine ...	...	32 to 40
Good Medium ...	...	28 to 32
Medium ...	...	25 to 28
Good Common ...	...	24 to 25
Common ...	...	20 to 22

**HABUTAE.**  
The market has been firm owing to the scarcity of stocks, and there has been no business of note. Small transactions are being put through for America but no business was done for Europe or India as the prices offered did not suit the market.

KANAZAWA.		4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.
Inches.		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2 ...	...	10.10	10.00	9.75
22 1/2 ...	...	10.10	9.60	9.40
27 ...	...	9.70	9.25	9.10
36 ...	...	9.40	9.15	9.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK.		6 me.	6 1/2 me.	7 me.	7 1/2 me.	8 me.
Inches.		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2 ...	...	9.50	9.35	9.20	9.20	9.15
27 ...	...	9.40	9.35	9.25	9.10	9.10
36 ...	...	9.20	9.15	9.05	9.05	9.00

"GOLD" MARK.		4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
Inches.		Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2 ...	...	—	10.00	9.60	—
22 1/2 ...	...	—	9.60	9.50	—
27 ...	...	—	9.50	9.20	—
36 ...	...	—	9.20	9.80	—

**RICE.**  
Owing to the *nyubai* the rice market has maintained a steady aspect. The general fear is that rain will be scarce this season.  
Tokyo.—Prices have an upward tendency.  
Osaka.—A slight fall was experienced after some fluctuations.  
Kobe.—Speculative purchases have been made and prices went up by *sen* 2 for July delivery.

		koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	...	1,419,972
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	...	213,437

Delivery.		Closing Price.
June ...	...	Yen. 14.90
July ...	...	14.97
August ...	...	15.00

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.		(Tokyo.)	per koku.
Superior ...	...	Yen 15.39	
Medium ...	...	14.71	
Common ...	...	14.09	
Average ...	...	14.73	
		(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
June ...	...	14.17	13.92
July ...	...	14.4625	14.21
August ...	...	14.6575	14.39

**STOCK EXCHANGE.**  
The market is about as before. No notable change was experienced although there were sharp fluctuations in the shares of the leading railways and electric railways.

EXCHANGE.		Yokohama, June 15.
London silver 1/4 higher and Shanghai sterling quotations 1/2 higher which have caused local rates on Shanghai to rule easier, all other rates being unchanged.		
London—Bank T.T. ...	...	2/0 3/4 @ 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	...	2/0 1/2 @ 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	...	2/0 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight ...	...	2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight ...	...	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	...	256
— Private 4 months' sight ...	...	260 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	...	262
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	...	per \$100 103 1/2
— Private 10 days, sight do ...	...	101 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	...	69 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight ...	...	71 1/2
India—Bank sight ...	...	152
— Private 30 days' sight ...	...	154
America—Bank sight ...	...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	...	50
— Private 4 months' sight ...	...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	...	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	...	213
Bar Silver (London) ...	...	29 1/2

## SHARE REPORT.

**LOCAL STOCKS.**—During the past week, rates have been very well maintained and in several instances a further improvement may be noted. Kirins have buyers at yen 140, and an improvement in rates may be expected. Grand Hotels have buyers at yen 230. Helms changed hands at yen 90. Engine and Iron Works are wanted at yen 120. Langfeldts are without change. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers of ordinary shares at yen 75. Y. U. Club debentures buyers at yen 108. Raub Mines are wanted at \$3.  
**CHINA STOCKS.**—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$800 buyers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 55 1/2 buyers. China Traders, 298 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$103 sellers. Hongkong Lands, \$118 sales. Humphrey's Estates, \$11 1/2 sellers. Green Island Cements, \$29 sales. Farnhams Tls. 114 1/2 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 116 1/2 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A't or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.	
	Y.	Y.	Y.						Year.		
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 B.	
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	" 1	75 S.	
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	250,000	2500	100	100		Y. 6,179.25	30.6.05	10%	" 1/2	230 B.	
Helm Bros. Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y. 6,235.70	31.12.05	17 1/2%	" 1	90 Sa.	
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05	10%	" 1/2	45 S.	
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.....	500,000	20000	25	25		5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	34 Sa.	
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.....	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	140 B.	
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 20,149.17	30.11.05	10 1/2%	" 1/2	120 Sa.	
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.....	125,000	5000	25	25				1st y.r.	" 1	25 S.	
Oriental H'l. L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12 1/2%	" 1	75 B.	
"    "    new    }	251,000	1510	50	25							
"    "    old pref.		750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 Sa.	
"    "    new    }		1250	50	25							
"    "    Founders		80	12 1/2	12 1/2				Y.37		500 Sa.	
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.							
Mining Co., Ltd. ....	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. \$18 S.	
Raub Australian Gold	£	150,000	£1	18/10		£4.873	Dr. £8,745	31.3.05	48 cents.	" 1901	\$3 B.
Mining Co., Ltd. ....	200,000	50,000	£1	£1							

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 B.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

**A. C. HUTTON POTTS,**  
Share and General Broker.



# BAD COMPLEXIONS

**Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red  
Rough Hands Prevented by**

## CUTICURA SOAP

**M**ILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

### COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

## BOVRIL

**gives you  
Strength.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headach, Dizziness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. G. to 533, Oxford St. J.  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MARU."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, June 16th, at 2 p.m., the "COLOMBO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand June 16th, the "CHANGSHA."  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
For MANRILLERS, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, June 19th, at Daylight, the "PESHAWAR."  
—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 19th, at Daylight, the "AJAX."  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki and Shanghai, about June 20th, the "MONTEAGLE."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., June 20th, the "ARAGONIA."  
—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 21st, at 10 a.m., the "KOSAI MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1906.

## BIRTH.

On Saturday, June 16th, at 135, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of HENRY RUSSELL, of a Son.

## DEATHS.

Died at Naoyetsu, on June 15th, YAMA, wife of EDWIN DUN.

At his residence in Tokyo at 7.15 a.m., on the 18th instant, Mr. YANO JIRO.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE French Ambassador to Tokyo will arrive in Japan in September.

ITALY will raise her Legation in Tokyo to an Embassy in July this year.

THE Japanese training squadron left Thursday Island on June 13th for Batavia.

A WELL-KNOWN wrestler, Shirakawa of Osaka, has changed his name to Soessel.

RINDERPEST is prevalent in the district of Okawa, near Takamatsu. On June 18th six cows died.

JUDGE ARITAKE, of the Maebashi District Court, has been transferred to the Yokohama District Court.

FOUR dead rats infected with plague were found on June 14th in a warehouse at Fukagawa, in Tokyo.

A TELEGRAM to the *Jiji* says that famine is prevalent in the villages of Kiyomi, Sokawa, and Shirakawa, Ono district, Gifu prefecture. Three

hundred and sixty-three villagers are in a starving state.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on June 14th in the village of Yoshino, Yamaguchi prefecture.

THE new battleship *Katori* arrived at Malta on June 18th. The *Kashima* left Gibraltar on June 13th for Port Said.

THE Yokohama Jitsugyo Bank has decided to add yen 250,000 to the present capital, making a total of half a million yen.

THE *Hochi* believes that Mr. Sato, Minister-Resident, will be appointed Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in London.

THE special training ship *Anegawa*, formerly the *Angara*, left Shinagawa on June 19th for Kure with a number of cadets.

A LONDON telegram to the *Hongkong Daily Press* says that famine is impending in Eastern Bengal. Riots have taken place.

THERE are 29 steamers still in the employment of the Navy and Army, including the *Totomi Maru* and four other ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE net income of the Tokyo Electric Light Co., for the first half year was yen 314,589.32, and the interim dividend is declared at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

THE net income of the Tokyo Rope Manufacturing Co. for the first half year was yen 131,425.40 and the interim dividend is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

THE Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway Co. intends to raise a loan of two million yen in a foreign country through the Industrial Bank. Interest is reported to be at the rate of 4½ per cent.

THE wedding of Mr. Moto-o Mori, adopted son of Viscount Mototoshi Mori, and Miss Masa Tokugawa, second daughter of Marquis Akitaka Tokugawa, took place in Tokyo on June 17th.

THE Yokohama City Assembly has decided to present to Mr. Ichihara fifteen hundred yen and a gold cup valued at about a thousand yen, in appreciation of his services while in office as Mayor.

It is reported by the *Jiji* that Lieut.-General Terauchi, Minister for War, will pay a visit to Manchuria in the forthcoming summer vacation. Probably he will leave Tokyo on July 20th.

OWING to the development of the telephone, the wireless telegraph, and other recent scientific inventions, the Japanese military authorities have decided to stop the employment of carrier pigeons.

A SENDAI telegram says that Lieutenant Tanaka and Ensign Nishiwaki, who were among the prisoners from Russia, were punished on June 19th with confinement in their own dwellings for a certain period.

MAJOR-GENERAL Otani, chief of the staff in Korea, has been appointed president of the Toyama Military College and is succeeded by Major-General K. Muda, commander of this Shimonoseki forts.

THE *London Gazette* announces that King Edward has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Cockburn, Esq., C.B., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Consular District of Korea, to reside at Seoul.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, a dispute has taken place between the Seamen's Union and all the shipowners. The men employed at the wharves

and piers in landing and shipping cargo have struck. Consequently steamer traffic in the harbour is delayed. Ships for the Orient have had their departures postponed.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha intends to add four steamers to the present service between Osaka and Dairen. The *Jiji*'s Osaka correspondent says that this seems to indicate competition with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ON the night of June 13th, fire broke out in South Gojo, Sapporo, destroying twenty-five houses. One man was killed. The same night, another fire occurred at Iwauchi-cho, in the same district. Fifty-two buildings were burned down.

ACCORDING to a report by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the sericultural industry this year is expected to be better than that of previous years, with the exception of Gumma, Nagano, and the northeastern prefectures.

MR. KAWAKAMI, Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock, has wired to the Foreign Office that the Russian harbour authorities request all ships arriving at that port to employ a pilot and not to enter at night owing to the danger of floating mines.

AN official telegram says that Colonel Oshima and his staff, commissioned to delimit the boundaries of north and south Sughalien arrived at Alexandrofsky on June 14th. They met the Russian delegates the following day. The negotiations are now going on.

MR. J. G. LAY, American Consul at Canton, has been transferred to Capetown; Mr. Fisher, Consul in Formosa, to Harbin, and Mr. W. T. Fee, Consul at Bombay, to Mukden. Mr. Hayward has been appointed Consul in Korea and Mr. Belgortz Consul at Canton.

PRINCE NASHIMOTO (a Captain of the Army) will leave Tokyo at the beginning of August for France to complete his military studies. Lieut.-Colonel G. Ando, and several other officers will accompany him. His Highness was studying in France before the outbreak of the war.

THE *Jiji* reports that the Formosan Government will issue a lottery amounting to half a million yen this year and will profit about yen 120,000 over the transaction. Next year, the Government intends to issue lotteries aggregating five million yen and from them to realize a profit of yen 1,250,000.

MR. WARD, Vice-President of the Pacific Telegraph Company in the United States, will shortly arrive in Japan. His object is reported to be the transaction of some telegraphic business with the Japanese Department of Communications as direct service between the two countries will be opened in the near future.

THE advance of thirty million yen to the Finance Department by the Bank of Japan will be redeemed on June 25th. The *Jiji* says that the Treasury intends to incur a further loan to replace the foregoing amount. The new debt will be repaid at the end of September. Interest will be probably be yen 1.5 per day.

THE proposed Osaka City loan, which was under negotiation between the city authorities and the Industrial Bank and several foreign capitalists, is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* to have been almost settled. The money will be raised in a foreign country through the Japanese bank. The amount is about thirty-five million yen or a little more, instead of fifty million yen as was previously reported. The rate of interest is believed to be 5½ per cent. There is no report with regard to the price of issue.

## KOREA.

Saturday, June 16.

The *Chuo Shimbun's* translation of a Seoul journal's revelations makes very interesting reading. We learn, that the whole of the disturbances now going on in Korea are the work of the Imperial Court, and that their purpose is to secure the intervention of foreign Powers by creating an impression that the entire Korean nation is bitterly averse to the Japanese protectorate. The programme arranged was that the renowned scholar Kim Hseung-mun should head an insurrection in the north, and that Choi Ik-hyon, who holds the second rank of the second grade and is an old literatus second to him only in renown, should perform a like part in the south. Choi appears to have been first approached by the Imperial emissaries, but he showed much reluctance to take the field, being persuaded of the infeasibility of the enterprise. Min Chyon-sik was then consulted. He readily acquiesced and by his efforts the insurrection which involved a Japanese attack on Hongju and the killing of many of his countrymen, was fomented. Choi Ik-hyon, seeing that no difficulty existed in stirring up the people, now came upon the stage, but only to fall into the hands of the Japanese. It is stated that, when captured, the old man did not know of the catastrophe which had taken place at Hongju. Kim Hseung-mun does not appear to have hesitated at all, but his part of the enterprise never matured. He was taken into the Court's councils and he received the Imperial commission to levy horse and foot in the cause entrusted to him, but just when these arrangements had been consummated, he fell into the hands of the police as he was emerging from the Palace on the night of the 8th instant. One feature of the plot was to place the control of the Cabinet under a newly appointed *Gisei Daijin*, and another old and much respected statesman, Min Yong-kyu, was with difficulty persuaded to accept the post. Our readers know how this attempt resulted, and how the newly appointed official had to change his title to *Kenrei Daijin*, becoming thus a mere officer of ceremonies. The two leaders being now in custody, and the whole plan being exposed, it may be hoped that the trouble will soon come to an end. Min Chyon-sik, however, seems to be still at large. The arrest of a man resembling him was recently wired, but as there has not been any confirmation of the rumour we presume that it was ill-founded.

Assuming the truth of the above story—for which, of course, we can not vouch in any way—it is evident that the great problem confronting Marquis Ito is how to deal with the Korean Court. The Emperor made a special request that the Convention of last November—the much talked of convention—should contain a clause guaranteeing the security of the Imperial Household, and ever since that time his Majesty appears to have been plotting assiduously against the Japanese. Whether he is blameworthy or not we refrain from discussing. The point is what is to be done with him? Obviously the farce of pretending to believe his expressions of good-will and of acquiescence in the new regime can not be perpetually maintained. The Japanese will become ridiculous in the eyes of the world, to say nothing of the impossibility of achieving the task they have set for themselves in Korea, if they continue to place a semblance of trust in such a sovereign and to leave him in possession of competence to disturb the peace. This,

the really crucial phase of the matter, is not discussed by leading Tokyo journals. The *Jiji Shimpō*, for example, confines itself to urging that Japanese troops should be immediately employed to quell these disturbances, and that reliance should not be placed any longer on Korean police or soldiers. There is some talk of an important message having been conveyed from the Throne to Marquis Ito by Prince Iwakura, but this is altogether vague, and has probably no connexion with the date of the Resident General's departure for Seoul, which is now said to have been fixed for the 20th instant.

Monday, June 18.

There has been another raid of insurgents against the Japanese fishing station at Kangneung on the coast of the Sea of Japan, and a body of gendarmes have been sent out from Gensan with all haste.

Two pirates' boats have appeared in Kunsan Bay (Chhollado) and the Japanese fishermen, some 50 in number, who were carrying on their industry in that region, have been compelled to withdraw temporarily.

It has been decided to station detachments of Japanese troops in Hongju and Kongju. Since the capture of Choi Ik-hyon the insurgents who had assembled at the latter place have dispersed and good order has been restored.

The Emperor of Korea has issued a proclamation ordering the *Wi Pyon* to dissolve. His Majesty speaks of this association as including within its ranks many men of education, which fact makes it more surprising that such mistaken courses should be pursued. The *Wi Pyon* are loyal soldiers in their own eyes. That is the signification of the term. If the tortuous line of policy which the Emperor himself appears to be pursuing is not greatly misrepresented, such a proclamation as the above must perplex his subjects.

The ninety men who are still held in custody from among the prisoners taken at Honju, have been frequently examined since their arrival in Seoul. Several of them are reported to be well educated men. They claim to be patriots who acted in the cause of their country, but they observe strict silence with regard to their connexion with the insurgents, and as yet no information has been elicited as to the proximate origin of the disturbance. Some of them are disposed to starve themselves rather than to receive food from their Japanese jailors. Among them are a few wounded men who are duly tended by Japanese surgeons.

The *Nioku* states that Mr. Kim Hseung-mun has confessed his connexion with the insurgents, but that as he and Mr. Choi Ik-hyon have always stood high in Court esteem, strenuous efforts are being made by their friends to obtain their release.

In the *Jiji Shimpō* we find an article which hints very plainly that the source of all these troubles is to be sought in high places. Our contemporary urges that while nothing can be easier than to deal with local insurrections as they arise, that kind of temporizing policy can never be effective so long as the origin of the mischief is left intact. It is more than probable that if the matter be probed to the bottom, unlooked for developments may be disclosed. But that contingency is not to be shrunk from. The Resident General may naturally hesitate to adopt extreme measures, yet he has to remember that if these are likely to provoke commotion and comment at the moment among foreign observers, feeble hesitation to

deal duly with an obvious crisis will have the effect of discrediting Japan's competence in the eyes of the world, and if her competence be seriously impugned, so will her title to retain the protectorate of Korea. In our issue of the 16th instant we alluded very plainly to this phase of the complication, and expressed surprise that it had not been noticed by leading Japanese journals. By a curious coincidence, while we were penning that very comment, the editor of the *Jiji Shimpō's* foreign department must have been writing the article alluded to above, for it appears in the issue that went to press simultaneously with our own columns. Japan is very fortunate in having a statesman of Marquis Ito's calibre to steer her through these dangerous passages of her career.

The Chinese Government, according to telegrams in the *Asahi* and the *Jiji*, has intimated that the capital necessary for the lumber industry in the Yalu Valley has been subscribed, and has requested that responsible persons shall be sent from Japan to discuss the details of the company. This notice is based on the 10th Article of the last treaty between China and Japan which runs thus:—"The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the Yalu River, and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and the term of the concession as well as the organization of the company and all regulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chinese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking." The Chinese Government has shown considerable alacrity in this matter. The evident meaning of the Treaty is that each of the contracting parties shall put up an equal sum of capital, but we have not yet heard anything of Japan's arrangements to raise her share. It is understood that the railway question occupied official attention to the exclusion of other topics and that the forestry problem is now in hand. China asks that the felling of timber shall cease in the region concerned pending the determination of detailed rules for the new company.

The investigations connected with the bridging of the Yalu are now practically completed and the work of building will be very soon commenced, it is expected. The *Hochi* says that the span is 3,400 feet, being thus nearly the same as that of the railway bridge over the Oi-gawa in Japan. There will be forty pillars and the height of the structure above the water level will be 40 feet, so that junks in full sail will be able to pass underneath. The material will be iron. Naturally the establishment of this first direct connexion between the northern and the southern banks of Yalu is viewed with keen interest.

Tuesday, June 19.

On the 15th instant the Japanese gendarmes arrested Mr. Li Pong-rai, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in Korea, and Mr. Min Kyong-sik, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household. These two officials are charged with fomenting the insurrection in the provinces. Still more important is a statement which comes from more than one source that in the possession of Choi Ik-hyon, whose apprehension has already been announced, there was found a secret decree of the Emperor countenancing the disturbance. The Sovereign does not ap-



pear to have limited his encouragement to the issue of an edict; he also caused money and munitions to be sent to the insurgents. Many of our readers are probably cognizant of the ancient custom of the Orient in these matters. If a party of rebels could only obtain a decree from the monarch or from a member of the reigning house, they ceased to be rebels and became imperial troops. There are many instances of this in Japanese history and a repetition of the custom in Korea's case is not surprising.

The *Chuo Shimbun* gives a detailed account of the doings of Kim Hseungmun, but the main outlines do not differ from those already stated in these columns. It appears that Kim, on account of his great scholarship and his character, enjoyed the right of entree to the Palace at all times and without any preliminary formalities. He occupied a position very similar to that held by the celebrated Okubo Hikozaemon in the days of the Third Tokugawa Shogun. Kim conceived the idea, or adopted it when suggested by others, that the only hope for Korea lay in interesting Russia to raise her hand once more against Japan. In order to effect this he and his fellow-thinkers imagined that the best method of inception would be to engage Russia in a plan to expel the Chinese from the island of Hando, and thereafter, having established intimate relations with the great Northern Power, to induce it to employ a force of 300,000 men for the purpose of driving the Japanese also from Korea. It was all very crude, but Korea's notion of the way to conduct foreign politics has always been crude. The Emperor became a willing convert to the views of these conspirators, namely, Kim Hseungmun and his two coadjutors Li Ponyun and Choi Chonghyon. His Majesty gave them three documents bearing the vermilion seal. One was an order on the Treasury for 100,000 yen, to be employed for the purpose of re-establishing Korean sway on the island of Hando—it may be added that Mr. Kim's learned researches had revealed this island as the birth-place of the Li dynasty—; another, a commission (the well known *bakai* of Japanese history) empowering him to levy men, horses and provisions for the purposes of the enterprise; and the third a commission conferring autocratic authority in everything that related to the administration of the island. Mr. Kim appears to have failed to secure secrecy in carrying out the preliminaries of the programme. At the very moment when they were completed, he was arrested as he emerged from the Palace on the night of the 8th, at once taken to the police station, his house being searched, with the result that the above incriminating documents were found. The information leading to the arrest is said to have been furnished by the Il Ching-hoi. Such is, in brief, the account given by the *Chuo Shimbun*, whose editor should be well acquainted with the facts. No one will be prepared to deny that the Emperor of Korea and his loyal subjects are warranted in endeavouring to maintain their country's freedom if they believe it to be menaced. But neither will any one deny that Japan can not tamely consent to have dust thrown into her eyes by a sovereign who, while concluding treaties with her in a certain sense and professing a sincere intention of carrying them out, engages secretly in intrigues to restore the influence of a foreign Power whose elimination from this part of Asia is a necessity of Japan's existence and to eliminate whom she has just fought a terrible war. The Korean Emperor and his

subjects are not fighting for freedom when they engage in plots like that of Kim Hseungmun: they are manœuvring simply to exchange the Japanese King Log for the Russian King Stork. We do not gather that there is any evidence of the Russian Government having lent its approval to this affair. But Min Yong-ik, who has lately been in Shanghai where he conferred with M. Pavlov, has now gone to Vladivostok, as has also the Russian ex-Minister of Supreme-Court fame. Very likely these gentlemen are working off their own bats, counting to obtain St. Petersburg's endorsement in the event of success.

The Korean pirates, alluded to frequently of late, appear to be somewhat formidable. They are said to possess boats capable of holding 40 men, and they are harassing the southern and eastern coasts. These men show a systemized hostility to Japanese fishermen, and it is suspected that they are in league with the Hongju insurgents.

It is stated by Tokyo journals that the question of the Yalu Timber Company, as outlined in the last China-Japan Treaty, was taken up by China in March, when Viceroy Yuan submitted to Tokyo a scheme for an international association with a capital of a 2 million yen, one half put up by Chinese subjects, the other half by Japanese. The Japanese Authorities were too much occupied by other business to take the matter immediately in hand, but they have now done so, and doubtless the Viceroy's plan will be adopted in the main. It is alleged that the draft scheme is now in the hands of the Privy Council.

Wednesday, June 20.

Other arrests have been made in Korea. In addition to the Vice-Ministers of the Household and of Home Affairs, Messrs. Min Kyongsik and Li Pong-rai, the apprehension is now announced. Of Mr. Pak Yongho, member of the Privy Council, Major-General Min Pyonghwan, of the War Department, and others. Mr. Kim Hseungmun has already been handed over to the Japanese gendarmes and Mr. Choi Ik-hyon is being sent to Seoul for the same purpose. We do not understand how it happens that these transfers to Japanese jurisdiction are made, but presumably some explanation will be forthcoming. It is expected that the examination of these leaders will lead to important disclosures. They are all men of influence at Court, and it is suspected that they furnished supplies of money to the insurgents, this charge being preferred especially against Mr. Pak Yongho whose duties are connected with the Treasury of the Household. In the *Fiji Shimpō's* telegraphic correspondence it is stated that the arrests total 130, and that all those apprehended have been examined with more or less incriminating results.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a leading article on the subject of these arrests. It contends that vigorous measures must be adopted without delay. The question of the Emperor's complicity may not be clear, but it is quite clear that those nearest to the Throne are concerned in the insurrection and that the Korean Authorities, assuming them to be not in sympathy with the insurgents, must be quite incompetent to preserve peace and good order. Any hesitation on Japan's part in the face of such circumstances will expose her in turn to accusations of incompetence. She has to cut off the root of the trouble unless she is willing that the world should judge her strength to be inadequate for the task she has undertaken.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, however, takes a

somewhat different view. It does not deny that the Throne may be found to have been implicated in the disturbance, but it is disposed to infer that if the Sovereign's secret commands have such influence, it will be well to recognise the fact and to preserve the Throne as a useful instrument of government, merely taking care that the Ministers by whom the Sovereign is advised are really men of integrity. Nothing would be easier than to cancel the article of the November Convention which pledges Japan to uphold the dignity and safety of the Imperial House. Such a pledge would cease to have any validity were the Court convicted of secretly stirring up the people against the giver of the pledge. But by extreme measures of that kind Japan would not be consulting her own interests. She must utilize the Throne. Evidently its power is still considerable. Neither must she be at all dismayed by these symptoms of disturbance and disaffection. They are the common accompaniment of similar conditions whatever country may have assumed the duty of tutelage. One thing, however, does evidently cause the *Asahi* some easiness: it is that, as our contemporary expresses it, these vermilion-seal commissions may be flying beyond the limits of the Eight Provinces, and may have already come into the hands of foreign States. With that phase of the complication, however, the Empire's diplomatists may be trusted to deal.

Two Korean subjects convicted of having sold land to Japanese subjects outside the settlements, have been arrested and will be punished.

Thursday, June 21.

The examination of Messrs. Kim, Min, Pak and Li is proceeding with the utmost care in Seoul, and frequent arrests are reported in consequence of the information elicited from the prisoners. Among those apprehended is Min Yang-hwi, chief local official of Haimi, against whom clear evidence has been found that he furnished the rebel leader, Min Chyong-sik, with money and munitions. Incidentally it is mentioned that Cho Ik-hyon has been handed over to the Japanese gendarmes for trial, and that a similar course will be pursued in the case of the other prisoners, but on what grounds this change of normal jurisdiction has been made none of the correspondents has yet mentioned.

The examination of the 81 Hongju prisoners was concluded on the 18th instant. Two were released, having established their character as respectable citizens, and one died in prison, so that there remain 78, against whom a *prima facie* case has been made out. They will be tried by court martial, it is alleged.

It will be remembered that some time ago an envoy was sent by the Emperor to warn the Hongju insurgents and induce them to disperse peacefully. If the Sovereign be really implicated in the insurrection and if, as is charged, his Majesty furnished supplies of money and issued legalizing commissions, his action in sending this envoy shows a degree of duplicity not easy to fathom. It may be, however, that the Court is divided and that what one party does, the other disapproves. At any rate the envoy, Yun Chi-yong, seems to have set little store by the alleged object of his mission, for he compiled a report highly favourable to the insurgents, and this having come to light, he has been deprived of his office. It must be a stupendous task for the Residency-General to steer

a sound course among such tergiversations, intrigues and deceptions.

Another disturbance is reported from Kangwondo. The exact locality is the mountain called Tai-Paik-san, about 7 miles north of Andong. A body of 100 insurgents are said to have taken the field there.

Field-Marshal Count Nozu and Admiral Viscount Ito had a long audience of the Emperor of Korea on the 18th instant. His Majesty is said to have warmly complimented the two officers on the services rendered by them to their country, and the audience is described as having had considerable import, but beyond that vague statement nothing is stated.

It is reported that the Korean Court has nominated another *Gisei Daijin* in the person of Mr. Cho Pyong-ho. A few days ago the appointment of Mr. Min Yong-kyu to this important office—the highest below the Throne—created some commotion as the nomination had been made without consulting the Residency-General. The latter protested strenuously, and the Korean Court was understood to have acquiesced in the justice of the protest by changing the title of *Gisei Daijin* to that of *Tenrei Daijin*, which is a purely sumptuary term. But now suddenly we hear of another *Gisei Daijin* being appointed, and the Court is credited with having replied in the old sense to the remonstrances of the Residency General, namely, that the nomination is in connexion solely with the marriage ceremonial of the Prince Imperial. Such intelligence causes one to suspect that some error of correspondence is responsible, for that is an explanation much easier than to imagine the Korean Court guilty of these frivolous pettinesses.

One result of Field Marshal Nozu's visit to Seoul is said to have been an arrangement concluded by him with Mr. Li Keun-thaik, Minister of War, for the employment of ten Japanese officers to train the Korean Guards and the local forces.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has another leading article on the subject of Japan's relations with Korea; an article which makes our contemporary's previous utterances easier to comprehend. At first the *Jiji* wrote in a strain capable of being interpreted to mean that if the Throne were found to be implicated directly in this insurrection, the Japanese should not shrink from the consequences of such a discovery, language which appeared to imply that even the dethronement of the sovereign should be boldly faced as a possible contingency. On the other hand, the *Asahi Shimbun*, as explained in these columns, advised the preservation of the Throne as an evidently potential instrument of government. The *Jiji* now makes it quite clear that in advocating thorough investigation and resolute action, it does not contemplate anything like dethronement. What is wanted is simply to clear away the mischievous intriguers who now surround the Throne, and to differentiate the Court and the Administration by lines unmistakably defined. No one should have access to the Court except through duly authorized channels, and Imperial decrees should wholly cease to be competent bases for any executive procedure. So far as things have gone it is beyond question that the Court officials have fostered, if not actually fomented, the disturbances now troubling the Empire, and history shows clearly that the intrigues of these same officials are responsible for the two foreign wars in which Japan has engaged. In the face of such records it would be suicidal to abandon the Throne any

longer to the operation of such pernicious influences or to leave in the hands of the intriguers a weapon so dangerous as an imperial decree. Thus the gist of the *Jiji*'s writing is that, while carefully protecting the Throne, its entourage should be unmercifully weeded out, and the relation between the Court and the Administration should be finally severed. If the Japanese officials entrusted with the duty of directing their country's relations with Korea, attempt to work under existing conditions they will be associating, as it were, with men carrying live bombs in their bosoms.

Friday, June 22.

Telegrams say that there have been some attempts to create a disturbance in Seoul. The first was on the 16th, when arrests of officials were made on account of alleged complicity with the provincial insurrections; the second, on the evening of the 18th, took the form of an abortive attempt to rescue the insurgent leader Cho Ik-hyon, who was brought into the city that evening. The precautions taken by the Japanese were so efficient that these affairs proved quite abortive. There is no other news this morning with relation to the disturbances.

We gather that the appointment of a second *Gisei Daijin* in the person of Mr. Cho Pyong-ho is not likely to raise any troublesome issue. It is regarded as a purely non-political nomination, the functions of the office being altogether of a ceremonial character, and the occasion—the marriage of the Prince Imperial—being considered of sufficient importance to warrant the measure.

The Korean authorities having shown some disposition to delay the revision and publication of the immigration and mining regulations, pressure has been brought to bear by the acting Resident-General, Mr. Tsuruharu, and it is expected that the regulations will be promulgated very shortly.

A charter has been granted to Baron Shibusawa and his co-promoters, eight in number, for obtaining water power from the rivers Han and Tadong to be employed in Seoul. The concession is for 25 years, and the concessionaries are under pledge to pay 5 per cent. of the profits into the Imperial Treasury. The cost is said to be estimated at 2 million yen.

Marquis Ito, accompanied by Major-Generals Murata and Miyaoka left Oiso on the 20th instant by the 9.20 a.m. train for Bakan where his Excellency will take ship for Fusan. About seventy persons assembled at the station to bid him farewell, and on the 19th the Emperor sent a present of fish and wine, which formed the staple of a parting banquet on that evening.

We have already referred to the views of the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpō* with regard to the present disturbances in Korea, and have shown that while these two leading journals concur in deprecating any measures against the Throne, they are plainly disposed to advocate the importance of winnowing out the entourage of the Sovereign and setting up clear partitions between the Court and the Administration. But now comes the *Kokumin Shimbun* which makes light of the whole affair, and, in the words of the old aphorism, warns its countrymen against the folly of "blowing aside the hair to search for a hurt." The *Kokumin* emphatically takes the line that some disturbances in Korea are inevitable. Just as England has her troubles with the Zulus, Germany hers with the Hottentots and Holland hers with the Achinese, so Japan must not expect to be exempt in Korea. But Japan's good fortune

is that these Korean emeutes are mere momentary ebullitions; they vanish into thin air at the first exposure of armed force. On the other hand, all the Powers fully recognise the position Japan holds in Korea, and it is not to be supposed that any one of them seriously contemplates an attempt to reverse the order of things established there in the sequel of two terrible wars. On-lookers who seek to suggest that this foreign Power is intriguing here or that foreign Power there, are merely manufacturing a mare's nest. That there are some foreigners who make it their business to foment trouble between Japan and other States with regard to the Korean problem may unfortunately be undeniable, but they are altogether too insignificant and their efforts too paltry to be worthy of serious attention. If, as the proverb says, melon plants are found blossoming on the confines of the empire, it is needless to trace the stalks back to their roots. Events will of themselves make the connexion clear and these that have sowed will reap a just reward. But the gist of it all is that Japan need not be in the least degree perturbed. She must treat these incidents as more or less inevitable parts of the day's work.

#### THE PUGH CONSUMPTION CURE.

We have received a pamphlet which partakes of the nature of an advertisement, but we nevertheless make editorial reference to it because of the very exceptional interest that attaches in Japan to everything connected with tuberculosis. It has been calculated that 5 millions of persons perish annually from this fell disease; 170,000 of them in Germany, 150,000 in France; 150,000 in the United States, and 60,000 in England. What the figure for Japan is we do not know, but that it must be very exceptionally large is proved when we consider the numerous deaths occurring from this cause almost every day in Tokyo. A cure, therefore, or anything like a cure, assumes enormous importance in Japanese eyes. The term "Pugh" is simply the decidedly unmusical name of the alleged inventor of the remedy. He is not even a medical man but only a land and estate agent in South Wales. It is now scientifically established that human blood contains two kinds of cells, red and white. The red cell is a builder: its duty is to constantly renovate our strength and recuperate the waste of tissue which takes place in the body. The white cell is a scavenger: its duty is to remove all dead, effete and poisonous matter from the system. Tuberculosis is an invasion of the body by tubercle bacilli which attack all or any organs and tissues. No medicine fatal to them has yet been discovered. But it has been proved that at a distance of 6,000 or 8,000 feet above the surface of the earth, air is found in such a condition that to breathe it is to absorb into the system twice as much oxygen as is inhaled at the surface of the planet. This oxygen multiplies and gives vitality to the red cells of the blood and there is thus created a force fatal to the operations of the poisonous bacilli. The question is, however, how to breathe this rarefied air at high altitudes. It is not feasible to carry patients up in balloons, and to make them ascend mountains would be useless, for the air on a mountain top is more or less vitiated. Mr. Pugh's plan is to bring down the air by means of captive balloons. He explains his process at some length, but space forbids us to follow him into details. The interest lies in the idea.

## CHINA.

Friday, June 15.

Another attempt is telegraphed as having been made against the life of the Viceroy of the two Kwang. No particulars are given, but it is stated that the Viceroy received two slight wounds. This official seems to be very unpopular in Canton. He became obnoxious originally on account of his manner of dealing with the affair of the Yeh-Han (Canton-Hangkow) Railway, but the latest news was that this trouble had been satisfactorily adjusted. Two attempts against the life of a Viceroy within the space of a few months make an unusual record.

Saturday, June 16.

When the Chinese Delegates to the West had audience of the Tsar, His Majesty is said to have observed to Mr. Tan Hwang that originally the relations between Russia and China had been exceptionally close, and that geographical conditions and other connexions ought now to make them closer than ever, but unfortunately owing to want of mutual understanding misconceptions frequently occurred. He himself made peace his main object and was entirely free from aggressive intentions. Mr. Tan replied that the two Empires should work together to maintain the general situation and should endeavour to avoid being deceived by ambitions of third parties. Various other political conversation is said to have taken place. The Tsar's attitude towards the Delegates was conspicuously friendly, it is said, and has produced an impression in Peking. Another account (*Hochi Shimbun*) of the audience makes the Tsar say that, in view of his own experiences, constitutional government was not a thing to be lightly introduced, and he counselled Mr. Tan and Prince Tsai-tse to advise their country's statesmen to exercise great care in adopting so momentous a system.

Concerning Mr. Yang it is rumoured that although his term of service will soon expire, he is likely to be left as his country's Representative in Tokyo.

A telegram from Peking (*Asahi*) states that Mr. Abe, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, made several representations to the Waiwupu with regard to the Customs affair, and that the efficacy of his intervention is fully recognised in diplomatic circles in Peking.

The Emperor of China has quite recovered from his indisposition and has returned from the Summer Palace to the capital.

The latest news of the Nanchang affair is that France has made considerable concessions and that a settlement will be reached probably within a week. This is precisely the opposite of what had been previously reported.

Riots are reported from Anhui, from Kiangsu and also from two places in Peh-chili. The cause in the case of the three provinces seems to be connected with taxation and dear rice.

Monday, June 18.

China, finding herself short of police inspectors in view of her new developments of the police system, has, it is said, telegraphed to Mr. Yang in Tokyo, desiring that any Chinese youths who have passed the standard of study in Japan should be sent home as quickly as possible.

In this context it may be mentioned that the Chinese students in Japan are now said to number over ten thousand, and projects

for sending others are constantly reported. Viceroy Chang and Yuan are alleged to be strongly in favour of the measures taken by the Japanese Department of Education last year for the better control of Chinese students. Viceroy Chang is represented as saying that if students sent at Government charges fight against the Japanese Department's regulations, their allowances should be stopped and they should be at once recalled, while if private students take this course, they should be held disqualified for appointment on return to China.

Tuesday, June 19.

The Yellow River seems to be repeating its wonted acts of destruction. It has rendered the Lu-Han Railway impassable during the past week in the Changchieh district of Hunan.

Friday, June 22.

A telegram from Peking to the *Jiji Shimpō* says that the Viceroy of Yunnan has memorialized the Throne in favour of recovering from France the concession for the Yunnan Railway. This is an outcrop of the China-for-the-Chinese policy in a somewhat unexpected quarter. But the French are not at all likely to surrender the concession without large consideration.

It is alleged (*Asahi's* correspondence) that France has made certain concessions in connexion with the Nanchang affair and that it has been quickly settled on the basis thus furnished. The concessions are that the indemnity has been reduced by \$400,000; that the punishment of the leading inhabitants has been dispensed with; and that the public proclamation which was to have been issued by the central Government has been abandoned. There have been so many rumours about this Nanchang affair that we do not know what to believe, but the *Asahi's* correspondent is now very positive. The *Asahi* itself obviously credits this telegram and writes a leading article on the subject. It is an interesting article, for the writer treats broadly the subject of China's foreign relations which, he thinks, have entered a new era. She has learned that the menaces of foreign Powers are not so formidable as she once supposed, and so far from surrendering a Kiaochow by way of atonement for the assassination of a missionary, she now concedes nothing more than a narrow measure of strict justice. And she succeeds. That is not the least notable feature of the case. She wins her way, and it may reasonably be supposed that each success tends to strengthen and confirm her conceptions of the value of a strong attitude. It is all very fine, says the *Asahi*, and so long as the demands of justice are satisfied no one has any right to complain. But China would do well to look after herself. A little careful introspection would be very timely and useful. If she means to adopt this semi-defiant attitude abroad, she must put her house in order at home, and must, in the first place, take effective steps to prevent the recurrence of incidents which place her plainly in the wrong *vis-à-vis* foreign States, and, in the second, be careful that her policy is not misconstrued by the anti-foreign elements of her population. These elements should be held in check by every means. Attacks upon missionaries are not necessarily of anti-foreign origin, but the two can easily be confounded. If China's sense of her own responsibilities grows *pai passu* with development of her self-reliance, well and good, but if she is going to become bumptious, there is trouble ahead.

## THE COST OF THE PRISONERS.

Saturday, June 16th.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Japan having presented her account of expenses connected with the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, St. Petersburg has rejected it on the ground that the sums entered were not really expended. It will be remembered that the clause of the Portsmouth Treaty referring to this matter runs thus:—"The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of the prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount as expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia." If what the *Nichi Nichi* alleges be correct, it would seem that Russia is now relying on the word "actual" in the above article, and is querying the sums which Japan claims to have expended. Without some assurance that such a complication has arisen, it seems futile to discuss the question, but we may say that the Treaty appears to leave very little discretion to either party in this matter. Each is virtually bound to trust the other implicitly, and we think nothing less likely than that Japan should have preferred an exorbitant demand under such circumstances. Russia will show exceedingly bad taste if she makes difficulties, and we shall not believe it of her till the fact is clearly ascertained.

Sunday, June 17th.

We stated above that according to rumour the Russian Government had objected to Japan's account of outlays in connexion with the support of prisoners. It is now said to be doubtful whether any such objection has yet been formally advanced though the Russian Authorities may have intimated something of the kind in the course of the pourparlers. The *Asahi Shimbun* has a note on the subject. It ascribes Russia's attitude to the fact that some of the prisoners, after return home, made complaints about the treatment they had received in Japan, declared that the food provided for them was uneatable, and alleged that they had been obliged to live at their own charges. To this the *Asahi* retorts that Japan's manner of treating the Russian prisoners is well known to the world. She did everything in her power to make them comfortable and spared no expense to that end. If some officers chose to spend money of their own on provisions, it was because they wanted luxuries, and the latitude given to them in this matter constitutes a further proof of the courtesy shown by their Japanese guards. The *Asahi* does not believe that Russia's conscience will permit her to uphold this objection, and urges that if she does uphold it, the Japanese Government should not hesitate to publicly formulate a statement of her manner of treating Japanese prisoners. Meanwhile it is understood that the Japanese account is now in the hands of the Privy Council and has not yet been formally submitted to the Russian Government though pourparlers have taken place.

A case of plague was reported on June 16th in the district of Shikama near Himeji. The same day another case appeared in the village of Otake, near Hiroshima.



## MANCHURIA.

Friday, June 15.

A Chinese paper published in Shanghai is quoted by the *Jiji* and the *Asahi* as stating that Mr. Yang, Chinese Representative in Tokyo, has telegraphed to his Government warning it against Japan's project of monopolising the industries of Manchuria. His Excellency is made to say that if Japan's programme of mine-exploiting be left unchecked, she will virtually control all the profitable enterprises of Mukden. We do not imagine that any special credit attaches to this story. The correspondents of our Tokyo contemporaries have thought it worthy of being telegraphed, but few will be found to agree with them.

It is related that some twelve hundred troopers of Viceroy Yuan's army, who were sent to Changtu for the purpose of quelling the Hunghutsz, showed such a want of discipline and made such confusion in the town that a collision occurred between them and the small body of Japanese soldiers still remaining in the place. The Chinese cavalrymen surrounded the civil-government office, and for a moment things looked very ugly, but happily order was restored without any casualties.

On the 13th instant Admirals Togo, Ito, Kabayama, Kamimura and their party viewed the forts at Port Arthur and returned to Tairen that evening. General Count Nozu being unwell, was obliged to remain behind at Tairen.

Saturday, June 16.

The Tokyo Commercial Society has memorialized the Governor-General of Liaotung, General Baron Oshima, on the subject of South-Manchurian enterprises. The memorialists make several points. In the first place, while acknowledging that they have now become acquainted with the official policy as to railways, they ask that no time be lost in publishing some statement of the carrying capacity and the rates on the East Chinese Railway, so as to facilitate comparison with the transport resources offered by the Liao River. In the second place, they desire that the large area of land in the immediate vicinity of the Tairen wharf, which was used for storage purposes during the war and is now lying vacant, should be appropriated as quickly as possible to the building of warehouses and to other commercial needs. To the same context belongs an application that a number of buildings which served for storing warlike material while Japanese armies occupied Manchuria but which are now lying idle, should be at once utilized for merchandise. Again, while expressing satisfaction that the wharves have been placed at the disposal of the general public, they complain that the charge for wharfage—5 *sen* per ton—is too high. Another point which causes them much dissatisfaction is the fact that, thus far, criminal tribunals alone have been organized in southern Manchuria. They insist that without the existence of civil courts business operations can not be conducted with any degree of security, and they advise the immediate formation of such tribunals. The medical-inspection arrangements at Tairen are also condemned as very inefficient, with the result that ships are sometimes delayed fruitlessly for several days. Finally they condemn in strong terms the system of granting passports to Japanese desiring to travel northward of Pulantien by rail. Pulantien is the point where the railway emerges from the area leased to Japan, and in order to pass it going

northward a special permit is required. The memorialists say that long delays are caused by the regulation. There is no valid reason why delay should be entailed, but as for the passport system, we do not see how it can be immediately abolished. The memorialists add a clause asking for greater celerity in handling telegrams at Tairen, for permission to merchants to use cipher, and for the extension of the parcels post to Manchuria. It is altogether a very practical memorial.

The rumour is repeated that the Governor-General of Mukden and the Chinese Representative in Tokyo have been sending telegrams to their Government in Peking in the sense that Japan is strenuously endeavouring to secure a monopoly of trade and industry in Manchuria, and that China should take steps to prevent this. In consequence of the receipt of these messages the Peking statesmen are beginning to believe, it is alleged, in the justice of M. Pokotiloff's recent complaint that all the pressure is brought to bear upon Russia by China, and that Japan, though acting in a much more arbitrary and menacing manner, is left to pursue her own sweet will. It is a confused and unconvincing story. Where the grain of truth lies we find difficulty in detecting. That Japan means to work for her own hand commercially and industrially in Manchuria may be taken for granted. She has to recoup very heavy outlays, and she would deserve to be set up among the nations as a butt for derision if she failed to utilize her opportunities. But so long as she does so legitimately, what cause is there for complaint? No one has yet formulated against her, so far as we know, any charge of unlawful procedure. It is possible that merchandise may have found its way into Shingking *via* Dalny without paying duty, but ample excuse is to be found for that incident in the temporary delay which must precede the establishment of customs stations. Dalny is to be a free port so far as concerns goods for the area leased by Japan in the Liaotung Peninsula, and it remains to be determined how duties will be levied on merchandise going further inland. With the exception of this point there is no valid complaint. It is therefore scarcely credible that Mr. Yang has been sending telegrams of the nature attributed to him. He may, however, have been struck by the energy Japan is showing and he may have informed his Government of the results of his observations. Such a message would easily lend itself to sensational distortion.

Monday, June 18.

It appears that the agreement concluded between Major-General Nakamura and the Russian envoy provides that the section of railway northward from Kunchuling, which is to be handed over to Japan on the 1st of August, shall terminate at a point 8 versts south of the Changchung station, at which point the seventy-eighth shunting of the railway is situated. This arrangement is a sequel of the understanding that the ownership of the Changchung station shall be settled by diplomatic negotiation; an understanding came to when Major-General Fukushima and Major-General Ovanovsky concluded a general convention with regard to the transfer of the line. Little has been publicly stated about this problem but to us the difficulty raised by General Ovanovsky seems quite inexplicable. For the 6th Article of the Portsmouth Treaty pledges the Imperial Russian Government "to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of

Japan \* \* \* the railway between Chungchun (Kuan-cheng-tsz) and Port Arthur, and all its branches." Now the Changchung station is 2 miles south of the town of Changchung, and there cannot, therefore, be the least doubt that since the town of Changchung is explicitly mentioned as the northern limit of Japan's acquisition, the station must of necessity be included. And not only the station, but also the 2 miles of line between the station and Changchung. It will be surprising if the Russian Government supports General Ovanovsky's contention in this matter.

It is very broadly hinted that Russia's delay in negotiating a treaty with China is of deliberate intention, the purpose assigned to her being to gain time for her subjects in North Manchuria to establish a footing which, when the articles of the treaty come to be finally discussed, will have assumed the character of an accomplished fact. In pursuance of this policy her people in the two provinces are busily purchasing land, cutting timber and digging mines. Against these proceedings the Waiwupu, inspired by continuously arriving and urgent reports from the local officials of Kirin and Hailungcheng, have again addressed remonstrances to M. Pokotiloff who, however, uniformly pleads the absence of instructions from St. Petersburg. Without attributing to the Russian Government any deliberately sinister purpose of the nature here suggested, is it not possible to account fully for its hesitation by reference to the state of the Empire's domestic affairs. Russia is confronted at home by a situation which may well occupy her whole attention to the complete exclusion of such comparatively paltry topics as the exploitation of two Manchurian provinces. In the meanwhile the man at the front finds his opportunity and is utilizing it to the full.

Monday, June 18.

Rumour says that the Russian merchants of Harbin have addressed a telegram to M. Pokotiloff urging that, as the Japanese are about to make Dalny a free port, the same course should be pursued by Russia at Vladivostok. These merchants probably labour under the misapprehension that the freedom of Dalny means the admittance of all imports to Manchuria without the payment of any customs dues. But that is not the case. Free entry will be given only to goods destined for the territory leased by Japan in Liaotung.

The Governor of Kirin is reported to have complained to Peking that Korean adventurers are swelling the ranks of the Hunghutsz.

Tuesday, June 19.

Some interesting details are given by the *Chuo Shimbun* with regard to the prospects of the South Manchurian Railway company which has just been sanctioned by Imperial Ordinance. Our contemporary says that Tashikiao, which is the junction of the Newchwang and Port-Arthur lines, remains a natural point of division, and that the sections to the north and the south of that may be considered separately. On the northern section the freight charge is 5 *sen* per ton and on the southern it is 2 *sen*. As for passenger fares, they are in accordance with the Japanese system. On these bases the gross earnings of the road since the Japanese opened it for public traffic have averaged 600,000 *yen* monthly, and the operating expenses have been 255,000 *yen* (an average of 17 *yen* daily per mile assuming the mileage to be 500), so that

there is a nett profit of 345,000 *yen* per month. A great stream of goods and passengers flows steadily towards Harbin, where the Russians seem to be carrying out very extensive works and where considerable supplies are needed. This may not prove a permanent element of traffic, but, even though it should fall off in time, there will be the compensating factors of the European traffic, and the feeding obtained from the Mukden-Antung and the Mukden-Hsinmintun lines when these are converted into permanent roads. The *Chuo* therefore speaks of the prospect as most promising. But it is to be observed that much depends on the amount at which the road is capitalized. The present nett earnings show an annual return of only some 4 million *yen*, which would not justify capitalization at a higher figure than 50 millions, whereas 150 and even 170 millions are spoken of. There remain, however, the Fushun mines. From these the mineral now extracted is put by our contemporary at about 1,000 tons which is used chiefly for the railway and for official purposes, the residue being sold by tender. The cost of taking the coal from the mine is said to be from 2.30 to 2.50 *yen* per ton—another authority recently stated the figure at 1.20 *yen*—and it sells at Mukden for 8 *yen*, at Liaoyang for 11 *yen* and at Tairen for 15 *yen*. The *Chuo* alleges that, all expenses included, the mineral would not cost more than 5 *yen* by the time it reaches Dalny, so that, allowing a loss of 1 *yen* per ton *en route*, there remains a clear profit of 9 *yen*. If the coal were offered at less than 14 or 15 *yen* in Dalny, it would compete injuriously with Japanese coal which sells there at from 15 to 16 *yen*. But these figures require verification.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to create a Viceroy of Manchuria and that the post was offered to Yuan, who, however, declined to accept it. The belief at present is that the Governor of Mukden, Mr. Chao Erh-sun, will receive the nomination.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* says that the total of war-notes issued by Japan in 1904-5 was 140 million *yen*, of which amount 90 millions were put into circulation in Manchuria. The withdrawal of the latter has been rapid, however. At the beginning of the present year the volume had been reduced to 66,548,000 *yen*, and it now barely exceeds 20 millions. The United States Government is understood to have made a representation in favour of the speedy withdrawal of this currency.

The *Jiji Shinpo* says that Tairen will become a completely free port from the 1st of July: that is to say, all goods entering there for destinations within the limits of Japan's leased territory will be exempt from duty. Hitherto merchandise coming in Chinese junks has had to pay, but this practice will cease from next month.

Thursday, June 21.

It is stated that negotiations have commenced for establishing a China-Japan Bank. Apparently Mukden is the seat of the pourparlers.

Admiral Count Kabayama, Baron Kioura and their party arrived in Mukden on the 18th instant.

Major-General Fukushima and Mr. Yamaza, who are believed to have been charged with some important duties in connexion with the settlement at Antung, have concluded their mission with unexpected

ease. They set out from Antung for Mukden on the 18th.

Mr. Ishizuka, head of the civil government of Kwanto, is represented as saying that the *post-bellum* enterprises in Manchuria have been mapped out, and that on his return to Tokyo they will be finally decided. Tairen must be a free port, so far as concerns imports to the leased territory, but some time will elapse before full facilities can be given to steamers inasmuch as there is still a large demand for military transport in connexion with the evacuation. Whenever the wharf is free it is placed at the disposal of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. It is probable that the Chinese Government will re-establish a custom house at Tairen as is the case at Kiaochow and as was the case during the Russian occupation of Dalny. The Russians received 20 per cent. of the dues levied. That seems to be the only feasible arrangement. The Japanese Authorities having no concern with imports destined for points outside the limits of the leased area in Kwanto, the work of taxing such imports must be managed entirely by the Chinese. It is contemplated to have an exclusive Japanese settlement in Yingkow and negotiations for the purpose are now progressing. Speaking of transport facilities by the Liao River and by the railway, a subject introduced by the Tokyo Trading Society in its recent representation, Mr. Ishizuka expressed the opinion that as the carrying capacity of the railway is limited and can not suffice for Manchuria's needs, the river will always remain serviceable. As for the Fushun mine, he spoke of it as the life-blood of the railway and advocated its exploitation by the railway company. He farther explained that it is in contemplation to shape the administrative machinery after the Formosan model, but the seat of civil administration will probably be at Tairen, as there is no suitable building at Port Arthur. Finally, referring to the Tairen water works, he said that the Russians had left them only partially constructed and that they are now being rebuilt.

Friday, June 22.

If the telegrams may be credited there is an interesting diplomatic game now in progress in Peking. Hitherto China has been pressing Russia to continue the negotiations with regard to Manchuria, but now the tables are turned and it is Russia who desires expedition whereas China holds back. While confessing that sources of information are exceedingly difficult of access and that much of the intelligence sent over the wires is obviously either tainted by prejudice or vitiated by internal evidences of fabrication, we interpret the telegrams as indicating that the situation is something like this: the Russian generals have concluded with the Governors of Kirin and the Amur certain agreements of which Russian subjects are now taking full advantage, and consequently there is nothing immediately tangible to be gained by pushing on the negotiations in Peking, since delay in the latter means that conditions difficult to reverse will gradually arise *in loco*. China, conscious of this state of affairs, has let it be known that she will not recognise or confirm any of the above agreements, and in the face of that menace M. Pokotiloff has become desirous of renewing the negotiations. But his Excellency now finds that Mr. Tang Shaoi is disposed to procrastinate, and complaints are therefore being addressed by the Russian Legation to Prince Ching, their purpose being to have the conduct of the negotiations removed from Tang's hands.

But we admit that this interpretation is largely conjectural. The only fact apparently quite certain is that remarkable delay is taking place, and as there is no ostensible reason for obstacles on China's side, we must assume that Russia is mainly responsible for it.

Tokyo papers state that the duties entrusted to Major-General Fukushima and Mr. Yamaza, who are now in Manchuria, are, in the first place, to make arrangements for the removal of military administration at Antung, Mukden and Yingkow, and its replacement by Chinese civil government. The order of these transfers has to be determined carefully. In the Changtu direction there will not be any possibility of making the above substitution before the autumn, but it is said that the Japanese Government desires to exercise all possible expedition in the matter. A second duty entrusted to the Fukushima-Yamaza commission is to settle the problem of the Changchun railway station. This question was recently spoken of as likely to be discussed between St. Petersburg and Tokyo direct, but rumour now says that it will be entrusted to commissioners on the spot.

#### THE SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this railway was held in Tokyo on the 15th instant to discuss the details of the company's dissolution, in view of the fact that the railway is to be handed over to the Government next month. The meeting proved very stormy on account of a measure introduced by the directors for granting consideration on the following scale:—

To the officers of the Railway (8,000 <i>Yen</i> . in number, apart from the Directors) .....	250,000
To the Directors now in office .....	50,000
To the projectors and promoters .....	50,000
To the associated Koreans .....	50,000
To the Reserves (for division ?) .....	10,000
Total .....	410,000

The general feeling seemed to be that such appropriations were, if not excessive, at all events premature in view of the fact that the sum which the shareholders would receive had not yet been decided. Mr. Amenomiya tried to effect a compromise which would have saved some of the projected beneficiaries at the cost of others, but the meeting declined to be thus placated, and it was finally decided, on the motion of Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, that the settlement of the question should be deferred until the general meeting in September, when the affairs of the company will finally be wound up.

#### THE KOBE MAILS.

Considerable complaints still continue to be heard in Yokohama with regard to the Kobe mail. One foreign firm on complaining to the Yokohama Post Office recently received the following reply:—

POST OFFICE.

Yokohama, June 19th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—In Reply to your compliment we beg to inform you that in the express train being limited the number of Mail bags in the carriage, if in the first station reached to limited number would no more carry in the next station. Last night express train was closed at Kobe station, and therefore, your post card at Kioto was sent by the train reached at 10.40 a.m. this morning to Hiranuma station.

Your faithfully,

POST MASTER.

One can faintly gather what the Post Office wishes to convey by this letter, but the manner of its expression leaves much to be desired.

## THE "SEIYU-KAI" AND ITS FOUNDER.

On the eve of his return to Korea Marquis Ito invited some twenty members of the *Seiyu-kai*, its most prominent members, to a farewell dinner at the Maple Club in Tokyo. There do not seem to have been any set speeches but some semi-conversational utterances of the Marquis are quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun*, whose editor, Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, was among those present. "The *Seiyu-kai*," said the Marquis, "has of late given evidence of large progress along party lines and I am exceedingly glad to observe it. \* \* \* There are many difficult questions connected with the *post-bellum* enterprises, but we must make up our minds to go ahead with them in a constructive spirit. Some people take a pessimistic view. Well, we staked the country's existence when we began the recent war. We had no assurance of victory. Happily we won every time we fought and so achieved an unexpectedly good result. Our military men have to be thanked of course, but they had the strength of the nation behind them, and thus the issue may be attributed in part to constitutional government. If unhappily the fight had gone against us, the result must undoubtedly have been that Japan, though nominally independent, would be as Korea to-day is. But she now stands in the position of victor and therefore there is nothing to be pessimistic about in the future. Take Italy's case. Her extent, her soil and her climate resemble our own more or less, but she has a population of only 25 millions and a national debt of over 5,000 million *yen*. We have a population of 45 or 46 millions and our debt is not 3,000 millions. So long as Italy can bear it there is no reason why Japan should not be able to do so. Italy has no coal. From the operating of her railways to the working of her factories and her agricultural plant she has to depend on foreign countries for the materials of her motive power. Japan, already rich in coal, lately received a large addition to her supply. That she is in a hopeful situation goes without saying. There is no occasion to talk pessimistically about the time of the war. If a man calculating the water in his pond were to torment himself lest a drought should come, dry up all the water in so many months and kill the fish, there would be no end to anxiety. It is to be hoped that, having faith in the country's fortunes the nation will fare forward strenuously and stoutly. Of course recklessness will not do. What I want to see is that the *Seiyu-kai*, taking thought for past and future and being careful in all things, should shoulder the burden of the *post bellum* undertakings. There is no necessity to think of such things as changes of Cabinet. The Government may be changed as often as you please but a Daruma with his gold-producing hammer is not likely to appear. There is nothing for it but our own earnestness and diligence."

## THE SIXTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

There have been five National exhibitions in Japan. The first took place in 1877 and the rule then laid down was that there should be one every fourth year. Accordingly the second took place in 1881. But thereafter the rule ceased to be operative. Not until 1890 was the third Exhibition opened. All these had been in Tokyo. The fourth was in Kyoto in 1895 and the fifth in Osaka in 1903. Nevertheless there still exists a pretence of respect for the rule, and talk was heard at one time of having

the sixth exhibition in Tokyo in 1907. The idea has been abandoned, however, and it is now thought that 1908 will be the year, though some well-informed people speak of 1909 and some even of 1910. We are inclined to think that this last year would be best, for by that time Tokyo might hope to have adequate hotel accommodation. The exhibition is to be on an unprecedented scale, not merely national but, according to rumour, international, being thus the first of its kind in Japan. Accommodation on an unprecedented scale will consequently have to be provided, and altogether the programmes hitherto pursued must be radically extended. The Diet will have to be asked for a considerable appropriation, and it can not make it at soonest until the early part of next year, which means that the time for the opening of the exhibition can not be fixed until then, and as at least 18 months' notice will have to be given to the world, we believe that 1910 will be the earliest date. But the matter is now occupying official attention. A very strong committee has been appointed, comprising such names as those of Mr. Wada (chairman), Barons Otori and Senge, Messrs. Yoshikawa, Nakakoji, Wakatsuki, Nakazawa, Ozaka, Chinda, Matsudaira, Tsuji and Dr. Hatoyama. It is to be hoped that the mistake of insufficient advertising will not be repeated on this occasion. America has shown Japan how to work this part of the affair, and we trust that the example will not be lost. The sole way to make the exhibition a success to the exhibitors and to the projectors is to ensure the attendance of a large crowd of foreign visitors and that can be effected only by advertising. As showing how these exhibitions have grown in size and cost since their inception the following table is published by Japanese journals:—

Place.	Area of site. Tsubo.	Area of buildings. Tsubo.	Cost of buildings. Yen.	Total cost. Yen.	Date.
First Exhibition, Tokyo.....	29,807	3,012	—	122,040	1877
Second Exhibition, Tokyo.....	43,300	7,563	162,116	275,350	1881
Third Exhibition, Tokyo .....	40,000	9,725	230,535	500,810	1890
Fourth Exhibition, Kyoto .....	50,558	10,519	193,687	377,250	1896
Fifth Exhibition, Osaka.....	104,876	14,725	536,190	1,093,970	1903

It will be seen that Osaka did the thing on a far larger scale than either Tokyo or Kyoto had done it. That was like Osaka, but the city came out with a debt of over a million *yen*.

## THE WAKAMATSU FOUNDRY.

It appears from an article in the *Chuo Shimbun* that the steel foundry at Wakamatsu benefited considerably by the war. The Diet, as our readers know, has, for

years entertained a reluctant mood in the matter of this enterprise, and we can not but admit that the Diet has reason to hesitate, for the foundry has involved expenditures enormously in excess of the original estimates, and the frank opinion of competent foreign experts is that the money has not always been spent to the best advantage. When the war commenced, however, the Government had to make the fullest possible use of all the opportunities within reach, and thus a sum of 3,664,000 *yen* was given to the foundry out of the extraordinary funds. The technical details set forth in our Tokyo contemporary with regard to the manner of laying out this money are not of general interest, but the broad result is that the foundry is now said to be in a comparatively efficient condition. Last year the output was from sixty to sixty-five thousand tons of steel; this year the quantity is estimated at eighty thousand, and next year it will be from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and thirty thousand. If the capacity of the smelting furnaces were increased the output could easily be raised to a hundred and eighty thousand tons. The sum of 2½ million *yen* appropriated by the Diet last session to the purposes of the foundry and to be spread over several years, will be used in part for adding to the smelting furnaces, and thus in 1908 the foundry will turn out 180,000 tons of steel. Readers who have followed the records of this enterprise with any attention will remember that in the middle of 1903 the foundry was regarded as almost a complete failure. A committee of investigation appointed by the Government advised that the whole concern should be handed over to a private company, and the name of the latter (*Nippon Seitetsu Kaisha*) was already indicated, a bill also being already drafted for legalizing the transfer. Public criticism made itself heard very loudly at that time, but thereafter when the Empire's relations with Russia grew strained and when finally war broke out, the Government were able to extend to the foundry, without parliamentary consent, the munificent treatment needed to make it a success and it is now a flourishing affair giving employment to 6,000 hands and destined soon to turn out as much steel as the country needs. Thus the success of the foundry may be said to be a result of the war.

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT IN JAPAN.

The *Yorozu Choho* has compiled an interesting list showing the number of Japanese administrative officials and their salaries since 1885. This year is chosen because it marked a new departure in administrative organization. Up to that time the chief of the administration was called *Daijo-Daijin*, and the two next in authority were the Ministers of the Left and of the Right (*Sa-Daijin* and *U-Daijin*). Moreover, the ranks of officialdom included a large number of men who were employed because they had lost their sources of income at the Restoration and would have been wholly destitute had not the State assisted them. This peculiar feature of the time was recognised generally, and though some critics spoke bitterly of the *Hambatsu Seifu* (clan government) and the burden it imposed on the nation, the prevalent feeling was one of thankfulness that such signal changes had been effected at such small cost. In 1885, however, Marquis Ito and Count Inouye, the two great reform-



ers of Japan, felt that the time had come to modify this relic of the past. They remodelled the administration, forming a Cabinet on Occidental lines with a Prime Minister (*Sōri-Daijin*) and Ministers of Departments. This must be borne in mind when examining the following table, and noting the great reduction of official staff that took place simultaneously with the inauguration of the new system:—

Number of Officials Total Salaries.

A.D.	Number of Officials	Total Salaries.
		Yen.
1885	98,265	17,621,520
1886	55,144	13,471,056
1887	59,102	14,490,168
1888	60,661	15,015,360
1889	61,640	15,287,460
1890	65,963	16,567,668
1891	48,979	11,254,361
1892	49,078	11,438,116
1893	45,617	10,761,168
1894	46,698	11,035,496
1895	46,203	11,405,425
1896	57,502	15,516,262
1897	65,754	17,104,226
1898	68,876	18,587,710
1899	78,983	22,877,490
1900	92,571	25,408,167
1901	97,616	26,860,033
1902	99,992	28,476,137
1903	98,111	28,987,361
1904	96,817	28,799,097

It will be noted that a very remarkable period of diminution commenced in 1891 and continued until 1893, so that, in the latter year, the establishment did not aggregate even one half of what it had been in 1885. This change was due to the influence of the Diet, which began to sit in 1891. Then came the China-Japan war of 1894-5, and from 1896 onwards there has been a steady increase in the number of officials until now they are nearly as numerous as they were in 1885 and their salaries aggregate 65 per cent. more. On the other hand the administrative work is probably twice as onerous now as it was 20 years back.

#### IDEAS ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

We have read with considerable entertainment a letter addressed to one of our local contemporaries over the signature of *Habitante* on the subject of "Police and municipal affairs." The writer wants to know whether, in view of the complaints that have of late appeared in the public press about municipal mismanagement, land-renters have any redress. He says further:—"In the old days when there was a Municipal Council and again later when the Local Authorities took over Municipal Affairs in the settlement these matters were attended to and things ran fairly smoothly, the funds for this work were derived from the Ground Rents (so-called) and I venture to assert that during the period referred to there was more attention paid to the scavenging of our streets than is now the case, and the question naturally arises as to what is now done with these monies; certainly little or none of it is expended for the purposes for which it is collected. What an impression our 'Globe Trotters' must have of the way Municipal affairs are run in this the most important port in the country!" "The old days"—what reminiscences the words conjure up! But truly on looking back carefully nothing occurs to us more vividly than the fact that ever since Yokohama was a settlement these complaints about scavenging, sewage, drainage and cognate matters have been chronic. We dare affirm that if all the letters addressed to the local newspapers during the past 40 years were resurrected and reckoned, fully one half of them would be found to have had for

topic ill-repaired roads, dirty streets, obtrusive night-soil, offensive creeks, inefficient police, or some such matter. Whenever Yokohama has nothing more exciting to think about it devotes its great mind to municipal lamentations. The thing is proverbial. From the days of "Marten Dohmen, a Dutchman," as Charles Rickerby called our first municipal director, through those of Sir Harry Parkes who thought that with strenuous diplomacy and 20 years leisure it might be possible to organize a duly competent foreign municipality in Yokohama, down to this moment when the settlement has assumed a Japanese name, no feature of local journalism has been so perennial as the anonymous correspondent's plaint about municipal mismanagement. It will always be so, we strongly suspect, so long as the settlement is a separate entity. "Habitante" caps his indictment by asking "what is now done with these monies" (the ground rent) and by opining that "little or none of it is expended for the purposes for which it is collected." But concerning that part of the subject it is very pertinent to ask, first, what is the purpose for which the land-rents are collected, and secondly, what portion of them should be devoted to municipal objects.

#### DEATH OF MR. YANO JIRO.

Mr. Yano Jiro, whose death has just been announced, was born in 1844. He spent several years in America whence he returned at the early age of 32, having served creditably for a considerable time as Japanese Chargé d'Affairs. At that time many ways of rising in the world were open to him, but at the instance of Mr. (subsequently Viscount) Mori, he willingly accepted the position of head of the *Shōhō Koshū-jo*, embryo of the present High Commercial College. The Japanese had not yet begun to pay attention to practical education and the institution over which Mr. Yano was called to preside had only some 20 students. That a man of such attainments and with such prospects in other directions should have devoted himself uniquely to such an apparently paltry work and that Viscount Mori should have assigned him to it, bear witness at once to the public spirit of the former and the prescience of the latter. Mr. Yano brought to his task extraordinary energy and diligence, as well as a personality of quite exceptional charm. He was in truth one of those rare men so highly gifted that success waits to be commended by them. What are the dimensions of the debt of gratitude that Japan owes him it would be hard to say, but during the 18 years that he devoted to the development of commercial education he established a title to be called its father in Japan, and when impaired health compelled him to resign in 1893, he could already see growing to lusty competence from the seeds sown by himself some 40 commercial schools throughout the Empire, while the college over which he had personally presided had come to rank as one of the country's greatest institutions. In 1898 Mr. Yano's malady developed symptoms of tuberculosis, but in the summer of 1903 he seemed to have returned from the verge of the tomb to a multitude of rejoicing friends, and in June of that year a congratulatory banquet was given to him in the Imperial Hotel under the auspices of Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa and other influential men. Two years later, however, the tell disease re-asserted himself, and by the spring of the present year his

condition was recognised as hopeless. At 3 a.m. on the 18th instant he fell into an unconscious condition and remained so until the end. The sadness of the event was intensified by the fact that the 17th instant had been fixed for the marriage of his daughter to the son of Baron Takasaki, and he was unable to witness this event which he had ardently desired. His memory will long remain green in many hearts for he possessed the genuine affection of a very large circle of friends.

#### THE GUIDES QUESTION.

Probably no other class of Japanese inflict more injury on their country than do the guides. They may not be worse than their congeners in certain other lands, but the foreign tourist who visits these islands has a preconceived standard and is very intolerant of any failure to satisfy it. The guides are for the most part quite illiterate. An agent well acquainted with a majority of them assures us that among 60 whom he knows, only 13 can read a hotel bill. It goes without saying that men who have never studied are not competent to give to tourists the information which the latter seek—historical, archæological and æsthetic information. Attempts have been made to induce them to repair their ignorance, but they are quite content with the existing state of affairs, and they prefer devoting their spare time to pleasure. Their defective knowledge, however, is of secondary importance compared with their want of principle. Any way of making money seems good enough in their eyes. The greatly fleeced tourist has spoken out once or twice recently, but as a rule the tourist does not know that he has been swindled. He gathers an impression that Japan is a much more expensive place than he had imagined, and he warns his friends to strike it out of their itinerary, but he fails to discover that his guide has been collecting 20 or 30 per cent. on all his outlays. This is a subject on which we have dilated again and again. The members of the Welcome Society are fully alive to the abuse, but they have never discovered any effective method of remedy. No better plan appears to have been yet devised than that of Mr. Minami (of Minami and Sons' Tourist Agency). His idea is to induce educated men to act as guides, for not only do they possess, or can easily acquire, the necessary fund of information, but also they represent a much higher type of morality. They must be youths, of course: persons who have had scholastic training soon attain a position which they would not exchange for that of guide, or, if they have failed to obtain such a position in mature years, are tolerably sure to fail as guides also. Then, again, the term "guide" is objectionable: never very respectable, it has become almost disreputable owing to the abuses that disfigure the profession. "Interpreter" therefore has been substituted. Mr. Minami's men are all "interpreters" who have graduated at the University or at some high-class college. In the interval of finding a life profession they are very glad to find employment as interpreters, especially since they thus gain experience in speaking English. We see no other way to leaven with competence and honesty the large lump of ignorance and chicanery from which the average guide is moulded.

A fresh case of plague was reported in Kobe on June 16th, the patient being a jinrikisha coolie living at Naka-Yamatedori.

## THE COMPETITION ON THE SHANGHAI LINE.

A very common incident thirty-five or thirty-six years ago in Japan was that foreign employees of the Japanese Government imagined themselves to be the victims of insulting remarks or directions addressed to them by their employers whereas faulty interpretation alone was in fault. Thus a letter couched in the most courteous terms would be addressed to an employee, but when transformed into English by one of the translators of those days,—men whose knowledge of foreign languages could not compare with that of their successors in the present era,—the polite phraseology of the document would be exchanged for decidedly rough language, not because the interpreter had the smallest desire to offend but because his vocabulary failed in comprehensiveness. We imagine that a translation published by the *Japan Gazette* on the 15th instant may perhaps be found to have repeated the above experience. The original is a re-production by the *Shogyo Shimpō* of some remarks made by Mr. Iwanaga, a managing director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, on the subject of competition in the maritime carrying service. On the whole the translation is excellent, and conveys a good idea of the resolute tone adopted by Mr. Iwanaga. But in one or two instances Mr. Iwanaga's words assume in their English garb a severer character than they bear in the original. For example, he is made to say:—"There are several measures for dealing the rival a deadly blow." The adjective "deadly" is scarcely justified by the original which runs:—*Omoi ni kare wo shite mata tatsu atawazaru tei no dageki wo kuwori no shudan wa shuji naki ni arazaredo* (One can see that various devices are not wanting for administering a blow such that he will not come forward again; i.e. a crushing blow). Further Mr. Iwanaga is made to say:—"It is the duty and object of the N. Y. K. to check the arrogance of foreign steamers to the East of Suez." We do not find this term "arrogance" in the original. The words are *gaisen no chōryō bakko*, which signify rather "the light-hearted assurance of foreign vessels." Mr. Iwanaga's language certainly breathes much determination and even defiance but it can scarcely be charged with rudeness.

Not the least interesting feature of Mr. Iwanaga's remarks is the reference he makes to the Hankow-Shanghai line. It is known to our readers that, some three years ago, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha purchased from a British subject, Mr. McBain, of Shanghai, several steamers plying on the Yangtze with wharfage accommodation on the fore-shore of the British Settlement at Hankow. But when the time came for hoisting the Japanese flag on these boats, the competing British firms at Hankow raised a question whether the privilege of wharfage could be properly enjoyed in the British settlement of Hankow by vessels sailing under the flag of a foreign State. Incredible as it may seem this plea obtained official recognition and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were obliged to seek accommodation elsewhere. They found it without difficulty in the French Settlement, and they were offered it in the Russian Settlement on such tempting terms that the offer would have been accepted had not Japan's relations with Russia showed indications of becoming strained. We have not seen the explanations given by the British Authorities in this case, but the incident is in such extremely marked contrast with Great Britain's usually liberal policy that the existence of some very ex-

ceptional factors must be assumed. The affair has produced an extremely bad impression in Japan, and a statement of reasons is much to be desired.

## FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN.

The question has often been asked, "how much money do foreign visitors spend annually in Japan?" and it has elicited a great number of varying estimates. In fact, the reply must be largely a matter of guess-work. The *Fiji Shimpō*, however, seems content to assume forty millions of yen as the average figure for years previous to 1906, though it does not furnish any explanation of the way this calculation is reached. This year, however, our contemporary thinks that the expenditure has been still larger. At Yokohama, for example, great numbers of Americans have landed, and their outlays are thought to have brought much profit to local trades-folk and to have caused something like a plethora of money in the market. It would seem, however, that the San Francisco earthquake has produced a very discouraging effect. Thus in April 257 British tourists and 245 American came to Yokohama, whereas in May the figures fell to 168 and 112 respectively. The following list is given by the *Fiji* as taken from the Customs Returns:—

## FOREIGNERS WHO LANDED AT YOKOHAMA.

	British.	American.	German.	French.	Chinese.	Others, except
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
Jan. ....	107	46	68	71	35	9
Feb. ....	100	54	126	48	18	28
March....	116	67	228	134	53	19
April ....	257	115	245	137	53	19
May ....	168	120	112	184	20	28
Totals	748	402	779	574	169	103

## FOREIGNERS WHO CALLED AT YOKOHAMA EN ROUTE.

	British.	American.	German.	French.	Others except China
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
January .....	23	30	231	224	7
February .....	43	47	209	189	5
March .....	70	58	368	212	13
April .....	177	141	263	301	9
May .....	100	125	313	375	7
Totals .....	413	401	1,384	1,301	41

It is worthy of note that although the number of American citizens calling at Yokohama greatly exceeds the number of British subjects, there is scarcely any appreciable difference between the numbers of these two nationals landing at the port. Also in the statistics published by us on the 13th instant, it was shown that during the twelvemonth ended May 31st, 1905, the number of British subjects visiting Japan was 2,531 and the number of American citizens 2,425. There is an error, therefore, in the frequently heard statement that the great majority of tourists coming to Japan are American. Great Britain sends quite as many. Another point is that as the total number of tourists coming here in the year ended May 31st, 1905, was 15,214, the *Fiji's* assumption of an outlay of forty million yen works out at 2,622 yen per tourist. That appears to us to be about five times too much.

Cases of plague were reported on June 18th at Tokushima.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The useful *jinrikisha* is now one of the most heavily taxed articles in Tokyo. No impost is levied on it, but it pays a tax to the prefecture (6 yen), a tax to the city (2.40 yen), a special city tax (8 yen) and a miscellaneous city tax (1.20 yen), so that the aggregate is 17.60 yen annually. Considering that a very good *jinrikisha* can be bought for some 35 or 40 yen, it will be seen that the local taxes amount to nearly 50 per cent. of the value of the article; or, in other words, the *jinrikisha* could be purchased for the sum of the taxes levied on it in two years. This tax illustrates the Japanese system of trying to graduate the imposts so that they shall fall heaviest on the wealthiest classes. Only fairly well-to-do folks can afford to keep *jinrikisha*, and a tax on such a luxury is not felt by the lower orders at all. People that have carriages are called on to pay still more heavily.

By way of corollary we may refer to the house-tax and the land-rate as levied in the suburbs of Tokyo. Take the case of a man inhabiting a house which covers, say 130 or 140 *tsubo*, with outhouses, and stands in a plot of land measuring 5,000 *tsubo*, in the Azabu district. His municipal land rate amounts to 26.40 yen per annum and his house-tax to 70.16 yen. These are very moderate figures. They do not indicate any very onerous burden. They show, too, that, roughly speaking, the house-tax is about 3 times the land rate.

There are reports that, owing to the ravages of an insect, the production of silk in Gifu prefecture, instead of being very plentiful as was originally anticipated, will be less than the average by about a million yen worth. In Nagano prefecture also a heavy hail storm took place on the 12th instant, causing much damage to crops. Kanazawa on the same day suffered from a hail-storm, and in the neighbourhood of Mito the *inuanshi* has made its appearance, endangering the rice crop.

There are indications of storm in various parts of the Empire.

Marquis Ito was received by the Emperor in farewell audience on the 16th instant and had the honour of lunching with his Majesty. The Marquis left Tokyo on the afternoon of the 16th for Oiso, whence he will start for Korea on the 20th.

In the *Yorozu Choho* we find a note on the subject of the chief promotions in rank which it has been decided to make in connexion with the war. Our contemporary does not pretend that its information is absolutely correct but it alleges that official circles are confident on the subject. The names given are these:—

Marquis Ito	to be raised to the rank of Prince.
Marquis Yamagata	" " "
Marquis Oyama	" " "
Count Inouye	" " Marquis.
Count Matsukata	" " "
Count Katsura	" " "
Admiral Togo	" " Count.
Baron Komura	" " Viscount.
Baron Yamagata	" " "

It will be observed that this list omits several names whose inclusion in any such distribution of honours is confidently looked for by the public; the names for example, of Viscount Kodama, Viscount Ito (of Yalu fame), General Nogi, General Terauchi, &c. When the war began General Kodama already held the rank of Baron and he was promoted to be Viscount quite recently with explicit reference to his Formosan services. At the time of the latter

promotion the general understanding was that the Emperor desired to accord the title of Count to this distinguished officer in connexion with the War, but that as promotion from the rank of Baron direct to that of Count would have been unprecedented the honour on account of Formosa was expressly interpolated. As to General Terauchi, there can be no second opinion about his great deserts, and we confidently look for him to receive the title of Viscount at least. But the fact seems to be that the list of the *Yorōzu* includes chiefly non-combatant officers and officials.

General Baron Nishi has been appointed Chief of the Committee which is to consider and report upon questions relating to army reorganization. It is understood that the lessons of the recent war are very numerous. The Japanese came out victorious and have no reason to complain of their system so far as the general public can judge. But that does not seem to be the opinion of their own experts. On the contrary, the trial of fire and steel is said to have exposed numerous defects and there will be no hesitation in correcting them. Land and water transport, accounts, sanitation and education are spoken of as the main objects of reform. But if our readers have followed the gist of many references to this subject appearing of late in the vernacular press and translated in our columns, they will know that the new committee's investigations are to extend to wider fields than those here indicated. General Terauchi, in his instruction to General Nishi, speaks of not a few reforms indicated by the experiences of the recent war, and says that the various branches of the service will each submit memoranda embodying its views as to the changes required in its own department, which memoranda it will be the duty of the Committee to examine and report on.

The *Asahi* says that suggestions from Staff officers concerning improvements and re-organizations suggested by the experiences of the recent war have poured into the hands of the Authorities and that a quantity of most useful information has thus been obtained. One question already decided is that a strong force of field artillery armed with quick-firers must be organized. The Russians appear to have taken the lead in this matter. They have resolved, it is said, to attach 17 batteries of 8 guns each to their railway-guards in Manchuria. On the Japanese side there has been much discussion as to whether such artillery should be an independent corps, or whether it should be attached, and, if attached how attached. The strength of a battery has also given rise to divergence of view. The final decision is said to be in favour of attachment to Divisions, and of batteries consisting of 8 guns, but as to the number of batteries with a Division nothing is said. We find the *Asahi's* statement a little incredible. Our contemporary speaks of Russia's "army garrisoning" Manchuria (*chuton-gun*). But Russia is not to have any such army. She is to have railway guards only, and their number can scarcely exceed ten thousand. Are these ten thousand to comprise an artillery force of 136 guns? That would be an extraordinary proportion.

The loss of the *Toyotomi Maru* has directed attention to the question of marine mines in the neighbourhood of Vladivostok. These seems to have been a great deal of supineness in clearing the northern seas of these obstructions. It will be remembered that in reply to a Russian application the

Japanese commander-in-chief in Manchuria stated, on the 9th of last November, that 790 Japanese mines had been strewn in the Vladivostok avenues, and indicated clearly the positions of the mines. The public has never been informed as to the number placed by the Russians in the same waters, but it must have been very considerable. During the course of the present year not more than 50 of these mines have been removed so far as Japanese records are concerned, namely, 17 up to February and 30 subsequently. There is very manifest danger to navigation and ships naturally show much shyness about approaching Vladivostok. That is mainly Russia's business, however. Experience shows that Russian sailors are remarkably skilful in handling these weapons of destruction, they lay them easily and remove them with exceptional facility. It is possible, therefore, that their clearing operations may already have been far more thorough than is generally supposed. If so, the fact might be published with much advantage.

The new programme of horse improvement in Japan is to be divided, we read in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, into two periods. The first will cover 18 years; the second, 12. During the former 1,500 brood-mares, the property of private individuals, will be crossed by 1,500 sires, the property of the State, and a large stock of fine cattle will thus be raised. During the second period, the limits of the programme will be extended so as to include all the mares in the country—presumably, however, there will be some process of differentiation—and with that object the number of stud farms will be increased to 15. The expenditures contemplated during the first period are 30 million *yen*. This statement is very much in outline, and as the term *tanuuma* is used indiscriminately in both of its senses, there is difficulty in following the exact meaning.

The Japanese commissioners delegated to delimit the frontiers of Russia and Japan in Saghalien, reached Korsakoff on the 12th instant and set out for Alexandrovsky the next day, arriving there on the 14th. The first meeting of the country's commissioners took place in the latter town on the 15th, and the work of surveying will commence immediately. Colonel Oshima is the head of the Japanese party.

A telegram from Shanghai to the *Jiji Shimpō* relates that for the first time in Chinese history a coin is to be struck bearing the effigy of the Sovereign. The cause assigned for this step is a report from the Viceroy of Szchuan, who said that in consequence of the circulation in Tibet of coins stamped with King Edward's head, British influence had received a marked impetus in that region. He recommended that the Chinese Government should enter the field with a similar weapon, and the idea being endorsed in Peking, a silver rupee and a half-rupee bearing the effigy of Emperor Kangsu have been struck for circulation in Tibet. This is a very interesting effort of competition, but it sounds exceedingly un-Chinese, and we should like some better authority than that of Shanghai.

Tokyo journals publish an account of Mr. Nomura Shojiro's singular experiences in attempting to open business in the Transvaal. It appears that, desiring to establish a fine-arts store in Johannesburg, he sent his stock of goods thither, proceeding himself to Durban where he did not anticipate

any difficulty in obtaining a pass-port, the only condition imposed by the Authorities being that whereas Europeans or American can procure this document by merely signing their names, an Asiatic is required to give the impress of his thumb for purposes of identification. The process is somewhat humiliating but Mr. Nomura was quite prepared to comply. He could not get his passport, however. We are not told why, but it appears that at first some change of procedure was pretexted, and that subsequently a flat refusal was given. Meanwhile the merchandise arrived at Johannesburg where, in the absence of its owner, the customs authorities were about to put their own valuation on it. Not until 2 months had elapsed, and then only by the aid of a press campaign, was Mr. Nomura able to gain admittance to the country.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of photographs was opened on Monday and remains open to-day at the Men's Reading Rooms, No. 82 Settlement. There is a large collection of works of varying merit—many of very high quality—and it is well worth a visit.

In landscapes the first prize was given to Mr. O. M. Poole for a photograph of Fuji, Mr. A. W. S. Austen receiving the second prize and honourable mention with only one mark less for a study of a quiet valley. Mr. O. M. Poole also won first and only prize in the portraits section with "a portrait of Miss H.," and first prize in the seascapes with "Between voyages." In the latter class Mr. E. R. Ford took second prize with a photograph taken near Dushii. Among instantaneous works Mr. E. J. Moss, Jr., was first with a dog disporting himself in water, and Mr. A. W. S. Austen was second with a snapshot of launches at the English Hatoba. In collections of pictures illustrative of tours Mr. E. J. Moss, Jr., was again first and he secured the same place for an "interior" a view of part of Christ Church. Messrs. G. Brinkworth and K. van R. Smith acted as judges.

A pleasant couple of hours' social intercourse and entertainment were afforded to members of the Association and guests at the rooms of the Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association on Wednesday afternoon from 5 to 7. The collection of photographs taken in connection with the competition inaugurated by the Association, and the prizes given to the successful competitors, were on view in one of the rooms and attracted a considerable number of visitors, while in another room the lady friends of the association dispensed tea and coffee, etc., to the guests and members. During the evening a most enjoyable programme of music added to the pleasure of the visitors, in the course of which Mrs. Dearing gave a very expressive recitation of the relief of Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny, and Messrs. L. D. Tebb and Mr. S. H. Somerton contributed two and three songs respectively, Mrs. K. Wilson kindly accompanying Mr. Tebb's songs, while Mr. Somerton played his own accompaniments. One of the latter songs—by special request—was the old favourite, "The Yeoman's Wedding" song.

#### FUNERAL OF MR. DAVID BECKER.

The remains of Mr. David Becker, who died on the 14th instant at his residence No. 140 Bluff, were interred on Friday afternoon in the Yokohama Cemetery. The ceremony was attended by a large company of mourners. Mr. Becker, whose death at the age of 43 from consumption was deeply lamented, enjoyed wide respect and practically the whole French colony as well as many others were in attendance to pay their last tribute to him.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. H. Blum, Lee Meyer, C. Bretschneider, F. Dietz, U. Odin, and Gustav Rosenthal, the chief mourners being Messrs. G. Allcot, J. Weill, I. Bickart, etc. There were many beautiful floral tributes.



## THE BOOKSHELF.

*A Text-book in the History of Education*, by PAUL MONROE, Ph.D., New York. The MacMillan Company, Price \$2.50.

THE Teachers College in New York City, is a department of Columbia University, and is essentially a school of Pedagogy. It is naturally academic in its methods, which have been very properly criticized as being not sufficiently practical but it is an institution which could well be imitated in this country, for it is something more than a Higher Normal School, because the profession of teaching is there treated with all the dignity that it deserves and pedagogy is considered to be an occupation which is big with possibilities in other ways than mere giving lessons. The writer of this book fills the chair of the History of Education in that college, and while he betrays in his work some of the ultra-academic spirit which is conspicuous in all that his college does, he treats his subject in a way that commands respectful attention from all who are engaged in educational work not merely as a means of livelihood but with a full realizing sense of the obligations they have assumed, and of their duty to themselves as well as to those they wish to instruct. It is perhaps rather severe to say that this book is somewhat "over the heads" of many teachers in Japan but there are many foreign teachers who will be glad to have had some one put before them such a history; and there are not a few Japanese educationalists who are all that the word implies, and they will welcome the book: because, while it may be a truism and therefore should be an unnecessary statement, there are a good many people, even among those actually teaching, who have but hazy information as the evolution of Education.

Before considering the character of the task which the author has set himself and the professional way he treats his subject, which he has, speaking generally, handled well, we must comment somewhat adversely upon his literary workmanship and style. It is to be hoped that Professor Monroe's pupils will not take him too precisely as their model in English composition, for his manner of expressing himself at times leaves much to be desired; slips in grammar and syntax occur too frequently to permit of our attributing them to careless proof-reading. It is, we believe, recognized as a fundamental rule in serious English composition, that a book shall begin with a brief statement of what it is intended to demonstrate; that it advances in the exposition; and that it ends with the climax. Similarly, each chapter shall be divided, broadly speaking, into three parts; the announcement, the exposition, the conclusion. Again, that each paragraph shall be arranged in the same orderly fashion, as nearly as may be. That throughout, the strongest statements shall come next to the strongest punctuation. The proper regard for these rules for construction results in that "economy of attention on the part of the reader," which Herbert Spencer so stoutly contends for. To these rules, Professor Monroe has not adhered; for many of his paragraphs are totally lacking in that logical sequence which ought to characterize the work of a writer who announces his intention to give something more than a superficial outline containing a summary of trite generalizations. To scientists in all parts of the world it will seem very careless in Professor Monroe to speak of the Smithsonian "Institute," for the Secretary of that establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, is most particular to adhere to the wish of the founder that it should be known as "The Smithsonian Institution."

Professor Monroe properly begins his task with a consideration of primitive education and discusses its significance, the dominant characteristics of primitive life, that is animism, the determining factors of the education of primitive man in his social environment, and then passes on to the crude methods of primitive education. In this chapter he draws upon works of the recognized authorities in the study of primitive man, and has gathered together his material in an interesting introduction, from which he passes on to the oldest, Oriental, education. Here, to our mind, he attaches too much import-

ance to the Chinese conception of education and to the methods which have been followed so slavishly in that country. We recognize the tremendous influence—in the main for good—of those educational methods, but we are close enough to them to see how dangerous they have been and still are in their rigidity. Professor Monroe seems to have some appreciation of this fact, for at the end of his chapter on Chinese education, he bears testimony to its insufficiency for modern uses in admitting the rapidity with which the Japanese have modified their ancient social structure and assimilated the culture of Western civilization, chiefly by means of the adoption and possible improvement of the ideas and methods of Western education, as indicating "the extent to which the characteristics of Oriental society are due to the established education rather than to inherent racial traits."

Then, in regular order, the author treats of Greek, Roman, and Middle Ages education, but space does not permit of anything more than a mention of those chapters. They contain an accumulation of historical and special facts bearing upon the general subject of the book which are extremely interesting, not only to the professional educationalist, but equally to those who look upon themselves as being merely superficial students of mankind. The author's explication of the origin of universities, which forms subdivision six of the chapter on the Middle Ages, although it contains nothing new, distinctly has that charm which is perennial, of presenting old facts in a new and attractive way. The same may be said of his presentation and definition of the Renaissance and of Humanistic education: and from this chapter we get an insight into that beginning of education which is directly connected with our modern systems, although it sometimes requires such a book as this to make us realize the fact. Just at the middle of the book, the author takes up the Reformation, Counter-Reformation, and the Religious Conception of Education, and from this point on to the very end of the volume, there is not a page that can be skipped by any teacher. At their proper dates, chronologically, the modern founders of the educational systems of Europe are treated in an effective way, furnishing a veritable encyclopaedia of technical information which should be at the command of everyone who has ought to do with kindergartens, private, primary, preparatory, or higher schools, or universities. It will be somewhat surprising, we fancy, to many teachers to read of the influence for good upon education that was exercised by Montaigne, Rousseau, Rabelais, and several others whose names, in ordinary literature, do not always connote the cultivation of good morals or discreet education. One of the many attractive features of this book, is the way in which such men, who were greater or smaller giants in educational matters, as Erasmus, Milton, Mulcaster, Rathke, Comenius, Pestalozzi, Herbart, and Froebel are brought together and compared. It helps one to realize more readily under what conditions the present systems of education of Europe were begun, fostered, and developed, than anything we have ever seen hitherto. The book is a thick one, it contains more than seven hundred pages of matter; and it is not a cheap work by any means. This latter fact tends to put it beyond the reach of most of our teachers; but it is a book which ought to be in the library of every middle school in Japan, and of course in all the higher educational institutions; and we hope that, if it is not already known to them, what we have said may induce the officials of the Mombusho to examine it carefully, for we are convinced that if it is given such an examination, our opinion of its value as a reference book will be endorsed. We cannot, as yet, recommend it in terms of its title as a "text-book," for pedagogics in Japan are not upon such a high plane as to make it possible for any teacher or professor to use it as such or to gather about him a class that could make such use of it.

*Odds and Ends; Aids to English Conversation. First Steps in English Conversation.*

THESE two books appear to have been published respectively in 1906 and 1905 though both have

come under our notice simultaneously. Their author is Miss Summers of Tsukiji, in Tokyo, a lady who by many years of able and assiduous work has won a high reputation as a teacher of English. The former volume—volume is scarcely an appropriate term, for neither of the two publications exceeds the dimensions of a pamphlet—is compiled on a very simple system. A number of groups of sentences are given, each based on a short vocabulary. The vocabulary alone is translated into Japanese, the illustrative phrases being in English only. There are no explanations. Evidently the object of the authoress is merely to collect for the information of Japanese students some hundreds of sentences which, though used commonly enough in daily life, are not to be found in any easily accessible book. The selection appears to have been well thought out, and on the whole we should say that these examples will be of great service. Only to a Japanese who already possesses some knowledge of idiomatic English, however. For instance, how could an ordinary student follow the idiom in such phrases as:—"There is no love lost between these two children." "I don't see my way to doing so now." "They are always taking French leave." "It was a case of touch and go with us." Then again there are occasional uses of slang which do not commend themselves, as:—"If things pan out as I expect them to do." "It is better than carrotty hair." "It's all to pieces." "You never see her but what she's darnin' the children's socks." But it must be noted that these peculiarities are few and far between, and that the phrases as a whole are sound specimens of precisely the kind of English one hears in the every-day conversation of Englishmen but does not find in readers or grammars. Considerable assistance is also rendered to the learner by grouping cognate words in each vocabulary so that the student learns not only their uses but also their distinctions. "The First Steps in English Conversation" is constructed on a different plan. It is a series of lessons, each consisting of a collection of English phrases with Japanese equivalents, and the English words having their pronunciations marked in *Kana*. Evidently Miss Summers does not approve of any appeal to the reasoning faculties in teaching a language. She proceeds by the method of rote only. Thus the first two sentences of the first lesson are:—"How do you do?" and "It's very warm, isn't it?" To analyse such phrases so as to make a beginner understand their constructions and the processes they represent would be a mighty task: he must take them for granted and be content to familiarize himself with their meaning only. That is one way of teaching, many people approve of it, and in the hands of a skilled teacher it doubtless does very well. If, for our own part, we have never liked it, that does not prevent us from appreciating that the lessons compiled by Miss Summers are very good of their kind. Again in this volume, however, we find occasional traces of slang. A learner in his second lesson is taught to say "mum" for "madame," and in his fifth he is told to speak of his father and mother as *pater* and *mater*. Sometimes, too, the Japanese translations do not appear to be just renderings of the English. For example, we doubt whether "It must be dear" is well rendered by *takai ni chigai nai*; "Is he fierce?" by *kuitsukimasuka*; "You are welcome to it" by *agemasho*; or "Can I be of any assistance to you?" by *anata dōka nasainashita ka*. These are small blemishes, however, and we frankly think that "First Steps in English Conversation" ought to prove a boon to many students.

## "The Nelsonian."

One of the keenest delights an Old Boy can ever hope to experience, if he be of normal tastes and appetites and still loves his *alma mater*, is to receive from time to time copies of the school magazine. In glancing through its pages he can renew the delights of his boyhood, can revisit the Arcadian shore whereon he disported with the best of all possible school fellows, can mingle again in the strenuous, generous-hearted life which pulsates through class-

room, dormitory and play-ground, and in the pages devoted to the Old Boys can discover what sundry of the friends of his schooldays are doing and how "wears the weather" with them. The *Nelsonian* is a typical school magazine, being the organ of Nelson College, New Zealand. All the well-known features of such a journal are seen in its pages, photographs, athletic groups, notes on term work, the sports of the school, the prizes won in the scholastic arena, the objects for attainment set before the different forms; the debates in the different rooms—all find place. Here and there we find a paragraph which sends us back to the days when writing a satirical paragraph for the school magazine was a fearsome but delightful adventure, as witness the following:—

Custom cannot stifle the infinite variety of the solitary cornet that maketh music for the idle ear in the School of Music. It lifts up its brassy voice in the near annexe and is vocal afar off. First a quavering tone and then a blare. The lungs at the back of it could run a trombone, and a blurred note is a foible beneath attention. Away he sails on the waves of sound and, missing stays, brings to in mid career. A mood of reckless dissipation seizes on his soul and he riots through 'Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay' and the gamut of popular snatches, in 'Ereles vein. Anon he sways his blasts to gentle moods and essays the severely classical only to subside in muffled snorts and wails as of lost souls in Dantean limbo. Truly a player of many parts, whom the long-suffering master curseth as the quavering strains steal athwart his vexed soul.

The Day-boy who contributed that paragraph made himself scarce, we imagine, for a day or two after publication day. He has a pretty vein of satire which, however, should be cultivated with discretion.

Nelson College celebrates its Jubilee this year. The first school buildings, formally opened in October, 1861, were destroyed by fire on the 7th December, 1904, and the new buildings which take their place are expected to be all completed by the end of the present year. The school occupies a high position in the scholastic world of Australasia and many of its pupils have passed direct into Sandhurst and from thence into the Indian and Imperial armies.

*Children of Far Cathay*, by CHARLES HALCOMBE, Printed and published at the *Hongkong Daily Press Office*.

MR. HALCOMBE rightly calls this book "a social and political novel." He is a determined enemy of the Tartar dynasty now reigning in China and an equally determined friend of the Chinese people. Both sentiments are unequivocally expressed throughout this interesting volume, and their expression is so skilful that it will probably win a wide and sympathetic audience. The Tartar official is introduced in most repellent fashion. A *taotai*, Shun Ming, and a district magistrate, Seng Wui, represent by their modes of administration all the worst corruption, all the worst oppression and all the worst cruelty that have ever been attributed to Chinese officialdom by its most hostile critic; while a merchant, Hung Fong, his son, Cheng, and a scholar, Wong Ah-Chih, represent moral types of the highest kind. Herbert Montrose, a noble young Englishman, is an eloquent advertisement of his race's best qualities, but by way of contrast the reader is introduced to British officials in Hongkong who have become slaves of formalism at the expense of all instincts of humanity. There is a charming girl, Luh-wha who, with the help of Montrose, contributes a pretty episode of love, constant, unselfish and innocent, while, by way of foil, we catch a passing glimpse of the converse qualities in one Laura Rashley. As to the plot, our readers must follow it for themselves, and if they find it as interesting as we have, large success is ensured to the book in its rôle of novel. But serious persons will value it chiefly for the insight its pages afford into Chinese manners, customs, modes of thought and fashions of speech. Mr. Halcombe was formerly on the staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs and is now an honorary member of the China Reform Party. It may be assumed, therefore, that he is competent to depict Chinese character, but as to that we do not venture to pronounce an opinion. We notice, however, that the phrase-

ology which he puts into the mouths of his Chinese heroes and heroines is very much "Anglicised," and since he asks the public to believe that three years' study can equip an Englishman to preach theology and to discuss politics in the Chinese language, it occurs to us that possibly he himself may not have fully sounded the depths of that exceedingly difficult tongue. There can be no question, however, that he has closely studied Chinese things, Chinese legends and Chinese superstitions, and thus his pages have a colour which is at once realistic and attractive. He believes that the dynasty now occupying the Dragon Throne will one day go down before the descendants of the Ming, and he believes that the insurrection destined to effect that change will have its origin in the two Kwang provinces, as the Taiping Rebellion had. One can easily see that he sympathises with the followers of Tien Wang and Chung Wang and that he does not at all sympathise with the policy which induced England and France to discard their pledges of neutrality and espouse the cause of the Tsing Government against these great leaders of men. That is a subject which once occupied the attention of all the foreign communities in the Far East, and divided public opinion very sharply. For our own part it has always seemed to us that any careful reader of history must fall into the manner of thought expounded by Mr. Halcombe, though we do not by any means go so far as to allege that China's national safety can not be secured or the prosperity and happiness of her people achieved without a change of dynasty. In what degree the face of Far-Eastern history would have been altered had Sir Frederick Bruce adhered to his originally expressed opinion that to support the Manchus was to "essentially lower British reputation," will probably remain for all time a topic for varying verdicts, even in the face of literature so suggestive as that of Mr. Charles Halcombe. But all will agree that the China of 1906 is very different from the China of 1863, and that, so far as human judgment can reach, the reforms now inaugurated in Peking would be checked, temporarily at any rate, rather than facilitated by an anti-dynastic insurrection. To pursue this topic might convey the impression that "Children of Far Cathay" is exclusively a political work. Such is not the case: its human interest in great, and even students of ethnology will be well repaid by its perusal. Those who have read the "T'ing Tien-K'woh" by Lin-le, published just forty years ago, will be disposed to think that in this little known work the embryo of Mr. Halcombe's story may be found, but whereas the one professes to be a true and accurate history, the other does not claim to be anything more than a romance.

### THE LEGEND OF THE DANCE.

BY UNKICHI KAWAI.

'Twas a day in spring most bright and beautiful,  
Luminous the air and wonderfully soft,  
A maid celestial downward came to earth,  
Leisurely floating in her feathered robe,  
Upon the silken rays of the spring sun.

To the right doth Holy Fuji high uprear  
His mighty tower of snow perpetual;  
The beach of Tago to the left outspreads  
Her gown of satin widely in the sun;  
Bedecked with dancing pines, doth wave-washed  
Mio  
Thrust a long arm into the purple sea.

On this blest beach, amid the graceful pines,  
The Maid celestial lighted first on earth.

Now, only the white cone rests in mid sky,  
Hung as an "opened fan" in heaven's blue,  
The azure body lost in th' azure vault,  
Look up: For Holy Fuji teacheth man  
To crave and seek for heavenly things immortal,  
Leaving the dust and care, the world below.

Now, fleecy mists, like wreaths of incense smoke,  
Come curling, curling over highest peaks,  
And reach at length the feet of Holy Mount,  
In humble act of worship; costly, yea,  
The costliest of all earth's costly things.

On Mio-no-matsubara's coral beach  
The wavelets murmur every day, agog  
In hope to mirror fair the bending pines  
And sacred likeness of the Peerless Mount:  
And limn'd liquid colours bear they back  
Each day a myriad pictures of the scene  
To adorn the Palace of Otohime,  
The fairest daughter of the Dragon-king.

Of Heaven though she was, the Maiden found  
The scene most fair, most witching fair, and she,  
Hanging her robe of feathers on a bough,  
Walked lightly on the smoothly-beaten beach,  
In admiration rapt, among the pines  
Forgetful of her waiting home above.

A fragrance more than earthly fills the air,  
A wond'ring fisher lad on home intent.  
Sees hanging on a branch a beauteous robe,  
A robe of feathers, takes it down and tucks  
It 'neath his arm, and as he homeward wends,  
Thinks what a stroke of luck is his, and how  
This robe shall be an heirloom to his line.

The maiden saw it from afar, and sped,  
In fear and trembling after him and cried  
To him as softly as the moon-beams fall:  
"Mine is the robe, O prithee, let it be;"  
"The robe is thine, sayst thou? What proof  
hast thou?"

"Trust me, the thing is mine, and can belong  
Only to one, a denizen of Heav'n."

"Woe be to me, if I steal aught divine.

I yield the robe. But pray thee, in return,  
Grant me one boon. May I not see thee dance?"

Thrice happy he, the man who once hath seen  
A maid celestial dance—so runs of old  
A legend of Japan—for such a one  
Shall blessed be with peaceful life and long.

"Right gladly will I dance, and thou shalt see  
A dance of heav'n; but, first, to me return  
The feathered robe that I may dance in it."  
"I doubt thee maiden; when thou donn'st thy  
robe,

Thou'lt fly away, and leave me here repining,  
Bereft of robe and dance, so precious, rare."  
"Alone with mortal men doubt has a place;  
Lies and Deception are not found in Heaven."  
"Black shame on me; of earth am I, forgive,  
Take thou thy rainbow robe and do thy will."

Soon she was floating in her magic robe,  
Poised o'er the pines, that grew in myriad shapes.  
As slowly down she swept upon the sand,—  
The coral sand that stayed the sea's advance,—  
Her every motion showed a godlike grace:  
From her the eagles learned how to soar.  
Lightly she fluttered o'er the whisp'ring waves,  
Turning, returning, flinging wide her sleeves:  
The swallows for their wings the lightness seized.  
Easy and beautiful to see the curves  
She made in pirouettes from pine to pine:  
From her their grace the maids of Nihon draw.  
Her face was lustrous with the light of heaven;  
Unearthly fragrance from her robe exhaled.

Upon the velvet strand, 'neath Fuji's shade,  
Among the pines of Mio, by purple waves,  
Left she the fisher lad amazed and dazed  
Who saw the wondrous grace of Dance Divine.

The graceful art was handed down by him  
To all the dancers of this beauteous land.

'Twas a day in spring, most bright and beautiful,  
Luminous th' air and wonderfully soft,  
In robe of feathers clad, a heav'nly maid,  
Most leisurely went floating up the sky,  
Upon the silken rays of the spring sun.

### INDIAN SYMPATHY FOR THE FAMINE.

The fourth contribution by Indian sympathizers towards the relief of the famine in the North Eastern Districts has been received by the Relief Association through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as follows:—

Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., General Agents, Western Assurance Co., of London and Toronto .....	Rs. 100.00
Amount already received .....	11,477.00

Total up to date ..... 11,577.00

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It seems to be the general opinion in Europe that England and America are drawing closer to each other every year. The causes of estrangement which existed during the latter half of the nineteenth century are gradually being removed and during the past few years American visitors have been swarming over to England in such numbers that at certain seasons of the year the available steamer accommodation has been quite insufficient. Last autumn there were hundreds of Americans in London who were compelled to wait weeks in order to secure a passage back across the Atlantic, and the number of Englishmen who cross to the States is reported to be continually on the increase. During the past six months several interesting articles on the relation, of the two countries to each other have appeared in English magazines. From these we purpose culling certain rather striking passages. It has always seemed to us that in the history of the great American Republic there is nothing more remarkable than the assimilative power she has displayed. America may be compared to a big giant which decade after decade has been masticating, and assimilating, European flesh of all sorts. Germans, Italians, Poles, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Spaniards, Norwegians, Danes and others have all been thoroughly transmuted into Anglo-Saxons. So far has the assimilation gone that the settlers in the States have for the most part lost all interest in the affairs of their native countries and have become patriotic Americans. Considering the multiform nature of the material dealt with, the whole history of the world supplies no such striking instance of rapid assimilation as that which America has furnished during the past hundred years. What surprises onlookers not a little is the manner in which America has retained amid so many neutralizing and undermining influences her essentially English character. The main characteristics, the great institutions, even the manners and tastes of the American people are all English. The chief offices of State have been all along principally filled by men of English descent. In an article contributed to the *Nineteenth Century and After* by Mr. Cyprian A. G. Bridge entitled "A Great Moral Upheaval in America" the following statements occur. "Attempts have sometimes been made to demonstrate that the English element—using the word English here in a general sense—has been swamped by the immense infusion of non-English elements into the population of the United States. Facts are against this contention. The necessity of acquiring the English language, of becoming acquainted with virtually English laws, and of submitting to what in essence are English constitutional arrangements has secured the predominance of the English-speaking race in the country. The wit and eloquence for which Americans are so famous came largely from the Irish strain in their blood, mixture with the latter gifted race exercising a powerful influence on the spiritual side. So, too, the commercial aptitude so widely displayed in the United States may be traced, together with other fine qualities, to Scottish ancestry.

"The predominance just mentioned has existed throughout the history of the people, and still exists. Out of twenty-six Presidents all but two could trace their ancestry to the British Isles, the two exceptions being of Dutch descent—Van Buren and Roosevelt. It is the same in the case of the Vice-Presidents. Every Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, from the foundation of that dignified tribunal, with a single and that a doubtful exception, has borne an English name. Vagaries of spelling and pronunciation lead to corrupt lessons in patronymics and genealogies as they do in other compositions, and a name originally foreign may occasionally take an English form. For instance, the American family of Dabney, an appellation which looks English enough, is really a branch of the distinguished French family of D'Aubigny. Therefore in fixing the descent of an American house it is necessary to guard against the risk of assigning to it a wrong nationality. In the present investigation, doubtful, as well as obviously foreign, patrony-

mics will be separated from the rest, these last only being counted as English.

"The nine living Justices of the Supreme Court, whose appointments cover a period of nearly thirty years, all bear English names. Out of twenty-seven judges of the United States Circuit Court twenty-three, and out of ninety United States District Court Judges seventy-nine are shown by their names to be of English descent. There have been thirty-four different occupants of the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives at Washington. Of their names twenty-six are undoubtedly English. Within the last twenty years out of nine Secretaries of State only one has borne a non-English name. In the present Congress, amongst ninety Senators only twelve, and amongst 386 Representatives only 10 appear to be of other than English origin. The same may be said of twenty out of twenty-two general officers on the active list of the army and of twenty-two out of twenty-six Admirals.

"We find similar conditions when we leave the lists of Federal authorities. No less than thirty-five out of forty-five Governors of States are of English lineage; whilst out of 103 Mayors of the larger cities only 29 have non-English names. This is highly significant, because, as has been often pointed out, immigrants of Continental-European origin flock into the cities. The English predominance is also to be found in the higher classes of the great business institutions of the Republic. For example, out of 109 banks in New York—cosmopolitan as its commerce is—and Brooklyn 76 have presidents with names indicating their English descent. It might have been expected that in the highest academic posts in the United States representatives of the English element in the population would be outnumbered by those who descend from nations credited with greater aptitude for scholastic pursuits. It is not so, however, for 316 out of 314 universities and colleges are presided over by scholars whose ancestry must be looked for in the United Kingdom. "The above figures prove either that the English proportion of the population of the American Republic greatly outnumbers the remainder, which, in view of the varied immigration of the last half century, would indicate superior racial vigor, or that the English proportion, if not numerically stronger must be incomparably more influential. That element is becoming more rather than less English. The physical type, as already noted, is approximating to that in the old country. The tall, lanky, thin-visaged American of the conventional pictures has disappeared. His successor is at least as stoutly built as the conventional John Bull. Changes in the mode of life of Americans bring it into closer resemblance to our own. Love of specially English sports is now widespread."

If the Americans have, as is alleged above, derived their vein of humour from the Irish, a large number of them have also received from the same source a strong anti-English sentiment. But in recent years this sentiment has been gradually weakening, thanks to the growth of general enlightenment, to travel and to a closer study of English life by Americans. A few months ago a dinner was given in New York to the Governor-General of Canada. On that occasion Mr. Root, the American Secretary of State, an extremely able and cautious statesman, made a remarkable speech in which he declared that in fact, if not in name, the United States and England may be regarded as allies. Here are his exact words. "The traditional policy of the United States forbids alliances with other countries, but every lawyer knows, every man of affairs knows, that the signature and seal upon a contract are of little value unless the character and the purpose of the contractors are sincere. And with a sincere and genuine contract of purpose, if not of paper, our relations are sealed as effectively as they might be by a formal agreement." Commenting on this speech the London *Spectator* says:—"Instinctively the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are coming to realise that they must necessarily stand together for ideals in which they believe so profoundly,—ideals which are directly menaced by the great military autocracies of the world."

The negation of militarism, autocracy and dynasticism makes Britain and the United States

natural allies, and would draw us together even if a common tongue, common ties of blood, and common ideals, moral, social and literary had not already brought us so close." There was a time when Canada was regarded with unfriendly eyes by a large section of the people of the United States and when there were those who whispered that the time would come when it would be annexed by the Great Republic. This feeling has passed away and so there was nothing undiplomatic or wild about the words bearing on the relations of Canada to the States uttered by Lord Grey at the dinner given in his honour. "If," said Lord Grey, "the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada. Yes, gentlemen, this is the stimulating faith held by the people whom I represent. Any idea of the possible annexation of Canada by the United States is scouted by us as an impossibility as great as you would regard the annexation of the United States by Canada." These words caused no resentment. They were, on the contrary, cheered by the distinguished Americans who listened to them. On this great change in American sentiment towards a neighbouring British colony the *Spectator* very aptly remarks:—"With the strength and solidarity of the Union, and with the sense of the possession of wealth, numbers and prestige possessed in the same degree by no other country in the world, has come also that tolerance and fair-mindedness which belong to those who are not only great, but know and understand their greatness. While America was still raw and young she had in her a certain jealousy and intolerance of other peoples which sometimes seemed to make her resent their strength and patriotism as if they were things injurious to herself. Nature never gives the young, either in individuals or communities, the supreme touch of kindness,—the complete respect for the rights of others. In the exulting splendour of youth there is too often a flourish of insolence. . . . As her greatness and her responsibilities have increased she has come to understand that the world is big enough to hold others beside herself, and that it is a moral, and not a merely material, equality that makes nations respect each other. . . . Americans used to complain of Canadian insolence, but they were apt to forget that the remedy for this evil, if it existed, lay in their own hands. The bigger a man or a nation is, the more necessary is it to offer precedence in the battle of courtesy."

Among the many influences that are contributing to a better understanding and closer intercourse between Englishmen and Americans are the Rhodes' Scholarships. One of the American scholars now studying at Oxford a Mr. Stanley Royal Ashby a few months ago contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine* a charming article on the effect of Oxford University life on the mind of an American. His view is that the kind of training that a man gets there is not to be had anywhere in the United States. On the special features of this training he dwells at some length. What he says on the general American view of games as compared with the typical English view seems to us so well put that we quote the whole passage. We may say in passing that our experience in Japan is that with a few exceptions the Japanese take the English view as to games and condemn the American. "Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of student life apart from studies is found in college athletics. At few other universities in the world, I venture to say, is the love for outdoor sports so general as at Oxford. This desire to be playing at something in the open air seems to be inherent in the nature of the upper-class Englishman, so that when he comes to Oxford, the home of healthy sport, he is truly in his element. The climate of England, far more than any climate in the United States, encourages these sports; for, although England has few but gray days for her people in winter, she has, as some one has well said, more 'out-of-door days' than almost any other land. College rivalry is also a stimulus. Since the comparatively small membership of each college is divided among so many different sports, it is highly desirable that each man should do what he can in some sport to uphold the athletic prestige of his own college among a score of rivals. Thus the man who does nothing in the way of athletics is severely con-



demned by college spirit; and this is as it should be.

"But this wide-spread popularity of these sports, though worthy of emulation at all universities, does not teach us Americans a lesson so much needed as does the manner of engaging in them. Nearly every one has heard of the recent interference of our President to check the brutality of our football game—a brutality that none of us can deny. Unhappily, it is this insane desire to win, instead of a sportsman-like love of the game for the game's sake, that pervades all our sports. The result is that the American athlete, unlike the Oxonian, cannot play his game in the afternoon merely as a little healthy diversion and to give himself a clearer head, but is so dominated by the lust of victory that all other thoughts are driven from his mind. Before the game his friends anxiously inquire if he has slept well, if his back is all right again, if the stiffness has left his leg, if he feels thoroughly fit,—the questions are innumerable. During the game the men of his college give vent to deafening yells, the ladies in their enthusiasm make the grand-stand a tumultuous sea of color with their waving pennants, and finally a band completes the inspiration by playing some lively tune that sets every nerve a-tingling. For the player this is the fiercest kind of joy. But the strain is too great. If his intellect be not permanently dulled, as some people declare it is, his thoughts, at any rate, are for long periods almost completely diverted from every other subject but his sport in a way that is deplorable. He had better be at Oxford where it is considered unsportsman-like and bad form to be too eager to win; nay more, where the balance between the man intellectual and the man animal is, in nearly every respect, better maintained." Mr. Ashby praises the tutor system of Oxford and tells us it has been recently adopted at Princeton. He thinks that the examination system of Oxford compels admiration. According to him no more perfect examinations than those conducted there are imaginable. "Oxford has reduced examination to a science." He finds little pedantry at Oxford. "Some of the most intellectual men of Oxford," he tells us, "far from making any parade of learning, are so unassuming that you would give them credit for only the most mediocre ability, until better acquaintance reveals them to you. Only the other day a friend was relating to me how he had disgraced himself by mistaking a learned don for a freshman. Again, anything like sentimental enthusiasm is chilled by its reception. The man who goes into raptures over things hardly exists here at all, and, if he did, he would probably be regarded with a quiet amused kind of tolerance that would bring him earthward with a thud. Of a piece with all this is the marked critical attitude of Oxford. One is tempted to say that there is such a keenness for seeing faults and foibles, that virtues are apt to be unjustly slighted. To destroy illusions, to show that idols are made of clay, and to demonstrate that all authorities are but erring human creatures, this seems to be a characteristic trend of the Oxonian's mind. I should say that these traits, in the main, are scholarly. They may be a trifle depressing to the stranger at first, but when he becomes accustomed to them, they give a stimulus to investigation, while encouraging original views rather than a blind reliance upon authority."

In the manner depicted above and in a hundred other ways are the two countries influencing each other, learning from each other, benefiting each other, and, best of all, getting to understand and appreciate each other. Writing on "American Manners" in *Temple Bar* Mr. Clarence Rook conclusively shows that what so many English travellers take for rudeness is mere curiosity. He expresses himself thus:—"In England two men who meet in a first-class railway carriage will glare at one another for several hours over their newspapers, each suspecting the other to be either a scoundrel or a cad. In America one of those two men would say—to put it crudely—'I'm a married man with two children. What did you pay for your boots?' The other would reply, 'Six dollars; and how do you make your living?'" An American always wants to know this; al-

though it is almost the last thing about which an Englishman would ask. In England mutual reticence is the fashion. In America you find mutual frankness everywhere. Clarence Rook says with great truth:—"Every nation develops the manners that suit its mode of life; it is only the language that differs; and when you call a street sweeper in Paris *monsieur* and a street sweeper in Moscow a "pig," you are saying the same thing in different languages. The man who thought the language of Moscow, United States, (doubtless America has annexed Moscow as well as Rome, Memphis and Syracuse), would find speedy disillusion. And the Englishman who, priding himself on his reticence, resents the frank inquisitiveness of the casual American acquaintance is no linguist. He misses the chief joy of American travel." It is undoubtedly correct to say that as a rule the complaints of one nation against the manners of another have their origin in a misunderstanding. The stranger does not know the social language. He says one thing and the other man thinks something else is implied. The world's various misunderstandings are a perpetual source of friction and discord, but happily England and America are getting to know each other better every year.

W.D.

#### CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A great deal has been written of late about the Chinese students in Tokyo. That the Chinese students in Japan have received more public censure than they deserved may be true, but that there are some amongst them whose moral characters are decidedly bad should hardly be a matter of surprise. Absence of parental oversight, residence in a large town like Tokyo full of temptation and sin and amidst people whose social customs are very different and being duped by unprincipled boarding-house keepers amongst other causes tend towards the moral degeneracy of not a few of the Celestial students in the capital of Japan. The first Young Men's Christian Association was started in London a few scores of years ago to help young men in similar circumstances to keep to moral rectitude and wherever the experiment has been tried, in Europe, America or Asia, the Y.M.C.A., by providing healthy entertainment and amusement and splendid religious, moral and intellectual instruction has not only kept a good many young men from succumbing to temptation but been able to improve the general moral tone of young men. With such an object in view Mr. David Willard Lyon, of the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations in China, Korea and Hongkong, with a Chinese co-worker, made a tour of investigation in Japan and the result of his inquiries has led to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. being organised in Tokyo. Much progress has not been possible because of the difficulty of securing a building sufficiently big for the purpose, but as some rooms have been rented in the Japanese Y.M.C.A. building (which is shortly to be extended) better results may be looked for. On May 1st, an evening school was organised with four classes, with fifty students on an average in each class, to which a fifth class was added on June 1st with an enrolment of sixty students. Three Chinese and three foreign teachers, amongst the former being Mr. C. C. Wang, of Tientsin, who was a student of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. school and was recently converted, have been engaged and the work of preparing the students for entrance into the different schools and teaching them English is in full swing. Mr. Fitch recently delivered a course of eleven lectures during three weeks, three of these were on science, three on patriotism and seven on religion. The lectures were ably interpreted in Chinese by Mr. C. T. Wang, the secretary of the Association, the attendance being in seven meetings more than 100, in one more than two hundred, the rest 40 each meeting, not, however, including the last in which more than one hundred and sixty were present and fifty converted. Bible Classes in English are being conducted on Sunday after-

noons. Evening Bible Classes in English and Chinese are to be started very shortly and arrangements are being made to teach music and singing and hold itinerant meetings in the neighbourhood of the lodging houses of the Chinese students. Much social work has not been possible in this early stage but the Charity Concert held on the morning of the 10th proved a great success. The large auditorium of the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association in Kanda together with its gallery was packed with Chinese young men, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, some ten Chinese school girls and a few foreigners amongst others being present. Mr. C. C. Wang's opening address was very appropriate. He said: "A concert is usually an occasion of joy and happiness but to-day's concert is just the opposite. It is to extend our sympathy to the suffering brethren in Hainan, Kwangsi and Kiangsi where the recent floods have caused great misery and while we enjoy to-day's music and Rinetograph performances we should not forget the primary object of the concert." The next three items on the programme were: (1) a piano solo by Mr. C. C. Yen; (2) a chorus entitled "The Great Flood of the Three Provinces" in which some 20 students took part, and (3) another piano solo "Thoughts of Home" by Mr. Wang Ji Chow, were all exceedingly well rendered. Then followed Mr. C. T. Wang's short speech, which was truly eloquent. Mr. Wang said: China by right of her vastness of area, long standing as a free nation, early civilization, and the virility and capability of her sons ought to rank amongst the great Powers of the World. Instead of standing as such she is very low in the scale of nations: territories ceded, indemnities to pay: rights lost and people despised. It was due, he continued, not to the incapability of the Chinese people but to *lack of union* amongst the people which every one truly interested in China ought to lament. The climax had already been reached, he pointed out, and the boycott of American goods and such other things are significant of the masses getting more and more unified day by day. That morning's concert, he explained, was convened not only to raise funds to help the unfortunate sufferers in China but also to bring together the Chinese students from different provinces of China and gain the respect and esteem of the foreigners. He laid emphasis on the students making a common cause and working in unison. He then explained what a huge ideal the "Dragon" Flag presented to the Chinese people. He said the national flag of the Celestials was emblematic of greatness and power and the only way in which a nation can become truly great was for every one of its members to understand his individual responsibility and faithfully do his duty. During the latter part of Mr. Wang's speech some 30 Dragon flags were waved to and fro and the whole audience appeared to be carried away with the speaker's enthusiasm. This ended the first portion of the concert.

Part II of the concert commenced with a march and polka by Mr. Wangji Chow, followed by a chorus, "A Chinese Hero," and a piano solo by Mr. C. T. Yen, which were all beautifully rendered. Then Mr. C. C. Wang made a stirring appeal on behalf of the miserable people whom the recent floods in three Provinces of China have left homeless. The response was very generous: some 1,800 yen being collected or promised. The Rinetograph performance which wound up the concert was very interesting and all the people who had braved the nasty weather in going to the Y.M.C.A. Hall had a very enjoyable morning.

The Minister for Finance gave his consent on June 14th to the proposal of the Tokyo Electric Light Co. for the raising of a foreign loan of a half a million yen. According to Tokyo journals, the contract is to be made with the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation in London, the endorsement to be by Messrs. Bellamy and Isaacs, and the debentures to be issued by the William Deacons Bank. The price of issuing is yen 92 per 100, and the interest 5 per cent. The loan will be redeemed within fifteen years.

## FAREWELL TO BARON D'ANETHAN.

His Excellency Baron d'Anethan was entertained by his friends of the Tokyo Club at a farewell banquet on the evening of the 20th instant in the Club building. The Baron is about to pay a visit to Europe but his return to Japan next year is confidently hoped for. Seventy covers were laid and among those present were their Excellencies the Ministers of Russia, Holland Italy, China and Siam, the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, Mr. Lindley and Mr. Gubbins of the British Embassy, Mr. Laughlin and Capt. Marble of the United States Embassy, Count Coloredo of the Austro-Hungarian Legation, Count Hirose, Mr. A. D. Denison, Viscount Inaba, Baron Mori, Mr. Van der Polder of the Dutch Legation, Mr. Sonoda, Count Terashima, Dr. Thiel of the German Embassy, etc. The chair was taken by Mr. Tsuzuki Reiroku who proposed the health of Baron d'Anethan in a speech which was frequently interrupted by vehement applause. Mr. Tsuzuki said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I rise simply to give expression to the feelings which I believe animate everyone of us here present, and I think I am interpreting those feelings correctly when I say it is with mingled emotions of sorrow for the parting with an old friend; of agreeable recollections of our mutual relations in the past; of sincerest wishes for a happy voyage homewards; of hopes for his speedy return here; that it is with those mingled feelings that we greet our honoured guest of the evening. Like everything we cherish most dearly in this life, we appreciate a friend most when he is going away from us, just as we rightly appreciate the boon of health or wealth only when we are weak or destitute. It is only on the morrow of the eve when we had enjoyed ourselves somewhat more than we ought to have done, when we had taken to ourselves more of the exhilarating stimulants than was proper for us to do, it is only on such a morning that we feel the existence of such a vitally important and yet habitually unobtrusive organ as the human head weighing down so dramatically upon our shoulders. It is so with friends. The best friend is usually he whose presence is so unobtrusive and yet so real and effective that he makes himself a part and parcel of your social being, that you feel the moment he is going away from you, and then you feel it profoundly. Especially is this the case with our friends in the diplomatic service. We often hear that the highest objective of a diplomatist shall be nothingness; in other words, that he should direct his efforts to making the relations of the country he represents to that to which he is accredited so smooth and so untroubled by any wave or ripple, that an outsider shall have an impression of dullness and uneventfulness, that he shall not be ever conscious of the strength and cordiality of the bonds which unite the two countries. What higher tribute can we pay to our honored guest than to appreciate the fact that he had been here for more than thirty years in the diplomatic service of his country, and that during the whole interval the mutual relations of the two countries have been such that we outsiders were often oblivious of the existence, nay of the vitality, of the friendly links which united us. Far from me the intention of speaking of his merits and services as a diplomatist. For that, there are more suitable quarters and more competent authorities than ours. For us it suffices if we give expression to the fact that it is on the eve of his departure that we most deeply feel the service he has rendered to the Club in the past. Five times has he been elected the Vice-president of this Club. Each time he fulfilled his functions to the satisfaction of all, and resigned them to the regret of all. It needs no mention of mine to see how much we owe to him for having enabled this Club to attain its present position among similar institutions of the country, the position of the first and the best managed club in the capital. Let us take this opportunity of repeating our heartfelt thanks for his services in the past. I refer to the past only in order to be able to prove to our guest how natural it is that we should feel so sorry at his approaching departure. He assures us that he is coming back very soon. We sincerely hope that his assurances may be realized, though we are not without apprehensions, as diplomatists almost invariably assure the uninitiated, that they are really coming back. That does not however mar or affect in any way the sincerity and the cordiality of our wishes for his happy voyage homewards, a happy and joyful reception in the bosom of his friends and his family, and for his speedy return to the country, which would be proud to serve him as his second place of nativity, and where his friends would be waiting for him with open arms. Let us hope also that he will throw away his hated rheumatism somewhere in the Indian Ocean, or in the Atlantic Ocean, or in some other neutral open sea, and return here refreshed

and rejuvenated by his travels. Rest assured that during your absence, Excellency, we will miss you as much as the Baroness has been missed by all those who have known and admired her. Tell her that her friends are hoping that circumstances may permit her to return here with you. Tell your friends and your countrymen that all of us who have enjoyed the hospitality of your country like to look back on the agreeable days spent in the atmosphere of profound peace and enlightened freedom and the urbanity of of your country; that young students who have studied under the helping hand of Baron Lambermont, many of whom we count to-day among the members of this club, have almost all of them grown up to fill important functions in public life. Tell them all that underlying the deep friendship which we feel for the affable personality of your excellency, there is a widespread sympathy and admiration for Belgium, her people and institutions. I repeat I believe that it is with such mingled feelings as described that we all join in wishing a sincere *bon voyage* to your Excellency. I finish with the request to your Excellencies and gentlemen to join with me in raising your glasses to drink to the health of his Excellency Baron d'Anethan.

Baron d'Anethan, who on rising to reply was received with a round of cheers, said:—

EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—During the many years of my life that I have passed in Japan I am happy to have only pleasant recollections of the friends I count in this country; their number is great and I will always value and appreciate the repeated marks of sympathy they have shown to me in numerous circumstances. The large gathering of my friends who this evening have honoured me with such a cordial reception fills my heart with joy and I am happy and proud to see that they reciprocate towards me the sentiments of devotion and friendship that animate me and will always animate me towards them. I am glad to think that I am only going home on leave and before many months I hope and trust I will be able to resume my duties in Tokyo. Baroness d'Anethan, who loves and admires Japan as well and as much as I do, was obliged to go home some months ago, but had taken the precaution to secure her return ticket. So you see, my friends, it will not be the last dinner, I fear for you, that you shall have to offer me. This is the third time the members of the Tokyo Club have made me their honoured guest, and each time also I count more friends. How can I thank you as warmly as I should like? How can I express to you my deep and heartfelt gratitude? You know it is the privilege of old age to give advice; I am unfortunately arrived at that stage of life when, though I have still much to learn, my sad and difficult duty is to teach or rather to advise my youngsters. What I tell you tonight, and many of you I know think as I do, is: the Tokyo Club in its present condition must cease to exist! We ought to have in this progressing city, in the capital of this mighty Empire, the finest, the most comfortable, the most attractive Club! Everywhere in the East we see splendid Clubs, in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki. Those clubs are managed by a few foreigners and have not the help, with rare exceptions, of Japanese gentlemen. Is it credible that here in Tokyo our club that is composed of the most distinguished Japanese, the Corps Diplomatique, at least the greater part of the Corps Diplomatique, and the foreign gentlemen who come here to promote the interests of their countries, is it possible that we could not do as well as the clubs that are such a success elsewhere? I do not merely wish that we should do as well, I want us to do better! I wish and I earnestly urge you to second my efforts, that before long our club will be the model club in this part of the world, a club that will compare favourably with the best clubs of Europe. The reason I feel so keenly on the matter is that I consider, and on that point, my conviction is firm, no institution will strengthen more the relation of friendship between you and the foreigners who more and more come to Japan. We meet many of you, my friends, in official receptions, in state banquets, in splendid parties; your hospitality is boundless and we enjoy them much. But it is only in an international club like ours, that we learn to know each other more intimately. We are all in the club on the same footing; each member is as good as the other, and we are all equally at home. There is in a club a character, a feeling of comradeship that is not found elsewhere. Let us by all means and by every manner encourage that spirit of comradeship. We cease to be officials when we come to the Club; we come to meet friends and thus we work effectively. I repeat it, by a better acquaintance with each other to suppress the barriers that may occasionally separate people who only wish to be friendly to each other if only they have the chance to meet frequently. I think also that it is a necessity for Tokyo to have a fine international Club so that we shall be able to entertain the distinguished

guests who from all countries of the world come to visit and admire Japan. Excuse me, gentlemen and friends if I have detained you so long but I think, at least I hope, I understand well, after my long experience of Japan, the true sentiments of your countrymen towards all the nationalities represented here, and therefore, I will be happy if I can, even for a small part contribute to promote the idea of the great mutual advantage that the creation of a new club will bring to us all. One word more, or rather a second piece of advice. You are more numerous to-night in the club than you'll ever be at a general meeting of the Club? If you agree with me, do not put off the composition of a special committee that will seriously and actively examine the question. Before I sit down allow me to thank you again most heartily for your splendid and cordial hospitality. An revoir; à bientôt!

## "L'HOMME QUI RIT."

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

The late Lafcadio Hearn, in one of his interesting studies of Japanese character and temperament, attached much importance to the fact that his observation had led him to discover something peculiar in the nervous laugh of this people, when brought face to face with such disaster as often causes regret and tears, or when, to cite his specific example, telling of the death of a relative. In this case, Hearn made the mistake of applying a general fact to a particular case, for all of us who have observed such matters carefully, have seen the same thing in every land under the sun; and it is not peculiar to any walk in life; from the highest to the lowest it is conspicuous in all who are of a nervous temperament, and means nothing more than that training and perhaps, although this is not by any means certain, more consideration for the feelings of others as well as restraint which makes them regard more seriously the impression upon others of their own actions, may make this particular form of nervousness less conspicuous in the upper classes than in the lower. In giving it another significance, Hearn made one of the mistakes that are by no means uncommon in his pen pictures of the Japanese; that kind of laughter does not mean indifference to the misfortune that has befallen the laugher, and it does not betaken pleasure. But may we not say that the Japanese people are naturally a laughter-loving folk? No precise answer is given here, because it is one that each should frame for himself yet we are inclined to think that if the Japanese do not literally obey the injunction, "Laugh and grow fat," they do owe somewhat of their usually good health to the ease with which laughter bubbles over their lips: and if it were generally understood how much the mere physical act of laughing contributes to actual bodily health, there might be more of it than of lamentation in the world, and farcical comedies prove more attractive to the invalid than physicians. We are quite aware that the fondness of the Japanese people for tragedy in histrionic performance, seems to contradict us, but when it is remembered that an audience in this country does not so often shed tears at the tragedy itself as at the sorrow which leads up to the tragic act, or which results as a consequence thereof, and is inclined to praise, even to laugh at, the hero of the tragedy, it may be that the fact confirms our opinion. We do not forget, either, that the old Puritans were bitterly opposed to laughter as militating against their peculiar ideas of Grace, and that notwithstanding their excessive solemnity, they were fairly long-lived, but that was rather to be attributed to their other form of sobriety, that in eating and in drinking, as well as to their generally good habits, which are assuredly commendable in all, even if all of us do not practice them seriously.

The old adage, "Laugh and grow fat," is founded upon a sound physiological basis. It is a conspicuous fact that fat men laugh easily: this is not because they are fat, but because they laugh so much that it helps to make them fat. Of course this is somewhat dangerously near a generalization, for in some cases fatness is the effect of and a sign of disease, but in normal conditions the very act of cachinnation is a health-giving one, and has a profound influence in provoking appetite,—are not most fat men valiant

trencher knights? at in oxydisation of the blood,—who ever saw an anemic fat man unless he was one of those whose avoirdupois was due to some strange disease?—and to digestion,—how incompatible are fatness and dyspepsia; indeed, a good laugh helps the entire and complex process of nutrition.

The immediate physical results of indulgence in laughter are numerous. In the first place the very act of laughing involves the exercise of a large number of muscles, including many of those of the face, neck, chest, and abdomen, which are too liable to atrophy, but which, if they are exercised sufficiently, often become correspondingly well developed: as do also all the glands, blood-vessels, nerves, and other tissues in intimate connection with them. The facial muscles, for example, of the man who laughs often and easily, are generally developed to a degree which gives him the facial rotundity of a contented child. But some—and these are generally women who have an incorrect idea of personal appearance—say that laughter makes wrinkles and causes the face to grow prematurely old; this is not admitted by physiologists to be a fact, yet even it were a well established one, let us say with Gratiano: "With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come!"

Laughter, and it cannot be too immoderate provided it stops short of rapturing a blood-vessel, is highly beneficial in its influence upon those two vital organs, the lungs and the heart. During what is called a "fit" of laughter, the lungs may be almost completely emptied of their contained air: show us the healthy man who does not envy the ability to burst out that way. Fresh air is then drawn in to the fullest extent of the lungs' capacity, inflating, perhaps, those little-used air-cells which previously contained only stagnant air and bacilli—for in the shallow breathing we ordinarily practice, comparatively large tracts of air-cells are not used. During this process, induced most pleasantly by a hearty laugh, the general circulation is accelerated, impure air is hurried out of the system and fresh air hurried in, and the palest, most distant air-cells are reddened and brought into active life, while whatever there may be of bacilli are destroyed, unless,—alas!—they are permanently and irremovably in possession as in advanced tuberculosis. Besides, that laughter which fairly makes the sides ache and cracks the ribs, is as good for the muscles of the diaphragm and the abdominal regions as is the most skilful massage, and the sort of kneading to which hearty laughter subjects them passes on its salutary influence to the liver and other organs which are too liable to torpor. It is not only mental merriment that is produced when people explode with laughter that makes them fairly twist and turn and bend themselves almost double as they "let themselves go," they are getting even more actual physical benefit than they might from a gymnasium lesson!

The "fool" is by no means the useless member of society that so many bigger fools, but they call themselves "serious-minded folk," consider him. If by his quips and pranks or his very impudence, he can make those laugh who are in danger from one of those curious toxins, which the body occasionally and mysteriously secretes from the food supplied it because of a torpid liver, he has done as much as the best physician could do and has done it in a better way. What is a "fit of the blues" but temporary indigestion or permanent dyspepsia, and if a "fit of laughter" can be induced a long step has been taken towards replacing an evil by a good. Chronic mental depression has often been absolutely cured by a course of treatment in which drugs have absolutely no part, for that which provokes laughter, frequent and hearty, acts promptly, acts cheaply, and does not demand a change of scene or of habit, sometimes, to make it efficacious.

But it is real, hearty laughter that is to be so warmly recommended, not the pleased chuckle that comes when one reads an amusing story to oneself, although even this is good in its degree; and because laughter is contagious, it is to be found in its preservative and curative forms in company. It is not because the spare, melancholy, and miserable looking man is thin that he seems to seek solitude, it is because solitude contri-

butes so much to his disease of thinking of his own selfish ailments that he likes to be alone. A decent man in company eliminates himself in great measure and receives what others say while he tries to contribute his share to the common fund of entertainment, not to trot out his only little *Ego* all the time: offensive personality never yet characterised the speeches that have given a world-wide reputation to the best after-dinner entertainers of their kind. Is it not an indisputable fact that a man laughs more heartily when in company with others than he does by himself, no matter how humorous the book may be that he is reading, or how screaming may be the recollection of the funny incident that his memory recalls. The laughing habit is one, therefore, that is worth cultivating. It is a matter of everyday experience that one feels the better for a good laugh; an explosion of laughter being, in truth, a nerve-storm, comparable in its effect to a thunderstorm in Nature (on a very small scale), doing good by dissipating those oppressive clouds of care which sometimes darken the mental horizon. The Japanese people do like to laugh: let us imitate them in this as in other things that are not so serious as the arts of war.

#### THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

An interview dealing with matters of considerable interest has been published in the *N. C. Daily News*. It appears that much doubt has existed with regard to what the British Commercial Attaché saw or was shown during his recent official visit to Newchwang for the purpose of enquiring into the conditions of trade in Manchuria. Four Shanghai merchants therefore—Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, H. de Gray, L. Midwood, and J. R. Patterson—left that port on the 17th of last month to "ascertain the causes of the present difficulty of carrying on trade with Manchuria, and to learn whether or not the Japanese are making unfair use of their military occupation to place restrictions in the way of the traders of other nations." Their itinerary shows that the party travelled by rail from Chinwangtao to Ying-kon (Newchwang), where they remained two days, thence proceeded by rail to Liaoyang and after a day's delay on to Mukden, where the stay was somewhat longer. From Mukden they travelled overland in carts a distance of forty miles to Hsinmintun and from this point the railway brought them back to Peking and Hankow and thence to Shanghai. The party, as appears from the interview with Mr. Wrightson, was treated with the greatest courtesy by the Japanese officials and they did not confine their enquiries to these but also interviewed many native merchants. Mr. Wrightson declared:—

After a most comprehensive inquiry it is most difficult, if not impossible, to offer any satisfactory evidence to substantiate the theory that the Japanese Government, through the instrumentality of either its military or civil authorities, is at present purposely interfering with or placing any obstacles in the path of other nations for the industrial exploitation of this important part of the Chinese Empire. The absence of demand from this large, fertile, and thickly-populated province, which is not only being felt in the cotton piece-goods trade but in other commodities, is directly and principally attributable to the disorganised condition, both financial and commercial, of this district, a vast area of which, it must be remembered, was practically laid waste by both armies in their recent struggle. \* \* \* \* The recovery must necessarily be gradual, and while it is true trains are now running between the points named, it is not reasonable to suppose that these were available until quite recently for trade purposes. Patience must therefore be the watchword of those materially interested in this question, and it is my confident belief that a revival of trade on a much larger scale than has hitherto been witnessed will be the final result. \* \* \* \* The Japanese would be more than human if they did not make use of their advantages from being in military possession, and they still have 40,000 troops in Lower Manchuria. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to withdraw from their occupation in the eighteen months allowed by the Treaty of Peace, and that partly depends on Russia. While the Russians are in occupation of Northern Manchuria the Japanese will certainly not withdraw completely from the South. Partly as a

result of this the financial system in Manchuria is very unsatisfactory and leaves much to be desired. The circulation of war notes by the Japanese Government to the extent of about *yen* 200,000,000 while increasing the wealth of the province will naturally tend to divert trade to their own country, more especially while this issue continues at any discount from local currency. The Chinese Government are tardy in introducing their goods throughout Manchuria, and the Japanese will become more strongly entrenched the longer the province remains under their control. The Powers should therefore be urged, through the usual channels, to use their good offices in expediting the time when the Chinese will assume jurisdiction, and also in concluding arrangements whereby the important port of Dalny, through which the Japanese, in the absence of Chinese Custom Stations, are now bringing in their goods not only free of import duty but free of all likin charges to any point in the interior where transportation can be effected by rail, will be placed on a basis similar to the port of Tsingtao, viz.:—open to the trade of all nations, and a Chinese Customs station established for the purpose of collecting the customary duties on the goods passing out of Dalny into Manchuria. The renewal or construction of the railway bridge over the Liao River, in the neighbourhood of Hsinmintun, which now seriously interferes with the large junk traffic over this waterway is a matter requiring immediate attention, and seems so reasonable that it cannot be doubted the Japanese Government will promptly instruct the Military Administration to remedy the difficulty beyond further complaint."

After all the people best able to judge of the future trade prospects of Manchuria are the merchants at Newchwang, and these, according to our contemporary, Mr. Wrightson and his party found to be practically unanimous in opinion that, in addition to the causes already named the trade of the port is seriously affected by the disorganisation of the usual railway transportation between Tieling and Kuchengtze, the latter a very important distributing centre, now in the hands of the Russians. About 40 miles of the line have been torn up, but is now being relaid. The Northern portion of the line is still in possession of the Russians who are said to be charging arbitrary rates with the purpose of forcing the trade of Kuchengtze through Vladivostok. Thus it is not only the Japanese who are taking advantage of the special circumstances of the time, and if Dalny needs careful watching with one eye, Vladivostok should occupy the Shanghai merchant's other eye.

#### A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

The second "birthday party" organized by Mrs. D. H. Blake and the ladies of the Union Church Auxiliary in aid of the Building Fund of the new church, proved a most delightful function. The weather, that most important feature, was perfect on Saturday, though this is the rainy month, and the garden of No. 261, Bluff—Mrs. Blake's residence—never looked prettier, with its wealth of bunting, dainty tea tables and flowers. Mrs. Blake received her guests in a most charming confection, and others assisting her were Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. McBeth, Mrs. Bagnall, and Miss Nichols, while Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Colton, and Mrs. Dearing presided over the tea-tables, assisted by the young ladies of the church, all in piquant summer costumes. During the intervals of the tea Miss Schereschewsky gave two attractive recitations, one grave, the other gay; a band discoursed music, and two little maidens, Miss Neville and Miss Hearne, repeated the delightful gavotte which we first saw when they played in the scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream" about Christmas-time. In the latter part of the afternoon Mr. Brady delighted the large company in his own inimitable style.

The birth-day gifts made a very big pile before the afternoon drew to an end, and will undoubtedly make a distinct and welcome addition to the Building Fund.

We learn that as the financial result of the "Birthday Party" given by Mrs. D. H. Blake and the ladies of the Union Church Auxiliary on Saturday last, the substantial sum of 300 *yen* has been handed over to the Building Fund of the new church. The receipts were a trifle over this—*yen* 316.50, and as some of the bags have not yet been returned, and the fund is not yet closed, there may still be a little more to add to the amount.



## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE "BOYEKI" PROSECUTED.

The Yokohama Wire Manufacturing Co. has brought a prosecution against the Yokohama *Boyeiki*. The principal point of the charge is that the paper published a statement that the Company during the war sold various kinds of wire, to be used in military and naval operations, to the Russians through Messrs. Ginsburg and Co. The statement, according to the prosecution, defamed the Company.

## ILL TREATING A CHILD.

In the criminal case of an old woman named Oshima Miyo, who was charged with having ill-treated an adopted child by reason of which the latter died, sentence was given on June 14th in the Tokyo District Court. The accused was punished with penal servitude for life.

## CLAIM FOR INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

A case in which Mr. George R. Davis, President of the Manchester Assurance Co., Manchester, claims *yen* 17,026.35 from Mr. H. C. Litchfield, Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. N. P. Kingdon, of Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe and Co., was brought up again on June 16th in the Yokohama District Court.

S. Nomura, of the Isoda Shokai, Tokyo, was examined as a witness. He deposed that since 1899 the firm had acted as the agents in Tokyo for the Manchester Assurance Co. The premiums collected in 1902 and 1903 amounted to *yen* 1,767.79, the sum being duly transferred to Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe and Co., who were then agents for the Manchester Assurance Co., the Commercial Union Assurance Co., and the Phoenix Assurance Co. The foregoing premiums the witness' firm collected on account of the Manchester Assurance Co. Witness was under the impression the amount would have included the accounts of the two other insurance companies, but owing to the defacement of the business books concerned he had no accurate knowledge as to the accounts. He concluded that the sum also included the commission due to the Isoda Shokai. Examined by the plaintiff's Counsel, witness said that the remittance to Messrs. Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., by the Isoda Shokai was made by cheque and not in cash.

Mr. C. E. Miller, who it was decided at the previous hearing should be present as an expert witness as to the examination of the business books did not appear owing to absence from Yokohama. The plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for permission to summon some other public accountant for the same purpose. The Court decided to do so on July 6th.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PUNISHED.

S. Ito, formerly an official of the Kanagawa Kenchō, has been sentenced in the Yokohama District Court to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of four *yen*. The charge was that he had received a bribe while engaged in the local government office, from some fishermen at Oiso who applied for a fishing permit.

## ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

The trial of Mr. Frederick J. Curtis, an employee of Messrs. Carl Rhode and Co., who is charged with having attempted to set fire to his dwelling, was resumed on June 19th in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. A. Fachtmann, of Messrs Carl Rhode and Co., was examined as a witness. He said that the accused's monthly income was one hundred *yen*, thirty *yen* special allowance and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. commission on transactions which he carried through. Examined by the accused's Counsel, witness further said that the dwelling of the accused belonged to Messrs Carl Rhode and Co., the rent being about twenty *yen*. The firm, however, did not collect rent from the accused. Repairs, if necessary, would have been made by the house-owners. After the fire, which occurred on April 12th, the accused personally asked the firm to make the repairs.

After the conclusion of the examination of this

witness, the Judges proceeded to the dwelling of accused and examined the bath-room where the outbreak took place.

## CLAIM AGAINST A LANDING AGENT.

A case in which K. Kawai, a hard-ware merchant of Osaka, claims *yen* 1,276.50 from Capt. A. Weston, a landing agent, came up again on June 19th in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. H. D. Bell, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was examined as a witness. He stated that Captain Weston was an independent landing agent and was patronized by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire up to Sept. 14th last. During his service with the firm, a special arrangement was maintained between the parties. Examined by the plaintiff's Counsel, the witness said that the appointment of Capt. Weston by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, as the latter's landing agent was always published in the advertising columns of the local papers. He produced in Court a copy of one of the journals. He continued that in the case of damage to cargo while in the care of the landing agent, the responsibility would have been borne by the agents. As a practical usage in the shipping business, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire paid claims for such damage. The payment was afterward made good by the landing agent. Being shown a document Exhibit B-5 by the defendant's Counsel, the witness said that the latter was a copy of the contract between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Captain Weston which was in force at the time when the latter was acting as landing agent for the former.

Counsel discussed the position of landing agents, and the clauses of the bill of lading concerned in the dispute. The plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon three expert witnesses as to shipping business. The Judge rejected the request after which the hearing was adjourned till June 23rd.

## ACTION BY A NOBLE FAMILY.

In the Tokyo District Court, Count Kuroda has instituted an action against Taki Maruyama, step-mother, asking her to return to his care his younger sister Take. According to the statement of the plaintiff, the defendant married Count Kuroda Kiyotaka, late father of the plaintiff, and gave birth to a daughter, Take, seven years ago. For a certain reason, after the death of the late Count, defendant left the family (*riseki*) and has since been living in the village of Takaoka, Katori district, Chiba prefecture. When she left the family, the plaintiff gave her two hundred shares—about twenty thousand *yen* according to the present market price—in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as a pension, and at the same time she took her daughter with her. The plaintiff who is the legal guardian of his sister asked the defendant to send her back to the Kuroda family so she might attend school, but defendant refused to allow the child to leave her custody.

The hearing will take place on June 25th in the first civil section of the Court.

In an action instituted by Count K. Kuroda against Taki Maruyama, formerly his step-mother demanding the return of his younger sister named Take, the defendant has presented her reply in the Tokyo District Court through Mr. J. Saito, a lawyer.

The defendant says that she is willing to return to the plaintiff his sister and that the costs should be borne by plaintiff. Defendant adds that after an amicable consultation with the relatives of the Kuroda family, she left the house after her husband the late Count Kiyotaka Kuroda. When she left the family she took her daughter because of the latter being an infant at the time. She did not, however, intend to keep the daughter in custody for ever. The daughter has attended the Azabu Kindergarten School since January last. Defendant concluded by saying that she greatly regretted the present action against her. Probably, she added, the case had been created on groundless matters through some misunderstanding of the relatives of the family. The defendant had of course no objection to the request of the plaintiff.

## CLAIM FOR SILK GOODS.

A case in which G. Iwaiba, a silk goods dealer, Sakai-cho, claims *yen* 15.98 from Mr. George R. Allen, No. 77, Yamashita-cho, came up on June 20th in the Yokohama Local Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Kuwate and the defendant was not present.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. Allen bought several varieties of silk goods at plaintiff's shop on Sept. 5th, and on March 23rd and 24th this year.

Their value amounted to the sum claimed. Defendant did not pay for the goods purchased although the plaintiff frequently applied to him for payment.

Judgment was given at once in favour of plaintiff.

## BASEBALL.

What with sailing races, an inter-town tennis tournament, a "Birth-day Party" and several private tennis parties on the Bluff, it was scarcely to be wondered at that the opening baseball match on Saturday afternoon drew but a fair attendance to the Y.C. and A.C., ground. The weather was gloriously fine, the sun's rays being agreeably tempered by a most refreshing breeze nearly the whole afternoon long. The teams engaged were:

## McCHESNEY'S TEAM.

Walker  
Correa  
Dr. Jones  
McChesney  
Merriman  
Brown  
Hodges  
Bell  
S. Gray

## THORN'S TEAM.

Thorn  
Bird  
Atkinson  
Miller  
Thompson  
Blake  
Dwyer  
Worden  
Hayes

The play was of a higher order than was expected for so early in the season, several of the men showing decided promise. At first it looked as if McChesney's side would romp round the others just as they pleased, for though starting with nothing in the first innings, they nailed down six runs in the second, and two more each in the third and fourth innings, while Thorn's merry men could not improve upon their opening essay, 2. But with the beginning of the fifth a change came over the play. Thorn's nine held their opponents well down, preventing them from scoring time and again, while gradually piling up the runs themselves. At the close of the seventh inning the scores stood: McChesney, 10; Thorn, 6, and it looked an even chance that the laggards would pull even. But McChesney struck luck in the eighth, Dr. Jones making a home run and sending Merriman home across the plate at the same time. This put the side six runs ahead, and as the age of miracles in local baseball seems past Thorn found it impossible to do more than cut this long lead in half, thus leaving him three runs behind. McChesney's team did not bat in the ninth inning. Score by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
McChesney .....	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	2	— 12
Thorn .....	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3 9

Mr. P. E. Jenks umpired and Mr. Darell was scorer.

## YOKOHAMA CITY ADMINISTRATION.

In connexion with certain complaints brought against the Yokohama City administration by foreign residents, the City authorities have issued the following explanation.

1.—WATER SUPPLY IN THE FORMER SETTLEMENT:—Only one main pipe was laid so that inconvenience has been experienced in the supply from time to time. The authorities intend to lay a second main pipe with a view to averting this trouble.

2.—CLEANSING THE DRAINS:—Owing to damage to machinery, the cleansing work of the drains has been temporarily stopped. New machines will shortly be imported from England. After their arrival the cleansing will be carried out on a large scale.

3.—ROAD REPAIRS:—Repairs to public roads were stopped during the war. The work, however, will be resumed this year.

## YACHTING.

Races for 26 and 21 raters and for the Lark class took place on Saturday afternoon. There was a fine south-easterly breeze and altogether good yachting weather.

*Surprise* and *Valkyrien* were the only starters in the first named class and the latter got first out of the harbour entrance. On the reach to the Kawasaki Buoy the boats were very close together but later *Valkyrien* took the lead and maintained it to the end. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Valkyrien</i> .....	2.15.45	5.06.26	5.01.46
<i>Surprise</i> .....	2.15.26	5.23.49	5.08.49

The 21 raters races resolved itself into a match between *Winsome* and *Aimee*. *Aimee* had the worst of the start but soon drew ahead and was first round the Tachibana buoy, the Mandarin Bluff mark, the quarantine ship and the Tachibana mark on the second round. But here *Winsome*, which had been chasing her closely, got the lead and, keeping it over the rest of the course, finished not many seconds ahead of her rival. Times:

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
<i>Pele</i> .....	2.15.04	4.43.51	4.36.51
<i>Winsome</i> .....	2.15.09	4.38.02	4.31.02
<i>Edna</i> .....	2.15.06	4.47.19	4.40.19
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	2.15.08	4.57.19	4.48.19
<i>Aimee</i> .....	2.15.12	4.38.57	4.38.57

Four Larks started, No. 13 finishing first, No. 11 second, No. 4 third, No. 14 last.

## INTER-TOWN TENNIS.

The first of what we hope will be a series of inter-town mixed tennis doubles were played off in the beautiful grounds of the Bluff Gardens on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the L. L. T. and C. C. The delightful weather and the keen interest taken in the contest attracted a large attendance. Play began punctually and the result of a very evenly contested match was a win for the Tokyo players by two out of three. It should be explained that owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Chapman, Dr. Post took his place among the Yokohama representatives at the last moment. Scores:—

Miss Tripp and Mr. Murray Mollison (Yokohama) beat Miss Denning and Mr. Asabuki (Tokyo)—6-4, 8-6, 3-6, 6-4.

Miss R. Squire and Mr. Yamasaki (Tokyo) beat Mrs. Bate and Dr. Post (Yokohama)—7-5, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

Miss Squire and Mr. Rice (Tokyo) beat Miss Burdett Leach and Mr. Smith (Yokohama)—7-5, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 9-7.

The final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap was won on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Bate and Mr. Johnston McClure by two sets to love. The games were 6-4, 6-4. Mrs. Bate and Mr. McClure were owing Miss Talbot and Mr. Stanley Moss  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 15.

## SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

On June 16th, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Asahi Maru* went ashore in the neighbourhood of Mokpho, Korea, owing to dense fog. She sustained damage to her bow. Having moved a portion of the cargo from the fore hold to the stern she avoided sinking and reached port.

The transport *Toyotomi Maru* (1,463 gross tons) which left Ujina on June 8th for Korean waters came in contact with a mine at 1 a.m. on June 15th off Myonchong, Hamgyong, and sank at once. She carried a staff officer, seven petty officers, a non-commissioned officer, five men, and general cargo. The same afternoon, the *Keiho Maru* was passing the scene and saved the master of the ship, an engineer and seven (or ten) of the crew. All the others are missing.

The *Jiji* remarks that there is another steamer called the *Toyotomi Maru*. This ship, however, is not employed by the Government as a transport.

The yacht *Kathleen* capsized in Yokohama harbour at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday, owing to the loss

of her lead keel the bolts of which, being of iron, had become rusted and thus allowed the whole mass to drop off. She was cruising at the time in the neighbourhood of the pier. Mr. J. Eyton, his servant and a *sendo*, who were on the boat, were rescued by a *sampan* which was fortunately passing the scene.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rinderpest of a severe nature is prevalent in the district of Okawa, Takamatsu.

It is reported by the *Asahi* that the Seoul-Fusan Railway will be nationalized on July 1st.

A fresh case of bubonic plague was reported in Osaka on June 19th. The patient died the same day.

The estimated net income of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the first half-year is believed to be yen 850,000.

Colonel Kuroi, an attaché to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg, arrived at his post on June 15th.

Herr. F. von Syburg, German Consul-General in Yokohama, will shortly leave for home on furlough.

Judge K. Matsuyama, of the Yokohama District Court, has been transferred to the Urawa District Court.

It was not Baron Gabriel de Gunsberg, of Yalu forests fame, who died recently in Paris, but his father.

Prince Nashimoto (Major in the Army) will leave for Europe in August. Lieut.-Colonel Ando has been ordered to attend him.

The authorities are considering a proposal to establish wireless telegraph offices at several places for the benefit of the public.

During May, the output of coal in Chikuzen and Buzen, Kyushu, was 535,834 tons. This shows a decrease by 1,264 tons from the previous month.

A St. Petersburg telegram under date of June 13th says that Captain Kuroi, of the Navy, an attaché to the Japanese Legation, has arrived at his post.

The battleship *Satsuma* and the cruiser *Kurama*, which are now under construction at Yokosuka, will be launched in October and the spring respectively.

As a result of the two days' bazaar held at Kobe a few weeks ago in aid of All Saints' Church a sum of yen 3,100 has been handed over to the church funds.

Duty on goods landing and shipped at various ports in the Antung Peninsula, which were imposed after the district came into Japanese occupancy, will be stopped on June 30th.

Major I. Inouye, and Captains S. Ozawa and M. Itami, all of the Military Staff Office, have been ordered to proceed to Singapore, Vladivostok and Brazil, respectively, on a certain mission.

The Argentine training ship *Presidente* arrived at Maidzuru on June 19th. Admiral Hidaka, Commander of the Naval Station, entertained the Argentine officers the following evening at the barracks.

An official telegram says that plague is still prevalent in Hongkong, seven or eight cases being reported every day. On June 16th, a Japanese banker was attacked and died the following day.

The Great Northern Steamship Company's steamer *Dakota*, which left Seattle at 12.18 p.m. on June 7th arrived at Yokohama on June 20th at 2.22 a.m. after a record passage. The daily distances run were as follows:—June 8, 346.7; June 9, 361.4; June 10, 347.7; June 11, 375.9; June 12, 358.1; June 13, 356.0; June 15, 384.4; June 16, 385.0; June 17, 368.9;

June 18, 366.1; June 19, 371.0; distance to Yokohama 203 miles. The mean time of the passage was 11 days, 20 hours, 35 minutes; total distance steamed 4,251.2 miles; average speed per hour 14.94 knots.

Dr. M. Ichinobe, President of the Kanagawa Hospital, was arrested on June 15th on a charge of fraud and removed to the Public Procurators' Office of the Yokohama District Court. His dwelling was searched.

The Government have commenced the work of constructing an omnibus railway between Korsakoff and Vladimirofska, about twenty miles. The construction will be concluded in June. The cost is reported to be about a hundred thousand yen.

T. Fukuhara, residing in Hagoromo-cho, Yokohama, and four others have been arrested on a charge of having forged a number of the shares of the Kyushu Railway Co. They borrowed money by offering seventy-five of the counterfeits as security.

According to a Russian paper at Vladivostok, the Russian cruiser *Zemchug* captured fifty-three Japanese fishermen about the beginning of this month on her way from Mamiya Strait to Decastri. The Japanese were all sent to Vladivostok.

All old residents in the East will hear with regret that Mr. John Walter has resigned his seat on the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He severs a connection with the Bank that has existed for nearly forty years.

The Committee of the Yokohama City Council to elect the Mayor of Yokohama met on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Asada, Chairman of the Committee. The Committee fixed the salary of the Mayor at 5,000 yen per year, and decided to build a residence for him on Nogeiyama at a cost of not more than 10,000 yen.

Money collected by the Japan Red Cross Society for the relief of earthquake distress in San Francisco amounted to about three hundred thousand yen. Recently the Society received telegraphic advice from the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to the effect that the American Government declares there is no necessity for further donations from the public.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor having made "M.A.P." a success and grown tired of it—as he tired of the *Star*, *Sunday Sun* and other papers which he started—has sold out to C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., but has made arrangements to publish another paper on similar lines under the title of "P.T.O." Pearsons have tried to stop the new paper by appealing to the courts, but without success.

On June 20th, Admiral Kamimura arrived at Shimonoseki from Korea. He left at once for Tokuyama where he met Admiral Togo who recently returned from Manchuria. Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, left Shimonoseki the same day, for Takeshiki. Marquis Ito, Resident-General, and suite who left Oiso at 9.20 a.m. on June 20th, arrived at Miyajima on Thursday on their way to Korea.

The British squadron under Vice-Admiral Moore arrived at Saseho at 1.30 p.m. on June 19th. The Japanese torpedo-boats *Hato*, *Kari*, and Nos. 52 and 59 besides several boats conveying leading citizens welcomed the British fleet. Vice-Admiral Moore paid a visit on the Commandant of the Naval Station. The same evening the Japanese naval officers gave a dinner party in the naval barracks in honour of the British officers. On the evening of June 20th, the citizens entertained the British officers at the Bansho-ro and the Iroha-ro and presented fruit, refreshments, fans, etc., to the men. At the club for non-commissioned officers and men a dinner party is to be held at 1 p.m. to-day June 21st to which the British bluejackets will be invited. Wrestling, fencing, etc., will be exhibited. All the streets were decorated with British and Japanese colours.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

According to A. C. Shaw, general agent of the passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the movement of settlers from the American west to the Canadian west this year is at least 25 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period last year. Mr. Shaw added that the United States for the first four months of this year had contributed about 27,000 settlers to Canada.

According to the Winnipeg correspondent of *Commercial West*, the number of elevators located at interior points in the Canadian west has more than doubled in the past six years. From a total of 519 elevators with a maximum capacity of 15,379,000 bushels in 1900, there has been an increase up to last year to 1,018 elevators capable of accommodating 28,761,000 bushels of grain. The investment represented in these elevators is little less than \$55,000,000.

More than 150,000 aliens arrived at ports of the United States in April, the largest number for any single month in the history of the immigration service. In April, 1905, immigrants to the number of 137,000 were admitted, and in the corresponding month of the preceding year 91,000. Immigration from Russia continued to increase, 30,000 persons from that country having been admitted in April last, as compared with 19,000 in the corresponding month of 1905. For the six month period ended April 30 last there were 526,955 arrivals.

The Pittsburgh *Post* estimates that over \$1,000,000 worth of window glass was recently destroyed in San Francisco alone, and allowing for the damage at other cities the total is much larger. The American Window Glass Company, it is expected, will operate its machine plants all summer to relieve the situation. The Belgian manufacturers, who always enter the American market when prices get above a certain figure, are said to be casting about for a change to send forward a large amount of imported glass. This feature may keep down prices.

Trade of the United States with South American countries other than Argentina and Brazil is not large. The total imports from all South America in 1905 were \$150,000,000 in value, and of this \$115,000,000 was from Brazil and Argentina, leaving from all the remaining South American countries but \$35,000,000. The exports to all South America in the same year were valued at \$57,000,000, of which \$34,000,000 was to Argentina and Brazil, leaving a balance of but \$23,000,000 to all other countries of South America. Thus the total trade of the United States with South America in 1905 was \$207,000,000.

The Directors of the Standard Oil Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 9 per cent. for the quarter ending June 30 on the \$98,338,000 out-standing stock, compared with 9 per cent. for the corresponding period of last year and 15 per cent. for the March quarter. The quarterly payment calls for \$8,850,000. Dividends have been paid by the company as follows: 1906, 24 per cent.; 1905, 40 per cent.; 1904, 36 per cent.; 1903, 44 per cent.; 1902, 45 per cent.; 1901, 48 per cent.; 1900, 48 per cent.; 1899, 33 per cent.; 1898, 30 per cent.; 1897, 32 per cent.; 1896, 31 per cent.; 1891 to 1895, 12 per cent.

The United States Steel Corporation, the Lackawanna Steel Co., the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pennsylvania Steel Co., the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the Maryland Steel Co. and the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., since the books were opened in May, have booked an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1907, the largest tonnage in history for this time of the year. Taking into consideration the orders for this year's delivery, it is safe to say that the total tonnage booked by the various companies is in excess of 700,000 tons above the actual production of the United States in 1905.

Archbishop Ireland has been interviewed at Milan by the *Osservatore Cattolico*, the foremost Catho-

lic journal of Italy. He spoke enthusiastically of Catholicism in America. He said that President Roosevelt recognizes the strength of Catholicism as the chief factor in the unity of the great American family. The archbishop gave encouraging reports of the situation in the Philippines. He affirmed that the Vatican was disposed to meet American views by elevating natives to the episcopate and removing the Spanish element in the clergy, and of otherwise improving existing conditions.

"For many years," says *Forest and Stream*, "the angler has grumbled over the destruction of game fish caused by the pollution of our streams. By a portion of the public this is considered the selfish complaining of sportsmen whose recreations are thereby limited. The public is not aware that, with the game fish, our commercial fisheries are being destroyed; that many millions of dollars are thus lost commercially, and that the public is being deprived of thousands of tons of toothsome and nourishing food, so that the whole cost of living is measurably increased by this treatment of the streams. Time was when the streams of New England and many of those of New York abounded with salmon. Time was when the sturgeon fishery and sturgeon oil of the Hudson river were important and valuable commercially, when Albany 'beef' was in demand, and when sturgeon eggs formed an important article of export to Russia. In the boyhood of men yet young, the shad fisheries in the Connecticut and Housatonic and the Hudson were worth millions of dollars, and during the months of May and early June most delicious shad were to be had for a trifling price. Salmon, sturgeon and shad in New England and New York have almost disappeared. Of recent years millions of shad fry have been distributed in the upper waters of the Hudson river, but the shad in that stream become less and less."

In his address to the Savings Bank Association, Mr. Vanderbilt quoted the United States government actuary as unqualifiedly predicting that Greater New York will, when the recent issue of 4 per cent bonds mature, have a population of 8,500,000. To this the *Wall Street Journal* adds: "The United States actuary could safely make that prediction. During the past twenty-five years the population of New York has increased 110 per cent. The recent issue of bonds has fifty years to mature. If the population should increase in the next twenty-five years it would amount in 1930 to 8,450,000, or as much as the government actuary predicts it will be in fifty years. Even calculating the population on a more conservative basis, it would appear that the government actuary is vastly underrating the future expansion of Greater New York. The chairman of the London county council recently predicted that the population of Greater London in 1930 would amount to 11,000,000, which would be a growth of 67 per cent., the population would amount at the time of maturity of the 4 per cent. bonds to 11,000,000, or 2,500,000 more than the government actuary's estimates. New York is actually growing faster than London, so that it may safely be predicted that by the time the 4 per cent. bonds mature the population of this imperial city will equal or exceed that of London at that time, notwithstanding that Greater London has now 2,500,000 more people than Greater New York."

The report of the Commissioner of Fisheries shows that the catch in 1905 was worth \$56,250,000, this being exclusive of the very considerable fisheries of insular possessions and the immense quantities of fish taken for home consumption and by sportsmen. The number of persons employed in this industry is about 232,000, and the capital invested exceeds \$82,000,000. The most valuable of all the fishery products is the oyster, in the output of which the United States surpasses all other countries combined. The crop of 1905 may be placed at 32,000,000 bushels, with a market value of \$15,760,000. Virginia has recently assumed the first rank as an oyster-producing state, the state's yield being now upward of 8,500,000 bushels, with a value to the producers of \$3,250,000.

The great high-sea fisheries for cod, haddock, hake, halibut, mackerel, herring and other well-known food fishes have been fairly successful as a whole, and have yielded about \$7,500,000. The take of mackerel was less than in any of the four preceding years, the sudden decrease in the abundance of this fish beginning in 1886 and continuing to the present time. The lobster fishery continues to show a diminishing yield, with a disproportionate increase in value. In 1905 the catch was less than in the previous year, and on the Massachusetts coast was particularly light. The decrease in the abundance of the lobster began about fifteen years ago. At present a large part of the lobsters consumed in the United States comes from Nova Scotia. The whale fishery, which at one time was carried on by an immense fleet of fine sailing vessels and was the leading fishing industry of the country, is now conducted chiefly with steamers in the north Pacific and Arctic oceans, and is an expensive, uncertain and often unremunerative business. The value of the baleen, blubber oil and sperin oil taken has been less than \$900,000. The anadromous fishes of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard—the salmon, the shad, the alewives, the striped bass and the perches—have come to the streams in abundance, and represent \$15,000,000 of income to the fishermen. The fisheries of the Great Lakes have yielded over \$2,700,000, and in general are in a satisfactory condition.

## L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The Alliance Francaise brought another successful season to a close on Tuesday evening, when Van Schaick Hall was crowded with a deeply interested audience. The great attraction was the collection of photographs taken by Lieut. Colonel Baron Corvisart, Military *Attaché* to the French Legation in Tokyo, during the late Russo-Japan War. These were thrown upon the screen by the aid of a stereopticon and proved delightfully clear and distinct in every particular. Baron Corvisart took his audience from Korea across the Yalu to Motienling, then through the valley of the Liao to Liaoyang, thence back to Port Arthur, finishing up with some capital pictures of Mukden and its neighbourhood. At the close of the exhibition M. de Cuers de Cogolin moved a hearty vote of thanks to Baron Corvisart, which was freely rendered, and then took advantage of the opportunity to thank the gentlemen who had contributed papers during the season and the ladies and gentlemen who had made the musical part of the programmes such a delightful and artistic success. We might mention that among the audience were M. Hamard, the French Minister, la Baronne and Mademoiselle Corvisart and nearly every member of the French Community of Yokohama.

## "DICK SEDDON."

A New Zealander contributes the following personal recollections of the late Richard Seddon to the *N.-C. Daily News*:

My recollections of Mr. Richard John Seddon, P.C., LL.D., Premier of New Zealand, better known to Maorilanders as "King Dick" only date back to a time when he had "achieved greatness" for it cannot be denied that he was a great man—but I had many opportunities of seeing and knowing the man intimately and learned to appreciate the sterling worth of his somewhat rugged character. A hard worker himself he demanded a full tale of bricks from those who served under him, and to the faithful servant and loyal friend Dick Seddon's gratitude and staunchness were past all expression. A Lancashire man by birth he never lost that peculiar broadness of speech peculiar to Lancashire—and the greater his intenseness the more noticeable became his dialect. A massive man with powerful head and bull-like neck—a sonorous voice and far-reaching. About a fortnight before leaving New Zealand for the East I met Mr. Seddon at a social gathering and informing him of my early departure he specially desired I should call and wish him goodbye. Before, however, I could do this, he had left for Westport on some political matter, and I concluded I should not hear from him again. As my steamer left the wharf a telegram was handed me containing the words, "Safe journey and good luck." This was very typical of the man—he was



great in little things as well as large ones. Some five years ago, when his wife was very ill, I was conversing with him and he told me of his early days and struggles, amongst them his striving after knowledge. If ever a woman made a man, Mrs. Seddon made her husband. An illiterate man, his wife in their early New Zealand days (shortly after his arrival from Victoria) insisted on Dick attending a night school. Seddon, although not averse to this, frequently played the truant, spending the interval with some boon companions.

By some means Mrs. Seddon got wind of this and next evening arrived on the scene and metaphorically led Dick away by the ear to school—and ever after took him to school like any child, and waited to bring him home. Mr. Seddon himself has often told me the story, which Mrs. Seddon laughingly confirmed. Mr. Seddon was a great man, he was a strong man, and better than all he was a good man, and New Zealand and the Empire are the losers by his death. Dick Seddon's name will be handed down to posterity with honour while New Zealand remains.

### INDUSTRIAL HOME OF NORTH JAPAN COLLEGE SENDAI, JAPAN.

REPORT OF WORK FROM APRIL 1ST, 1905, TO  
APRIL 1ST, 1906.

The Industrial Home of North Japan College has had another year of unusual interest and prosperity. In this Home, young men with limited means manage to earn their way through the General Course and Higher Department of North Japan College.

In some respects, no branch of the work done by the Japan Mission of the Reformed Church can show better and more encouraging results. The work of the young men in the Home is so systematized that by diligent application these students often manage to excel other men in the school with more liberal means for it must be borne in mind that all who are permitted in the Home come from the poorer class and are students who, otherwise, could not secure for themselves a good college education.

During the past year the four departments—Farm, Dairy, Printing, and Store—all have shown a marked increase in their departmental interest and business. Difficulties of all kinds,—even the famine had its bad effects upon certain parts of the Home,—criticisms, and competition, all were strongly felt, met with, many prejudices overcome, and new friends and patrons created.

The Farm under the good care of our farmer, Mr. Sato, has made excellent progress, and all the vegetables, grapevines and strawberry plants were improved, so that the crops of this department rank among the very best in the Sendai market.

The Dairy has had a year of unusual prosperity. Every month showed an increase in business. The Government hospitals gave us large orders for milk and complimented us on its good quality. The 18 cows and 16 heifers in our herd escaped disease and at all times met the requirements of our constantly increasing trade.

Hitherto the Printing Department has always been looked upon as one of the best branches of our work. This standard has been maintained, and our head printer Mr. Mizuno, has more than doubled the business during the past year. Large contracts were made and very successfully completed. New magazines, and annuals, and annual papers have been printed, so that during the past year, by careful record-keeping, our books show that 626,450 pages of the above kind of printing were done, exclusive of the thousands of small jobs, such as name-cards, letter-heads, and bill-heads, envelopes, programmes, paper-bags, etc. The Kaneko Memorial Press, as we are known, has the reputation of doing the best work in English, north of Tokyo. The book-making department has grown, and the making of paper pads for note and letter work has proved a good step. A new branch was added—the making of note-books, and during the coming year this promises to become a very extensive and remunerative part of the printing department. Our great and chief need is a new cylinder printing press, and we earnestly hope that some one may help us meet this great need in our work in this branch of the Industrial Home.

In the Book Store we have experienced much hard work to keep us running and meet the keen competition. This branch of the work has shown the largest amount of business done, but not the largest amount of profit. This is due to the constant stocking of the store. Mr. Mayama, who has charge of this part of the Home, has been very faithful and did difficult work, but trade has increased, mistakes of the previous years have been partly corrected, and conditions look quite hopeful. We truly believe that by next year we shall be able to say better things of this strong and useful arm of the Industrial Home. The store has a real service to perform. We are the sole agents for northern Japan,

of Bibles, hymnals, and other books and minor articles. The store aims to furnish students with text-books, note-books, paper, pens, pencils and ink at a little cheaper prices than the same grade of goods can be bought at other stores. The store also aims to deal with publishers of books, and in this way can furnish books to the College at almost cost price, saving to the school and its professors the middleman's profit.

The work done by the students is delivering milk, morning and evening, carrying newspapers, helping on the farm, working in the Printing Department, delivering goods from the store salesmen and a few office assistants in some of the leading places of business in Sendai. None of the work is difficult, but all of it proves good exercise and pastime for the students of the Home.

During the past year, on account of limited means, the Home has sheltered and fed 57 young men. At the present time there are only 48 students in the home on account of limited means, and the condition of the rooms. The limit has been set 55 until better accommodations can be provided for the young men. At present 28 of the students in the Home are active Christians, 5 having begun this new life during current year. Although we can report only this number as Christians, we wish to add that nearly all in the Home attend the religious meetings and prayer services held there; although not professing Christ, many lead lives fit to be called Christian. Strength of character and personal purity are insisted upon in all the departments of the Home.

The finances of the Home for the fiscal year show an increase of yen 3,645.60 over that of the previous year.

Total expenditures of all Departments of	Yen.
Home for Year ending April 1st, 1906.	17,285.78
Total earnings or income from all Departments (including an appropriation of yen 1,200.00 from North Japan College through the Mission)	15,716.94

Present Deficit	1,568.84
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Although the deficit is large, it is largely due to stock on hand in the store which proved by actual inventory on April 1st, 1906 to be yen 3,014.25. And the combined interests of the home including all the property are valued, at a low estimate, at yen 15,000.00.

We firmly believe that with the present stock on hand and with the increased trade, that this deficit will be overcome during the coming year.

The organization of the Home has been improved, the old Constitution has been revised, and the Home, apart from its control by the Board of Directors of North Japan College has seen fit to establish a "Board of Managers," consisting of four persons, a superintendent, who is to be chairman, a monitor, who is to act as Secretary, and a Treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of the College. One of these four shall be a member of the Mission, and the Board of Managers shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of North Japan College and shall hold office until removed, or until their resignations are accepted by the Board of Directors, which in cases reserves to itself the veto power.

This Board of Managers with Mr. Shiro Tanaka, Superintendent of the Home, and Dean of the Middle School Department, at its head, has already proved quite useful. All questions are fully discussed, and monthly meetings are held by this Board of Managers. In this way the different departments of the Home are being very carefully looked into, and all Home interests are carefully guarded as well as greatly stimulated.

May we in conclusion thank all who have shown interest in this branch of the work and again ask you not to forget us, but give us of your means, your sympathy and your prayers.

Respectfully submitted, J. MONROE STICK,

Manager and Treasurer.

Sendai, June 12th, 1906.

Sendai, Japan.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I would draw the attention of the newly formed Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to a sad spectacle in Honmura-road. For some weeks past a poor dog, terribly affected with mange, has been dragging out a pitiful existence along this road. This morning I noticed that the miserable wretch had entered upon the last stage of his malady, the hind-quarters being partially paralyzed. No one seems to own the unhappy beast, and as it is a public danger, spreading infection wherever it goes, it should be dealt with officially. Surely this is a case to which the Secretary of a duly organized Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could draw the attention of the police, so

that the poor sufferer could be speedily relieved of the loathsome burden of his diseased and hopeless life.

Yours truly,

Yokohama, June 16th.

DOG-LOVER.

### JAPANESE SERVANTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Doubtless many of your readers, like myself will have noticed, with drooping hopes, the cessation of that most important and interesting discussion recently opened in your columns by "Householder."

Surely no such pressing and urgent need for the well-being of the Foreign Resident in Japan, has ever been voiced in the public journals, and the experiences described by your correspondent are strangely identical with those of most westerners.

Enough is already known of the system of robbery, conspiracy and lying that is practised upon the foreigner by his Japanese domestics, but surely there is yet sufficient pride and enterprise amongst us to battle, by united action, the influence of a society that spies and sits in judgement upon the actions of every western householder in the port.

Two days ago I dismissed my cook for very ample reasons, but in consideration of his wife's illness, I added materially to the amount of wages due, and also at his request gave him a written testimonial in praise of his excellent cooking abilities; this safely in possession, his conduct became of the most insulting possible description. And in demanding to know what cook I had engaged in his place, he remarked that no foreigner need attempt to deceive a Japanese servant for there was a society through which everything could be found out that was desired, also that he would know all about the new servants in a very short time. The following morning it was discovered that he had broken all the crockery he could lay hands on before leaving the house, and also that several newly bought provisions were missing.

Other equally tangible causes that have only since come to my knowledge lead me to publicly express the hope that nobody will engage this person, purely on the strength of my recommendation referred to, out of no vindictive spirit, but from a sense of justice to my fellow foreigners.

Amongst the views on this subject of servants that have been called forth in your esteemed journal, one finds much in evidence that dissident voice that is ever forthcoming when sufficient sincerity and courage is displayed to attack that ridiculous adulation of the Japanese, which is as great an injustice to the race in question, as to those who are deceived by it; and some of your correspondents even aver that the troubles of householders are due to their treatment of their servants. I can only say that in no house have domestics met with greater kindness, leniency and practical charity than in my own, and also that in no house has there been greater swindling, deceit, disobedience, aversion to cleanliness, insolence and contempt for the European.

To humble the Japanese servant to a realization of his place and relation to his foreign master, is an achievement well worthy of the combined efforts of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

RANDALL HARGREAVES.

No. 803 Kitagata, Yokohama.

June 17th, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letters appearing in your paper on the subject of Japanese servants and the different views they all express, and think on the whole that the opinion of Mr. Fred Pollard, the one nearest the true estimate of the case.

I have lived in Japan for 20 years and have never experienced the calamities at servants' hands that have befallen Mr. Hargreaves. During my residence here I have lived with my family, in boarding houses, in hotels, in rooms messing outside, in inns, and alone in my own house as I am doing now, and never once with all the diversity of servants I have employed, have I met one of the character described by Mr. Hargreaves as applying to the class as a whole. For the last three years I have left the running of my house entirely to the servants, and without any exaggeration, have lived as economically as it is possible to live in these times of high prices. My monthly bills are ridiculously small taken in comparison with the rates charged at boarding houses and hotels, and this all proves to my mind that Japanese servants are not such a bad lot after all. It is very probable that there are bad characters amongst them. What country in the world can boast none? There are also good characters, and in my opinion, these predominate in Japan and it is a very simple matter to procure them when looking for servants. The secret of getting the best out of one's employees is to treat them like human beings, not

like slaves or dogs, and in turn they will respect their employers and do their best to win approbation. A word of appreciation given at the right time will do wonders with them.

The cook whom Mr. Hargreaves has just dismissed, certainly behaved in a very unwarrantable manner, according to Mr. Hargreaves, but what would we think if we heard his side of the story? Is Mr. Hargreaves positive that there is nothing he has done to exasperate the man. It is doubtful whether any other resident of Japan has had a similar experience.

As to their being thieves as a class, that I do not believe, for to quote my own experiences again, I have never had an article stolen from the house and there are many things around in the rooms which an unscrupulous person could take and which I should probably not miss at the time. What valuables I have I leave lying on my dressing table; very often money is left there. My prizes and other articles of intrinsic value are on the shelves in the various rooms and I often leave the house entirely in the servants' charge when away for a week or 10 days at a time in the interior on business. On my return everything is in its place and the house is as clean and bright as a new pin.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

BACHELOR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th instant, your correspondent "Fred. Pollard" (to whom I would refer for brevity sake as "F. P."), makes a few remarks on my letter in your issue of the 8th, suggesting a combination of employers of domestic servants for remedying the defects in their behaviour which are well-known to employers.

Your correspondent states that he has generally had satisfaction with his servants during a period of 7 years. This gentleman is no doubt a bachelor, and his general satisfaction is not surprising. Servants generally want to leave a house where a mistress rules, to go to a bachelor's house, because the bachelors are not at home during the day, usually do not wish to be bothered with the details of house-keeping, and leave almost everything to the servant, who virtually takes the place of a mistress. "F. P." says the whole position is this:—"That provided householders treat their servants fair and square, they will never have cause for complaint." I presume the word "they" refers to the householders. This is a sweeping remark that few persons will agree with, and I will now give "F. P." a case in point. About ten months ago, when servants were scarce, my wife employed, as cook, a man who had only experience in a Japanese house. As short trial showed up his defects: he proved lazy, very dull in learning and could hardly make a fire properly, but at the same time quite honest. My wife, though not able to speak much Japanese, taught him cooking during the long period of ten months, and bore with his shortcomings only because she found him honest. Wishing to get his wife a maid's position, my cook about two weeks ago induced our maid to leave us without giving an hour's notice, and then coolly introduced his wife to take the vacant position, asking his mistress to teach her the work in the same way as she had taught him, as his wife had never before entered a foreigner's house. This my wife refused to do, as she had taught the previous maid all she knew, and yet she was not above running away for a softer job at Kanizawa. This refusal did not please the cook, and he consulted his friends belonging to the cook's guild, who soon found him a place with somebody going to the hills, and only requiring him for a short time, who was willing to arrange for employing him without a recommendation, on account of the great demand for temporary servants there is at this season. The cook then came to me and said he wanted to go to Korea, and would I allow him to leave in four days. I reminded him that he was employed on the distinct understanding that he should give two weeks' notice when he wanted to leave. He then hunted up and offered a dozen substitutes, none of whom had had a good three months' experience in a kitchen. This man was taught his work from the beginning, when he was employed at *yen* 10 per month, and in the course of ten months, his wages were increased to *yen* 14 per month. Does "F. P." think that this cook has meted out fair and square treatment to me? We pay our servants expenses in their sickness and my wife gives them personal attention!

Our former cook when he wanted to leave, was told we would not take any one who had no testimonial, and he brought us a substitute possessing good testimonials. We made arrangements with the substitute to come on next day, and paid the cook his wages. He cleared out, but the substitute never turned up! This substitute was at the time actually employed elsewhere, and had no intention of entering into my service, but only put in an appearance and made arrangements to come

next day, in order to enable his friend to get his wages.

A few days ago, I was in a house in Yokohama the mistress and master of which are the most just and the kindest people I have ever met, yet the oldest in service of their three servants was only 16 days, the next seven days, and third six days. These people are very old residents of Yokohama.

"F. P." nor no one else need tell me that my experience is a singularly bad one, because I have met many other employers whose experience is as bad as mine and some worse, but the remedy is easy to apply. Butchers, fruit-sellers, washermen, all kinds of tradesmen, and even domestic servants have guilds, all working against the foreigner. What is his obvious duty?

When applying for work, another trick of servants who, on account of their behaviour have failed to get recommendations, is to get from their friends the name of some employer who has left the country, and when asked to produce a testimonial would say, "I worked with Mr. So and So who has gone away, and I did not ask for a testimonial." The person named has left the country, and of course cannot be communicated with, the applicant is probably corroborated in his statement by the servant introducing him, and he is employed. In other cases, the statement is that the testimonial is left at home, and the applicant is asked to go and get it, but never returns. In other cases he says he obtained a recommendation, but lost it.

In my next letter, I shall sketch out the lines on which I think a householders' union to put a stop to these and other tricks of servants may be worked, after which I think an endeavour will be made to establish a union.

I am, Sir, etc.,

Tokyo, 16th June, 1906.

P.S.—I have received several communications from gentlemen who are willing to co-operate with me in forming a union, and I shall be pleased to receive more through the *Japan Mail* in the first instance.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I consider the letters you have published regarding Japanese servants are in very bad taste. If we have 1,000 correspondents we have 1,000 different opinions. There is no reason why the question should be put to the public at large, the matter simply rests with the employer. I have been in this country for the past 22 years, and have found if a person is paid regularly, not kept under strict control and allowed to do pretty much as he or she liked then you may keep a servant for some time. There is no gratitude for past favours, but then you will find such qualities identical with this class in most countries. There is no possibility of forming a union, or servants' registry, simply because when it comes to a question of the foreigner versus the Japanese, on the servant question at any rate, the smartest Westerner is vanquished, or in plain words "boycotted" on various "slim" excuses. In England and the continent it is different. If a person can afford to keep a servant, then he or she simply goes to a registry office, and there chooses from amongst a hundred applicants. However, as suggested above, even though your columns were filled each day with letters from aggrieved employers of domestic servants, no satisfactory solution is possible in this country. My honest opinion is that things are far from unfavourable with regard to Japanese domestic servants. Now if some one had touched upon the peculiarities of the native workman—carpenter, plasterer, &c.—I consider it would have been more to the point. But at the same time we must not forget that paragraphs are printed in foreign newspapers about servants refusing cold meat, pickles, &c.—where possibly the honest workman can hardly provide bread and tea for his family. There is no question but that some servants are unduly pampered; but there are other cases again where the contrary may be said.

Yours truly,

DOMESTIC.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—A most interesting address was delivered last Sunday afternoon by Mr. Sheldon, of the Ethical Society of America, who is now on a visit to Japan, in the Hall of the Higher Commercial School, Tokyo. Prof. Yamakawa, ex-President of the Tokyo Imperial University, was in the chair. Among those who attended were Baron Dr. Kikuchi, ex-Minister for Education, Prof. Mitora, Prof. Nakashima, Prof. Anezaki, Mr. Yokoi, and many other scholars.

Mr. Sheldon spoke at length on the unity of the human race, whilst he by no means ignored the significance of every nationality. On the contrary he laid stress on nationality, whose interests, however, should coincide in every respect with those of

the whole human race. Both should fuse into one. He strongly deprecated the view that a certain race would in future become dominant over all other races, and powerfully denounced Nietzscheism. The audience seemed to be much moved by his remarks concerning a mother and her son whom he saw one morning worshipping at the Yasukuni shrine. He said he was not impressed with the material progress of Japan, but was greatly touched by the scene of the mother and her son. They were paying homage to the dead, who died not only for their country, but also for the United States of America, for Russia, nay, for the whole human race. He closed his significant lecture with an emphatic insistence on the so-called ethical trinity, *i. e.*, Truth, Duty, and Service to the Human Race.

I am, etc.,

B. T.

Tokyo, June 18, 1906.

### THE STOKER.

BY WILLIAM HERVEY WOODS.

In the darkness under the world,  
His roof is the coal-dust cloud o'erhead,  
And dust is the floor beneath him spread,  
And the mole in garden sod  
Knows more of the sweet daylight than he  
Who swings his shovel in bunker three,  
Or tugs at the furnace rod.

Down deeper than engine purrs and swings,  
On the grimy under side of things,  
He leaps when the bugles blow  
And great guns thunder in sudden fight;  
And then, pent there in the choking night,  
Shifts the coal heap to and fro.  
He hath visions of deeds 'twere good to do—

Of a man's part cleanly played clean through  
Aloft in the open sun—  
But his to sweat by the furnace door.  
And reel at last to the reeling floor  
When his captain's fight is won.  
The ooze was better drinking in the moat!  
And finally when Chapter Last came by  
I vow I thought that then and there I'd die—

Other dreams come to him yet more dear—  
Of God's wide sky, and a sea glass-clear,  
And a salt wind, cool, cool, cool!  
To him of the pit a breath divine  
That his shrivelled soul drinks in like wine  
In a dream-draught rich and full.  
Small is his need if the old flag win,  
And if it lose—then a louder din,  
A rent in the iron wall,  
And Death swirls in through the jagged gate.

And the stoker finds in the hold his fate  
And coffin and grave and all.

God keep thee, shipmate; and some good day  
May he from heaven's bridge stoop and say,  
"O man by the doors of hell,  
Come up! For the stifling toil is past,  
And the good ship rides in port at last;  
All's over and all is well;  
Come up to the deck of the world!"

—Scribner's Magazine.

### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### NATAL CHIEFS SURRENDER.

London, June 14.

The Zulu chief Sigana and his eldest son have surrendered.

#### GERMANY, TURKEY AND PERSIA.

In reply to a long question with reference to reported German overtures to Turkey and Persia for the purchase of a foothold on the German Gulf, and a German application for a concession to build a railway to Bagdad near the Persian frontier, Mr. Runciman on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said there was no official information which he could give.

#### THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

It is reported from Vienna that Count Goluchowski, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying in the Austrian Delegation to attacks upon the Triple Alliance said the Alliance was only operative in the event of any ally being attacked on two sides. He denied that Austria contemplated a campaign of expansion in the Balkans.

**THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.**

It is expected that the House of Commons will finish with the Education Bill by July 2nd and will rise about Aug. 8th, the autumn session beginning in October.

**TROUBLE IN EGYPT.**

London, June 15.

Five British officers were out shooting at a village near Tanta, in Egypt when they were surrounded by villagers, deprived of their arms and bludgeoned. Capt. Bull, of the 6th Dragoons, died of his wounds; Capt. Pine and Capt. Coffin, of the Mounted Infantry, had their arms broken; Lieut. Smethwick, of the Dublin Fusiliers, was badly hurt.

**SERIOUS STEAMER EXPLOSION.**

An explosion occurred on board the steamer *Haverford*, which arrived at Liverpool from New York. Eleven were killed and 40 injured. The accident is attributed to fumes from a consignment of naphtha.

**THE BALKANS.**

Greco-Roumanian relations have been formally broken off. Russia will protect the Greeks in Roumania.

**MASSACRE OF JEWS.**

London, June 15.

A Jewish anarchist threw a bomb in the midst of the Corpus Christi procession at Bialystok (a town in Russia, 50 miles S.W. of Grodno), killing and wounding many. A massacre of the Jews ensued in which hundreds were killed and wounded. The Jews fled to the forests, pursued by the mob.

**NATAL.**

It is stated that twenty per cent. of the troops operating in Natal are on the sick-list.

**THE TANTAH AFFAIR.**

Later.

It is believed that the Tanta affair was due to the officers damaging the crops, and was not political in origin.

**AMERICAN MEAT INSPECTION.**

President Roosevelt entirely disapproves of the House of Representatives Committee's Meat Inspection Bill as being quite inadequate.

**BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.**

The Naval manœuvres are being carried on in the most active manner. Two liners were captured by the invaders, who early this morning attacked Plymouth and Portsmouth, their destroyers attempting to force an entrance into the port. The latter were, however, repulsed. Battles are now proceeding off Plymouth.

**EDUCATION BILL.**

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will move on Monday for a closure resolution, limiting the Committee's proceedings on the Education Bill to sixteen days, and dropping the second part of the Bill.

**NATAL REBELLION QUASHED.**

London, June 16.

It is officially announced that the Zulu chief Bambata was killed on the 10th June. The Natal Government considers that the rebellion has been suppressed as there are no indications of its spreading.

The militia and reserves will be recalled at the earliest possible moment but 3,000 men will be maintained at the front as a precautionary measure.

**THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN ENGLAND.**

Mr. Balfour has given notice of an amendment to the closure resolution, declaring that

the House objects to an undue limitation of the measure.

**BYE-ELECTIONS.**

Canbury has been elected M. P. for the City of London (replacing Sir Edward Clarke, resigned); and the Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton (late Secretary for the Colonies) has been returned unopposed for St. George's.

**UNHAPPY RUSSIA.**

The situation in Russia is of the gloomiest. The Sevastopol express train arrived at St. Petersburg six hours late owing to an armed attack made upon it by 2,000 peasants.

Later.

The Duma has discussed the Bialystok affair. It is asserted that the massacre of the Jews was arranged by the Government and the Duma has sent three members to investigate.

Meanwhile the riots were renewed yesterday. Thousands of peasants have arrived in the town and are engaged in looting. Six thousand Jews are camped in the forest surrounded by troops.

**DREYFUS AGAIN.**

The Court of Cassation has met to consider the Dreyfus case. The Court is examining the secret dossier behind closed doors.

**POLITICS IN ENGLAND.**

Later.

A band of female suffragists, with flags waving, and amid shouting, interrupted a meeting which Mr. Asquith was addressing in Northampton. They were ejected. Subsequently the socialist interrupters of the meeting were ejected.

**FIGHTING AND SACKING CONTINUE.**

London, June 17.

The fighting and sacking continue at Bialystok, where martial law has been proclaimed. The outbreak is disastrously affecting the bourses and there has been a heavy fall in Russian securities. Moscow is in a very unsettled state, and there are street demonstrations daily. The troops have been increased in the factory quarters of St. Petersburg.

**MORE CHIEFS SURRENDER.**

London, June 18.

More Zulu chiefs are surrendering and it is expected that the majority of the rebels will have come in by June 19. Only two important chiefs are still holding out.

**THE BIELOSTOK MASSACRES.**

London, June 18.

Leading Jewish members of the Duma have telegraphed to Mr. Lucien Wolf, the well-known Jewish journalist, in London, that the Bialystok affair is clearly the beginning of an organised massacre which only energetic intervention can prevent. The message adds: "Appeal to all influences to help us."

**THE NORWEGIAN CROWNING.**

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left London to represent King Edward at King Haakon's coronation.

**THE TANTAH AFFAIR.**

Later.

Thirty-five Egyptians have been arrested in connection with the Tanta affair.

**BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.**

The first period of the British naval manœuvres, the object whereof was to test the new mobilization arrangements, the reserve divisions and the effectiveness of the coast defences, terminated on Saturday. It

is understood that the results are most satisfactory.

**THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES.**

Five soldiers and a policeman were wounded and two killed in Warsaw on Saturday. A police officer's wife and two soldiers were shot dead on Sunday. There have been no arrests.

**BRITISH BATTLESHIPS COLLIDE.**

London, June 19.

The British battleship *Resolution* collided with the battleship *Ramillies* during the manœuvres. The latter was towed to Chatham, one of her propellers having been damaged.

**THE CLOSURE.**

Mr. Balfour's amendment with regard to the closure was rejected by 341 votes to 151. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman proposes that Parliament should adjourn over August and September and meet in the Autumn.

**CHINESE ON THE RAND.**

A section of the Liberal press persists in demanding the stoppage of Chinese coming into the Rand and the speedy deportation of those already there.

The *Daily News* declares that the reluctance of the Government's agents to execute its policy is making it a laughing-stock in South Africa.

**DREYFUS VINDICATED.**

London, June 19.

At a public sitting of the Court of Cassation the representative of the Public Prosecutors reviewed the Dreyfus case, maintaining that no treason had been committed by Dreyfus or anyone else. The whole affair was a mystification, the outcome of coincidences, hasty conclusions and the operations of the agents provocateurs' counter espionage. The Department demanded the cancellation of the conviction without retrial.

**RUSSIAN TROUBLES.**

Kronstadt reports an increase in the agitation among the sailors and workmen of the fortress and among the troops. A repetition of the October disturbances is feared. Reinforcements and guns have arrived.

**THE JEWISH MASSACRES.**

Later.

Three Duma delegates have gone to Bialystok. They state that the massacre was worse than that at Odessa.

The great Jewish financial houses are moving in the most active way to prevent a recurrence of the massacre.

Lord Rothschild has interviewed Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said he was unable to make representations to Russia. It would be premature to ask the British Admiralty to alter the arrangements concerning the proposed visit of a British fleet to Kronstadt.

**THE TINNED MEAT QUESTION.**

From Washington it is reported that the House Committee on Agriculture has conceded President Roosevelt's demand to eliminate from the Meat Bill the clause providing for appeal to the Courts, but President Roosevelt has not insisted upon labelling the date and contents of the tins when packed.

**THE EDUCATION QUESTION.**

The House of Commons, after a prolonged discussion, has adopted the Government's closure resolution by a vote of 262 to 121.



## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, June 20.

It is reported from St. Petersburg on trustworthy information that the troops and police quartered at Bielostok assisted instead of hindering the operations of those massacring the Jews there,—which were provoked by unknown persons in St. Petersburg. The strikes are extending. Four divisions of troops are concentrated at Peterhof. The *Standard* states that Sir Edward Grey has telegraphed to the British ambassador in St. Petersburg for full information as to the Bielostok massacre.

## THE RADICALS AND CHINESE LABOUR.

London, June 20.

Radical dissatisfaction with the Government's Chinese policy on the Rand culminated in a deputation to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, representing 166 members of the House of Commons. They demanded the stoppage of the importation of Chinese and the deportation of those at present working on the Rand. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, replying in general terms, said that if necessary, the Government would issue a clearer repatriation proclamation. In any case it could not agree to the experiment being unduly prolonged.

## THE JEWISH MASSACRES.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion urge the impossibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding in view of the massacres at Bielostok. The papers sympathise with the Labourites demand that the Government should cancel the Kronstadt naval demonstration.

The *Daily Telegraph* hopes that no further loan will be granted to Russia.

## NON-CONFORMISTS AND MR. BIRRELL.

The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, Minister for Education, has received a Nonconformist deputation, who threatened to continue the policy of "passive resistance" unless Clause IV. of the Education Bill is withdrawn.

## A WEARY CABINET.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has intimated that the Government desired to adjourn on the 4th of August.

[BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "JAPAN ADVERTISER."]

## GERMANY SUSPECTS JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

San Francisco, June 21.

A great deal of comment has been aroused in European and American commercial circles by a statement which is said to emanate from the Court at Berlin, to the effect that it suspects a secret agreement between the United States Government and Japan apportioning the trade of the Pacific.

England does not place any credence in the statement, claiming that Germany, realizing that the United States and Japan control the trade of the Pacific, has spread the report of a Japan American secret agreement, to prepare the way for a graceful withdrawal from the trade.

## TWELVE MILLIONS AT FRISCO.

San Francisco, June 21.

President Roosevelt, speaking on behalf of the Federal Government, has promised to deposit the sum of twelve million dollars in United States bonds with the Banks now doing business in San Francisco, such money to be applied towards necessary and useful reconstruction of the City. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw states that he is ready to deposit the funds immediately on receipt of

authority from the Senate, which is expected within a few days.

## ALLEGED FRAUD IN HANDLING SUPPLIES.

San Francisco, June 21.

A nasty scandal has been started in this city by an action in the courts, brought by a number of refugees against the Citizens Relief Committee.

It is alleged that grafting and fraud have been carried on to a considerable extent in the handling of relief supplies which have been pouring in from all over the country, that several members of the citizens Relief Committee have taken advantage of their friends.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## RUSSIAN DISCONTENT.

London, June 15.

The St. Petersburg Bourse is terribly depressed. The provincial situation is worse. Revolutionary outbreaks in the Baltic provinces are apparently imminent.

## GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

In Berlin considerable attention has been excited by the published statement of the Vice-President of the Reichstag that the present position of Germany is one of splendid isolation despite all the Kaiser's strenuous efforts.

## RUSSIA INVOKES ASSISTANCE.

London, June 17.

It is rumoured in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government is negotiating with Germany and Austria-Hungary with a view to joint action in case of an uprising in the western provinces.

## NEW GERMAN TACTICS.

London, June 18.

It is stated in Berlin that the new infantry regulations embody the experience gained in connexion with the wars in the Far East and in South Africa. Open order evolutions in drill will take precedence of the old close order formations. The greatest pains will be devoted to developing the capacity of individuals for independent action and also as to the formation of the firing line. The men will be taught to judge distances for themselves.

## MUTINY IN RUSSIA.

London, June 21.

The Bolkesovsky regiment has mutinied at Riatzan and has killed several of its officers. Disaffection is reported amongst the guards regiments. The Ministers have all expressed a wish to resign. The Tzar is still undecided.

## SHEPHERD SHILLING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Hangyang*, British steamer, 1,207, McIntosh, 15th June,—Chinkiang, Beans and Bean cakes.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Kitano, 15th June,—Pescade Is., General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Yeiyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 15th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kosai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Honma, 15th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, Wm. Thompson, 16th June,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 16th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tjimaht*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 17th June,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.

*Niigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 17th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Noto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 816, K. Nasu, 17th June,—Newchwang, General.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Yamano, 17th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,038, Irizawa, 18th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Katsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 18th June,—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Lowther Castle*, British steamer, 2,961, Lightoller, 19th June,—New York via ports, General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

*Pulma*, British steamer, 4,914, Cockman, 19th June,—London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,323, Ernst, 19th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 20th June,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Tourane*, French steamer, 2,338, F. Girard, 20th June,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Amiral Jaureguierry*, French steamer, 3,042, Benard, 20th June,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S.

*Monteagle*, British steamer, 3,953, Parry, 20th June,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 20th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Horton, 20th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chenani*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 21st June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, Neilsen, 21st June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, Hagino, 21st June,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kumano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,881, H. Fraser, 21st June,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 21st June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 15th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Colombo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,914, S. Soyeda, 16th June,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anglo Saxon*, British steamer, 2,671, Moore, 16th June,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 16th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Changsha*, British steamer, 1,465, Thos Moore, 16th June,—Australia and Manila, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Oceanien*, French steamer, 2,104, Couret, 16th June,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. Co.

*Australian*, British steamer, 1,784, W. G. McArthur, 16th June,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

*Chinhua*, British steamer, 1,349, Harris, 16th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Ambria*, German steamer, 3,288, Wuennenborg, 16th June,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Otaru Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,551, Deguchi, 17th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oscar II.*, Norwegian steamer, 1,999, R. Wilhelmssen, 17th June,—Muroan, Ballast.—Japanese.

*Tairen Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Horton, 17th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yeiyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 17th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Taihoku Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Kitano, 17th June,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Agenor*, American ship, 1,413, Mort, 18th June,—Kobe, Wheat.—Sale & Frazar Ltd.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 18th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Atlas*, American ship, 3,006, Amherman, 19th June.—Honolulu, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Ajax*, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 19th June.—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Rosetta Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,036, Tachibana, 19th June.—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamano, 19th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Benavon*, British steamer, 2,549, Thomson, 19th June.—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Pshawur*, British steamer, 4,885, E. Spicer, 19th June.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Ararat*, German steamer, 3,324, Ernst, 20th June.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Hangyang*, British steamer, 1,207, McIntosh, 20th June.—Shanghai, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 20th June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yamaguchi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,028, T. Iri-sawa, 20th June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tjinhai*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Broum, 20th June.—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.

*Rhenania*, German steamer, 4,056, Hoff, 20th June.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Kasai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, K. Honma, 21st June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Monteagle*, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 21st June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Katsuyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, O. Hayakawa, 21st June.—Tientsin via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Dakota*, American steamer, 13,305, E. Francke, 21st June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 21st June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Aguilar, Mr. J. Valenzuela, Capt. S. Nakamura, Mr. Pung Young Lung, Mr. R. H. King, Mrs. McM. Delvin, Mrs. C. F. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Mr. M. A. Cheek, Mrs. M. A. Cheek, Master M. A. Cheek, Miss K. Cheek, Mrs. F. L. Penny, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Marsh, Mr. J. Greenwood, Mr. C. I. Loeb, Mr. F. F. Jacques, Mrs. D. L. Giddingham, Mrs. L. M. Roe, Mrs. P. E. Colbett, Master Colbett, Mr. J. Mayors, Mrs. John A. Britton, Miss Alice Britton, Miss F. Layman, Mrs. C. W. Conlisk, Mr. W. M. Smith, Mrs. E. Schuckle, Master Schuckle, Mr. E. Crevatin, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. J. L. Parks, Mrs. Jaques, Miss Jaques, Mrs. Warren, Mr. R. Kawada, Mr. C. H. Feather, Mr. E. Bauer, Mrs. R. Swain, Mr. E. S. Platt, Mr. H. Kienler, Mr. R. Kingcome, and Mrs. M. E. Westfall, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mrs. F. M. Brooks, infant and amah, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. W. T. Gracey, Mr. G. Van Schaick, Mrs. G. Van Schaick, Miss Ada Sullivan, Miss A. Sullivan, Miss E. Leary, Miss F. Mullins, Mr. C. Tetamora, Mr. B. H. Skinner, Mr. S. H. Foley, Mr. B. C. Newby, Mr. A. Bassett, Mr. E. M. Bachbrack, Mr. S. Stickney, Mr. J. Collis, Mrs. J. Collis, Mrs. A. Foy, Mrs. Geo. Whitman, Master A. Whitman, Miss Z. Whitman, Mr. A. Beattie, Mrs. A. Beattie, Master D. Beattie, Master E. Beattie, Mr. D. N. Ferguson, Miss A. Hodde, Miss E. Stevens, Mrs. Dr. E. M. Lyon, Mrs. A. G. Cox, Mr. E. J. Sottinger, Lieut. J. P. Radcliffe, Dr. W. H. Rennie, Mrs. F. M. Robinson, infant and amah, Master Robinson, Mr. J. Stern, Mr. M. Bergeman, Mrs. E. A. Tilston, Mr. D. Yagdjoglou, Mr. A. Miernheim, Mr. Z. Kirkham, and Mr. L. S. Tyler, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. H. Andrews, Mr. Geo. F. Brindley, Miss A. Duisenberg, Mr. G. Doi, Mr. J. S. H. Frank, Miss Sybil Howard, Mr. H. J. Heller, Mr. Paul Holman, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg and 2 maids, Master Rudolph Isenberg, Master Alex. Isenberg, Mrs. D. P. Montgomery, Mrs. G. M. McGuire, Miss I. A. McGuire, Mr. T. Onodera, Mr. W. C. Parke, Mr. P. O. Rothrock, Mr. R. Schrage, Mr. Chas. Steckler, Mr. H. Waragai, Mr. J. Bridge Webb, Mr. S. T. Wellman and wife, Mr. F. S. Wellman, and Mrs. R. D. Walbridge, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss S. Alexander, Mr. S. Namekata, and Mrs. A. Morgan, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Fred. Ogden. For Hongkong:—Mr. V. Buencamino, Mr. J. M. Brown, Miss Frances Coulter, Judge J. S. Chapman, Mrs. J. S. Chapman, Miss Mary E. Chapman, Miss Martha A. Coleman, Mr. A. M. Garland, Mr. E. W. Helm, Mrs. C. M. M. Julian-James and maid, Mr. F. R. Millos, Mr. H. G. Murray, Mrs. A. B. McCutcheon, Master Jack C.

McCutcheon, Ass't Surgeon E. H. H. Olds, U.S.N., Surgeon Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. M. Surr and child, Mr. Anto. M. Taizon and Dr. T. Foo Yuen in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. Jul. Blum, Mr. E. Hoon, Dr. and Mrs. Just, baby and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Heron and Mr. Werner, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Hirano and family, Mrs. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. Gimlette, Mr. and Mrs. Lai wan Shi, Mr. M. Thellenberg, Mr. Nielop, Mr. I. Shin wang, Mr. J. Kersmann, Mr. Parrott, Mr. Victor Pellet, Mr. and Mrs. Braude and infant, Mrs. A. Seth, Miss Brand, Miss M. Seth, Mr. D. M. Gubbay, Miss P. Seth, Mrs. Vattile, Mr. W. E. Towns, Mr. F. J. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hamilton and 2 children, Mr. Quan Tee, Mrs. S. K. Hatton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Edward, in cabin; Mr. Lamphier, Mr. A. Ota, and Mr. Valmire, in intermediate; 33 Japanese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. M. Risner, Mrs. Downing, infant and amah, Miss Beal, Mrs. M. Floral, Mr. W. Austin, Mr. H. D. Cook, U.S.M.C., Lieut. J. H. Thompson, U.S.M.C., Mr. Jas. Flugate, Mr. D. J. M. Sim, Miss R. Mayfield, Miss F. E. Lepisto, Mr. J. Dralle, Mr. J. Kerner, Mrs. Kerner, Mrs. S. Komor, Mr. J. Lyons, Mrs. N. Weill, Mr. E. R. Hopper, and Miss Daughaday, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. N. J. White, Mr. W. Y. Kwai Fong, Mr. Lo Fong, and Rev. H. B. Nowell, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss E. B. Gibbs and maid, Miss Hunt, Mr. R. B. Drais, Mrs. C. Harris, Miss C. Richards, Mr. Chas. C. Cohn, Mrs. Cohn, Miss C. L. Danford, Mr. S. M. Hibbard, Mr. R. M. Coldwells, Mr. W. J. Bennett, Mr. S. E. Dudley, Mr. O. C. Winbush, Mr. H. E. Curtaz, Mr. M. F. Lowenstein, Mrs. Lowenstein, infant and servant, Mr. M. Albath, Mr. R. Duer, Mrs. R. Duer and two servants, Miss K. Duer, Miss I. Duer, Bishop S. Jarlin, Rev. L. Planson, Rev. A. Morrelli, Mr. T. H. Strew, Miss S. M. Rosworth, Mrs. S. R. Tippet, Mrs. J. H. Pike, Mr. J. E. Roach, Mrs. R. H. Parker, Mr. R. Frank, Miss S. R. Ward, Mr. M. L. Taft, Mrs. Taft, Major-Gen. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke, Miss S. H. Stearns, Mr. Chin F. Foin, Mrs. C. F. Foin, Miss M. Chin, Mr. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. Boyd and amah, Mr. E. M. Cable, Miss Cable, Mr. P. D. Saklalsala, Mrs. H. B. Newell and amah, Miss D. C. Newell, Master J. W. Newell, Miss Newell, Master H. W. Newell, Rev. S. S. Moffit, Mrs. S. S. Moffit, infant and amah, Mrs. W. H. Worley, Mr. M. Goraseif, Mrs. V. Smirnov, Mrs. M. Postnikors, infant, boy and amah, Master Postnikors, Miss Postnikors, Master Postnikors, Master Postnikors in cabin.

Per German steamer *Zieten*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Platt-Higgins, Com. Hon. and Mrs. Dormer, children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Eckert, Mr. Conally, Miss Austin, Dr. Wegner, Mr. J. Wegner, Mr. W. Oeser, Mr. A. Becker, Dr. Lasswitz, Mr. Bollenhagen and servant, Mr. Wentzensen, Mr. Th. Meyer, Mrs. A. Gill, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. M. Blumer, Miss C. Seymour, Miss L. Seymour, Miss E. Seymour, Master C. Seymour, Mrs. Purvis, Mr. J. Nomura, Mr. G. Gray, Mr. F. Noda, Miss G. Simonin, Miss P. Kruck, Hon. Dormer's maid, Mr. A. Goodwin, Mr. Kraemer, Miss M. Lloyd, Miss H. Schmidt, Mr. J. Cisneros, Mr. J. Juen, Mr. Yam Lai Jong, Mrs. Paw, Miss Paw, Mr. Chan Kung Luk, Mr. Ching Yuk Lam, Mr. Hu San and child, Mr. L. Y. Chan, Mrs. Chang See and family, Mr. Lin Young, Mr. Shen Gen Ong, and Mr. Lin Wung Ing, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Dakota*, from Seattle:—Mrs. W. E. Bates, Mr. L. Lowengart, Mrs. M. Stanleigh, Mrs. Lee B. MacDougall, Miss Addie Wilson, Mrs. L. F. Miller, Mrs. Matthew Kemples, Rev. H. B. Price, Mrs. H. B. Price, Mrs. M. Davenport, Mr. H. A. Ensworth, Mrs. H. A. Ensworth, Mr. John C. Phillips, Mr. Theodore Lyman, Mr. Robert Christie, Mr. S. L. Tuska, Mr. I. Muto, Miss Russell, and Mrs. E. Woods, in cabin; Mr. H. C. Cooper, Mrs. B. T. Wagmister, Miss Anna Even, Mr. Paul Wagmister, Mr. R. T. Wilcox, Mr. T. Hoshino, Mr. S. L. Tamura, Mrs. S. L. Tamura, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. M. Kobashima, and Mr. S. Tayto, in second class; 7 Japanese, in steerage. For Nagasaki:—Mr. A. Saiki, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. E. K. Lowry and child, in cabin; Mr. H. B. Hawkins, in second class. For Hongkong:—Com. J. G. Quinby, Chaplain W. T. Holms, Mr. Wm. H. McIntyre, Mr. A. W. Meiler, Miss Florence Tompkins, Miss F. R. Rowell, Mr. J. T. Colvin, Mrs. J. T. Colvin, Mr. L. Scott Carswell, Mrs. L. Scott Carswell, Mr. S. J. Fuller, Mr. A. J. Kendrick, Mrs. T. Bordeaux, Mr. A. C. Seeley, Mrs. A. C. Seeley, Mrs. F. H. Lebold, Mrs. E. M. Breden, Mrs. A. MacArthur and servant, Miss Sallie Blanchard, Mr. W. H. Field, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mrs. E. F. Fletcher, Miss Sybil Fletcher, Miss Alice Fletcher, Miss G. W. Newton, Mr. Roy A. Wells, Miss Mary A. Ainsworth, Miss B. A. Quigley, Miss Ida Pollard, Miss Della Culligan, Mr. M. M. Carraher, Mrs. M. M. Carraher, Miss Imogene Carraher, Mr. Mortimer B. Carraher, and Mr. S. L.

Dreifus, in cabin; Mr. H. G. Courtenay, Miss Bertha Dolts, and Mr. C. R. Bennett, in second class; 13 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. A. Oradley, Mr. G. E. Carpenter, Mr. H. Farnam, Miss C. B. Farnam, Mr. J. Holder, Mr. C. S. Homma, Mr. C. G. Major, Mrs. S. Eldridge, Mr. Geo. Lack, Mr. R. Lyons, General McArthur, Mrs. McArthur, Lieut. McArthur, Mr. R. Schmid and Mr. O. A. Poole in cabin. San Francisco:—Rev. R. E. Brown, Mr. H. B. Dunbar, Miss Ethel Graves, Mr. E. C. Jansen, Mrs. R. Lamquet, Mr. C. Markus, Mr. G. W. Morley, Mr. J. S. Pruitt, Miss J. Pruitt and Mr. J. S. Oresen in cabin; Lee Tong Kwai, Lee Kum Sing, Lee Kam Toy and Mrs. Sue Ku Far in steerage.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, from Vancouver:—Miss S. Cambie, in cabin; 9 Japanese, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mr. R. Somerville, in cabin; 5 Japanese, in steerage. For Shanghai:—Mrs. W. Whitney, in cabin; 1 Chinese, in steerage. For Hongkong:—Mr. S. Murray, Mr. I. C. Laughlin, Miss Silas, Mr. G. B. Mackie, and Mr. G. R. McCullough, in cabin; 1 Chinese, and 7 Indians, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, from Australia via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elgar, Miss Fynes-Clinton, Mr. N. M. Shot, Mr. W. R. Furlong, Mr. T. Yeguchi, Mr. W. Fred. Holmes, Mr. F. W. Belt, Prof. C. Ishikawa, Mr. E. T. Sichelau, Mr. Y. Hasegawa, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund James, Rev. J. S. Atkinson, Mrs. E. Saunders, and Miss Frances Holmes, in cabin; Mr. John C. Keefe, Mr. Okumura, Miss Khooon Chai, Mr. A. R. Oliver, Mr. Franco Rosado, Mr. M. Fuchuki, Mr. J. Jalandoni, Mr. S. Takikawa, Mr. E. J. Ward, and two Chinese, in second class, and 20 Japanese in steerage.

## EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Seydlitz*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fisher, Mr. George Elliott, Mr. H. Kodzuki, Miss Eileen Fisher, Mr. Dorothy Fisher and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fokkes, Mr. Kikutaro Oi, Mr. A. G. Meyer, Mr. E. M. Watts, Dr. Hermann, Dr. S. Nakamura, Mr. H. Kitagawa, and Mr. Bruhe, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Oceanic*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Ad. Study, Mr. H. J. Gibbston, Mr. E. A. Taplin, Miss C. L. Gillingham, Dr. W. G. Brett, Mr. C. Henriot, Mr. E. R. Hooper, Mr. Brunschwig, Mr. J. Scotson, Mr. Chu Wai, Mr. Fu Ting Ching, Mr. M. Takanashi, Mr. Vyvan Tao, Mr. H. Padel, and 1 Chinese, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. M. Albath, Mrs. M. A. Barney, Mr. W. J. Bennett, Mr. J. Jerner, Mrs. J. Berner, Miss S. M. Bosworth, Mr. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. J. M. Boyd and amah, Miss M. Boynton, Mrs. D. G. Brinton, Major Gen. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke, Mr. B. M. Caldwell, Mr. E. M. Cable, Mrs. E. M. Cable, Mr. C. C. Cohn, Mrs. C. C. Cohn, Mr. R. Colver, Ensign H. D. Cooke, U.S.N., Mrs. R. R. Converse, Mrs. A. G. Cox, Dr. Davies Cox, Mrs. Davies Cox, Mrs. Robert E. Cox, Mrs. J. G. Cress, Mr. H. E. Curtaz, Mr. Chin F. Foin, Mrs. Chin F. Foin, Miss Me Chin, Miss C. L. Danford, Mr. R. B. Drais, Mr. A. Ducellier, Mr. P. E. Dudley, Mr. A. Duer, Mrs. A. Duer and maid, Miss K. Duer, Miss L. Duer, Mrs. M. Dunham, Mr. J. Dwyer, Mrs. J. Dwyer, Mr. J. W. Dwyer, Mr. G. L. Dwyer, Mr. W. Y. Kwai Fong, Mr. Loo Fong, Mr. A. Frank, Mr. N. G. Frank, Mr. G. Fujiwara, Mr. Francis Gay, Mrs. Francis Gay, Miss E. B. Gibbs and maid, Dr. R. Gluck, Mrs. C. F. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Mr. M. Goraseif, Mr. W. F. Gracey, Mrs. L. J. Hanchett, Mr. Geo. W. Harbeson, Mrs. C. Harris, Capt. S. M. Hibbard, Rev. F. B. Hill, Mrs. F. B. Hill, Mrs. O. Hines, Mrs. C. A. Holbrook, Miss Jennie Howe, Vicomte Robert d'Humieres, Vicomtesse Robert d'Humieres, Mr. John Ina, Mrs. John Ina, Miss Ina, Mr. F. F. Jacques, Mrs. F. F. Jacques, Miss Jaques, Bishop S. Jarlin, Mr. J. K. Jonas, Mr. S. Kasuga, Mr. Wm. Kaufmann, Mr. H. Kienler, Mr. S. E. King, Mrs. S. E. King, Mr. J. Koerting, Mr. Homer Laughlin, Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Miss G. Laughlin, Mr. R. Lawrence and maid, Mr. L. Leland, Mrs. L. Leland, Rev. R. A. Lennon, Mr. M. F. Leowenstein, Mrs. M. F. Leowenstein and infant, Miss H. B. Mason, Dr. E. May, Mrs. J. C. McCauley, Mrs. C. B. McCarty, Mrs. J. H. Miller, Rev. S. S. Moffitt, Mrs. S. S. Moffitt, infant and amah, Rev. A. Morelli, Mr. H. B. Newell, Mrs. H. B. Newell and amah, Miss Newell, Miss F. Newell, Master J. W. Newell, Master H. W. Newell, Mr. T. Okada, Mr. S. Ohki, Col. H. D. Olivier, R.E., Mrs. H. D. Olivier, Mr. R. H. Osborn, Mrs. R. H. Parker, Mrs. J. H. Pike, Mr. E. V. Platt, Rev. L. Planson, Miss Susan F. Pond, Mrs. Postnikow, infant and amah, Miss Postnikow, Master Postnikow, Master Postnikow, Master Postnikow, Mr. E. J. Pottinger, Mrs. R. B. Raoul, Mr. Paul Rewman, Miss C. Richards, Mr. J. F. Roach, Mr. E. F. Robinson, Miss M. E. Robbins, Mr. Wm. Henry Rosenstein, Mr. P. D. Saklatvala,

Miss C. M. Scheuch, Mr. Rudolph Scherer, Mrs. J. Simpson, Miss K. C. S. Stearns, Miss S. H. Stearns, Mr. Leon J. Stern, Mrs. Leon J. Stern, Mrs. F. E. Stickney, Miss Stickney, Mr. A. W. Strauss, Mrs. A. W. Strauss, Mr. T. H. Strowe, Mrs. Smirnov, Mr. M. L. Taft, Mrs. M. L. Taft, Mr. S. Teshima, Mr. C. H. Thompson and servant, Major H. S. Thurston, Mr. R. P. Tinsley, Mrs. W. P. Tyler, Miss S. A. Ward, Mr. W. H. Worley, Mrs. A. D. Warren, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mrs. M. E. Westfall, Mr. A. J. White, Mr. T. W. Williams, Mr. O. C. Wimbush, Lt. Col. A. W. Wingate, Mr. D. Yonekura, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Peshawar*, from London via ports:—Mr. D. W. Roberts, Mr. G. R. Marshall, Mr. H. J. Sharp, and Mr. L. S. Hudson, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss H. E. Jones, Mr. S. Searle, and Mrs. Weill, in intermediate; Dai Toi, in steerage.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Oceanic:—	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Lyons	Milan	Marseilles	Lyons	Milan
Cl. Eymard .....	13	11	—	27	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co. ....	17	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co. ....	8	16	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co. ....	—	—	—	14	—	—
Total .....	21	33	11	41	—	—

Silk shippers by steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco 16th June:—

	Bales
Jewett & Bent .....	36
Siber, Wolf & Co. ....	20
Kiito Gomei Kaisha .....	29
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	6
Total .....	91

Silk shippers per steamship *Kanagawa Maru*, for Seattle, 14th June:—

	Bales
Vivanti Bros. ....	15
Kiito Gomei Kaisha .....	56
Total .....	71

Per British steamer *Peshawar*, for London via ports:—Waste Silk for Europe, 48 bales.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America .....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F. June 22
Hongkong .....	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa. June 23
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. June 25
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa M.	2 Th. June 28
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	3 Th. June 28
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	4 Th. June 28
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Shawmut	Th. June 28
America .....	P. M.	Korea	F. June 29
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Pleades	F. June 29
Europe .....	N. L. D.	Seydlitz	5 Sa. June 30
Europe .....	M. M.	Tonkin	W. July 4
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Doric	Th. July 5
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. July 6
America .....	C. & O.	Coptic	F. July 6
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. July 14
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. July 15

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 11th inst.
- 2 Left Seattle on the 12th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 21st inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Shanghai .....	N. Y. K.	Tairen Maru	Sa. June 23
Europe .....	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa. June 23
America .....	P. M.	China	Sa. June 23
Hongkong .....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. June 24
Hongkong .....	P. & A.	Numantia	Su. June 24
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	M. June 25
Seattle .....	G. N.	Minnesota	M. June 25
Europe .....	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	W. June 27
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	Th. June 28
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. June 29
Hongkong .....	B. T.	Shawmut	F. June 29
Europe .....	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. June 30
America .....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. June 30
Australia .....	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. June 30
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Pleades	Sa. June 30
Hongkong .....	P. M.	Korea	Su. July 1
Portland .....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Su. July 1
Europe .....	O. & O.	Japan	Tu. July 3
America .....	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. July 7
Vancouver .....	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. July 7
Hongkong .....	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. July 8
Hongkong .....	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. July 14

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 22.

No change to record.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—40 yds. 36 in. ...	0.10 to 0.16
White Shirting—50 yds. 36 in. ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 36 inches V. ...	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ...	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	2.85 to 4.65
	PER YARD.
Cotton Italians and Satteens ...	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	V. 0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.80

	PER FURCH.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.20 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	Y. 290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	365.00 to 375.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	455.00 to 465.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	33.50 to 34.00
Indian Branch ...	33.00 to —
Chinese ...	25.00 to 28.00

## METALS.

There is an improvement in this market and business is brisk.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	V. 4.20 to 4.40
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	4.35 to 4.65
do Sheet ...	6.10 to 6.20
do Hoop (3/4" to 1 1/2") ...	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G ...	11.20 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	7.00 to 10.00
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W. ...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ...	2.20

## KEROSENE.

American ...	V. 3.46
Russian ...	—
Langkat ...	2.55

## SUGAR.

The market has been quiet and there is no improvement in prices.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ...	V. 8.00 to 9.00
Brown Manila ...	8.30 to 9.30
Brown China ...	7.20 to 12.00
White Java and Penang ...	12.40 to 13.40
White Refined ...	14.50 to 16.75

## INDIGO.

Java, Medium to best ...	Nom. 250.00 to 300.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	Nom. 130.00 to 160.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Foreign buyers are rather holding aloof from the market, the present high prices asked tending to restrict business. The few purchases recently made have been by Japanese direct exporting firms.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	Nominal.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1.00
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1.045 to 1.065
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1.080 to 1.100
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	—
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	—

Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	—

## WASTE SILK.

Market closed and nothing doing.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshii, Best ...	—
Noshi—Oshii, Good ...	—
Noshi—Oshii, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushii, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bushii, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bushii, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Medium ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	—
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	—
Kibiso—Bushii, Fair ...	—

Nom.

## TEA.

A moderate business has been passing. Up to the evening of June 20th, 8,436,900 lbs. had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new crop.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. 60 and upwards.
Choice ...	50 to 60
Finest ...	40 to 50
Fine ...	32 to 40
Good Medium ...	28 to 32
Medium ...	25 to 28
Good Common ...	24 to 25
Common ...	20 to 22

## HABUTAE.

Enquiries from America for goods of light weight have appeared, and the condition of the market, which had been inactive for several weeks, revived. Contracts were made for future delivery so that the market has grown steady.

## KANAGAWA.

Inches.	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2 ...	10.10	10.00	9.75
22 1/2 ...	10.10	9.60	9.40
27 ...	9.70	9.25	9.10
36 ...	9.40	9.15	9.10

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	6 me.	6 1/2 me.	7 me.	7 1/2 me.	8 me.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
22 1/2 ...	9.45	9.30	9.15	9.10	9.10
27 ...	9.45	9.40	9.15	9.15	9.15
36 ...	9.10	9.00	8.85	8.80	8.80

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
19 1/2 ...	10.00	9.60	9.50	—
22 1/2 ...	9.85	9.30	9.15	—
27 ...	9.50	9.30	9.15	—
36 ...	—	9.25	9.10	—

## RICE.

During the week the rice market was brisk. The market is now reported as quiet.

	per koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,415,376
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	206,104

	Closing Price.
Delivery.	Yen.
June ...	—
July ...	15.11
August ...	15.16

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.)	per koku.
Superior ...	Yen 15.63	
Medium ...	14.93	
Common ...	14.29	
Average ...	14.95	
koku, 4,9629 bushels.		

	(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
June ...	14.4475	14.29
July ...	14.68	14.56
August ...	14.895	14.715

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market remained stationary throughout the week and there was no remarkable business done.



## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 21

London silver  $\frac{1}{16}$  lower, but no change in sterling quotations from China and local rates remain the same as yesterday.

London—Bank T T .....	1/0 3/4 @ 1/16
— Bills on demand .....	2/0 1/4 @ 1/16
— 4 months' sight .....	2/0 1/4 @ 1/16
— Private 4 months' sight .....	2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight .....	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight .....	356
— Private 4 months' sight .....	360 1/2
— 6 months' sight .....	362
Hongkong—Bank sight .....	per \$100 104 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight .....	do 102 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight .....	69
— Private 10 days' sight .....	71
India—Bank sight .....	152
— Private 30 days' sight .....	154
America—Bank sight .....	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight .....	50
— Private 4 months' sight .....	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight .....	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight .....	213
Bar Silver (London) .....	30 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, June 22, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.  
Ven. per cent. Yen.

Exchange Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	*96.00
Exchange Bonds 2nd Issue ...	100	5	*95.10
Exchange Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5	95.10
Exchange Bonds 5th Issue ...	100	6	101.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	*90.20
War Bonds (Gunji) .....	100	5	*90.30
5% Imperial Bonds (Gohri) ...	100	5	90.30
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906) .....	100	5	*90.30
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) .....	100	5	88.20
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	*98.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100	6	*98.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	99.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds .....	100	6	*98.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	96.50
Sanyo Railway .....	50	10	87.00
Kansei Railway .....	50	6.2	47.00
Kyushu Railway .....	50	9	74.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	12.5	104.50
Sobu Railway .....	50	10	83.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50	10	*88.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ...	50	8	*79.00
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	25	8	*52.50
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50	3.4	*56.60
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	40	3.4	*45.50
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	50	3.5	69.00
Odawara Electric Car .....	50	4	*41.00
Keihin Electric Railway .....	50	8	*109.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	37.50	8	*94.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance .....	12.50	15	41.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	*24.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance .....	12.50	12	32.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning .....	50	16	114.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning .....	50	20	100.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50	20	*122.00
Yokohama Dock .....	33	12	68.50
Yokohama Electric Light .....	50	15	98.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new ...	12.50	15	39.00
Tokyo Electric Light .....	50	12	*97.50
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	20	12	*67.50
Osaka Electric Light .....	50	20	117.00
Kobe Electric Light .....	50	10	76.00
Tokyo Gas .....	50	15	107.00
Tokyo Gas, new .....	17.50	15	62.00
Osaka Gas new .....	25	—	40.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20	110.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refinery ...	50	20	*105.00
Nippon Sugar Refined new ...	12.50	20	*71.50
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refinery ...	50	20	98.50
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery .....	50	—	110.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	30	—	78.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery, new ...	12.50	—	55.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin) ...	50	20	145.00
Marusan Beer Brewery .....	50	8	59.00
Y'hama Chuoh Godown .....	50	15	78.50
Yokohama Boeki Godown ...	20	16	34.80

\* Ex div.

# ITCHING HUMOURS

## SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Chancery Lane, London. French Depot: 4 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Potter, Davis and Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, June 23, 1906

LOCAL STOCKS.—The improvement noted in my last report has continued. A large general business has again resulted at advancing rates during the interval. Kirin Breweries continue to advance, a few shares are on offer at yen 145; as mentioned in my former report a better feeling prevails in the market, and an improvement in rates for this stock may be expected. Grand Hotels have found buyers at yen 235. Helms have improved and been placed at yen 90—closing in further request. Engine and Iron Works are wanted at yen 120. Langfeldts are without change. Club Hotels continue weak at yen 75. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers of ordinary shares at yen 75. Y. U. Club debentures buyers at yen 108. Raub Mines are wanted at \$3. The Raub crushing is 780 ounces smelted gold from 5,800 tons of ore treated.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$820 buyers. Indo-Chinas Tis. 56 1/2 sellers. China Traders, \$98 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$103 sellers. Hongkong Lands, \$118 sales. Humphreys' Estates, \$11 1/2 sellers. Green Island Cements, \$28 1/2 sellers. Farnhams Tis. 114 sales. Shanghai Lands, 11s. 110 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working Ant or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.	
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.		
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			30.6.03	6%	for 1	7 B.	
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	" 1	75 S.	
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	250,000	2500	100	100			30.6.05	10%	" 1/2	235 Sa.	
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y.	6,235.70	31.12.05	17 1/2%	" 1	90 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr.	28,875.52	31.12.05	" 1/2	45 S.	
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.....	500,000	20000	25	25		Y.	5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	34 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.....	450,000	9000	50	50	200,000	Y.	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	145 S.
Y. E. & Iron Works.....	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y.	20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	" 1/2	120 Sa.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd. ...	125,000	5000	25	25					1st y.r.	" 1	75 B.
Oriental H.L. old ord.		1490	50	50			31.8.05	12%			
" " new		1510	50	25							
" " old pref.	251,000	750	50	50	60,542.50				8%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25							
" " Founders		80	12 1/2	12 1/2					V.37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated	G.	G.	G.	G.					G.		
Mining Co., Ltd.....	\$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	None	G.	\$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	1905	G. \$18 S.
Raub Australian Gold	£	150,000	£1	18 1/10		Dr.	£8,745	31.3.05	48cents.	1901	\$3 B.
Mining Co., Ltd. ....	200,000	50,000	£1	£1							
<hr/>											
Debenture Loans.		Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.		Interest Payable.				Closing Quotation.	
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd. ...		200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.		1 April and 1 Oct.				108 Sa.	
Brett and Company, Ltd.....		11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.		1 June and 1 Dec.				85 S.	
Yokohama United Club .....		250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.		30 June and 31 Dec.				108 B.	
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....		50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.		1 May and 1 Nov.				110 S.	

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 B.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
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POWER-OF-ATTORNEY FORMS.

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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, June 24th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 24th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 25th, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., June 25th, the "MINNESOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., June 26th, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, June 27th, at Noon, the "KAMAKURA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, June 28th, the "DAKOTA."—Great Northern S.S. Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 28th, at 10 a.m., the "HAKUAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., June 28th, at 2 p.m., the "TANGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 29th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about June 29th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 30th, at 9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, June 30th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M.M. S.S. Co.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., June 30th, the "PIEADRES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 30th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 30th, at 4 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, June 30th, at Noon, the "KUMANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 1st, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., July 1st, the "NICOMEDEIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai, July 1st, at 2 p.m., the "AKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 3rd, at Daylight, the "JAPAN."—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 3rd, at Daylight, the "PROMETHEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, July 5th, at Daylight, the "SCHWARZBURG."—C. Illies & Co.  
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, July 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, July 5th, at 2 p.m., the "BOMBAY MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand July 5th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, July 6th, the "PATROCLOS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 7th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 7th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about July 8th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 8th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea, July 11th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.  
For AUSTRALIA, via ports, July 14th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治廿五年三月廿日  
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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1906.

## DEATHS.

By cable.—At Melbourne, Australia, on June 22nd, ISABEL EMILY, dearly loved wife of W. B. McNAUGHTON, of Tokyo.

On the 14th of May, aged 47, at the Schloss Ronsperg, Count HEINRICH COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, formerly Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Japan.

Fell asleep, on Tuesday, June 26th, at Tokyo, the Rev. H. B. PRICE, of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, at the age of 42.

At 2 p.m. on Wednesday, June 27, 1906, His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop of Tokyo, Mgr. P. M. OS. OF.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on June 26th at Arai near Matsuyama.

BARON KOMURA, Ambassador to London, will leave on July 20th for his post.

THE Kiaochow-Chinanfu Railway paid a dividend of 3¼ per cent for last year.

PRINCE WILHELM left Hakone on the morning of June 21st for Kyoto on his way home.

THE new battleship *Kashima* arrived at Suez on June 22nd. She will spend four or five days there.

A TELEGRAM from Taipei, Formosa, says that on June 24th, the thermometer read 97 degrees of Fahrenheit. Such a temperature, adds the

message, had not been experienced during ten years past.

MR. HAYASHI, new Minister to Peking, left Shimonoseki on June 26th for his post via Korea.

A TSU (Ise province) telegram says that owing to the heavy rains, floods occurred causing damage to rice fields.

A MINE has been found about twenty-four miles off Kunohe, Iwate prefecture. It was brought to Sannohe.

THE *Asahi* says that M. Plancon, Russian Consul-General to Seoul, now in Tokyo, will leave for his post within a few days.

THE British Cigarettee Company of Shanghai is gradually driving Japanese cigarettes out of the market in Manchuria and Korea.

GENERAL Oshima, Governor of the Kwantung Peninsula, now in Tokyo on official business, will leave on July 10th for his post.

THE death was announced, on June 21st of Mr. K. Shigeoka, a member of the Lower House. He had been suffering from consumption.

ON June 25th, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce ordered the Bukkyo Life Insurance Co., Kyoto, to cease issuing further policies.

THE steamer *Cheong Fat*, trading between Wuchou and Canton, has been looted by pirates, who came on board in the guise of passengers.

AN official telegram from Seoul says that on June 22nd, a Korean fisherman found a mine in the neighbourhood of Song-jin. He landed it safely.

A CASE of plague was reported on June 25th at Moji, the patient being an engineer employed on a steam-launch belonging to the Harbour Police Office.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, Germany will add the cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta* to her squadron in the Orient. She is now at Kiel undergoing repairs.

As the Seoul-Fusan Railway will be nationalized on July 1st, Baron Shibusawa and Messrs. T. Takeuchi and K. Ono have been appointed liquidators.

OWING to the heavy rains, the section between Yokokawa and Karei on the Kyushu Railway was damaged on June 24th. Repairs will occupy about one week.

THE taotai of Pechili province and party arrived at Nagasaki on June 21st. The purpose of their visit to Japan is said to be to investigate commercial conditions.

ACCORDING to the captain of the steamer *Nikkai Maru*, which arrived at Ujina on June 24th from Port Arthur, a mine was observed on June 20th off Shantung.

THE net profit of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co. for the first half year was yen 114,904.33. The interim dividend was at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum.

THE Emperor sent a message to the King of Norway on June 22nd congratulating him on his coronation, which took place on that day. The Norwegian Court returned a message of thanks on the following day.

ON the evening of June 22nd, three workmen named Noguchi, Tanaka, and Kojima picked a quarrel with two men named Kiyomori and Yamamoto, at Nakamura, Yokohama, and finally came to blows, when the three former stabbed the other two with large knives, inflicting serious wounds. The perpetrators were immediately

arrested and the injured men removed to a doctor's near by. Monetary affairs are reported to have been the cause.

THE Yokohama Fire and Transit Insurance Co., held a general meeting on June 21st. The net income for the first half-year was yen 576,975.60. An interim dividend was declared at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

THE cruiser *Tsugaru* (formerly the *Pallada*) which has been undergoing repairs at Port Arthur, left on June 25th in tow of the battleship *Chinyen* accompanied by the destroyer *Yugure*. She is expected to arrive at Saseho on July 1st.

PRINCES MICHI, ATSU, and TERU, the sons of the Crown Prince, will proceed to Hakone about the middle of July. They will stay there for the summer. Princesses Fumi and Yasu, the daughters of the Emperor, will also stay at Hakone.

THE steamer *Kyushu Maru*, which was recently seized by the Yokohama Dock Co. and other creditors, was sold on June 25th at Yokohama by auction. She was bought by Mr. K. Yoshida, representing the 106th Bank, for sixty-five thousand yen.

THE Department of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to export iron materials manufactured at the Wakamatsu Iron Works and other foundries to South China. The authorities propose to appoint trustworthy Japanese merchants in China as agents.

THE *Noroe Vremya* announces the death of Major-General Constantin Constantinovitch Schwerin, who served with distinction during the war with Japan, when he commanded the Artillery of the Third Siberian Army Corps. He was particularly successful in the engagements round Liao-yang.

A few French capitalists and some Japanese have established a joint-stock association for the purpose of supplying wooden articles. The factory was established at Taikachi, in Miyasaki prefecture utilizing water-power. Of the capital of yen 950,000 the French have invested yen 800,000 and the Japanese the remainder.

OWING to contracts from San Francisco on account of the reconstruction of the city, the price of cement in Japan has advanced considerably, ordinary grade which was yen 3.40 or 3.50 per cask being now yen 4.50 on an average. The Asano, Aichi, and other cement companies have special contracts to keep them going for ten years.

A TAIPEH telegram reports that the Formosan Government has decided to burn the native street of Yehochieh in Takao where cases of plague are frequently reported, the area including two hundred and sixteen houses. It is said that the Ladies Benevolent Society of Formosa intend to build two hundred houses in the town for the reception of the poor people.

ACCORDING to the *Jiji*, the re-organization of the Kwantung Administrative Office will shortly be proclaimed. As the result of the alteration, the title of *Sotoku* or Governor-General will be replaced by *Totoku* or Commander of Defences. It was understood between Japan and Russia, adds the same paper, that neither Power should employ the former appellation in Manchuria.

Two men attacked three policemen on the night of June 22nd at the village of Omei, in Chiba Prefecture, and killed two of them. One of the assailants was arrested on Sunday at Asahi-machi near the place where the affair occurred. A Chiba telegram adds that the murderers broke into the house of a wealthy farmer residing in the village of Omei and stole several articles. They were on their way back when the police met them.



## KOREA.

Friday, June 22.

Mr. Li Pon-rai, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose arrest in connexion with the recent disturbances has already been noted, would appear to have been one of the most active fomenters of the insurrection. The evidence hitherto collected proves him, it is said, to have been concerned not only in the provincial riots, but also in the plot for concluding a secret treaty with Russia to drive the Chinese out of the so-called island of Hando. He enjoyed an exceptional measure of the Sovereign's favour and had control of the court funds, and through him a sum of 100,000 *yen* was conveyed to Hseung-mun by way of defraying expenses on account of the Hando scheme.

There is naturally much curiosity to know what policy Marquis Ito will adopt in view of these incidents. But His Excellency does not appear to have given any indications. The *Asahi Shimbun* says that one of those who assembled to bid the distinguished statesman farewell when he left Oiso on the 20th instant, remarked to him that something like a crisis in the relations between the two Empires had occurred and that their future relations would be largely affected by the line now taken. He conjured the Marquis to adopt a policy such as would completely re-assure the people of Japan. To this the Marquis smilingly replied that his policy was already fixed and that evidences of it would soon be seen after his return to Seoul. The *Yoroden Choho* alleges that the Resident General has resolved to cut down to the root of the disease, but we suspect that statement to be mainly conjectural. Our own opinion is that the Marquis will insist peremptorily on an effectual separation between the Court and the Administration, but will not take any steps to disturb the stability of the Throne.

Meanwhile the Korean Cabinet has resolved that the police force must be increased. Mr. Oka, chief of the police attached to the Residency-General, who is now on a visit to Tokyo, is represented by the *Jiji Shimpō* as stating that public peace and good order are now with difficulty preserved in Korea by Japanese gendarmes and soldiers only, and that in the interior the Korean administrative police are conspicuous by their absence. Such a state of affairs is obviously unendurable, and the plain remedy lies in increasing the police force. At present there are only 100 Japanese constables in the employment of the Korean Government, and 250 in the service of the Residency-General. Upon the latter force devolves the duty of guarding the settlement and consequently only a moiety of them are available for general duty. Mr. Oka thinks that the force attached to the Residency-General should be doubled, and that the Korean Government should add some 500 or 600 Japanese police to the number now employed, so that the total increment of Japanese would be about 800. Further, the Korean constables should receive an addition of 1,500. With such augmentations it would be possible, he believes, to relieve the gendarmes and the troops of duties which do not properly devolve on them. This policy appears to have become known to the public now only, but there are indications that it was adopted some time ago by the authorities for several days ago there appeared in the Japanese *Official Gazette* a notification indicating the qualifications that must be insisted on in choosing police constables for service in Korea.

Saturday, June 23.

It is rumoured in Seoul that the examination of Cho Ik-hyon, the insurgent leader, and his associates has disclosed the fact that they received a considerable sum of money from a eunuch named Hong Chai-pang, whose duties gave him constant access to the Throne. It would appear from the evidence thus far collected that in the Administration the main fomenters of the insurrection were Min Kyong-sik, Vice-Minister of the Household, Li Pon-rai, Vice-Minister of the Interior, Min Kyu-sik, who seems to be a general officer serving in the War Office, and Min Pyong-hun, a member of the Privy Council. Between these men and the Emperor the direct link was the eunuch Hong Chai-pang, who is said to enjoy a full measure of the Sovereign's confidence, and on the insurgents' side the connexion was with the eminent scholar Kim Hseung-mun. The whole plot seems to have been now unravelled. It has also been proved that Min Yong-hwi, head-man of Hai-mi, whither the insurgent leader Min Chyong-sik fled after the shattering of his party at Hong-ju, supplied the rebels with stores and ammunition. He has been told off for trial by a court martial. The other leader of the insurrection, Cho Ik-hyon, who was arrested at Sun-chhang by the Korean troops, would appear to have been in direct communication with the Court.

Marquis Ito was to reach Seoul on the evening of the 23rd inst. His Excellency proceeded from Bakan by the war-vessel *Oki no shima* (former *Apraxin*).

A collision between Japanese and Koreans is reported from Kil-ju in Hamgyong-do. Four Japanese are missing.

Sunday, June 24.

Another official has been arrested in Seoul as a consequence of the revelations obtained at the examination of those already in detention. It is Mr. Cho Nam-song of the Household Department. He is said to have been a coadjuter.

It appears that only the vigilance of the Japanese authorities saved Seoul from being the scene of more than one serious disturbance. A plot had been formed to attack and destroy the Japanese settlement on the 16th instant during the absence of all the principal Japanese and Korean officials at a railway fête in Yong-san. The projectors of this attack had until then been ignorant of the arrests made in Seoul and elsewhere, and it was a desire to avenge these arrests that prompted them to precipitate action. Just as General Hasegawa was stepping into the train for Yong-san, intelligence of the rioters' purpose reached him, and arrangements to defeat it were made forthwith. On the 18th another project was formed for the rescue of the prisoners from durance, but the Japanese police succeeded in getting timely notice of this also. We gather that in each case the military preparations were so effective that the would-be insurgents were completely deterred.

Marquis Ito reached Seoul on the evening of the 23rd instant, and was met at the station by General Hasegawa, Mr. Pak Che-sun (Prime Minister) and some hundreds of officials and private individuals.

Monday, June 25.

Further enquetes are reported from the north of Kyongsan-do, and the south of Kangwon-do. The Korean troops appear to be either unable or unwilling to deal with these troubles and it is probable that the Japanese will have to undertake the duty.

A telegram from Nakdong, near Fusan,

says that there are signs of disquiet at Yoichlion. On the 18th instant a body of insurgents numbering forty attacked the offices of the Il Ching-hoi at the latter place and wounded five members of the association. These insurgents openly profess a determination to extirpate the Il Ching-hoi and the Japanese. Consequently a force of eleven Japanese gendarmes has been sent from Nakdong to deal with them.

We may explain that there are two principal political associations in Korea, namely the Wi Pyon, or self-called "loyal troops," and the Il Ching-hoi, or "party of progress." Japanese sympathies are naturally with the latter, and Japan's foreign enemies do not hesitate to accuse her of giving money for the support of the Il Ching-hoi, or even of having been instrumental in procuring the organization of the party, which of course they describe in most contemptuous terms. The Wi Pyon are thorough conservatives whose platform seems to be the preservation of everything old and the expulsion of the Japanese from Korea with other foreigners thrown in. It was mainly owing to information furnished by members of the Il Ching-hoi that the recent plot was discovered, and they also are said to have aided largely in enabling the Japanese authorities to forestall and avert the projected destruction of the settlement in Seoul and the murder of its inhabitants.

It is stated that Cho Nam-sang, the sixth high official arrested in connexion with the insurrection, had been "wanted" for some time. It is also stated that the Il Ching-hoi having been instrumental in furnishing proofs against these officials, the Minister of Justice is planning to bring about the seizure of the leaders of that party, not, says the telegram (*Hochi Shimbun*) that any breach of the law can be charged against them, but that if in custody, they might be used as instruments for mitigating the procedure against the implicated officials.

There has been another case of stone-throwing at Marquis Ito. It happened as the train carrying the Marquis was passing Anyang (?) station on the Seoul-Fusan railway on the 23rd. The Marquis was not hurt. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Seoul correspondent wires that the Korean budget for next fiscal year will show a deficit of over a million and a half of *yen*. The revenue remains at its old figure, namely, 8 millions, but the expenditures total 8,700,000 *yen*, there being many appropriations on account of progressive undertakings. In addition there is a sum of 940,000 *yen* on account of the country's foreign debts. A deficit of 1,640,000 *yen* is not very formidable as to actual dimensions, but it assumes a different character when we observe that it represents more than twenty per cent. of the aggregate income. In fact, the parallel in Japan's case, for example, would be a deficit of some 60 millions. There can be no doubt that under Japanese management the State income of Korea will soon develop very largely. Even on the assumption that the whole of the present revenue is derived from taxes, it would appear that the nation are not paying more than 53 *sen* per head, which is as though the Japanese Treasury were receiving from all sources an income of only some 25 million *yen*. Korea, according to the latest available returns, has a population of 15,289,000. It is an eloquent tribute to the miserable condition of the country and to the gross mismanagement of its rulers that its resources should be in such a curiously undeveloped

condition. The Japanese may be trusted to alter this state of affairs.

Two Japanese experts, Messrs. Nagata and Michiye, have visited and explored the valley of the Yalu River and have made an estimate of the probable profits of the China-Japan Timber Company which is to be formed under the provisions of the last Peking Convention. They put the cost of a raft of 500 trees at the following:—

	Yen.
Labour of felling timber and forming raft.....	366.00
Sustenance of these labourers .....	152.50
Raft-men (3).....	27.00
Carriers (10).....	80.00
Sustenance of Raft-men and Carriers..	49.00
Hire of one ox .....	60.00
Recompense to contractors (20% of expenses) .....	146.90
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>881.40</b>
Selling price of raft .....	1,320.00
<b>Nett profit per raft .....</b>	<b>438.60</b>
<b>Total profit on 3,000 rafts (per annum) ..</b>	<b>1,315,800.00</b>
Business Expenses .....	108,800.00
Establishment Expenses.....	319,000.00

Tuesday, June 26.

The apprehension of Li Pon-rai seems to have much distressed the Emperor of Korea. So at least we gather from an interesting letter which its Seoul correspondent sends to the *Asahi Shimbun*. Li held the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he also had the direction of the Court's finance, a position formerly occupied by Li Yong-ik, and he enjoyed the fullest measure of the Sovereign's confidence. It was through his hands that the sum of a hundred thousand *yen* passed on its way to Kim Hseung-mun, for the purposes of the Hando programme. When Li's arrest became known in the Palace the Emperor is said to have summoned the Minister of War, and having blamed him severely for allowing Li to fall into the hands of the Japanese, ordered him to take measures at once for his release. But it would appear that the Minister, Li Keun-thak, shared the umbrage felt by some of his colleagues on account of the great favour which Li Pon-rai enjoyed at Court, and consequently the Emperor's behest did not arouse its recipient to very strenuous exertions. Nothing practical could have been effected at any rate. The whole affair illustrates more forcibly than ever the close connexion still existing between the Court and the Administration, in spite of the efforts hitherto made to distinguish them. Thus it must have been observed by any one following events closely that whereas the insurgents at Hong-ju made a stubborn resistance and suffered very severely at the hands of the Japanese troops, those at Sun-chhang surrendered at once and without striking a blow to the Korean soldiers. The facts are said to be that whereas the Japanese Authorities had again and again urged the Korean Government to vigorously undertake the duty of restoring order, the only response was a plea of financial inability, the Government being really favourable to the insurrection and being also persuaded that the Japanese would not resort to force. These theories and excuses were completely disposed of by the result of the Hong-ju attack, and then suddenly the Korean Government fell into a panic lest its collusion should be discovered, an issue very likely to be consummated if the Japanese pushed their military operations and succeeded in capturing the insurgent leaders. Therefore it was arranged that a surrender should be made at Sun-chhang, which would serve the double purpose of re-habilitating the reputation of the Government and prevent-

ing the leaders from coming under Japanese jurisdiction. It was thus that Choi Ik-hyon and 12 others were apprehended at Sun-chhang, and the expectation then was that the examination of Choi would be conducted by the Korean Authorities in such a manner as to avoid all entangling revelations. But the Japanese defeated this scheme by demanding the transfer of the prisoners to their keeping so that the investigation might proceed *pari passu* with that of the men captured at Hong-ju. Choi Ik-hyon is an old man of 70. He cannot walk without the aid of a stick but his spirit is indomitable. Bitterly resenting the fact that he is in Japanese hands, he utterly refuses to admit their right of jurisdiction or to answer any questions, and if a Korean interpreter be used, he abuses the man so vehemently for want of patriotism that the interpreter collapses and declines to discharge his functions any longer. Choi seems to be convinced that his death is imminent. He declines to eat, asking what useful end can be served by nourishing a life which is to be laid down in a few days, but apparently this refusal is rather capricious than studied for he presently purchases food—even Japanese food—on his own account. As the investigation proceeds clearer and clearer evidences are said to be procured that the Government is implicated as well as the Court, and that the idea was to foment troubles analogous to those planned by the Min family in 1894-5 through the agency of the Tonghak. The mood of the Korean Cabinet is illustrated by its attitude towards the new mining and emigration regulations. Both of these were drafted and passed by the Residency General, but they await the endorsement of the Cabinet and the latter simply sat idle. An idea of the ignorance pervading Korean official circles may be gathered from the belief entertained about the emigration question, namely, that the purpose of the Japanese is to get all the Koreans out of Korea and thus to people the peninsula with their own nationals. The whole story confirms what is often said by Japanese observers, namely, that Korean statesmen are compounded of two elements only, superstition and intrigue, and that to expect them to change is like waiting for the Yellow River to become limpid.

Meanwhile Marquis Ito's return to Seoul seems to have set things moving. The Mining and the Emigration Regulations were at once settled and promulgated, by the very simple manoeuvre of inviting the six Korean Ministers to the Residency General and discussing matters with them. This conference seems to have been a lengthy affair. It met in the forenoon, and Marquis Ito devoted a considerable time to hearing statements as to what had gone on in his absence, and offering counsel to the Ministers. In the afternoon the above two bodies of law received Korean official approval, and several other important questions are said to have been either settled or carried within sight of settlement.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* Seoul correspondent wires that the insurgent leader, Choi Ik-hyon, maintained his defiant bearing throughout his preliminary examination. He mistook, or pretended to mistake, the Chief of the Gendarmes for Marquis Ito, and charging him with having purloined the flesh and skin of Korea, leaving only the bones, demanded that he should at once return the stolen property. Choi is evidently a fine old fellow, and one can not but regret that such men should be interested in preserving a Government and a Court like those of Korea. His preliminary

examination was concluded on the afternoon of the 25th, and he was remanded for trial by court martial.

The man who threw a stone at Marquis Ito's carriage when the train was passing a point some ten miles from An-yang, was immediately arrested and found to be a farmer. He frankly states that he threw the stone because he knew of the Resident General's presence in the train. It was a man of the same locality who threw the stone last winter, but in that case there was the excuse of inebriety. It is thought that in the present instance the offender was instigated, and every effort will be made to clear up that point. As for the stone-thrower, the leniency shown last winter will probably not be repeated in his case.

Wednesday, June 27.

The return of Marquis Ito to Seoul seems to have produced a very salutary effect. So at least we learn from telegrams to the press of Tokyo, but it is difficult to say whether this intelligence is based on actual facts or whether it merely reflects the restored confidence of the correspondents themselves. We should be disposed to say that the trouble was at all events scotched after the affair at Hong-ju and the surrender of Choi Ik-hyon and his comrades at Sun-chhang. Meanwhile another insurgent leader whose name we can not clearly decipher, a public inspector, has put himself on board ship and fled to Shanghai, doubtless finding that the situation was becoming too hot. Min Chyong-sik, the leader of the Hong-ju insurgents, who escaped in the first place to Haimi where he was succoured by the local authorities, is now said to be at Chihong-san, where the remnants of his followers have gathered about him.

Marquis Ito, attended by Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Furuya, is to be received by the Emperor in audience on the 28th inst. Mr. Furuya, we presume, is to make his farewell bow as he proceeds to the Legation in Brussels.

A draft law for the development of Education in Korea has been deliberated on and adopted by the Residency General and will now be submitted to the Korean Government. It provides for five kinds of schools—ordinary schools, high schools, special schools, practical schools and language (Japanese) schools.

Eight Japanese officers—five of infantry, and one each of cavalry, artillery and engineers—have arrived in Seoul to undertake the duties of military instructors to the Koreans.

Thursday, June 28.

The name of the seventh high official said to have been arrested in connexion with the insurrection proves to be Min Yong-chon, public inspector of the southern part of Kyongsan-do. But the latest news shows that he managed to effect his escape to Shanghai. It will have been observed that the leaders of this insurrection belong, for the most part, to the Min and Cho families. The Min family is that of the late Queen.

The *Fiji Shimpō* reverts to its old argument that there is absolute necessity for clearly partitioning the Court from the Administration in Korea. Intrigues are not limited to this little empire: they are the common property of all countries. But the *Fiji* is persuaded that in no other country do the records show such repeated complicity between the Court and disturbers of the peace, or such breaches of imperial faith. Our contemporary mentions an illustration which will be new to our readers. When the

Japanese troops were marching against Pyong-yang in the war of 1894, Korea being Japan's publicly declared ally, the Korean Court sent a secret envoy to the Chinese Army at Pyong-yang with a proposal that the Japanese should be suddenly attacked by the Chinese in front and by the Korean troops in the rear. Evidences of this treasonable correspondence were found among the Chinese archives after the battle. Of such stuff is the Korean Court made. Nevertheless the *Jiji* does not recommend any heroic measure against the Throne. It merely insists that there should be established such a division between the Court and the Administration as shall make the former powerless for evil.

It is alleged by Tokyo journals that the Residency General has determined to abolish the advisory system in Korea. We should not be at all surprised by such a change. Korea wants something very different from advice which she is free to adopt or to reject as she pleases. Besides, in view of the authority exercised by the Residency General, the advice would come much more effectively from that department.

It is stated that the new mining regulations in Korea closely resemble those now in operation in Japan, and that they will go into force from the 1st of September.

The Korean local officials are to be deprived of competence to employ the troops in their district at their own discretion. No doubt this function will be surrounded by the safeguards considered necessary in all civilized countries.

#### HANDO.

There appears to be a not unnatural want of information about the place called "Han-do," which has been mentioned more than once in connexion with the recent troubles in Korea. We say "not unnatural" because accessible maps showing the geography of north-eastern Korea and southern Kirin are few and far between. Ascending the Tumen River and passing Kyongheung and Kyongwan, one reaches Onsieng at a distance of about 75 miles from the mouth. Here the river divides into two streams, which, after running for a time at nearly right angles, turn westward in almost parallel directions, the southern branch retaining the name "Tumen" and the northern being called "Hailan." These two streams enclose an area some 75 miles long and 38 broad, and to this area the name "Han-do" is given. It is not an island, as the name implies, but being embraced by rivers on three sides the people learned to assign to it an insular character. In former times when the Chinese and the Koreans had to delimit their frontiers and when the immediate proximity of two States was counted a perilous condition, China chose the Hailan for the southern boundary of the province of Kirin, and named the river "Funchieh-kiang" (boundary dividing stream), while the Koreans chose the Tumen for their northern frontier, and both agreed that the intervening area—called by the Chinese "Chien-tao" and by the Koreans "Han-do"—should remain uninhabited by the subjects of either contracting party. But the district being highly fertile—as a matter of fact the Russians drew large supplies of grain and cattle from it during the recent war—this veto did not long receive practical recognition. Little by little Koreans and Chinese crossed over the two rivers and settled in the region between them. This was the state of affairs

when Russia began to interest herself actively in Manchuria. She established a military station at Hunchun (north of the Tumen and some miles to the south-east of the latter's junction with the Hailan), whence she ultimately sent a commission to examine and report upon the conditions existing in the interfluvial space, her contention being that the region belonged properly to China; in other words, that it formed part of Manchuria. This commission crossed the Tumen at Hoiryong—a place heard of during the recent war—and proceeded by the Kirin highway as far as Hwalung-ku, which is situated near the centre of the region. There they found a number of Korean settlers but no Chinese, and their representations setting forth this fact induced Peking to raise a question which led to the despatch of two Chinese delimitation commissions in 1886 and 1887, both of which returned *re infecta*. Nevertheless, in 1890, the Korean Government, yielding to Chinese urgings (said to have been inspired by Russia), issued orders through the local headmen that all Korean subjects must retire from the region unless they became naturalized Chinese. To give practical effect to this order the bridge over the Tumen at Hoiryong was destroyed and the ferry-boats elsewhere were burned. Higher up the stream, however, at Mushan, the Tumen is fordable, and consequently it did not offer any obstacle to the passage of Korean settlers, who continued to exploit the region. Dr. Kofuji, who recently travelled in these regions and from whose reports we draw this information, says that Han-do has an area approximately equal to that of Kyushu, that Hoiryong owes its rank as an important station on the Kirin trade-route to the fact of the interfluvial region's fertility, and that even though Unkwi Bay and Anna Bay—on the north-east coast of Korea southward of the Tumen's *embouchure*—be opened to trade as is contemplated, little business would be done there unless traffic on the Hoiryong Hwahunku-Kirin route were free. It is plain from all these facts that Han-do possesses no small importance, and we can understand why the instigators of the recent anti-Japanese insurrection in Korea thought to enlist Russia's active assistance by seeking to renew her interest in Han-do. There is no evidence whatever that Russia entertained the scheme, nor do we quite clearly understand in what terms it was submitted to her. But as Han-do appears not unlikely to figure hereafter in Far-Eastern questions, the above information may be worth digesting.

#### TAIREN.

The idea of making Tairen (Dalny) a free port is strongly supported by public opinion in Japan. It is recognised that three places are competing for the advantage of recognition as ports of entry for Manchuria; namely, Vladivostok, Tairen and Newchwang. Among the three Tairen is certainly the best situated. Vladivostok and Newchwang labour under the great disadvantage of being ice-bound for several months in the year whereas Tairen is always open, and Newchwang is further handicapped by its poor harbour which gives access to nothing in the shape of ships displacing more than 2,000 tons. But Newchwang has one point strongly in its favour, namely, that it lies at the mouth of the Liao River and is consequently the terminus of Manchuria's greatest water-way. To neutralize that superiority the Japanese railway, as the *Asahi Shimbun*

justly observes, must carry goods at 1 *sen* per ton per mile, instead of exacting 3 or 4 *sen* as is done at present, and the lowest possible scale of charges must be adopted for wharfage and storage accommodation. Of course a very great deal will depend on the arrangements effected for the junction at Changchun—that is to say, a very great deal so far as the traffic to Europe is concerned. It is more than probable that the Russians if they are bent upon securing for Vladivostok the position of Far-Eastern terminus of this traffic, will endeavour to throw every possible obstacle in the way of connecting facilities at the point of junction. It will be for Japan, when negotiating her new commercial treaty with Russia, to obtain the insertion of such provisions as will nullify that danger. Already Vladivostok has the advantage of priority. Every day advertisements appear promising to the travelling public easy and rapid overland transport to Europe *via* Vladivostok, whereas the world remains ignorant as to whether and when the Dalny route will be opened. If there is any way—and there ought to be—of correcting or diminishing that disadvantage, it should be seized at once.

#### SETTING THE PACE.

Reading in Japanese papers that the Municipality of Tokyo intends to entertain the British Squadron under Admiral Moore on its arrival in Yokohama, we are constrained to ask whether Japan is not setting for herself too high a pace in these matters. The Squadron is not coming here on any special mission. It visits Yokohama in the ordinary routine of its duties, just as it visits any other port within the limits of the Far-Eastern station. Displays of hospitality and interchanges of courtesy are very agreeable and very picturesque, but they lose much of their effect if they be made too common. It is not our opinion alone that the tendency of the time is to overdo this kind of thing. Especially does the criticism apply to the reception sometimes given to individuals in Tokyo. We are precluded from mentioning names but we may say without any breach of etiquette that in certain cases within the past twelve months Japanese hospitality was exercised so lavishly as to lose some of its graces. It is impossible to maintain the standard that is being established, and the first inevitable lapses from it are more than likely to be construed as instances of neglect. That is an evident danger. The waste of money ought also to be a consideration but unless we mistake the character of the Japanese they are not likely to attach much weight to that objection. Probably their feeling with regard to the British Squadron is that as an extraordinary welcome was given in England to the crews of the two new Japanese battleships, the *Katori* and the *Kasuga*, therefore the earliest occasion should be seized to return the compliment. These crews, however, were the first Japanese sailors who visited England after the war, and no one can be surprised that they were treated as heroes. Of course the Tokyo Municipality's hospitable intentions can not be abandoned and will be highly appreciated in England as well as by British subjects the world over, but it appears to us that the time has come to reflect seriously whether in these matters, Japan is not allowing herself to be carried away by the emotional tendency of the age, and whether her courtesies would not be more valued were they less profusely exercised.



## CHINA.

Saturday, June 23.

The news is confirmed that owing to a modification of France's demands a settlement of this problem has been achieved. It is stated, however, (*Hochi Shimbun's* correspondence) that the people of Kwangsi are exasperated at the idea of having to pay even the reduced indemnity—222,000 dollars—and are threatening to open legal proceedings, engaging the services of a foreign barrister. The Peking Government is doing everything in its power to placate this recalcitrant spirit, but it is not unlikely that Peking will in the end be obliged to saddle itself with the burden of a portion of the indemnity.

Monday, June 25.

A reversal has now taken place in the nature of the reports from Peking as to the Russo-Chinese negotiations. We were told a few days ago that the latest tableau was Russia in a hurry and China *insouciant*, but now rumour alleges that whereas the Waiwupu has telegraphed to its Representative in St. Petersburg asking him to ascertain the intentions of the Russian Government in keeping M. Pokotiloff without instructions, M. Pokotiloff himself has left Peking for a summer resort. It is impossible to decipher the truth amid this mass of contradictions, but evidently the negotiations are delayed from some cause or other. Perhaps the simple explanation is that the Russian Government is too much engrossed with domestic affairs to think about Manchuria.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Moji correspondent transmitting news obtained from a military officer who has just arrived from China, states that the Chinese Authorities are now considering the question of the armament of the troops. It appears that the forces under the command of Viceroy Yuan and Viceroy Chang are armed with modern rifles of the same calibre, but the other provincial armies all carry old fashioned weapons. To establish uniformity is essential, but the question is what type of rifle to adopt. Hitherto the German type has been used and to change it would involve much expense. Nevertheless there is talk of adopting the Japanese type.

According to the Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* the British Consul in Hankow has reported to his Government that the anti-foreign feeling in China does not extend to the Japanese. These, on the contrary, are favoured by all classes, including the students who have studied in Japan, and against such a marked mood of partiality it is useless for the merchants of other countries to struggle. This view is said to be entertained by many residents of Shanghai also, and even Dr. Morrison is mentioned as a supporter of it. The *Asahi's* correspondent, however, remarks that the statement can not be accepted as applying to the students who have returned from Japan, since they are openly hostile to Japan. We presume that this comment refers to the students who left Japan last year in consequence of the issue of regulations which they considered derogatory, for it would be manifestly incredible were any one to affirm that anti-Japanese sentiment permeates the whole body of the Chinese students who have been educated in Tokyo. What we fail to see, however, is why there should be either complaint on one side or disavowal on the other if such a state of philo-Japanese feeling exists in China. Protests will not amend it and denials can not alter it. So far as we can ascertain, official circles in

Tokyo do not place serious credence in such a state of affairs, however pleased they might be to believe it; or at any rate do not regard the mood as of lasting importance. For readers of history there is no difficulty in conceiving that records have effect in China as elsewhere, and that, since it has been Japan's good fortune not to make an ugly record in China, she may now be reaping the fruits of the fact. She has had few tradal disputes with China, has not been obliged to exact frequent indemnities for murdered missionaries, has not habitually shown the high hand in her dealings with the Middle Kingdom, has not suffered from the misfortune of a local press which seldom finds a good word to say of China or the Chinese, and has, on the other hand, just fought a great and brilliant war to rescue three Chinese provinces from the hands of an apparent aggressor. These things must tell, to say nothing of identity of script, similarity of ancient civilization, propinquity, and a common origin. It will be amusing but not at all extraordinary should Japan's critics lay it to her charge that she is liked in China better than they are.

In connexion with the approaching resumption of the civil government of Newchwang by the Chinese, a question has arisen as to the cost and the completion of certain roads and bridges undertaken by the Japanese during the period of their military occupation. These works are said to be essential to the town's well-being, and it would be at once unfortunate from a public point of view were they abandoned and unfair from a Japanese point of view were they taken over without any compensation. It is therefore proposed that the Customs dues collected by the Japanese during their occupation, which are now lying in the Specie Bank, should be devoted to re-imbursing the outlay hitherto incurred on account of these works and meeting the expense of completing them. An agreement in that sense is said (*Hochi Shimbun*) to have been drafted by the Japanese Legation in Peking during Mr. Uchida's tenure of office, and to have received Chinese approval. It further stipulates that the works shall not be altered or abandoned after the resumption of Chinese administration.

Tuesday, June 26.

It is stated (*Jiji Shimpō's* correspondence) that the money to be paid in connexion with the Nanchang affair is divided thus:—50,000 *yen* to the families of the deceased; 10,000 *yen* to pay the expenses of bringing out their successors, and 20,000 *yen* for building a new church. These figures aggregate only 80,000 *yen*, whereas previous reports spoke of French demands having been "reduced" to 222,000. The discrepancy must remain for the present unexplained. It is further agreed that the Governor shall issue an apologetic proclamation, but that the proposed punishment of local magnates shall be abandoned.

A telegram from Hongkong *via* Shanghai says that Mrs. Aoki, the wife of a member of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's staff at the former place, has been found lying in the kitchen of her residence with severe wounds in several parts of her body. This outrage is believed to have been the work of burglars.

It appears to be certain that M. Pokotiloff has proceeded to Peitai-ho to escape the hot weather, and that the negotiations with regard to Manchuria will consequently be delayed until the autumn. Writing on this subject the *Nichi Nichi* quotes "a certain official..." He says that although there has

not been any formal cessation of the negotiations they are undoubtedly interrupted. The main difficulty is that whereas a secret agreement was arranged between the Russian military authorities *in loco* and the Vice-Governor of the Amur region, and whereas M. Pokotiloff seeks to have this agreement ratified in Peking, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries refuse to recognise it at all, their contention being that Mr. Chou had no authority whatever to conclude such a contract. The agreement is said to concede to Russia various important privileges in the Amur region, in Kirin province and in Mongolia, and she is naturally anxious to have these privileges confirmed, whereas China is resolved not to confirm them. The story has one element difficult to understand, namely, that the Vice-Governor of the Amur region should take upon himself to give pledges relating to Kirin and Mongolia which lie outside his jurisdiction. At all events we give the statement for what it may be worth, and we note that rumours to the same effect had previously reached Tokyo from time to time.

Wednesday, June 27.

Each of the 18 provinces of China is sending a commissioner to inspect and report upon the education of Chinese students in Japan and the conditions of their life. These eighteen commissioners will *rendezvous* in the first place in Shanghai, and will proceed thence to Tokyo. It is expected that they will spend some 3 months in Japan.

We may mention here that the Chinese law students in Tokyo have just made a very fine showing. A batch of 336 entered the Hosei-gakko in October, 1905, with the idea of completing the course of study there in one year. The feat was regarded as virtually impossible by the Japanese faculty, but these Chinese youths proved to be gifted with quite exceptional ability. They had also received an excellent preliminary education, being, for the most part, sons of rich men in southern China. Their number was reduced by 100 in the course of the instruction. No reason for this reduction is given by the Japanese press but we conjecture that the discontent which occurred at the close of 1905 was responsible. At all events 236 went up for the graduation examination, and 230 passed brilliantly, surprising their teachers by the proficiency they displayed. The Chinese Minister attended the graduation ceremony and is said to have congratulated the youths in very warm terms, telling them also that it would be their function on returning home to use their newly acquired knowledge for the promotion of their country's progress. Professor Ume, the head of the School, delivered a somewhat sedative address. He recalled the attention of the graduates to the fact that their country is comparatively weak *vis-à-vis* foreign nations and that the struggles of the weak invariably end in strengthening the restraints of the strong. Their aim then must be not only to make China strong, but to preach the virtue of patience until she acquires strength. He reminded them of the gradual character of Japan's advance since the Restoration, and altogether his words were calculated to chasten their enthusiasm.

Reports continue to be circulated of Russian encroachments in Mongolia and the Amur region. It is now stated that the Chinese Government has instructed its Representative in St. Petersburg to approach the Foreign Office on the subject.

## MANCHURIA.

Saturday, June 23.

The Governor of Mukden has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the Japanese having now evacuated the districts northward of Fushun, this region has been occupied by Chinese forces. In order, however, to avoid all danger of collisions, the Chinese are not allowed to approach nearer to the railway than 20 li (6½ miles). This telegram of the Governor's should be noted. Some publicists continue to write as though Japan were unduly postponing her evacuation of Manchuria and still retaining a large force there in pursuit of a sinister policy. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the frequently elicited comment that nothing done by Japan can possibly find favour in the eyes of a certain class of observers. As a matter of fact the Japanese have strictly complied with the terms of their agreements. They had pledged themselves to retire to the south of the Fakumun-Tiehling-Fushun line by the 1st of June, and on that very day the transfer of all the regions northward of that line to Chinese authority was effected. We who live in Japan know that, in effect, the whole of the army of occupation was withdrawn by the end of March with the exception of two Divisions. What we do not clearly know is whether these Divisions include or do not include the railway guards, but the strong presumption is that they do, and that they include also the garrison of Liaotung. So far as can be judged by outsiders Japan's programme is to keep one Division in Liaotung, its head-quarters presumably at Port Arthur, and one Division broken up into various sections for the purpose of guarding the railway. These two Divisions excepted, the whole army of occupation was withdrawn, as already stated, by the end of March, though the terms of the engagement were that not more than 250,000 troops of either belligerent were to remain in Manchuria after April 15th; not more than 75,000 after October 15th, and not more than the railway guards after April 15th of 1907. The Japanese have thus anticipated the terms of the evacuation by practically a whole year, and if, in the face of that eloquent fact, publicists are still found to accuse them of deliberate tardiness, the accusation is evidently made in entire oblivion of the truth. Turning to the Russian side, it is noticeable that the world labours under complete ignorance as to the dimensions of her processes of evacuation, and against her also charges of bad faith have been preferred. But we have no right to assume bad faith merely because of the absence of assurance to the contrary. Russia is strictly within the letter of the law if she has now not more than 250,000 men in the two northern provinces of Manchuria, and she will be strictly within the letter of the law if she has not more than 75,000 from the 15th of October. There is no evidence whatever that her actual force in those regions is in excess of the conventional limits.

The Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun* and its Osaka namesake, two papers which are virtually one, are giving another example of their remarkable enterprise. They have chartered the *Rosetta*, a steamer of 3,800 tons with excellent passenger accommodation, and they offer to make her the means of conveying a body of tourists to Manchuria and Kosea at remarkably small rates. A return ticket, first class, will be 60 yen; second class, 45 yen; third class 27 yen, and steerage 18 yen. These prices are independent of food, on which as much as the passengers please may be spent,

but it is announced that those in the first and second classes can have good provisions for 75 sen daily, and those in the two lower classes for 36 sen. The steamer is to leave Yokohama on the 25th of July and the trip is expected to occupy 30 days. There is accommodation for 70 in the first class, 29 in the second, 75 in the third and 200 in the steerage, and when engaging a place the following sums must be paid in advance for the four classes respectively:—12 yen, 10 yen, 5 yen and 4 yen. Certainly the charges are not exorbitant, seeing that even if she gets a full complement of passengers the steamer will earn only 11,140 yen for a month's work.

Monday, June 25.

Our readers are aware that a plan to hold a Japanese exhibition in Mukden was mooted some time ago but that it was reported to have been abandoned owing to some difficulties about State aid. Whether these difficulties have now been overcome in the sense that aid will be granted we do not learn, but at any rate the exhibition project has been revived, and it is now announced that owing to the exertions of Mr. Mizumachi, chief of the Economic Bureau in the Finance Department, and Mr. Hagiwara, Consul-General in Mukden, it will be possible to hold the exhibition in October. Japanese journals, without stating their authority, advise exhibitors to send articles of genuine utility to the display. Cheapness, durability and fitness for the purposes to which they are to be applied—these are the desiderata according to the *Hochi*, but, for the matter of that, they are the desiderata everywhere and at all times. There is, however, some useful counsel about colours, trade-marks and so forth. We presume that the choice of October is a matter of necessity owing to the delay which has occurred. The original programme contemplated July or August. October will be a somewhat doubtful time for travelling comfortably in Manchuria.

Tuesday, June 26.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that it has been virtually determined not to give any state guarantee of interest in the case of the South-Manchurian Railway. The method adopted will be this:—A valuation will be made of the line and its appurtenances as well as of the mines, and the amount will represent the Government's share of the railway's capital. Then a committee, which is to be presently appointed, will form an estimate of the sum required for improving the line, building branches, furnishing rolling stock, working the mines, etc., and the public, Japanese and Chinese, as well as the Chinese Government, will be asked to subscribe that amount which will represent the general capital. Then, when accounts of profit and loss are made up, the nett profits will be applied to paying 6 per cent. on the general capital only, the capital of the Japanese Government being left outside unless the sum available for dividend exceeds 6 per cent., when the latter capital will first become eligible for interest. In short, the shares purchased by the general public will be six-per-cent. preference shares. This appears to be an arrangement either very generous on the part of the Japanese Government or signifying great confidence in the prospects of the line. Japanese journals state that the organization of the administrative machinery in Kwanto (Liaotung) has been completed and will be promulgated in a few days. On the whole it will resemble that of Formosa,

except that the military section, the foreign affairs section and the executive section will be distinguished. The Governor-General will be a military man, having the rank of General and the status of a *Shinin* official; and the garrison troops of Liaotung as well as the Railway Guards will be under the control of the military section, whose administration, however, will not extend at all to civil affairs. Simultaneously with the promulgation of this system, a schedule will be published, showing the numerical strength of the Liaotung garrison and the railway guards and the manner of their distribution.

Friday, June 29.

The *Jiji Shimpō* of Thursday had a cartoon of considerable force, which it entitled "Undertakings in Manchuria." It professed to depict in procession the various classes of Japanese enterprises in Manchuria. In the van of the column marched the *Roshi-tai*, three girls whose profession it would not be difficult to guess without the aid of the Japanese phrase. Behind them came the *Goketsu-tai*—the army of heroes—three scoundrels armed with bludgeon, sword and fire-arm, who would be hanged anywhere on the testimony of their faces. Third were the *Nurete-tai*—the adventurers who with wet palms are ready to catch the wandering grain of rice. Those classes, said the picture, are already in Manchuria. Behind them, in Japan but making their way to the sea in order to cross to the land of promise, were the *Mōtan-tai* or blind merchants, who were represented as saying, "We want money but we don't know how to get it;" and in the distance were seen the *Shian-tai* or "thinkers," who spend their time leaning on their money-boxes and thinking instead of working. Our contemporary has a moderate turn of satire.

## GERMAN ORDERS.

A very brilliant ceremony took place at the German Embassy on the 25th instant, when Orders bestowed by the Kaiser were handed to several Japanese officers. The principal among the recipients were Field-Marshal Count Nozu, General Terauchi, General Viscount Kodama, Major-Generals Nagaoka and Ueyehara, and Colonel Tachibana. Absence from Tokyo or other causes prevented the attendance of Field-Marshal Nozu, General Kodama and Major-Generals Nagaoka and Ueyehara. The German Chargé d'Affaires presented the Orders, namely, the Grand Cordon of the Red Eagle to Field-Marshal Nozu, General Kodama and General Terauchi, and the Second Class of the same to the other officers. Swords of honour accompanied the Orders. Mr. von Erckert, in an eloquent speech, explained that the gift of swords was confined to the case of officers who had distinguished themselves in war. He said that German officers valued this distinction above all others, and that the Kaiser desired thus to express his high appreciation of the very considerate treatment extended by the Japanese armies in the field to Prince Carl Anton and to other German officers present during the campaign. It was his Majesty's hope that the old relations existing between the Japanese Army and Germany would be confirmed and strengthened by this recognition. General Terauchi made a suitable acknowledgement, declaring his very high sense of the great honour conferred on him, and echoing the hope expressed by the Chargé d'Affaires for the widening and deepening of the relations between the armies of Germany and Japan.

### THE JAPANESE MERCANTILE MARINE AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Iwanaga, one of the managing directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has been interviewed by the *Kizai Zasshi* and is reported to have made the following interesting statements:—"A good many vessels were lost during the Russo-Japanese war, but by purchasing, by building and by the sale of prizes of war there has resulted a considerable increase of the mercantile marine as compared with the *ante-bellum* figures. All these vessels are now engaged in navigation. To specify our Company's services in detail:—On the European and American lines we had to remove our own ships during the war, but by means of chartered steamers we kept up the services, so that no difficulty has been experienced in resuming them. But as several of the vessels employed for the latter purpose have not yet returned, I can not speak of the situation as a whole, though we expect that if not better than before it certainly will not be worse. Turning to the Australia and Bombay lines, the period of the Government's subsidy to the former expired in March last but the subsidy has been renewed for 2 years, and the service has been restored to its state prior to the war. An exceptionally fine vessel, the *Nikko Maru*, has been added to the ships on this route and the line ought to improve steadily. On the Bombay line the State subsidy came to an end last March, but we are keeping up the service and have added 3 vessels to the 3 previously employed so that there is a regular fortnightly sailing. On this route the Company hopes to deserve well of the cotton spinning industry of Japan, and so long as the latter prospers we shall not make any loss. With regard to the coasting trade in domestic waters, many ships relieved from the service of the State have turned to this enterprise and competition has naturally resulted with its usual concomitant, lowering of freights. Between Awamori and Hakodate the Japan Railway Company has intimated a desire to establish a service of steamers for the better preservation of railway connexions, and our Company has raised no objection. The project has not yet been put into execution, however, but our Company, thinking it right to consult the convenience of passengers and shippers, is now running three steamers daily. On the Vladivostok line the service was restored after the war and for a time there was great activity, but of late goods have been piling up and are sold almost for a song, so that shippers are doing nothing for the moment. With regard to the Shanghai line, very sharp competition has sprung up. The Company's steamers originally employed were requisitioned by the State during the war and we consequently maintained the service with two vessels chartered from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. On the restoration of peace we replaced on the route the ships formerly employed there, namely, the *Hakui* and the *Kosai* and we added to them the *Kasuga*, terminating at the same time the chartering arrangement with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The latter firm, however, did not remove its steamers but kept them still running. Thus competition came about. Freights have consequently been reduced by 20, 30 or even 50 per cent., and a pretty fierce struggle is going on. Our Company has the under-mentioned steamers calling at Shanghai for the better convenience of passengers and shippers of goods, namely:—(1) The vessels (6,000

tons and upwards) of our European line which sail every fortnight and thus touch twice a month at Shanghai. (2) Our American liners (6,000 tons and upwards) which sail once every two weeks, and will now be made to touch at Shanghai both ways. (3) Our Bombay liners (six vessels of from 4,400 to 6,200 tons) which began their fortnightly service in April last, and which called at Shanghai on their outward voyage only, but will now touch there on the home route also, making two more ships for that port. (4) In addition to the above we have opened a line having Yokohama for terminus and proceeding thence via Kobe, Shimonoseki and Shanghai to Hankow. We had three regular sailings on this route, but we are now making arrangements to add three more, namely, the *Tairen Maru*, the *Chiyoda Maru* and another suitable ship. (5) There is also to be a steamer plying twice a month between Kobe and Shanghai, and the *Satsuma Maru* has been temporarily assigned for this service. She left Kobe for the first time on the 14th. All the above are in addition to the regular Yokohama-Shanghai liners, the *Hakui*, the *Kosai* and the *Kasuga*. As to the Swatow-Bankok line, it was monopolized by the North German Lloyds, whose arbitrariness caused, as we learned, considerable inconvenience to passengers and shippers. Therefore by way of one step of development in the domain of maritime enterprise, we took up this service after the war. Naturally competition resulted, but as it has brought much satisfaction to travellers and shippers of goods, we do not intend to abandon it."

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we find a somewhat vague statement headed "The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Foreign Capital." The gist of it is that in the sequel of consultations between Mr. Harriman and certain Japanese financiers, an arrangement has been effected by which the Japanese company is to come into possession of the big steamers *Minnesota* and *Dakota* as well as of the good-will of their route. It is added that the completion of this business constituted a main purpose of the Vice-President, Mr. Kato's, present visit to the United States. In the *Niroku Shimbun* the same subject is alluded to, and we learn from this source that the purchase price of the big steamers is not to be paid immediately. The *Shogyo Shimpō*, however, denies the statement *in toto*. It explains that whatever may happen in the future, there is no such intention at present. The Great Northern Company are agents for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the other side, and the Japanese Company are agents for the American Company in Japan, an arrangement which has thus far worked quite satisfactorily and which was recently renewed for a period of 10 years. The *Shogyo* thinks that the fact of renewal has probably been construed into the rumour above detailed.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Osaka says that the competition between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the German Lloyds on the Swatow-Bankok line is now at its keenest. The steamers of the Japanese company are carrying passengers gratis, and the German steamers have followed suit. There are only 3 vessels flying the N. Y. K. flag on the route against 4 German, but the former will be immediately increased to 5.

The competition on the Yokohama-Shanghai line is very warm. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have three steamers on the line, whereas the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has many vessels calling at both places, so that

there is a ship leaving one port for the other nearly every day. Of course it is quite within the competence of the British firm to increase its vessels if it pleases: it has plenty of them at command. Apparently the competition has not produced any very marked effects at Osaka or Kobe, but in Yokohama the competitors are giving rebates of 40 per cent.

### MONSIEUR ARCHBISHOP OSOUF.

Wide-spread and profound regret will be caused by the news of Archbishop Osouf's death. The sad event had been expected for many days and the Archbishop himself eagerly awaited the summons; but though his many friends may find a measure of comfort in the thought that his sufferings have come to an end, it will be very long before time begins to soften their sense of loss. Monseigneur Osouf was one of those rare men who seem to have been born without any of the failings of humanity. That his life should have been one continuous sacrifice in the cause of good is a record which, however noble, finds frequent parallels in the annals of the Roman Catholic missionaries in the Far East. But in addition to the self-effacing devotion characteristic of these men, the Archbishop was endowed with a character which commanded the immediate love and reverence of all brought into contact with him, and did more to embellish the creed he followed than the most zealous ministrations or the most earnest propagandism could have done. When we attempt to speak of him we become immediately sensible of the feebleness of language to depict such worth, and even of the sacrilege of essaying the task. It was in the year 1884, if we remember aright, that he came to Tokyo charged with important duties as the Pope's legate, and from the moment of his arrival all nationalities recognised in him an ideal type of Christianity. We trust that some concerted effort will be made to honour his memory, for though he himself would have deprecated anything of the kind, it is unquestionably for the benefit of humanity that the ennobling impression produced by the life of such a man should be preserved as long as possible.

### LIFE ASSURANCE.

The advocates of life assurance assert that it is now the most extensive and important of all business. Notwithstanding the fact that on January 1st, 1905, the amount of outstanding assurance in the United States had reached the enormous sum of 25,000,000,000 yen as compared with 212,000,000 yen on January 1st, 1855, the demand continues. Actuaries have recently calculated for the *Insurance Press* that during the first four months of 1906, one million five hundred thousand new life insurance policies were issued by American life insurance companies. If the new policyholders of January-April, 1906, were formed in files twenty men deep, ten feet apart they would form a procession 142 miles (58 π) long—long enough to reach from the railway station at Hiranuma to Hamamatsu. The people who have bought life assurance in America in the first four months of 1906 exceed in number the population of Osaka and Kyoto combined, and are only 20 per cent. short of the population of Tokyo.

That life assurance is highly valued by thoughtful people is certainly demonstrated beyond doubt by these figures. A large proportion of this business was transacted by the Equitable of the United States.



## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

It is as well that the residents of Yokohama should know what the Japanese papers are saying about the question of municipal taxes. Here, then, is a paragraph from the *Asahi Shimbun*:—"The foreigners of the settlements, under the aegis of the fact that the Hague tribunal remitted the house tax, claim that they have no obligation to pay municipal taxes generally or surtaxes, their argument being that according to the spirit of the tribunal's decision their duty in the matter of taxes is limited to the exact provisions of the perpetual leases. Even though they might concede the unavoidable character of municipal taxes, they affirm that they are not required to pay the surtax on the income tax and the result is that there are many defaulters. In Tokyo, when the time came for collecting the taxes for 1906, it was proposed to put the laws in force against the defaulters, but when the Foreign Office was consulted, it replied that although some steps would be taken, there would be much inconvenience in having another dispute which called for arbitration, and it was therefore desirable that action should be limited to pressing for payment. The officials concerned are much perplexed how to act." Here, again, is what the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—"That the foreigners in Yokohama are making a great many complaints at present about municipal government and that they have threatened to take very decisive steps if their demands be neglected, has already been related in these columns. The municipal authorities believing this to be due to misunderstanding as to the present order of procedure in the case of public works of the locality, have offered the following explanations:—First, that whereas only one main has hitherto existed for conveying water, there will hereafter be two or more, so as to obviate all risk of inconvenience; secondly, that whereas sewage operations have been suspended in connection with a question of machinery, new plant is expected to arrive shortly from England whereupon the work will be resumed on a large scale; and thirdly, that the business of repairing the streets will be gradually taken in hand again. The foreign residents seem to have been thus brought to understand for the first time the real circumstances, and to be now entertaining friendly wishes for the successful completion of the municipality's undertakings." We trust that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is rightly informed as the sentiment of the community.

## THE BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

There are two things which may be described as perennial characteristics of spring and early summer in Japan and they are, complaints about injury to sericulture from the effects of frost, and apprehensions that the budget for next year will be found incapable of being balanced. June is the month that finds the various Departments of State busy compiling their estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year, and the newspapers, which manage to obtain access to the figures, never fail to find them very formidable. Thus one of our Tokyo contemporaries now alleges that the total on the side of outlays in the budget for 1907-8 will exceed the total on the side of incomes by over 100 million yen, and asks with evident consternation, how the discrepancy is to be rectified. Another journal (the *Chuo*), however, justly recalls that it is so invari-

bly, and that the explanation is not far to seek, being in fact that the figures which display such a state of affairs represent nothing more than the sums which the Departments would like to have appropriated to their uses, but which never are appropriated. It is the habit of Japanese offices to set down without reserve or hesitation a full statement of the projects they wish to take in hand and the expenditures that would be involved; and it is equally the habit of the Finance Minister, on receipt of these requisitions, to draw his pen through items which transgress the limits of the Treasury's available resources, or to call upon the departmental compilers of the figures to make such retrenchments and reductions as shall produce equilibrium between incomes and outgoings. Evidently, therefore, these first-draft proposals can not for a moment be supposed to represent a final state of affairs. Experience, indeed, has taught us that when the Departments present large applications for money, they act in accordance with anticipation that considerable funds are likely to be available. Possibly in the present case the settled accounts for last year show a substantial surplus, and possibly the accounts for the current year also are expected to show a surplus. That would fully account for wide-mouthed applications from the various offices. We do not intend to suggest that the Departments regulate their demands simply with reference to the sums they think procurable. What we mean is that almost every office sees useful ways of spending money on improvements or on profitable enterprises and consequently each makes a bid for any sums which are likely to be in the coffers of the Treasury.

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

In *Public Opinion* we find a translation of General Baschenow's recent memorial as reproduced by the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which journal is disposed to endorse it, "especially as General Baschenow prophesied with great accuracy the course of the late war." The most important passages of the memorial seem to be these:—

"The second war between Japan and Russia can not be postponed for more than six years, the islanders being unlikely to wait till 1925, when Russia will have gathered a new army. Japan will utilize to the utmost Great Britain's obligations toward her to force Russia's hand, her aim being to destroy Muscovite influence in the basin of the Pacific and to strengthen the position she has acquired in Korea and Manchuria. The peace of Portsmouth is therefore nothing but an indefinite truce at the close of which Russia will have to face two adversaries. She is bound to leave at least two-thirds of her army in the far east in order to assure what footing remains to her there.

"There remains one clear duty for Russia to perform, namely, to fortify herself in the far east against all contingencies, and notwithstanding the protest of the Japanese. A strong fleet with Vladivostok as its base is an absolute necessity. Orders should be placed at once with shipbuilders all over the world and premiums offered for delivery before contract date, in order that we may be in possession of a naval arm as soon as possible. A second line is indispensable on the trans-Siberian railway as far as Vladivostok, as well as on the Ussuri route, while Kamtschatka should be kept in telegraphic touch with the mainland. The second Japanese war is not far away behind the mountains; it is already upon our shoulders, and if we be not prepared this time, the enemy will drive us over the Baikals."

Without the whole memorial before us it is scarcely fair to criticise its author, but so far as these quoted passages go, the obvious comment is that General Baschenow attributes the warlike initiative entirely to Japan. His idea is that Japan, having set out along the route of conquest, will deliberately essay to complete what she has commenced, and with the object of totally destroying Mus-

covite influence in the basin of the Pacific, will force another war upon the northern Power before the year 1912. Apparently General Baschenow, when writing this memorial, did not bear fully in mind the efforts made by Japan in 1903 to avoid war. Has he considered what the position would now be if St. Petersburg had closed with Japan's final proposals? Russia would be seated permanently at Port Arthur and would hold the whole of Manchuria in the hollow of her hand. In Korea alone her position would be nominally inferior to Japan's—nominally but not really, for Russia in full possession of all her old military prestige and in full possession of all Manchuria would have utterly eclipsed Japan at the Korean court. Yet Japan was willing to accept that position rather than draw the sword, and if she had not drawn it in 1904, could she ever have drawn it with any reasonable prospect of success? Why then should he suppose her incapable of resting content with the incomparably superior position she now occupies, and why, if the tenure of so little seemed preferable to war in 1903, must the tenure of so much find her in 1906 anxious for war? We do not believe that she has changed so radically, and our firm conviction is that if war takes place as General Baschenow predicts, the responsibility of forcing it on will rest solely with Russia. Of course if she adopts the programme laid down by this officer, there will be no possibility of mistaking her intention. It will then be she that seeks revenge and recuperation, not Japan that longs for further conquests.

## FOREIGN ENTERPRISES IN JAPAN.

Attention is being directed by Japanese journals to foreign enterprises in this country. The *Chuo* tabulates the principal. First there is the big factory for the manufacture of explosives now in process of construction at Hiratsuka, where the projectors have acquired an area of 38 acres. Our contemporary attributes the inception of this enterprise to Lord Armstrong and Company, and credits them with an intention of spending 48 million yen on the works. Next there is a big celluloid company consisting mainly of Scotchmen. The natural place for this would be Formosa, where the camphor is produced, but owing to the want of a good supply of water in that island, it is expected that Yokohama, Kobe or Osaka will be chosen as the site. Formosa produces 6 million cattie of camphor yearly and the celluloid company expect to use 800 000 cattie of that amount. Perhaps it may not be amiss to explain that celluloid's principal ingredients are gun cotton and camphor, and that it is used in the manufacture of combs, brushes, collars, cuffs, etc. The third enterprise mentioned is a plate-glass factory projected by Belgian manufacturers. Reference has already been made to this affair in our own columns. One of the difficulties in its path is that the Orient is not a large consumer of glass, and that a considerable part of its demand has hitherto been satisfied by means of the imported products of Belgium, which the manufacturers of that country can afford to sell at very low prices rather than to take the alternative of throwing them again into the furnace. But if the Belgian manufacturers are themselves interested in this venture they must be assumed to have given full thought to all such objections. These are the only three enterprises mentioned by the *Chuo*, but the list is obviously incomplete.

## MARQUIS SAIONJI AND THE "SEIYU-KAI."

On the evening of the 22nd inst. Marquis Saionji, in his capacity of leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, invited the principal members of the Party to dinner and made an interesting speech. His Excellency set out by explaining the obstacles that had hitherto prevented him from meeting the prominent men of the Party after the prorogation of the Diet. He had been busy with a multitude of problems pouring in from all the Departments of State and in addition his own journey to Manchuria had occupied over a month. With reference to this journey he took the opportunity of saying that whereas the fact of his going incognito had suggested various conjectures, the simple truth was that he had done so as a matter of convenience. Had he made the expedition in his capacity of Prime Minister it would have been necessary to appoint a *locum tenens* during his absence from the capital, and all his doings *en route* as well as his interviews with persons from whom he desired to obtain information would have been hampered by formalities. The privacy chosen had for object nothing beyond convenience and facility. Since his return he had been visited by members of the Party who tendered various advice. Some desired that he should declare his policy towards the next Diet. Others suggested that steps ought to be taken for increasing the Party. But he himself had not yet given much thought to matters of party politics. He found himself too fully occupied with the undertakings consequent upon a war in which the country's existence had been at stake, and with financial problems. These engrossed his immediate attention to the exclusion of other things. But he took the opportunity of referring to one suggestion which had been made; namely, that the Rules for the Appointment of Civil Officials should be altered so as to allow of the employment of men who had not passed the prescribed examinations or followed the normal routine. He was radically opposed to anything of the kind. So soon as party politicians began to take personal rewards for object, the decadence of the party to which they belonged became an assured fact. Speaking of the post-bellum undertakings, he said that they were receiving the fullest attention and that their importance was thoroughly recognised. He was not yet in a position, however, to make any statement of a practical programme. What he could say, was that the Government intended to proceed boldly and resolutely with these measures, and that pessimistic views were quite out of place.

## X INCREASE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It appears that the Emperor sent a sum of 1,000 *yen* by way of contribution towards the expense of Mr. Yano Jiro's funeral. This act the *Kokumin Shimbun* interprets as an evidence of his Majesty's desire to encourage technical education in Japan. The *post-bellum* undertakings, says our contemporary, wait upon the progress and development of technical education. Germany by encouraging practical education after the war of 1870 reached her present degree of prosperity; America, as a result of encouraging it, has succeeded in sometimes surpassing German manufactures. Of late years whatever advance industry has made is the outcome of applying the most highly developed scientific ability to technical work.

Hence it is a pressing need of the time to increase practical education and to bring the schools and the actual business of life into still closer touch. We have to compete vigorously in the arena of peaceful contest. After the war of 1894-5 Japan encouraged technical education and yearly added to the number of her technical schools. The facts show that whereas in 1900 the public and private technical schools numbered only 285 and the students did not exceed 25,000, in 1903 the corresponding figures were 1,584 and 91,000 respectively. Finally, in 1904, the figures were:—

Industrial Schools .....	30
Agricultural Schools .....	118
Apprentice Schools .....	40
Marine Products Schools .....	7
Commercial Schools .....	60
Schools of Navigation .....	7
Technical Schools Supplementary to Elementary Schools ( <i>Jitsugyō Hoshū Gakko</i> ) .....	1,683
Total .....	1,945

The number of students in this year was over 110,000. The comparison becomes still more remarkable if we go a step further back, for in 1895 the technical schools totalled only 109 (of which 12 were private schools), and in 1899 they totalled only 227 including 21 private schools. The most noteworthy change was the adoption of the *Jitsugyō Hoshū Gakko* system; which means that throughout the empire technical elementary schools were established, and that parents were given the option of sending their children there instead of to the ordinary elementary schools. The *Kokumin Shimbun* nevertheless thinks that in many respects the technical education system of Japan is far inferior to that of Germany or America and that the country must not rest content with what it has got.

## THE REV. WALTER WESTON.

Many in Yokohama and Kobe will read with interest the following cutting from the *Observer and Mid-Surrey County Chronicle* of May 11, referring as it does to one of the most deservedly popular clergymen ever sent out to Japan by the Church of England:

A large congregation filled the parish church of St. Mary's, Ewell, last Friday evening, to witness and take part in the solemn service of the institution and induction of the new Vicar of Ewell, the Rev. Walter Weston, who had been for some five years in charge of Christ Church, Cops Hill, Wimbledon, and has succeeded the Rev. Reginald Coombs Hunt in the Vicarage of Ewell. The functions of introduction and institution were performed by his lordship the Bishop of Dorking, who was accompanied by the Rural Dean, the Rev. Canon Utterton, of Leatherhead. The new Vicar has had a wide experience both at home and abroad, having served for some years as head of the English Mission at Yokohama, from which he came home last year. That he has left behind him at Wimbledon many sincere friends and well-wishers, was rendered clear on Friday night, a number of his former parishioners having come over specially and spontaneously to attend the service, while Mr. Coleman Young, Mus. Bac., organist at Christ Church in that town, showed his esteem by undertaking to preside at the instrument, the local choir being augmented by members of the choir officiating at the Vicar's late parish. This was a very pleasing feature, indicating the influence which Mr. Weston had exercised over his former parishioners, and also accentuating the lasting nature of the kindly feelings subsisting between people and pastor, before the severance of the official ties that bound them together. The Curates of Ewell, the Rev. E. V. Bond, and the Rev. E. D. Southcomb, took part in the service. The form of service used was that sanctioned for the Diocese of Winchester, and towards the close the Bishop of Dorking delivered an interesting and practical address, in the course of which he enforced the duties of the congregation as to their share in the work of the Church, referring also to the necessity of supporting foreign missions, and appealing to the parishioners to extend their sympathy and support to the new Vicar. On Sunday last the Rev. W. Weston formally made his profession of faith by

reading the Thirty-Nine Articles, partly at the morning service and partly at the service in the evening. There were large and reverent congregations. In the afternoon, at the children's service at the parish church, a very interesting and practical address was given to the children by the new Vicar, in whose hands, we feel confident, the parochial system of the Church will be administered with zeal, prudence, and solicitude.

## TO MARIANA.

Sappho is dead.—No blue Aegean Sea,  
Loved by heaven's fiery coronal of stars,  
No dewy woods of Lesbos, full of flowers,  
Could calm her wayward passion into rest.

Sappho is dead.—Yet Phaon has not wept,  
Phaon of cankered heart though godlike  
mien,

Burnt out of love, by Aphrodite's kiss.

Sappho is dead.—Dark waters lash in vain  
Against the cold death-haunted Leucan  
crag,  
Ye can not rouse her from her soundless  
sleep.

Sappho is dead.—She deemed it well to die  
And not to fret out youth in loveless years.  
Sappho is dead.—And yet thou canst  
not die—

Schooled by convention to a cold restraint.

Yet there are stars and further lights for thee  
Of which sweet sad-voiced Sappho never  
knew.

And wider seas and higher paths for thee  
Of which sad sweet-voiced Sappho never  
dreamed. M.K.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

King Edward has been pleased to confer the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath on Admiral Saito, Minister of State for the Navy. The presentation was made by the British Ambassador on the 8th instant at the Embassy, where a grand banquet was given in honour of the occasion. Admiral Saito thus becomes Sir Minoru Saito.

We read in the *Miyako Shimbun* that a very large collection of English books has been made for presentation to Japan. The movement had its origin in representations made by Professor Takakusu, during his residence in England where he established such close relations with Professor Max Muller. The Japanese visitor explained that while the English language was receiving incomparably wider study in Japan than any other foreign tongue and while the tendency of the country was towards Anglo-Saxondom, there were few facilities for forming a clear conception of Anglo-Saxon ideals. The best way to remedy that defect would be to furnish a supply of books. The matter seems to have been very vigorously taken up. A lady who is spoken of as Miss (or Mrs.) Gordon threw herself into the work with much zeal and, the interest of *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* having been enlisted, books or money to purchase them began to pour in. Miss Gordon gave her own residence for the purposes of an office and Messrs. Okura and Company's London branch undertook to pack and forward the books free of charge. Our contemporary states that 54 cases containing 25,000 volumes have already reached Tokyo, and that 26 cases containing 13,000 or 14,000 are still expected. It is proposed to build a library in connexion with the School of Foreign Languages, of which Professor Takakusu is President. Our readers will observe that either the cases must be exceptionally

large or the volumes extraordinarily small, for according to the numbers given above each of the 54 boxes already received must have accommodated 463 volumes.

The accounts for the island of Karafuto for the 40th fiscal year are stated to be as follow:—

EXPENDITURES.	Yen.
Investigations relating to Development.....	74,200
Local Administration .....	60,750
Sanitation and Hospitals .....	23,500
Arrangement of Localities .....	1,200
Establishment and Surveys of local communities.....	4,500
Roads, building and repairing.....	140,000
Protection and breeding of cattle.....	17,000
Forestry .....	34,280
Preservation of temporary Light-houses.....	1,200
Education .....	10,000
Posts .....	8,000
Brick kilns .....	20,000
Immigrants.....	10,000
Jails .....	6,000
Building of Hospital .....	20,000
Building of Jails.....	10,000
Building of Marine Products Experimental Station.....	38,000
Reserve .....	16,950

Total outlays ..... 495,280

REVENUE.	Yen.
Fisheries .....	320,000
Various .....	31,000
Brought over .....	144,280

Total ..... 495,280

In addition to the above there is an outlay of some 600,000 *yen* on account of the military establishment, so that the total expenditures amount to over a million *yen*. It should be noted that these accounts have not been passed. They are merely given as compiled.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we read that the War Office authorities are busily engaged compiling regulations for the change of period of service with the colours from three years to two years. The methods adopted in France and Germany where the two-years' system is in vogue are being carefully considered. It is pretty generally known that the tendency in recent times has been to lessen the conscript's period of service with the colours. In Germany and France 3 years used to be the rule, whereas it is now 2 years, and Russia's former 4 years have been reduced to three. A prominent Russian officer recently contributed to the *Invalide Russ* an article proving that although nominally trained during three years, the Russian conscript does not actually receive instruction for more than 440 days. This is explained by deducting Sundays, holidays and various other occasions of exemption from military duties. The upshot of the matter is that in Germany, where the two-years' system prevails, men are actually trained for 140 days longer than in Russia under the three-years' system. The Tokyo journal says that the Japanese regulations will provide for 100 days more than the Russian methods provide, but apparently the German rules will remain the most efficient.

We read in Japanese journals that expert opinion in Japan is not very favourable to submarines. Three objections have been formed as the result of experimenting with these novel engines of warfare. The first is that their armament is weak—a somewhat vague assertion which we can not interpret accurately. The second is the radical difficulty, fully appreciated in the West also, namely, that after submersion the speed of the vessels is insufficient. And the third is that for fighting on the surface they are too susceptible to the influence of the waves. The consensus of opinion is that as weapons of offence these vessels do not

promise any signal results, and that their sphere of usefulness is practically limited to defence. At present there are seven submarines in the Japanese Navy. Five of them are formed into a squadron attached to the Yokosuka port admiralty, and the remaining two are at Kure. But in spite of this unfavourable verdict the Japanese Naval Authorities intend, it is said, to build several submarines for experimental purposes.

Some time ago it was confidently stated that the programme of railway nationalization would not be carried further this year than the purchase of the Seoul-Fusan line, and there were even some onlookers who predicted that the scheme would never be consummated at all. But the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Yomiuri Shimbun* now allege that the Government intends to take over the Tanko Railway, the Koku Railway and the Nippon Railway before the close of the year, probably before October. We can not accept this piece of news as trustworthy without confirmation.

The Military Reform Committee under the presidency of General Baron Nishi held its first meeting on the 22nd instant. The proceedings seem to have been limited to a short address from the President, who explained that the experiences gained by Japan in recent years had demonstrated the necessity of changes in various directions, and that the Committee had been appointed to consider this topic. Thereafter sub-committees were formed, and to each was entrusted a special sphere of investigation.

It has been decided, according to rumour, to build a horse-tram between Korsakoff and Vladimirofska in Saghalien. The distance is 23 miles and the cost is estimated at 400,000 *yen*. It is not a private project: apparently the Military Authorities will take it in hand. Were the tram laid along the coast the work would be comparatively easy and inexpensive, but it would then be exposed to destruction by storms, so the safer though more costly inland route will be chosen.

It is stated that the Tokyo Municipality contemplates entertaining Admiral Moore and the officers and seamen of the British Squadron on its arrival in Yokohama. The number of guests will be some 5,000, and it will therefore be necessary to divide them into two parties and to make a two days' affair of it. According to newspaper statements the warrant officers and men will be invited to Uyeno Park and the officers to the Maple Club.

It is stated that Mr. Inagaki having persisted in his refusal to return to Siam, his place will probably be given to Mr. Sato, and Mr. Inagaki is expected to proceed to Brussels.

Japanese journals say that the *Orel* (now the *Iwami*), which is undergoing repairs at Kure, will cost 3 million *yen* before she emerges from dock in a completely restored condition. To such an extent did she suffer. The *Varyag* (*Soya*) is being repaired at Yokosuka. She is a new ship with a speed of 23 knots, and she will form a sensible addition to the Japanese Navy. But the *Poltava*, which was launched in 1893, will never be fit to take her place in the first fighting line, her age being a fatal blemish. She will become a unit of the reserve squadron.

It is announced that the second sale of captured steamers will take place at the

Naval Department in Tokyo on the 28th instant at 10 a.m. The ships are all in good order and, being comparatively valuable, will probably excite keen competition. They are the following:—

Present name.	Original name.	Displacement.	Place.
<i>Goto Maru</i> .....	<i>Silviana</i> .....	4,187	Saseho.
<i>Isobe Maru</i> .....	<i>Easty Abbey</i> .....	2,963	Yokosuka.
<i>Nagayama Maru</i> .....	<i>Fuhping</i> .....	1,393	"
<i>Yaura Maru</i> .....	<i>Veteran</i> .....	1,199	Saseho.
<i>Anakusa Maru</i> .....	<i>Amour</i> .....	2,415	"
(taken in Port Arthur.)			
<i>Shibata Maru</i> ...	(Port Arthur cables ship)...	2,780	Yokosuka

The Kimura affair seems to be ranking in the minds of the Germans. They are said to be quite persuaded that Professor Kimura's wireless telegraphy and telephon are unblushingly pirated from Professor Rumer's inventions, and we read in the *Niroku* that an article recently appeared in a Berlin paper headed "Have a care of the Japanese scientific spy." The incident has disposed them to refuse all assistance to Japanese students visiting Germany. Our Tokyo contemporary says that one of its countrymen, who has just returned to Yokohama, went to Germany to investigate the method of using pigments in decorating porcelain, but the firm of Meissen in Berlin refused to have anything to say to him and he had to come away disappointed. Other Japanese visiting Germany for educational purposes are likely to suffer similarly. So at least writes the *Niroku*. But there is probably much exaggeration in the rumours. That in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary the Germans should believe the statements of their own scientists in preference to those of the Japanese is perfectly natural; just as natural as that the Japanese should credit—which they do—Professor Kimura's assertion rather than Professor Rumer's. But it can not be supposed that the Germans are so emotional or so unjust as to visit on the heads of all Japanese the consequences of a fault attributed to one of them and not yet definitely proved against him. We deem it very doubtful whether Messrs. Meissen & Co.'s refusal to admit a Japanese student to their workshops had anything to do with the Kimura-Rumer incident. At all events we have no more right to assume a connexion than we have to pass judgment at this stage upon either Rumer or Kimura.

Mr. E. H. House was buried in the Awoyama cemetery in the year 1901. Since that time his Japanese admirers have been collecting a memorial fund, which has now amounted, according to Tokyo journals, to 3,500 *yen*. It has been decided that the interest shall be employed for the maintenance of a special lecture hall in the Imperial University, where English and music will be taught.

The public may at last look forward to considerable extensions of the telephone system. It is announced, in the first place, that there will be a reduction of charges over short-distance routes, the rates for long distances, however, remaining unaltered. This will effect the following:—

Tokyo-Yokohama, reduced from 25 <i>sen</i> to 20 <i>sen</i> .
Yokohama-Yokosuka, reduced from 25 <i>sen</i> to 15 <i>sen</i> .
Kamakura-Hayama, reduced from 20 <i>sen</i> to 10 <i>sen</i> .
Kyoto-Otsu, reduced from 20 <i>sen</i> to 10 <i>sen</i> .
Osaka-Sakai, reduced from 20 <i>sen</i> to 10 <i>sen</i> .

In the next place work will be at once commenced—or has been already commenced—on large extensions, the result of which will be to increase the number of principal stations by 130 and that of branch stations by from 400 to 500, thus bringing the number



of telephones from 35,000, which is the present figure, to 100,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the service is to be more than doubled. The Diet in its last session voted a sum of 2 million *yen* for this purpose. That amount forms part of a total expenditure of 22 millions to be spread over 7 years including the present year. It is explained that this project would have been taken in hand sooner had not the war intervened.

Japanese newspapers state that not unnaturally foreign States are making various efforts to discover what Japan's experiences have been in the recent war as bearing upon the manufacture of arms and equipment, but the Japanese, of course, are preserving strict silence, and if they succeed in wrapping this matter in mystery as profound as that which enveloped their military and naval operations during the war, it is not likely that much information will leak out. Meanwhile there have been numerous offers to supply Japan with arms of various patterns in replacement of those worn out during the war, but all these offers have been declined. The *Fiji Shimpō* states that the Japanese authorities, sensible of the advisability of keeping together in a constantly efficient condition their staff of skilled artisans, are making arrangements not to reduce the number employed, as would be natural after the war, and that, in order to lessen the expense of maintaining the establishment, orders will be taken from Eastern countries for arms and equipment.

The remarks attributed to General Rennenkampf at a military banquet in St. Petersburg when on the eve of setting out to take command of the Third Army Division in Siberia, remarks which are reported to have elicited loud applause from the audience, naturally provoke some comment in Japan. This General is not the only prominent Russian officer who has declared a war of revenge to be imminent. In our issue of the 26th instant we reproduced from the *Lokal Anzeiger* certain passages of similar import which occurred in a memorial presented to the Throne by General Baschenow. Commenting on these utterances the *Fiji Shimpō* says that they do not consist with what Japan knows as *Bushido*. The *Bushū* while the fight lasted, put forth his full strength to destroy his enemy. But so soon as his sword was sheathed he struck hands with his sometime foe and became his genuine friend. It is possible that these alarmist assertions by Russian Generals may be chiefly intended to divert the nation's attention from its domestic embarrassments, but to sacrifice good relations with a foreign Power merely on the chance of slightly alleviating troubles at home is a poor policy. The *Chuo Shimbun* treats the matter in a somewhat different spirit. It says, indeed, that Japan is ready either to clasp hands of friendship with Russia or to give her her revenge if she is determined to have it. But that such proclamations should be made to the world by Russian Generals within a twelve-month of the signature of a peace treaty and at a moment when the Russian empire is torn by domestic disturbances, must be described either as an empty threat or an act of lunacy.

#### BOOKSHELF.

##### "The Naval Pocket Book."

WE have to hand a copy of the eleventh annual issue of the little work which Sir W. Laird Clowes founded and which is now

being carried on by his son, Mr. Geoffrey S. Laird Clowes. The last edition was corrected to March 31st, with addenda to June 9th, 1905, and the accomplished editor died on August 14th (a little over two months after the latter date) from the illness to which he referred in the preface to that volume. The present publication is corrected to March 20th last with addenda to April 20th. Among the events chronicled as having taken place during printing is the raising of the battleship *Mikasa* in Saseho harbour. The report on which this statement is no doubt based was one of the many canards that have found their way abroad during and since the war. The *Mikasa* is still embedded in the mud at Saseho. The comparative summary of fighting fleets shows that Great Britain has five six more first-class battleships than the strongest combination against her (which would be the United States and Germany); six fewer second-class battleships than France and Germany combined; 19 fewer third class battleships than France and Germany; five more first class armoured cruisers than the United States and France; six fewer second class armoured cruisers than Japan and France; and four fewer armoured cruisers of other sorts than Russia and France. These numbers constitute what may be called the fighting line. It is not necessary to give details as to the other sections of the respective navies but it may be mentioned that among cruisers Great Britain (similarly taking into account the strongest combination) is plus four first class protected cruisers, and four third class cruisers (scouts), being minus two partially protected, 19 third class protected (under 3,000 tons), and 15 smaller partially protected or unprotected cruisers. Summarising these figures, the result is considerably different. In ships of the line France and Germany easily present the strongest combination (respectively 61 and 45=106) as against Britain's 107 vessels, giving her an excess of only one. Of cruisers France and Germany again have the preponderance (respectively 36 and 37=73) but Britain's superiority is 30. In coast defence ships, where the strongest possible combination against her are the United States and France (11 and 8=19) she is minus 14, and in respect of her torpedo flotilla she has 488 craft fewer. In the lists of ships, the navies of Brazil, Holland, Japan and Russia in particular have been revised in considerable detail, and about twenty new plans of ships have been added or substituted for those which have become out of date. The *Pocket Book* (which, it is to be noted, increases annually in size) will be found highly interesting by all who give thought to comparative naval strength.

##### "The Jewel in the Lotus"; by S. E. BRADY.

Published by the Oriental Press, Shanghai: Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

THERE are six stories in this book and each of them is a veritable gem. We had not previously heard of Mr. S. E. Brady nor is there on the title-page of the work now before us anything to suggest earlier authorship. "The Jewel in the Lotus" would seem to be his maiden effort, and if that be so we conclude that he will have the rare good fortune to leap at once into the full blaze of fame. Much of his dramatization is equal to the best that Rudyard Kipling ever did. He is indeed very like Rudyard Kipling, and were there any evidence of the smallness of imitation in his work we should be tempted to find here a case of a neophyte modelling himself on a celebrity. But how can we speak of copying where the copyist rises fully to the master's level? The tales are startlingly powerful and at once so

realistic and so novel that they hold the reader spell-bound. Still we carry away from perusal of the volume a sentiment of pain and protest. Four out of the six stories deal with Oriental topics, and in every one of them the Oriental is shockingly depicted. Pao, the Thibetan, T'uk-mar, his love, Mei Tai-tai, the Peking carter, Chou and Liu, Fu Hsing, his wife and his son—one and all are stupendously wicked. Crime of the blackest kind presents no repulsive feature to them. The Lama of P'ug-nak is the one example of fair white morality that confronts us throughout the course of these four thrilling narratives. We are forced to conclude that Mr. Brady is a disciple of the creed of East is East and West is West, and that moreover he has conceived the blackest possible estimate of Oriental character. Yet it must be confessed that all his recitals deal with folks of more or less shocking type whether Oriental or Occidental. Perhaps the power of his imagination forces him to paint in lurid colours only. Whatever be the explanation it is certain that he espouses and will strongly help to propagate the exclusive creed of Rudyard Kipling. In another important respect the two writers greatly resemble one another: each peoples the unknown with mysteries and moulds them into wonderfully realistic shapes. Each deduces a wholly new range of noumena from small differences of phenomena, and each has an equally fine faculty of projecting these novel conceptions on his pages in vividest colours. "The Jewel in the Lotus" contains many evidences of its author's acquaintance with China and the Chinese. He seems likely therefore to do for the Middle Kingdom what Kipling has done for India. We shall not attempt to analyse the stories or in any way to mar the keen interest they will give to our readers. One question only we desire to propound. It is, how could such an one as Pao, the Thibetan, sing in the sunset to his bride such a song as that of the coral tree and the golden heart, and how could such music be appreciated by such an one as the "filthy little T'uk-mar?"

No 12 of *Awaremi* (*Mercy*) which may be taken as the organ of the Japanese Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is to hand. It is printed in Japanese with the exception of one page in English in which there are brief notes of the work undertaken by the society. Incidentally this monthly journal pays a warm tribute to noble efforts of Mrs. Marshall Martin and of those whose interest she has been successful in enlisting with regard to this humane cause. A Japanese Children's Society having the same objects has been holding meetings in the Central Tabernacle at Hongo, the latest of which, on May 27th was attended by 1,000 children.

Two illustrated articles appear in *Cherry Blossoms* for June, one descriptive of Karatsu the well-known coal port, the features and scenic surroundings of which are very well depicted; and the other dealing with the old Dutch settlement at Deshima and reproducing a photograph of the International Club at Nagasaki which stands almost on the site of the old Dutch factory.

#### MR. H. YUASA.

According to the *Official Gazette*, Mr. H. Yuasa, the courteous Superintendent of the Yokohama Harbour Police Office, has been appointed chief police inspector under the Chemulpo Residency. In 1885, he joined the Kaga-cho Police Office, which was then called the Settlement Police Station, as a student-interpreter. After five years he was promoted to police-inspector. When the Harbour Police Office was established, he was removed to the new station as its chief. In 1900, he was promoted to senior police inspector and raised to the rank of *sonin*. During his connexion with the Harbour Station, his administration commended itself strongly to foreigners as well as Japanese. He has decorations from Russia, China and Korea. He will leave Yokohama at the beginning of July for his new post. Mr. Y. Okada, formerly chief of the Bluff Station, succeeds him.

## MR. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS AND MR. ROBERT YOUNG.

IN the correspondence columns of *The Tribune* a controversy has taken place between Dr. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS and Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, proprietor and editor of the *Kobe Chronicle*, who appears to be now in England, or at any rate who was there until the close of April. The point at issue between them is whether Japan's programme of paying off her foreign debt in thirty-three years is likely to be realized. Dr. HARRIS thinks yes, Mr. YOUNG, as might have been predicted, thinks not. In our opinion neither disputant can be pronounced entirely in the wrong. It is a matter of faith. Japanese financiers have mapped out and obtained the Diet's consent to a scheme which pledges the Treasury to put away every year a sum of 110 million *yen* for the service of the debt. Mr. YOUNG declares that such a project can not be adhered to because Japan's growing expenditures will absorb this surplus in whole or in part; Dr. HARRIS, on the contrary, credits Japan with ability and resolution to keep up the system until the end. For our own part, we should greatly hesitate to endorse either forecast. In answer to Mr. YOUNG it may fairly be argued that 110 million *yen* does not absorb the whole of the war-taxes, but that there remains a sum of 40 or 50 million *yen* which should suffice to meet any new demands on the Treasury arising out of the Empire's development. Consequently, even while making this great annual allotment on account of interest and sinking fund, a margin to cover the State's growing expenditures should be available. On the other hand, in reply to Dr. HARRIS it might be contended that many Japanese publicists query the probability of adhering to this heroic method of amortization, and think that in the face of pressing demands for money to carry out attractive enterprises, the Diet will revoke its action of last session. Certainly the latter hypothesis would be much more consistent with experience than the former had the Japanese Diet ever previously consented to revoke a measure approved by both Houses, and especially a measure affecting the Empire's financial credit. Nevertheless Mr. YOUNG is entitled to make predictions if he feels disposed to engage in that perilous pastime. But he is not entitled to misinterpret events or to give to mere rumours the status of established facts. He is guilty of the former when he alleges, with regard to the arrangement for defraying the foreign loan, that "the Finance Minister defended the Bill not so much as being a measure of redemption as one for the consolidation of debt." In so far as this is intended to convey the impression that Mr. SAKATANI assigned to the measure a character of political expediency rather than one of sound finance, it is quite misleading. Mr. SAKATANI did not say anything of the kind. What he said was that the Treasury did not pledge itself

to apply in a fixed and invariable manner the surplus remaining every year out of the sum of 110 million *yen* appropriated for the service of the debt. This surplus would certainly be used to reduce the country's debts, but the Treasury would use its own discretion as to the special channel of liquidation into which the money should be directed. That is very different indeed from calling the measure one of consolidation rather than one of redemption. As to Mr. YOUNG's manipulation of rumours, an example is furnished in the following statement:—"The genesis of the Loan Redemption Law is to be found in a somewhat rash promise made by Mr. TAKAHASHI, the Japanese Financial Commissioner, when in London last year with a view to loan flotation. Mr. TAKAHASHI pledged himself that the Government intended to make an arrangement for the redemption of all loans within the next thirty years by the provision of a sinking fund of 110,000,000 *yen* per annum." Mr. ROBERT YOUNG has no authority for this statement other than that of Japanese journals, and he certainly ought to have learned that the organs of political parties are not always an infallible source of intelligence. He takes it upon himself, however, to declare explicitly that this promise was made, and moreover so little careful is he of accuracy that he makes Mr. TAKAHASHI speak of the whole 110 millions as a "sinking fund," which is obviously extravagant. There need not be much doubt that Mr. TAKAHASHI did undertake that due provision should be made for the service of the debt, but as to the nature of the engagement he offered, the general public is quite uninformed and Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, who ventures to be so explicit, has no better qualification to be the mouth-piece of official doings than has any other unit of the general public. It may not have occurred to him, perhaps, that he lays a charge of gross ill-faith at the door of Japanese financiers, for he represents Mr. TAKAHASHI as making in London promises which Mr. SAKATANI virtually repudiates in the House of Representatives. Mr. YOUNG, when he penned these assertions, may not have recognised the full significance of what is implied by them, but that excuse, if it be admitted, is fatal to his competence as a publicist, for it is essential that a newspaper correspondent should at least realize the import of his own allegations.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In compiling these Summaries it has always been our object to state the opinions of all earnest thinkers on religion. We are not conscious of neglecting to reproduce the writings of any existing school of thought. The *Waseda Bungaku*, on its re-publication a few months ago, took the trouble to send members of its staff to the houses of certain well-known religious teachers to consult with them as to the present religious situation in Japan, and it has since published the views of the men interviewed. We have already furnished epitomes of the opinions of seven Japanese scholars on the present state of religious feeling in Japan and we now proceed to deal with

the views of Doctors Anezaki and Motora, as given by the *Waseda Bungaku*.

(8) *Dr. Anezaki*.—It would seem as though one of the results of the war was the creation of a new kind of self-consciousness in the nation. The recently reported new religious activity indicates that at the bottom of their hearts people are dissatisfied with themselves and their ideals and are feeling about for something higher and nobler. Great mental activity after big wars is no uncommon occurrence, as the history of various nations has shown. As for the authority claimed for personal experiences, society as a whole will naturally not respond to any such claim. The men who tell us they have had these experiences must bear in mind that holy men in all ages have had similar experiences. Mr. Ebina tells us that religion must be made ethical; which means that it must be capable of accomplishing something practical in society. But it seems to me that the highest part of religion is its theocratic part. And in the history of Christianity its theocracy has occupied a more fundamental position than its ethics. The great literary men of the west have nearly all made theocracy the basis of their systems of thought. The reason of this is that both ethical inquiry and philosophic inquiry naturally lead up to religion, and so it happens that a man's ethical belief ultimately depends on his religious belief. To me it seems that religion is in all cases the real basis of ethics. You ask me whether I think that this emotional religion of Tsunajima and others will give place to the intellectual form of faith founded by the late Mr. Kiyozawa. To a certain extent the two forms will blend. But there are certain incompatible elements in the two forms—the religion of the intellect and the religion of the emotions. The late Mr. Kiyozawa studied the teaching of Epictetus with great admiration and he was to all intents and purposes a Stoic. Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō and other prominent men are advocates of this form of religion; which is known here as *akirame no shūkyō* (religion that is understood clearly). That this form of religious conviction can exist in conjunction with the most deadly enmity to ordinary religious belief is shown by the action of Marcus Aurelius who, despite his sincere belief in Stoicism, persecuted the Christians of his time so cruelly. But the general tendency is towards harmonizing the religion of the heart and the religion of the intellect. This was distinctly shown by the teaching of Christ, Shaka and Luther. In the Buddhist world here the teaching of Kiyozawa and the teaching of Chikazumi will gradually be harmonized. In reference to Mr. Ebina's assertion that Japanese Christianity will be influenced by Buddhist pantheism, it is my belief that the two religions will borrow much from each other. The new Buddhist movement that goes by the name of *Muga no ai* (Unselfish Love) originated with Tolstoi, and Tolstoi's religion has received much inspiration from Buddhism.

(9) *Dr. Motora*.—As for these alleged visions or revelations, as far as the persons who affirm that they have been the subjects of them, are concerned, there is no need to criticize them or question them. Personal experiences of this kind are not to be pronounced impossible nor can they be tested by our own different experience. Nobody has any right to demand a rational explanation of such things nor can anybody pronounce them to be impossible or prove that they were mere hallucinations. Mr. Tsunajima is a man of education. He is moreover well aware of the dangers of superstition. Yet he believes in the reality of his own visions. This is of course purely emotional religion and purely subjective in nature. But when we come to discuss the use that uneducated people are likely to make of Mr. Tsunajima's visions, here it seems to us there is serious risk of their doing harm. Teachers of religion need to exercise great caution in the use they make of such alleged revelations. You ask me whether I think that anybody who desires it may become the subject of similar intercourse with God, and whether such revelations are purely accidental or preceded by certain fixed conditions. I realize that to some people these experiences seem incomprehensible. The mental experiences of adherents of the Shin

Sect of Buddhists and of Christians are entirely different from what is known as *satori* (enlightenment, awakening) among the Zen Sect of Buddhists. According to the teaching of this sect the process of enlightenment is a gradual process. There is first the 小悟, *shōgo*, or minor awakening. Then follows the 大悟, *daigo* or great awakening. After this great awakening has been going on some time the state of thorough enlightenment 徹底, *teitai*, lit. getting at the bottom of things) is reached. Mr. Tsunajima's visions can be described in no such language. They were only somewhat sudden impressive experiences which remained vividly in his memory long after they had ceased. In one sense the experiences were accidental, but they were the result of a certain culture of mind which their subject had undergone. Hence for people who have in no way prepared themselves for such experiences to suppose that they can at will become subject to them is of course quite absurd. It is a psychological law that most of the so-called inspirations of or revelations to mankind follow sustained thought on special subjects. Ordinary people fail to understand how this comes about. When Socrates told the Greeks of Athens that he had visions they sneered at him. But this was his way of describing the working of his intuitive genius. . . . In reference to the connection of religion and ethics, to me religion, in that it includes all that is true, all that is good and all that is beautiful, is more comprehensive than ethics. Religion occupies the innermost recesses of man's heart, permeates the springs of all his actions, and the highest forms of sincerity and love of truth come from it. You ask what I think will be the future of existing religions. They will become more and more seasoned with the salt of common-sense. To help the distressed and scatter seeds of kindness everywhere will be the chief functions of all existing religions, and pity, love, mercy, will be their chief watchwords. As for the amalgamation of existing religions and the construction of one comprehensive faith, it is not likely to occur, though cordiality among the various sects is undoubtedly on the increase.

Mr. Saji Jitsunen, writing in the *Rikugō Zasshi*, points out that the abolition of sects to-day ought to be greatly facilitated by the fact that the circumstances which called them into existence and which in nearly all instances suggested the names they now bear have all altered. Such titles as Unitarians and Universalists no longer have any significance. The views of Christians have undergone great modification since the days that Channing found it necessary to protest against Trinitarian doctrines. In the case of many sects their doctrinal *raison d'être* no longer exists. This applies to Buddhism as much as to Christianity. There is nothing of sufficient importance in the doctrines of the various Buddhist sects to prevent their worshipping together and co-operating in benevolent and religious work. The same may be said of a large number of Protestant sects. Religious propagandism, argues Mr. Saji, would go ahead at a rapid pace if Christian and Buddhist sects were to combine each other's efforts, even if it is too much to expect that Buddhists and Christians should work together. In another article published in the *Rikugō Zasshi* Mr. Saji discusses at some length the different theories held in reference to the function of religion and its *raison d'être*. The various uses to which religion is put by states and by communities do not account for its existence and the hold it has on the human mind, says Mr. Saji. This he traces to certain individual aspirations which find in religion more satisfaction than in anything else. Writing in the *Rikugō Zasshi* on "The Interest of Life," Mr. Seki Hidesaburō says that work carefully done day after day constitutes the chief interest of life. He thinks that there is no satisfaction in life to be compared to the performance of duty.

Mr. Kuroiwa Shūroku, in a very interesting, philosophical article published in the *Rikugō Zasshi*, traces the connection between conduct and character. He discusses at some length the question of the bearing of education and general training on character. He thinks that a good

deal of blundering goes on all over the world in the training to which the young are subjected. Qualities are suppressed that should be carefully preserved and strengthened. With the idea of improving on nature we frequently spoil it. In character as in the material world the artificial very rarely reaches the standard of the natural. Mr. Kuroiwa is in favour of preserving individual peculiarities of character as far as possible and of allowing each man to follow the bent of his own mind. Society is immensely benefited by the production of as great a variety of types of character as possible. Thus it is true to say that the highest form of egoism, the full development of the powers of each individual by himself or herself, proves in the end to be essentially altruistic, as from it society receives endless benefits. There is a charm, says Mr. Kuroiwa, about the unvarnished original nature of every man (*tenshin-ranman*); there is a charm about the special tastes which follow the bent of each separate mind; and there is a charm even about the way in which men discover in their fellow-men tendencies, opinions, tastes and habits with which they have no sympathy and on which their very natures prompt them to wage war all their days. In the maintenance of the strong individuality of various types of men lies the secret of the world's progress and also the chief interest of the history of mankind. This subject, Mr. Kuroiwa remarks, though very old is ever new, and in this extremely conventional age cannot be too much pressed on the attention of thoughtful people.

We furnish a few more extracts from the *Raise no Umi*, our object being to let each school of thought have its say and perhaps to furnish material for the compilation of a pamphlet on a subject second to none in interest in the opinion of many readers of these Summaries.

(25) *Dr. Murakami Sensei*.—Whether it is a fact that a hell or a heaven awaits us human beings hereafter, whether it is a fact that with animals and human beings transmigration takes place and they begin a second life—whether there actually exists such a thing as metempsychosis—are questions it is not easy to answer. Regarded from one point of view, Buddhism affirms transmigration, but regarded from another point of view it denies it altogether. (*Bukkyō no gotoki mo,ippō yori mireba yū-rine-setsu de aru ga, sara ni ta hōnen yori kōsatsu sureba, mataku mu-rine-setsu de aru.*) To the thoroughly enlightened there is no transmigration. It is only the deluded that think it exists. So as a real truth it has no existence. It is merely a mental delusion (*Gōjin meijō 迷情 no ue ni koso are; shinri no ue ni wa nai koto to narite-aru.*) The idea of transmigration and transmigration suggested itself quite naturally to the human mind as a result of certain feelings we experience in life. When I write thus, I expect to be asked, what about your own personal belief? To this I can only reply that I am an agnostic. Nothing can be known on this question, and it seems to me that rather than spend time in uselessly investigating a subject on which nothing can be found out each one of us had better fulfil his own destiny in the world. However much men in ancient and modern times may have inquired into this subject, they have never obtained any satisfactory definite information. Some think a future life exists, some think it does not. So the matter must be left open. In such matters we must trust nature, or Buddha, if you wish it put so. The fuss made over (*sawagi-tatsuru*) the terrors of hell and praying to Buddha in order to enter paradise, under the assumption that there is certainly a future life, is, in my opinion, a species of delusion.

(26) *Dr. Nanjō Bunyū*.—Since I have no experience of the future life to go on, I simply accept what was taught me in childhood bearing on the law of cause and effect that operates in the three worlds, the past, the present and the future. I endeavour to fulfil my destiny here and look forward to reaching a higher state of existence, when I hope to benefit the inhabitants of this earth.\*

\*This is no more than a free paraphrase of the extremely technical Buddhist terms employed by Dr. Nanjō. He evidently does not go beyond ac-

(27) *Dr. Anezaki*.—I have nothing new to add to what the wise and holy men of antiquity wrote on this subject. It would be interesting to know what is the attitude of the general public to their teaching.

(28) *Mr. Yamaji Aizan*.—To me death is sleep and life is wakefulness. The present life comes from a forgotten past life. I think that there will be a new awakening in another world. It amounts to this that we are each of us organs of Nature, to be used for its own purposes, and pass on from life to death and death to life endlessly. This is my belief.

(29) *Dr. Takagi Jintarō*.—I believe in the future life, for the following reasons. (1) Each one of us finds himself endowed with intellectual and moral faculties that are not satisfied in this world. Their cravings are unlimited. Before our powers are fully developed we die. Now granting that there is a God and that the world is governed in a rational manner (both of which I believe), it is hard to understand the system of the universe at all unless one supposes that the disproportion between the things we crave for and the things we possess will be righted in a future state. (2) People do not receive in this world an adequate reward for their actions. Not only are they not rewarded, but in some cases, strange to say, people suffer because they are upright and good. If there is no future world where this disagreement between conduct and its reward is adjusted, the scheme of the universe is inexplicable. This expectation of rewards and punishments on our part does not proceed from mere self-interest, but because we believe that the universe is governed perpetually on principles of equity that imply the reward of good and the punishment of evil. (3) The religion which I believe (Christianity) teaches plainly that there is a future world. As to this I have no doubt whatever. In reference to the nature of the future life in which we Christians believe, (1) It is not the immortality of the work we accomplish in this life nor that immortality which we obtain through posterity in which we believe; (2) nor is it the future existence that consists of absorption into the general substance of the universe; (3) but individual eternal life. This state will not be one of perpetual inactivity and unprogressiveness, but one of continual growth and development.

The following comments on the mental distress occasionally ending in suicide, which again seems to prevail to an unusual extent, appear in the *To-Asia no Hikari*. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, the editor of the Magazine, says in substance:—People talk very glibly about their ability to cure this evil. They say that nothing is needed but the application of their religious nostrums to it, failing to realize that the state of despair into which certain young men drift is the result of very complicated causes and not one that lends itself to treatment by the ordinary religious teacher, Buddhist or Christian. There are many self-styled prophets who offer their services on such occasions and who seem to think that the young men in question have only to accept without question their doctrines in order to become normal members of society. But the careful investigator of the causes of the phenomenon under discussion soon discovers that the pessimism from which so many young men are suffering to-day has its origin in a variety of untoward circumstances amid which young men pass weary years. (1) *There is the difficulty of earning a living*, a difficulty which as regards very young men seems to have increased since the war ended. (2) *Then there are many disappointments in school life that seem hard to bear*. The facilities for receiving a high education in this country are quite inadequate when the number of earnest applicants for admission to the High Schools and the Universities are considered. (3) *The sensational novels read by young men are permeated with unwholesome pessimism and fail to supply healthy stimuli to effort and perseverance*. (4) *There is with us as a people a habit of introspection which helps to intensify mental distress*. Young men in this country are

cepting the teaching of the sect to which he belongs, the course followed by the majority of Christians and Buddhists.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

\*A well known Methodist, editor of the *Gokyō*.



apt to brood over their troubles until life becomes unbearable. Dr. Inouye discusses at some length the alleged visions and revelations and the new religious activity connected therewith, and comes to the conclusion that developments of this kind will do little to help young men out of the slough of despair into which they have unhappily sunk. He thinks that the creation of new surroundings for these young men, the importation of healthy, common-sense ideas, and above all the creation of spheres of activity are the only effective remedies for their mental depression.

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We extract the following short notes from the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church organ). It is reported in the newspapers that Gorky is coming to Japan. We have been asked whether our church will unite with the general literary public in welcoming the great novelist. We certainly can not do so. His novels are not only subversive of Christian supernaturalism, but also of Christian ethics. We have nothing in common with him and as a church we can extend to him no kind of welcome, whatever may be the action of individual Greek Church Christians.

It is reported in the newspapers that the trial of Noguchi has been attended by a number of school girls. It seems to us deplorable that the gruesome and disgusting details which the trial brought to light should be listened to by young girls out of a love of sensation. An ancient sage says, "Nothing evil should reach our ears," but it would seem that the modern training of girls is based on the principle of letting them hear everything good and bad.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō is still confident that a new religion can be manufactured to order. Shaka and Mahomet founded philosophical systems, but not new religions. Though Mahometanism and Buddhism bear the name of religions, they give no new theology to the world. Modern scholars may found a new school of philosophy, but they can go no further.

It seems to us that one of the results of our imbibing Western ideas on individual rights, political rights, and the like, is a certain amount of family discord that was unknown in Japan in pre-Meiji days. Self-assertion is in many instances carried too far and children no longer respect their parents as they used to. Some young women's heads have been filled with the notion that a man and his wife have equal rights in everything. Even friendship is marred now and again by the resentment resulting from a supposed infringement of rights on the one side or the other. But as Christians we are not warranted in setting up our individual authority against that wielded by our seniors, parents and guardians. A man is declared to be the head of his own house and no such thing as equal authority and equal rights is possible in a purely Christian household. Though among worldly people the adoption of extreme notions on the question of rights is common we Christians ought to follow the teaching of the New Testament on this subject. According to this the reserve, modesty, gentleness and quiet submissiveness of our women in past ages are qualities worth keeping. It would be foolish to exchange them for the strife-producing self-assertiveness and disputatiousness so frequently found in certain Western countries.

Writing on the proposed amalgamation of Christianity and Buddhism the *Seikyō Shimpō* says the thing is quite impossible. The two creeds are as different as fire and water in the conception of the writer. Christianity is not a philosophy, but its theology has a philosophical basis. Buddhism is not a religion but a philosophy, but it has mixed many distinctly religious elements with its philosophy. The philosophy that forms the basis of the Christian theology and the philosophy that forms the basis of Buddhism are in fundamental principles diametrically opposed to each other. If in trigonometry two straight lines running in opposite directions can never meet, neither can these two systems of thought ever meet.

Commenting on the proposed union of religious sects, the *Seikyō Shimpō* says that though friendly meetings may be held to which all existing sects can send representatives, there can be no concessions made to sects whose principles are contrary to one's own. It is only cold-hearted religionists

who will be ready to go to that length. The zealous will go on fighting against each other in spite of occasional friendly conferences. There can be no compromise as regards fundamental principles.

The indiscriminate condemnation of Socialism by certain ignorant Christians the *Seikyō Shimpō* censures. Many of the principles of socialism are distinctly Christian in character, says this organ. Our religion preaches equality before God, the brotherhood of all races, the alleviation of the lot of the poor, the distribution of the riches collected by individuals among their needy fellow-creatures and many other such lines of conduct.

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Nothing is more remarkable in the Japanese modern religious world than the excitement caused by the alleged visions and communings with God to which reference has been constantly made in these Summaries during the past few months. As one writer, Mr. Ebina Danjō, if we remember rightly, remarked, such statements as were made by Mr. Tsunajima and a few others on their personal experiences would attract very little attention in England or America. Nobody would consider that they threw any new light on religion or that they in themselves constituted any new kind of authority. But in Japan the general religious ignorance combined with superstition is so great that sober editors of magazines, Christian, Buddhist, Shintō, Confucian, Agnostic and Literary have felt it incumbent on them to collect and publish the opinions of almost every Japanese scholar of note on these so-called remarkable phenomena. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō has published article after article on the subject of the alleged visions, revelations and direct communings with God. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, a few months ago, published in the form of a supplement the comments of over 20 noted Christians on the new phenomenon. We have not found time to wade through them, but such as we have examined state unequivocally that the writers do not believe it possible that God can be seen in the way represented by Tsunajima and others. Mr. Honda says, *Yo ni wa kinrai yoku iu* 見神, *kenshi: naru mono no jikken nashi*. *Kami wa shikaku yō ni miru to ubeki mono naraji*. Bishop Nikolai expresses himself as unable to understand the question, Has he seen God? God is ever present with him everywhere sustaining, guiding, comforting, but cannot be seen by mortal eye. Further quotation is needless. The articles which have appeared on this subject to our knowledge would make a good sized volume if collected. Some say the stir that has been made is a proof of the general ignorance and superstition of the Japanese people as a whole. Others take a more favourable view of it, seeing in it the germs of a great religious revival of the kind they desire to witness. While others, like Dr. Murakami, point out that the newspapers have worked up a big sensation over a very ordinary occurrence in the Buddhist world, where communings with Buddha have been going on incessantly.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* states that the Kumiai Kyōkai has now taken over all the Mission Stations hitherto supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions. They calculate that a sum of 17,000 yen will be required to constitute a capital fund for running the churches on the new lines. Out of this the American Board has generously contributed 9,000 yen. The remaining 8,000 will be raised by the Kumiai Churches. A special meeting will be held to celebrate the greatest of all events in the history of Congregationalism in Japan—the thorough independence of all the Kumiai Churches.

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On June 2nd there appeared in the *Gokyo* (Methodist organ) an article on "The Study of Comparative Religion" in which the writer, Dr. Takagi Jintarō, asserted that not only native pastors but the foreign missionaries were very ignorant of the teaching of non-Christian sects. A reply to this criticism signed "Missionary" appears in the *Gokyo* of June 9th. The writer regards Dr. Takagi's remarks as a slander on the missionaries and as displaying great ignorance of facts. He says that comparative religion is taught at Methodist Theological Colleges in the States, Canada,

and England, and that nearly all the missionaries in this country have been greatly influenced by their study of non-Christian religions and that they recognize that these religions all contain much truth. They are against their wholesale destruction. In their conception, Christianity comes to fulfil rather than to destroy. The writer calls upon Dr. Takagi to withdraw his charge or to substantiate it by more facts than he has given. As to the ignorance of Japanese pastors of Buddhism and Shintoism "Missionary" has nothing special to guide him, but he doubts whether it is as great as Dr. Takagi makes out. Dr. Takagi replies at great length in courteous tones. He admits that his language may have been somewhat too strong, but pleads earnestness of purpose as an excuse for that. Of anything like slander of the missionaries or even disrespect for them he was not guilty. The missionaries no doubt have paid some attention to the study of the non-Christian creeds. But the question is how far does their knowledge of the teaching of these creeds go? Not very far Dr. Takagi thinks (*Iwayuru shiru to iu hani ni mo daishō kōkyō no betsu ari*)\*. If Dr. Takagi can not speak confidently as to the amount of knowledge of non-Christian religions possessed by the foreign missionaries, he is quite sure of his ground, he tells us, when he comes to discuss the acquaintance of native pastors with Buddhist and Shintō teaching. A man who should profess to be minutely acquainted with Christianity without having studied the Bible or Ecclesiastical history would only excite ridicule. The Buddhist Scriptures can only be studied in the Sanscrit, the Pali or the Chinese, language. How many pastors are there in Japan who can read the Buddhist Bible in either of these languages? Taking Japanese Buddhism only, how many pastors are there that could give a history of its development and the great variety of the doctrines it teaches? All that most of us know about Buddhism, says Dr. Takagi, are a few facts bearing on the life of Shaka Muni and a few of the doctrines he taught. It is true that one or two of our pastors are engaged in a special investigation of the creed, but among the remaining hundred workers there is profound ignorance. Dr. Takagi admits that he himself ranks with those who have neglected to study non-Christian forms of religious and ethical belief. He says that the ignorance of Confucianism in the Methodist Church is nearly as profound as that of Buddhism. He doubts whether there are many pastors who have ever read the *Shisho* (四書) and the *Gokyo* (五經)†, and as for the study of the teaching of the great Confucianists in this country—teaching that has influenced the whole tenor of Japanese moral thought—it has been almost entirely neglected. The doctrines of such moral magnates as Seikwa, Razan, Jinsai, Sorai, Tōjū, and Chūsai are a *terra incognita* to our Japanese Christian pastors. Who is there among them that could give a clear idea of the difference between the teaching of Japan's three great schools of Confucian philosophy, the Wang Yangming, the Chu-tsz, and the ancient schools? What I wrote on this subject, continues Dr. Takagi, is, sad to say, not slander as "Missionary" represents, but sober truth. The ignorance of our native pastors of Japanese ethical thought and teaching is deplorable. This ignorance is less excusable than that of foreign missionaries, for they find a great obstacle to the investigation of the history of Japanese religious and ethical thought in the difficulty of reading our books. If we said they were ignorant of much that it would benefit them to know in this country, we referred to them only incidentally and with the feeling that too much could not be expected of them, our chief object being to bring home to our native pastors the need of a closer study on their part of the peculiar religious and moral environment in which we Japanese pass our lives.

That in most of the Theological Halls of the West the teaching of comparative religion leaves

\* "In what is called knowledge there is a difference between a little knowledge and a great deal, between extensive knowledge and very limited knowledge."

† *Konnichi no kyōyokisha kan ni wa Shisho, Gokyo wo ichidoku shitaru koto saye naki mono sūkumakarazu.*

much to be desired, that the text-books used are in many cases out of date, and that Japanese religious and ethical thought are but little known at most of the great seats of Western learning are incontrovertible facts to which Dr. Takagi has rightly drawn special attention.

### THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

The second annual prize-giving of the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade took place in the Van Schaick Hall on Saturday evening and proved a very bright and pleasant affair. The Hall, which had been decorated with flags of every nation, the British and American ensigns of course holding pride of place, was well filled by an audience which grew more and more enthusiastic as the programme proceeded. The Company mustered almost its full strength, the only absentee among resident members being Private Norman Brockhurst (the winner not only of an attendance prize, and efficiency badge, and an ambulance badge and certificate, but also the winner of the special prize awarded for the best essay read at the Sunday morning services) who unfortunately was that morning taken to Hospital, having been accidentally shot in the foot by a boy companion. The cheers of his comrades which greeted the reading of his prize-list were perhaps all the more hearty out of sympathy for his misfortune. Colonel Hume, R.A., D.S.O., M.V.O., Military Attaché of H.B.M.'s Embassy, presided and was supported on the platform by Capt. L. W. Tebb, Lieut. H. W. Kilby, Lieut. Nicolle; Messrs. C. V. Sale, D. H. Blake, Jas. Walter, A. Bellamy Brown, and Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., members of Committee.

After an invocation by the Chaplain (Rev. J. L. Dearing),

CAPT. TEBB said:—On occasions such as this, long speeches are out of place. However, as prize-givings indicate the close of sessions, I feel that I must, with your permission, take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of myself and brother-officers our heartiest appreciation of the practical support we have received in the work of the Company from all sections of this community. This past session has been a very gratifying one from all points of view. The attendance records show an improvement on those of last session and the interests of the Company have also enlarged. Drill with rifles has been carried on throughout the whole of this session; the Ambulance section has been enthusiastically conducted by Dr. Davies and Lieut. Nicolle. Rifle practice at the Government range at Omori has been inaugurated for the elder members and the Company is indebted to Colonel Hume for his generosity in presenting a prize for competition, under conditions which have now been arranged. The prizes which are about to be presented by Colonel Hume have all been donated by friends of the Company, including Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Neville, Miss Dunstan, Rev. W. Weston, Colonel Hume, Messrs. Montague Kirkwood, C. M. Birnie, and G. N. Fairhurst, and Mrs. Cornell, of London. These prizes were, I may say, entirely unsolicited, and the best thanks of the Company are extended to the generous donors. I cannot resume my seat without expressing to the Committee best thanks of the officers of the Company for the practical aid they have rendered us right through the session: and also to the many gentlemen who have contributed to the success attending the Sunday morning services by their appropriate addresses. Of course, this Company is but a small section of the Boys' Brigade organisation. The total roll of members all over the world cannot fall short of 90,000 and if we include, as we may fairly do, the kindred organisations that have now been formed on similar lines, it is within the mark to say that not fewer than 150,000 boys are thus brought under Christian influence and healthy physical training as a direct result of the Boys' Brigade movement. The longer one lives, the more emphatic grows the conviction that the Boys' Brigade is a powerful force, combining in its varied spheres of activity all the essentials constituting the "mens sana in corpore sano" and instilling into the minds of members a lofty ideal of Christian service. ("Hear, hear.") I trust that this Company may long be worthy of the practical and enthusiastic support which has been extended to it by this community since its inception. (Loud applause.) It affords us very great pleasure to have Colonel Hume with us to distribute the prizes this evening. (Applause.) It is but further evidence of his practical interest in the company that he has come to take part in this interesting function, and I would like to take the opportunity of congratulating him on behalf of the company, on the still recent further appreciation by his Sovereign of his marked ability. (Applause.)

Col. HUME, who was greeted with loud applause on rising, said that it gave him great pleasure to come down from Tokyo to present the prizes to the Boys' Brigade. It was a pleasure, because every member of the company was so keen on his work and evidently kept the objects of the Boys' Brigade steadily before him. With regard to the congratulations conveyed to him by Capt. Tebb, he could but thank them very sincerely. Had he not purchased a newspaper that evening to while away the tedium of the railway ride, he would have heard the first about the bestowal of the order from Capt. Tebb himself. (Applause.)

Col. HUME then distributed the prizes as follows:—

ATTENDANCE PRIZES:—Awarded to members who have obtained the highest possible marks for attendance at Drill and Sunday Morning Service, and who have a good record for conduct during the Session. Lateness at either of these meetings on more than one occasion renders forfeiture of prize. Pte. Sale (clean record; neither late, absent nor sick) Corporal Neville, Privates Bamberger, Brockhurst, Dearing, H. Hornstein, Neville, Tipple, Wilgress.

DRILL PRIZES:—Awarded to the three boys who are adjudged the most proficient in drill at the close of the session. Ptes. A. Gorman, Holmes, Wilgress. One prize (specially for drill) awarded to the best-all-round N.C.O. Corporal Bagnall.

EFFICIENCY BADGES:—Awarded to members who were not absent from Drill or Sunday Service on more than two occasions during the Session, and whose conduct has been meritorious. Corporals Gray and Neville. Lce. Corpl. Hornstein. Ptes. Bailey, Bamberger, Binder, Brockhurst, Cummings, Dearing, A. Gorman, P. Gorman, Graham, H. Hornstein, P. Hornstein, Kenderdine, Neville, Nicolle, Sale, K. Tresize, J. Tresize, Tipple, Wilgress.

CAPTAIN'S PRIZE:—Awarded by the Captain to the N.C.O. who has performed his duties in the most satisfactory manner during the Session: Corporal Neville.

COPY OF REPORT OF NEIL GORDON MUNRO. M.B.C.M., EDIN., RE "FIRST AID" EXAMINATION.

Captain TEBB, Boys' Brigade, Yokohama.

DEAR SIR,—By the accompanying sheet you will observe that 9 candidates have passed out of the 16 who presented themselves.

The standard which I adopted as the minimum of efficiency was 60 per cent. The highest number of marks obtained was 78 and the lowest 32, thus showing a fairly high general level upon which the corps may be congratulated.

As this is a "first year's" course, thorough familiarity with practical work could not be expected. If the same progress be maintained during another year, the results will be most gratifying.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) N. GORDON MUNRO, M.B.C.M., Edin. Univ.

AMBULANCE BADGES & CERTIFICATES:—Gained by members who obtained 60 per cent. of possible marks at the practical examination in "First Aid" conducted by Neil Gordon Munro, M.B.C.M., Edin.:—Pte. Graham, 78 per cent.; Pte. Kenderdine, 78 per cent.; Pte. Neville, 74 per cent.; Pte. Brockhurst, 73 per cent.; Lce. Corpl. Hornstein, 72 per cent.; Pte. Tipple, 68 per cent.; Pte. Worden, 67 per cent.; Corpl. Neville, 66 per cent.; Pte. Dearing, 60 per cent. These badges and Certificates will be procured from Head Quarters and handed to above members prior to next Session.

SPECIAL PRIZE:—Awarded for the best essay read at the Sunday Morning Services throughout the Session, Pte. Brockhurst, Subject, "St. Paul."

SQUAD CHALLENGE MEDAL:—Awarded to the N.C.O. whose squad shows the best record for attendance throughout the Session. (To be retained for one year): Won by Squad No. 3. Lce. Corpl. Hornstein.

PROMOTIONS:—Corporal Bagnall to be Sergeant; Lance Corporal Hornstein to be Corporal.

INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE MEDAL:—Open for competition between the 1st. Yokohama Coy. B.B., and the 1st Shanghai Coy. B.B., and awarded annually to the Company which has secured the highest average weekly percentage of possible attendances per month the most number of months during the Session. Won by 1st. Yokohama Company B.B. Average weekly percentage (including absences on account of sickness) 95.32 per cent. Awarded to the senior F.C.O., on behalf of the Company, Sergeant Bagnall.

The awards having been distributed, Col. HUME said that he regretted that he had not prizes to present to the officers of the Company, for they well deserved them. (Applause.) But they had their reward, doubt-

less, in seeing how efficient the Company was, how keen every unit was to do his work, and in the admirable *esprit de corps* with which they had inspired the boys. (Applause.)

The following programme was then presented; those items having a \* against them being encored:—

Pianoforte Solo....."Romanze"...Heinrich Lichner. (Pte.) A. Tipple.

Song..."Twinkidillo".....English Country Song. Dr. D. N. B. Emerson.

Recitation..."The Bivouac Fire"...Samuel K. Cowan. (Pte.) Neville.

Song..."Mandalay".....Gerard F. Cobb. Col. C. V. Hume, R.A., D.S.O., M.V.O.

\*Pianoforte Solo..."The Battle March of Delhi" Miss Blundell. Fridham.

\*Recitation..."The Bold Dragon." (Pte.) Binder.

\*Violin Solo..."Serenade".....Gabriel Marie. Mr. H. A. Poole.

\*Song..."Lahdy Dah!".....S. M. Birbeck. (Pte.) Gorman.

Recitation..."The Alarm" (Pte.) Worden.

\*Song..."The Powder-Monkey".....Michael Watson. (Capt.) L. D. Tebb.

### YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee:—Messrs. C. V. Sale (Chairman), M. Beart (Vice-Chairman), W. T. Payne, D. H. Blake, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, J. A. Harmsen, V. R. Bowden, J. T. Griffin, and F. Strahler.

#### TOKYO EXHIBITION.

Through the offices of the Board, put into motion at the request of the Japanese Authorities, Yokohama firms, intending exhibitors at the forthcoming exhibition in Tokyo, to be opened on the 21st of March next, have been brought together. After two meetings had been held, a committee of exhibitors was appointed to meet the exhibition officials in Tokyo. The committee consist of Messrs. W. Strachan & Co., Limited, Messrs. Faber & Voigt, and Mr. F. W. Horne, and their first meeting with the officials took place on the 5th inst.

#### MAILS TO KOBE.

A recent paragraph in the local press stated that the late negotiations of the Board had not ensured the despatch of mails by the fast train leaving Hiránuma at 7.12 p.m.

The Director of Posts states that since arrangements were made, at the instance of the Board, to increase the number of bags despatched by the fast train, there has not been any occasion upon which mail received prior to 5.30 p.m. has been held back for the later train. The public are reminded that mail posted after 5.30 p.m. is not in time for the fast train.

#### DELIVERY OF FOREIGN MAILS.

It transpired at a meeting of the Committee of the Board on the 14th instant, that a very great improvement had taken place in the delivery of foreign mails in Yokohama since the representations made by the Board to the Japanese postal authorities and the advent of the present Director of Posts to Yokohama. This is a matter for congratulation, both to the postal authorities and to the public.

### FIRES.

A Hiroshima telegram says that on the night of June 20th, fire broke out in the dwelling of Dr. Sato. He and his daughter lost their lives.

A disastrous fire occurred early on the morning of June 25th at North Sanjo, Sapporo, destroying forty-eight houses. Twenty persons were killed and one was severely injured.

On the night of June 24th, fire broke out at Shikina-machi, Otaru. Two hundred and forty-seven buildings were burned down. Negligence was the cause.

A Seoul telegram reports that at 9 p.m. on June 24th, fire took place near the South-gate of Pyong Yang, burning down twenty-eight buildings.

A small fire broke out in the forepeak of the O. & Q. steamer *Doric* during her last stay in Hongkong. Very little damage was done.

## THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the British Embassy on Wednesday, June 20th, at four o'clock. The Honorary President, Sir Claude MacDonald, having sent a letter of regret that absence from the city made his attendance at the meeting impossible, the Vice-President for Tokyo, Professor Lloyd, took the Chair.

The Chairman said that the minutes of the last meeting had been published and so might be taken without reading. There being no other business before the meeting, he would at once call for the papers, of which there were two, to be read. The first paper was by Karel Jan Hora, Esq. entitled "Notes on Kamo Chōmei's Life and Work." As the author could not be present, the paper was read by Mr. E. H. Vickers.

The paper is intended to add some information to that given by Mr. J. M. Dixon in Volume XX. of the Transactions on Kamo Chōmei and his "Hōjōki."

The date of Kamo Chōmei's birth is unknown. Inference from statements in the "Hōjōki" puts it in the period of Kiyūan (1145-61). Chōmei's father and grandfather both held the position of "negi" in the *Kamojinsha* in Kyoto. Chōmei played well the biwa and the flute. Under Minamoto no Toshiyori and the priest Eshun, he studied poetry. His skill in composing "Waka" poems led the Emperor Gotoba Tenno to appoint him registrar in the Waka Office—which collected and registered popular poems—, probably as a reward for this poem to the Emperor:

"Yo mo sugara/hitori mi yama no/maki no ha ni  
Kumoru mo sumeru/ari ake no tsuki":

which freely rendered means:

"Through the whole night alone.

On the distant mountain's leaf of maki appears  
a picture of the clouded moon.

With a pure heart even this moon looks clear."

Disappointed in his wish to succeed his father in the position of "negi," Chōmei resigned from the Waka Office, became a monk and for thirty years lived in a hut which he built at the foot of Mount Ohara. Then he passed a few years with his admirer, the Shōgun Minamoto no Sanetomo, at Kamakura. Again he withdrew from the world and passed his remaining years in seclusion and poverty in a hut on Hino no Sotoyama. In vain the Emperor Gotoba no Tenno sought to recall him to his former office. To the pleadings of the Emperor's messenger, he replied with the poem:—

"Sumiwabinu/geni ya mi yama no/maki no ha ni  
Kumoru to iishi/tsuki mo miru beki."

Meaning:—"Live satisfied: On the distant mountain's leaf of maki appears the former clouded moon. Let me remain and gaze at her."

The origin of the family name Kamo in a strange legend of immaculate conception, as related in the editor's introduction to the "Hōjōki," is then described. The paper ended with a list of Chōmei's works and some comment thereon.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Hora's paper, the Chairman referred to the fact that a comparison has been made, in one of the earlier volumes of the Asiatic Society's Transactions, of Kamo Chōmei with Wordsworth. For himself, he did not think that comparison was a very good one. It is true, that Wordsworth was a poet of nature, as was also Kamo; but Wordsworth was a careless writer whose exuberance of thought led him to verbosity, while Kamo, from the very fact of his being under the limitations of Japanese versification, was obliged to be curt, precise, and to compress his thoughts into the smallest limits. He (the Chairman) thought that a far better comparison might be established between Kamo and Tennyson. In both these poets would be found a great love of nature, and equally, in both of them, a compressed diction which showed great carefulness in composition.

Mr. Gubbins said that it was difficult to make any close comparison between Japanese and English poetry. So far as careful finish was concerned, a resemblance might certainly be traced between the poetry of Kamo Chōmei, and indeed all Japanese poetry, and the work of Tennyson. But if an analogy had to be established at all, he was

inclined to think that the selection of Wordsworth, as being a poet of nature, for comparison with Chōmei was correct.

In reply to Mr. Gubbins' criticisms, the Chairman said that he had been thinking at the time of some remarks made by Professor Chamberlain in his article on Bashō and the Japanese epigram, in which he pointed out how closely Tennyson came, in many of his minute word-pictures, to the condensed beauties of the Japanese epigram.

Dr. Greene was greatly impressed by the fact that the author's works are specially difficult to translate. The figures of Kamo are extremely complicated and therefore difficult to render in English. Perhaps only a man like the late Lafcadio Hearn might do something near justice to Kamo in translation. The translations of such an eminent scholar as Mr. Aston and also those of Mr. Dixon seem to leave something to be desired.

Mr. Vickers stated that the author of the paper just read was evidently of Dr. Greene's view. He (the author) had, with doubt and hesitation, offered some specimens of translation by both Mr. Aston and Mr. Dixon from Chōmei which seemed unsatisfactory. With these, he gave the ideographic text and his own literal translation. But Mr. Jan Hora had specially asked the Council to omit this part of the paper, if the Council thought it better to do so—the view which was in fact taken by those members of Council who had the paper under special consideration.

Dr. Asakawa said that it would be interesting to compare Kamo Chōmei with Yoshida Kenkō, the author of the "Tsurezuregusa," who flourished a century after Chōmei. Both forsook the world and became famous as Buddhist poets, so that they are often confused in the popular mind. They, however, lived in ages the conditions of which were vastly different, for in Chōmei's time the social structure was rapidly tending toward feudalism. And yet both ages were similar in that the ruling powers were, to all appearance, passing from bad to worse. Again, the Buddhism of Kenkō was perhaps largely influenced by the Zen tenet, the coming of which into Japan probably antedated Chōmei's "Hōjōki," and yet the simple and severe Buddhism of the latter poet as against the more elaborate and mundane tendencies of the sect current in Kyoto suggested the need of a Zen sect and largely foreshadowed its prevalence in later times. Chōmei and Kenkō may be regarded as indices to times and thoughts at once in contrast, and in sympathy with each other, and their lives are full of close parallels that never meet.

The Chairman said all would agree that a comparison such as Dr. Asakawa suggested between Kamo and Yoshida would be extremely interesting, and that it would be still more interesting, if it came from Dr. Asakawa's pen. They all hoped therefore that he might make it for the Society.

The Chairman himself then read the paper on "The Study of Korean from the Standpoint of a Student of Japanese," by A. H. Lay, Esq.

Mr. Lay's paper, which occupied about one half-hour in the reading, dealt with the points of similarity between the languages of Korea and Japan. These similarities the author finds: (1) In the identity of the word-order in the sentence, which shows that the processes of thought in Korean are identical with those in Japanese—a fact which makes the acquisition of Japanese easy to Koreans, and vice versa, that of Korean to Japanese. (2) In the similarity of inflectional methods, such as the formation of the plural by reduplication, or by the addition of some noun used to express number, as also in that peculiarity of Far-Eastern speech by which adjectives and adverbs are treated, not as independent parts of speech, but as sub divisions of the verb.

In the actual vocabularies of the two countries, the author did not find much resemblance, though there are a certain number of native words in each language which clearly betray a common origin. The number of such words, he thought, might be much increased by further research, but independently of the words of native origin, both languages possess a large stock of Chinese words which they use in common and with but slightly varying pronunciations. This common stock is being constantly increased by the introduction of

new words, imported through Japan, and used to denote the many things which have recently come into existence in Korea as a consequence of the great extension of the Japanese influence in the Peninsula.

Mr. Gubbins said he thought that Mr. Lay's very interesting paper had, if he might say so, one rather grave defect. This was the insufficient stress laid on the difficulties of pronunciation which lay in the path of the student of the Korean language. There were certain vowel sounds the variations between which it was difficult for the foreign ear to follow, but in the correct pronunciation of these sounds by the foreigner lay all the difference between being understood or not. There were initial or aspirated consonants very troublesome and perplexing both to distinguish one from the other when heard and also to pronounce; and there was the great stumbling block created by the final consonant in Korean which was only half sounded. He had been assured by Koreans that the English language had no proper final consonant, and that to a Korean ear there was no difference between the pronunciation of the word "kick" in English and the word "kiku" in Japanese.

In the course of his paper, the author had alluded to the Chinese-Korean side of Korean and to the increasing use of dissyllabic words formed from Chinese. The immense growth of the Japanese language in the same direction was a fact familiar to them all, and in connection with this very important matter he had heard people interested in the subject say that, if Japan went to China for materials with which to form the words she needed to express the new ideas she had received during the last thirty years or more, she was doing no more than other countries had done, and were still doing, in borrowing from the Latin and Greek. He thought, however, that there was one great difference between the two processes. In the one case, the languages borrowed from were dead, and this fact of itself tended, he thought, in some measure at least to diminish the scope of this borrowing. In the other case, the language to which recourse was had was a living language and that too of a neighboring country; and under these circumstances, not only could the same check not operate, but the tendency might be in the opposite direction. However this might be, there could be little doubt that in the present situation of Korea the introduction of new words of the class indicated would proceed more rapidly even than had been the case in Japan.

Mr. Isawa Shuji, was much impressed by the paper, especially by what the author said concerning the final consonants. A close study of old Japanese would impress us still more with the similarity between the two languages. For example, the final "p" of old Japanese is lost, but it survives in the Korean. Then the Japanese "f" sound appears as "p" in the Korean. Finally, the "m" and "n" sounds met in Korean are faithful distinctions which had existed also in the old Japanese.

Dr. Asakawa said that, concerning the resemblance of Korean and Japanese words, it is interesting to note that studies in Korean are being made for a serious purpose by critical scholars of the first rank, namely by Professors Miyazaki and Nakada, of the College of the Imperial University of Tokyo. They are studying the Korean, Ainu and other languages, with a view to tracing, by means of philological analysis, the origin of early Japanese institutions among those of the neighboring races.

The Chairman, referring to Mr. Lay's remark that further search might bring to light many more resemblances between the vocabularies of the two languages, said that in his judgment the resemblance would be found, not between Korean and the educated Japanese of the capital, but between Korean and the ordinary dialect of the northern and north-western districts of Japan, which differed very widely from the standard language of Tokyo.

The Chairman said that they were grateful to Mr. Hora and Mr. Lay for their interesting papers; and that the Honorary Secretary, in thanking the authors, might especially tell them that much discussion was elicited by their papers, and that the



meeting devoted to them had been one of the most interesting held in recent years.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Vickers, asked permission to say that the Honorary President had sent from Karuizawa a letter to express regret at his inability to be present, that he (Mr. Vickers) felt sure of expressing the sentiment of all present when he added warm appreciation of the kindness of His Excellency and Lady MacDonald in to-day extending to the Society the hospitality of the British Embassy—a cordial hospitality which the Society had this year several times enjoyed.

The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned, after which refreshments were served to those present.

#### CRICKET.

Lowering skies, a low temperature, and a very wet wicket were the prevailing conditions in Yokohama on Saturday, but they did not prevent a very good game from coming off between teams captained respectively by Mr. H. W. Kilby and Dr. Emerson. Going to bat first, Kilby's team knocked up 150, the highest score being the Captain's himself, 57 not out. This included nine 4's, one 6, and two 3's, showing that he has got his eye in very early this season. The next best score for the side was Johnstone McClure's 24, which included four boundaries; Spencer Smith coming next with 20, with three boundaries to his credit. E. N. Lambert took three wickets for 22 runs; H. J. Emms securing four for 34 runs; but against all the seven bowlers tried not one "extra" went down on the score-sheet.

Dr. Emerson's Eleven made a rather sensational opening, five maiden overs being bowled ere the score began, while Strome was sent back to the Pavilion by Spencer Smith with a duck. Then Crawford got W. Ross away for 2 and the fun began, 50 being hoisted ere the second wicket fell. Crawford made four boundaries, and Lambert five ere their partnership was dissolved. Dr. Emerson's useful 28 included four 4's, and two 3's. H. J. Emms going in tenth man made 29, not out, in capital style, securing four boundaries. The whole side were out for 158, thus winning by eight runs. Score:—

H. W. KILBY'S XII.				
F. G. Correa, run out .....	12			
G. Neville, bowled Emerson .....	0			
M. Spencer Smith, bowled Emerson .....	20			
Johnstone McClure, c. Champain, b. Kingdon .....	24			
C. M. Duff, run out .....	11			
H. W. Kilby, not out .....	57			
W. Ross, bowled Emerson .....	8			
B. C. Lendrum, bowled Emerson .....	0			
J. S. Cartwright, c. Foster, b. Lambert .....	14			
G. W. Hawkins, st. Champain, b. Lambert .....	4			
W. E. J. Detmold, c. E. N. Lambert, b. Emerson .....	0			
V. A. Hearne, bowled Emerson .....	0			
	150			

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	B.	R.	M.	W.
H. Emms .....	60	34	0	4
A. E. Cooper .....	30	27	0	0
Dr. Emerson .....	12	7	0	1
C. Von Fallot .....	30	22	2	0
A. Kingdon .....	24	23	0	1
B. C. Foster .....	18	15	0	0
E. N. Lambert .....	22	22	0	3

DR. EMERSON'S XI.				
O. Strome, b. Smith .....	0			
K. F. Crawford, c. Neville, b. Kilby .....	28			
E. N. Lambert, c. Cartwright, b. Correa .....	36			
B. C. Foster, b. Smith .....	10			
Capt. H. B. Champain, b. Correa .....	7			
Dr. D. N. B. Emerson, c. Neville, b. Correa .....	28			
A. Kingdon, c. and b. Correa .....	2			
L. J. Healing, c. Ross, b. Correa .....	4			
A. E. Cooper, l.b.w., b. Correa .....	3			
H. J. Emms, not out .....	29			
C. von Fallot, b. Ross .....	6			
E. B. S. Edwards, c. sub. b. Ross .....	1			
Extras .....	4			
	158			

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	B.	R.	M.	W.
M. Spencer Smith .....	102	52	4	1
W. Ross .....	60	29	3	2
J. McClure .....	24	12	1	0
H. W. Kilby .....	42	26	2	1
F. G. Correa .....	42	31	1	6

#### THE LATE REV. H. B. PRICE.

The *Kobe Herald* in recording the death of Rev. H. B. Price, which took place in St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, on Wednesday, says that he had laboured for about twenty years in connection with the work of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in this country, and for about eight years of that time in Kobe and Hyogo. While living in Kobe he took a most active interest in the affairs of the Union Church, and in addition to his missionary work acceptably filled the position of Acting Pastor. A year ago last January he left Kobe for the Homeland, where he busied himself making addresses on Mission work in Japan, and in other religious endeavours. Mr. and Mrs. Price reached Japan on their return last Tuesday week by the steamer *Dakota*. Two days before reaching Yokohama Mr. Price was taken ill, and on arriving there he proceeded at once to the hospital in Tsukiji, Tokio, instead of continuing the journey on to his port. From the news that has reached us we conclude that Mr. Price was carried away by an acute attack of gastritis and appendicitis, from both of which we are told that he was suffering.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *geshi*, or summer solstice, was entered on June 22nd.

Two cases of plague were reported on June 27th at Kobe.

The British squadron under Admiral Moore arrived at Kobe on June 28th from Miyajima.

It is announced, says *Punch*, that the proprietors of M.A.P. hopes that the P.T.O. will soon go to P.O.T.

New waste silk has been put on the Yokohama market. On June 21st, filature *kibiso* was sold at yen 102.50.

A direct exchange of Postal Money Orders between Japan and the Argentine Republic comes into force from July 1.

The Rt. Hon. H. Haldane has selected Colonel Hobbs of the Army Service Corps to proceed to America to inspect the meat packing conditions there.

Lady MacDonald and the British Ambassador proceeded to Numadzu on June 21st, arriving there at 4 p.m. They put up at the Hoyo-kwan Hotel.

It is reported by a Nagano telegram that a postman was found murdered on June 26th in the district of North Adzumi. Postal articles which had been in his possession were stolen. His assailant is still at large.

On June 27th, a 27-cent. gun exploded in an ammunition factory in Osaka while casting was going on. The building was destroyed and seven workmen were killed or injured. There is no report as to the cause.

Mr. Anraku, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, paid a visit on June 26th, to the *hin-min-kutsu* (the poor quarter) of Shin-ami-cho, Shiba, and examined the conditions of the people. He will visit similar places in Asakusa, Honjo, and Azabu.

The *Che-Kook Shimun* (of Seoul) says that the Korean Education Department has decided to renew the contract of Mr. T. E. Hallifax as Assistant Master of the Imperial Government English School—his former contract having expired.

It is reported by telegram from Zentsuji that Sergeant K. Kuramoto, belonging to the Marugame Regimental headquarters, on June 23rd, tried unsuccessfully to shoot a soldier with a revolver. The following morning, he committed suicide at his office with the same arm.

The wedding has taken place of Mr. Masanosuke, first son of Viscount Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Miss Yuki, daughter of Mr. S.

Kawasaki. On the evening of June 29th, a dinner party in celebration of the marriage will be held at the Mitsui Club, Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Viscount T. Tanuma, descendant of the Kokubo feudal lord in Kadzusa province, was deprived of his rights as a noble in accordance with the third clause of Art. 15 of the Peers' Law. The *Fiji* states that he was recently declared insolvent in the Chiba District Court.

It is reported from Kiukiang that the French cruiser *Décidée*, while trying to reach Nanchangfu in the Poyang Lake, ran ashore at a place called Mankong, about thirty miles from the entrance. She was believed to be badly ashore, and a considerable rise in the lake would be necessary to refloat her.

From February last to June 19th this year, cases of plague and number of infected rats caught were as follow:—

City or Prefecture.	Cases.	Rats.
Osaka .....	165	1,905
Hyogo .....	150	2,463
Yamaguchi .....	31	279
Nara .....	2	—
Chiba .....	10	—
Wakayama .....	1	—
Kagaya .....	32	—
Hiroshima .....	—	44
Nagasaki .....	—	10
Fukuoka .....	1	—
Tokyo .....	15	{ Fukagawa, 80 Hojo ....., 2 Kanda ... 1

On the afternoon of the 17th instant, says the *P. & T. Times*, during the Circus matinee, Prince, the largest and most ferocious of the lions, broke out of his cage, and jumped upon the back of one of the elephants. There was instant confusion and affright, the people who were present rushing out in panic. The elephant in its fright and in attempting to dislodge the lion almost broke through the meshed into the street, in which case serious results would have followed, but the trainer drove the beast off. It then made a rush for the small pony which performs for Madame Spani and mauled the poor little animal with one of its huge paws. Mr. Schaad, the trainer, however, retained his presence of mind, and driving the lion into a corner, shot him dead. The incident created the wildest excitement.

The British squadron under Vice-Admiral Moore arrived at Kure from Saseho on the evening of June 23rd. After the exchange of salutes, Japanese naval officers visited the flagship. Subsequently a dinner party was given on the Japanese flagship *Fuji* in honour of Vice-Admiral Moore and his officers. In the evening, a number of beautiful fire-works were sent up at Shingu by the citizens. On Sunday, June 24th, the Japanese naval authorities and the citizens jointly gave a luncheon at the Yoshikawa Hotel to the British officers. The same afternoon, Vice-Admiral Moore visited the Kure arsenal, being guided by Admiral Kitakoga. On Monday, the British ships will leave for Miyajima. It is arranged that Government officials with the authorities of Edajima College and the Kure Naval Station will hold a garden party on June 26th at Itsukushima in honour of the British officers.

A terrible motor-car accident occurred last month at Couseque Bridge, on the steep incline between Enraygues and Mur-de-Barrez, in the Aveyron. Dr. Bonnefé, his wife and father-in-law, M. Cabanettes, were in the vehicle with a footman. The doctor, who was steering, lost control of the car, which rushed down the hill at a fearful speed. The breaks snapped as the automobile was nearing the bottom of the incline, at the foot of which is a new bridge across the torrent Goult. The speed at which the car was travelling caused it to swerve across the road, and it pitched a hundred feet below into the rocky gorge of the Truyere. The footman jumped before the car reached the precipice, and escaped unhurt. M. Cabanettes was killed instantly, but Mme. Bonnefé lingered a few moments and her husband a quarter of an hour before death put an end to their agony.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CHARGE AGAINST THE "BOYEKI."

The criminal case brought against Mr. Y. Kubota, nominal editor of the *Boyeiki Shimpō*, Yokohama, who is charged with having published a report in which, it is alleged, he injured the reputation of the Yokohama Wire Manufacturing Co., came up on June 22nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Satomi and Public Prosecutor Shiki.

Mr. Hioki was for the defence.

At the outset of the examination, the Public Prosecutor stated that the *Boyeiki* published a report under the caption of "Appeal to the public against the Yokohama Wire Manufacturing Co." which appeared from June 4th to 16th. The essential points of the report were that during the war the company sold to the Russians wire to be used on warships and that Mr. M. Onishi, one of the directors of the company, embezzled five thousand yen belonging to the firm.

The accused said that the report was compiled from various correspondence, etc., which he ascertained to be trustworthy after personal investigation. He, however, did not intend to injure the reputation of the company or of Mr. Onishi but to inform the public of the illegal transactions and conduct concerned.

Accused's Counsel said that the case should not be dealt with by the Criminal Court. Counsel then asked the Court to adjourn the trial for preparation of evidence.

The Judge gave consent to the request and the case was adjourned *sine die*.

## ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

The trial of Mr. Frederick J. Curtis, an employee of Messrs. Carl Rhode and Co., who is charged with having attempted to set fire to his dwelling, was resumed on June 22nd in the Yokohama District Court.

Examined by Counsel, the accused said that after the fire, he ordered one of his servants to inform the Bluff Police Office of the accident, his purpose being to ascertain the cause of the outbreak. Accused's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Kisaragi, one of the accused's servants, as a witness but the Judge dismissed the request.

The trial being concluded, the Public Prosecutor made a lengthy speech in which he said that kerosene and shavings were found in the bathroom where the fire occurred; the kerosene can which should have been full was found almost empty immediately after the accident; the accused just before the fire entered the bathroom but not for bathing purposes. The Public Prosecutor concluded that the accused attempted to cause a fire with the intention of collecting two thousand yen from the insurance office concerned.

The accused refused to admit the argument of the Public Prosecutor, and his Counsel delivered a lengthy speech in reply. He held that there was no direct evidence of incendiarism in so far as the accused was concerned.

Judgment was given on June 25th in the Yokohama District Court in the criminal case of Mr. Frederick J. Curtis (a naturalized Japanese, Takahashi Yeikichi by name), an employee of Messrs. Carl Rhode and Co., who was charged with having attempted to set fire to his dwelling.

The Judge said that the accused's conduct must be regarded as willful arson for the purpose of obtaining two thousand yen, for which he insured his property with a fire insurance office. The accused should therefore be dealt with under Article 402 of the Penal Code—whosoever shall have willingly set fire to buildings or houses, inhabited or serving as the dwelling of another, shall be punished with death. As the accused's crime was merely an attempt, two grades were lowered from the ordinary punishment. He was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

Mr. F. J. Curtis, who was sentenced on Monday to twelve years' penal servitude on a charge of incendiarism, appealed the following day against the judgment. On June 27th, the records in the case were transferred from the Yokohama District Court to the Tokyo Appeal Court.

## BROWN v. COCK-EYE.

A case filed by Mr. J. Brown, No. 123, against Tam Yat, a Chinese tailor carrying on business under the name of Cock-Eye, at No. 81, claiming yen 254 and interest came up on June 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. S. Yano, and the defendant by Mr. Ideura.

It may be remembered that the case was heard on May 3rd. As the defendant was then absent judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff and the Judge further decided that distraint should be granted on a deposit of a hundred yen. Defendant subsequently lodged an objection to the decision.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that in October last, Mr. Brown disposed of at the office of Messrs. Eyton and Pratt, No. 77, 367 yards of navy cloth, the cost being yen 1.60 per yard, and Defendant in October last purchased 367 yards of navy cloth by auction, at yen 1.60 a yard, in all yen 580.80, from the plaintiff on the condition that payment be made on November 4th. Later at the request of the defendant plaintiff took 79½ yards of the woollen cloth for yen 126.80. Of the balance, yen 455, the defendant paid two hundred only and since then has failed to pay. Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for an order to temporarily distraint the property of the defendant as a means of enforcing payment.

Defendant's Counsel contended that the Chinese tailor purchased 283 yards of navy cloth from the plaintiff through Messrs Eyton and Pratt at the price of sixty sen per yard. On the day of payment, the purchaser paid to the plaintiff all that was incurred. Later, the plaintiff presented to the defendant a bill in which the price was made to be one yen and sixty sen instead of sixty sen only. Defendant protested to Mr. Brown as to the difference in the price. No definite explanation was given by plaintiff. Defendant therefore believed that the difference in the price was a mistake on the part of the plaintiff.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to summon Mr. J. L. O. Eyton as a witness as to the transaction between the parties, and a woollen cloth merchant as an expert to state the price of the navy cloth in dispute. Counsel said that he would produce a sample piece of the cloth at the next hearing.

The Judge decided to summon Mr. Eyton only and adjourned the case till July 6th.

## CHARGE AGAINST THE "BOYEKI."

The criminal case brought against Mr. Y. Kubota, nominal editor of the *Boyeiki Shimpō*, Yokohama, who is charged with having published a report in which, it is alleged, he injured the reputation of the Yokohama Wire Manufacturing Co., came up on June 27th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Satomi and Public Prosecutor Shiki.

Mr. Hioki, the accused's Counsel, made a lengthy speech as to the nature of the transactions between the Yokohama Wire Co. and Messrs. Ginsburg & Co. for the supply of wire to be used on war ships. During the war, the Wire Co. sold a quantity of wire to Russian merchants. At that time, the *Jimmin* of Tokyo published a report relative to the transaction. In March, 1904, the Yokohama Wire Co. sold a quantity of wire to be used on warships to Messrs. Ginsburg & Co., at Nagasaki. The wire was transported by railway as wire for electric light purposes and was addressed to the Nagasaki Electric Light Co. On March 22nd in the same year, F. Okano, the Chief accountant of the Yokohama Wire Co., received seventy-eight thousand yen at the Yokohama office of the Russian firm. The amount was paid by a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Okano deposited the cheque with the Third Bank on current account. When the transaction was disclosed by the *Jimmin*, the Yokohama Wire Co. tried contradictions in the newspapers. The effort, however, proved unsuccessful. While endeavouring to discredit the report of the *Jimmin* and subsequently of the *Boyeiki*, Mr. Onishi, one of the directors of the Yokohama Wire Co. is reported to have spent yen 10,700. In connexion with this, there arose two cases,

namely, a claim on a promissory note by B. Yoshikawa against Mr. Onishi; and a criminal case against Dr. Ichinobe, President of the Kanagawa Hospital, who is undergoing preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court. Okano and eleven other employees of the Wire Co. were examined at the Tokyo headquarters of the gendarmes. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine the official records of the foregoing cases; the business books of the Yokohama railway office; R. Sato, a transportation agent of Kanagawa, who forwarded the wire to Nagasaki; G. Suzuki and six other employees of the Wire Co. as witnesses; and an expert to ascertain the nature of wire to be used (1) for electric light work and (2) for warlike purposes.

The Public Prosecutor contended that there was no necessity to examine into these matters and further said that as the criminal case against Dr. Ichinobe was still under preliminary examination, consequently the record concerned could not be disclosed in open Court.

The Judge decided to summon the witnesses required by Counsel. The other application as to examination of records were reserved. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

## CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

A case in which B. Sudzuki, a rice merchant, claims yen 5,095.50 against Messrs Helm Bros. for short delivery of bean-cakes was brought up on June 28th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Akiyama and Ikeda and the defendant by Mr. Sato.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Messrs. Moller Bros' steamer *Erroll* brought twelve thousand pieces of bean-cake on June 16th last from Shanghai to Yokohama. Five thousand pieces of the foregoing were consigned to the plaintiff. Of the gross quantity, ten thousand two hundred pieces were landed by Nakayama, a landing agent, and the remainder by Messrs. Helm Bros. The Japanese agent gave delivery of nine hundred pieces only to plaintiff against five thousand, and Messrs. Helm Bros. eight hundred only for the remainder, namely forty-one hundred. Consequently there was a deficiency of thirty-three hundred left undelivered either by the Japanese agent or Messrs. Helm Bros.

Defendants Counsel said that Messrs. Helm Bros. merely landed the cargo as Nakayama was unable to accomplish the work as requested by the agents. They did not make any contract with the plaintiff as to the landing work.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that the Japanese merchant did not make any contract for the landing of the bean-cake with Messrs. Helm Bros. The latter, however, should be responsible for the short delivery as they were the landing agents.

Defendants' Counsel contended that Messrs. Helm Bros. were agents for the *Erroll*, and at that time, Nakayama acted as landing agents. One of the clauses of the bill of lading stipulated that the ship should not be responsible for damage, shortage, etc. Therefore the plaintiff, at first, instituted a claim in the Court against Nakayama. The case was dismissed. Counsel further said that plaintiff did not know shipping business so that he extended the claim to defendants, who were quite free from responsibility.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to examine the record of the case between plaintiff and Nakayama, for guidance in the present case, and T. Inouye, a landing agent; Yokokawa of the Yokohama Customs, and K. Nakaniwa of Messrs. Helm Bros. as witnesses.

The Judge gave consent to the request and adjourned the hearing till July 19th.

The packing house proprietors of Chicago, all men of great wealth, have, it is asserted, vowed themselves to the political destruction of President Roosevelt, and hope to enlist in their campaign the heads of other corporations whom the president has antagonized through his activity in the correction of abuses in corporation management.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Rochester, N.Y., who was found guilty of heresy after a trial by an ecclesiastical court at Batavia last month, on June 6th filed an appeal from the findings of the court.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has brought suit against its former vice-president, Robert A. Granniss, for an accounting of funds of the company which were expended under his direction. Mr. Granniss is alleged to have directed the use of part of the so-called "yellow dog fund." James McKee, counsel for the Mutual Life, said that suits doubtless will be brought against all persons who handled the company's money and who have failed to give an accounting for it.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association at its recent meeting in Memphis adopted a report that presented the dire possibilities of the destruction of the forests in the short period of thirty-five years. It was estimated that there now stood in the United States in the neighborhood of 1,475,000,000,000 feet of lumber, but that 45,000,000,000 feet of lumber was being cut every year. The report recommended the immediate prohibition of log exports and exemption from taxes of tree plantations. Attention was called to the desirability of state legal enactments along the last line, and some constitutional provision by the general government of like effect. Mention was made of the custom prevailing in France of requiring a tree to be planted for every tree cut down.

Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., member of Congress from the second district of Pennsylvania, comprising a part of the city of Philadelphia, committed suicide on June 1st, by shooting himself in his apartments in the Metropolitan Club chambers, Washington. Financial ruin, the fear of the loss of his seat in the house and the dread of a return of a cancerous growth in his throat are causes which led him to take his life. Although once possessed of a fortune estimated at \$250,000, it is now believed that he died absolutely penniless. The failure of two concerns in which he was a heavy investor and recent speculation in the stock market wiped out every dollar which he possessed. Thirty-five cents was all the money found to-day among his effects. It was generally known among his intimate associates that he played in stocks, but few knew that he was financially embarrassed.

A small excess of receipts over expenditures for the month of May leaves the United States Treasury with a surplus of over \$6,100,000 for the eleven months ending with May. The receipts for the month amounted to \$47,980,023, an increase of nearly \$2,900,000 as compared with the preceding month and over \$4,200,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The expenditures amounted to \$45,855,000, a decrease of over \$1,200,000 as compared with the preceding month and of over \$800,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the eleven months amounted to \$539,547,633, which was over \$44,000,000 in excess of those for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. The expenditures for the eleven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$533,392,045, an increase of a little over \$1,100,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. Last year at the end of May there was a deficit of over \$36,600,000; at the end of May this year there was a surplus of about one-sixth of that amount.

The importance of the mosquito in spreading malarial diseases is fully recognised. Hence the study of its natural enemies is also of special interest. An article in *Chambers' Journal* for May draws attention to one of those which appears to keep the mosquito in check. In the Barbadoes many of the waters abound in a small fish known as "millions"—presumably from their great numbers—which feeds on the larvæ of the mosquito. It is said that in the parts where the fish

abounds there is immunity from mosquitoes, and that malaria is almost unknown. Experiments are to be tried by introducing the fish into other islands of the West Indies. This plan of introducing a natural enemy has proved successful in a number of cases, and the mosquito-eating fish might be introduced into other districts. If this fish really feeds largely on the larvæ of the mosquito, and if the latter have really become extinct in the district, we have the unusual case of species exterminating its own food supply.

"Twenty-five years ago the United States produced 27,000 tons of copper. The production during 1905 was practically 400,000 tons, or more than half of the world's total supply. The value of last year's output may be given as \$160,000,000," says the *New York Sun*. "The uses of this metal are steadily growing. It is estimated that by 1920 the requirements of the world will reach 1,500,000 tons. The United States will probably hold its present place in the market. New deposits are opened from time to time. There are known districts yet undeveloped in the western mountains, and Alaska is rich in copper. Mexico and Canada are copper countries and send the United States ore and matte for smelting, and pigs, bars and ingots for manufacture. The increasing supply of the metal promises to keep prices within reasonable bounds, while the increasing demand fairly assures ample profits to the owners of copper properties. No available substitute has yet been found for its use for electrical purposes, and the employment of electricity increases from year to year. The day of copper has come, and there is every reason to believe it will be a long day."

In an interesting note the *Railroad Employee* declares that we are now on the very threshold of a gradual change in the general method of transportation, and that the young man who, with a reasonable amount of preparation, enters this field, will be repaid by more substantial advancement and corresponding rewards than in other vocations. All signs point that way; electricity is the wedge that will demand new methods and new men. Its use will require a modification of the old way which the older men will find difficult to grasp, and yet not a small part of the practical knowledge of railroad work as now conducted will be an absolute essential. It will not do, as in days gone by, to attempt to work from a freight brakeman or track laborer of limited education up to the superintendent's chair, and those who attempt it will find the chairs all taken by those more progressive and better prepared. What is needed is an appreciation of the possibilities with as good a preliminary education as the public schools afford—then a slight technical training which will familiarize the applicant with the general problem, followed by practical experience.

Senator A. P. Gorman, the Democratic leader, who has been ill for five months past, died in Washington, of heart trouble, on June 4. The official sketch of Senator Gorman, which appeared in the last issue of the *Congressional Directory*, says: "Arthur Pue Gorman was born in Howard County, Md., March 11, 1839; attended the public schools in his native county for a brief period; in 1852 was appointed page in the senate of the United States, and continued in the service of the senate until 1866, at which time he was postmaster; on the 1st of September, 1866, he was removed from his position and immediately appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Maryland, which office he held until the incoming of the Grant administration in 1869; in November, 1869, was elected a member of the house of delegates of the Maryland legislature; was reelected in 1871; then elected speaker of the house of delegates at the ensuing session; in June, 1872, he was elected president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company; in 1875 he was elected to represent Howard county in the Maryland state senate, and was reelected in November, 1879, for a term of four years; was elected in January, 1880, to the United States senate as a Democrat, to succeed William Pinkney Whyte, took his seat March 4, 1881, and was reelected in 1886 and in 1892; in 1902 was again

elected to succeed George I. Wellington, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1903." Winning early a reputation for sagacity and keenness in congressional affairs, he attained prominence not only as a leader in the senate, but in the country at large, and by many men was considered the most available man in his party for presidency. He was chairman of the executive committee and managed the campaign that resulted in the election of Cleveland in 1884. When the Democrats had control of the senate Gorman was the recognized leader of that body. It was at that time that the tariff bill of 1894 was passed and although the Maryland senator was not a member of the finance committee he had so much to do with shaping the matter that his name is often given to it and in fact it is frequently called the Wilson-Gorman tariff.

The British commercial agent in the United States, has made a report on the trade of that country in 1905. The report is full of complimentary references to the growth and expansion of American trade, and the tone is that of kindly approval and pleasure in America's trade advancement. He pays special attention to the export trade, and remarks that if such progress in foreign trade is possible during such bright times at home, it is not difficult to imagine what will be the result when the home demand slackens and when the manufacturers, who have so greatly enlarged their works to meet the extended demand for their products, are obliged to look for markets outside of the United States. The agent discovers no sign of diminishing activity in American workshops, and declares that every indication points to as great prosperity this year as was the case last year. He says that there is an opportunity for British traders to extend their commerce with the United States, but he does not enumerate the articles in which the British may look for increased consumption of their products in this country. He also points to the growing population, which, he says, is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year from immigration alone, as offering a greater market for British goods. The only possibility of a slackening up in this demand, he says, is a crop failure, though he does not see any sign of such a failure.

## BABY-FARMING IN JAPAN.

It is reported, says the *Kobe Herald*, that on Sunday afternoon some children playing beside an old well attached to a house at Nihonbashi, 4-chome, Osaka, belonging to a jinrikisha-man named Hirooka Manzo, saw something which they took to be a dead dog lying in the water. Having learnt of the incident, two policemen proceeded to the well and removed the body, which proved to be that of a baby. The well was then searched, with the result that three bags, each containing the dead body of a baby, were discovered. Suspecting that the wife of the jinrikisha-man, a woman of fifty-four years of age, might be cognisant of the matter, the police at once conducted an investigation at her house. Three babies were found on the premises, two of whom were dying of starvation, while the third was tightly bound in a "futon" and was almost on the point of death. Three bags similar to those in which the dead babies were wrapped were also discovered. The woman confessed that she had been in the habit of taking in babies on payment of from six to seven yen each and that she made a practice of subsequently killing them. It is said that it has already been ascertained that fifty children have been murdered by the woman, and it is believed that the total number of babies killed by her is as many as one hundred.

When questioned, the woman stated that she threw the babies into the well at about 9 or 10 p.m., when a public tap was running, so that the noise was not heard. She said, however, that she killed the infants before putting them into the well by suffocating them in "futon."

According to the lengthy accounts of this terrible affair which are published in the Japanese papers, the woman has been carrying on baby-killing as a regular business for the past ten years. She was assisted by a number of old women, who collected babies from various parts of the country. They generally received about yen 10 from the parents, out of which they deducted yen 2 or yen 3 for themselves.

The rikisha-man and his wife and several women who are believed to have been accomplices are now in custody.



## YOKOHAMA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

The half yearly meeting of shareholders in the Yokohama Dock Co., Ltd., was held on the 28th inst. and a very satisfactory balance sheet was unanimously passed, a dividend of *yen* 2.50 per share being paid for the half year and considerable sums being added to already large reserve funds. The company is making an extensive wet dock for safely mooring ships alongside quays to facilitate repairs, beside keeping well up to date with tools, and general equipment, and from its location in the harbour its business should continue to increase in value as the trade of the country extends. Appended is the balance sheet.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED  
31ST MAY, 1906.

## DOCK DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.		Y en.
Share Capital .....	3,000,000.000	
Reserve Fund .....	225,700.000	
Special Reserve .....	230,000.000	
Accounts Unpaid .....	14,521.990	
Dividend unpaid .....	99.000	
Account due to the Iron Work Department .....	257,019.035	
Amount brought forward from Last Account .....	28,090.768	
Net Profit for the Past half year .....	61,794.450	

3,817,225.243

## ASSETS.

		Y en.
Capital Unpaid .....	1,020,000.000	
Capital Advanced to the Iron Work Department .....	980,000.000	
Deposits in Banks .....	347,529.950	
Accounts Due .....	32,301.220	
Docks .....	969,776.300	
Land, Building, etc. ....	414,202.990	
Exchequer Bonds, etc. ....	41,078.000	
Wet Dock Account .....	12,248.930	
Cash in hand .....	87.853	

3,817,224.243

## IRON WORK DEPARTMENT.

Dr.		Y en.
Capital .....	980,000.000	
Accounts Unpaid .....	37,125.005	
Net Profit for the Past half year .....	142,204.180	

1,159,329.185

## Cr.

		Y en.
Account due by the Dock Department.	257,019.035	
Buildings, Plant, etc. ....	512,383.860	
Accounts Due .....	81,665.070	
Incomplete Works .....	95,102.320	
Materials .....	213,158.900	

1,159,329.185

## GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Y en.
Tax, etc. ....	22,678.840	
Working Expenses and Repairing Premises .....	671,561.725	
Depreciation and Sundry Expenses ...	40,050.440	
Net Profit .....	203,998.630	

938,289.635

## Cr.

		Y en.
Dock Tariff and Working Account ...	924,063.255	
Interest Account .....	7,143.120	
Sundry Profit .....	7,083.260	

938,289.635

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROFIT.

Dr.		Y en.
Reserve Fund .....	21,000.000	
Special Reserve .....	35,000.000	
Dividend ( <i>yen</i> 1.65 per share) .....	99,000.000	
Special Dividend ( <i>yen</i> 0.85 per share) ..	51,000.000	
Amount carried forward to Next Account .....	26,089.398	

232,089.398

## Cr.

		Y en.
Net Profit .....	203,998.630	
Account brought forward from Last Account .....	28,090.768	

232,089.398

## YACHTING.

Local yachtsmen were favoured with a fresh north-easterly wind on Saturday afternoon. The 39 Raters raced over the Nagahama course, and the preparatory gun found four under way and waiting for the start. *Maid Marion* did not

cross the line, but passed outside the bathing barge, having come down a little too soon. Instead of going about, and returning, her skipper kept her on in the race. *Mary* crossed close to the bathing barge, on starboard tack. *Kingfisher* and *Riever* crossed nearer the schooner, on port tack. When they met, *Mary* was forced about by *Kingfisher* to avoid a collision, although she had the right of way. After *Mary's* helm had been put down, *Kingfisher* luffed a bit, but far too late to avoid a smash if *Mary* had kept on as she had every right to do. *Kingfisher* then kept on the port tack sailing through *Mary's* weather. On reaching the breakwater, both went about again to starboard tack, heading towards the Harbour Entrance. *Kingfisher* was then sailed along a good full, whereas *Mary* held closer to the wind, and when they met again at the entrance, *Mary* secured the weather berth, and a lead of about 15 seconds. Reaching out to the Lightship there was little between them, but after rounding the Widow buoy, and setting spinnakers, *Mary* drew away a bit, and turned the buoy at Nagahama with a minute or so to the good. On the beat back, against a nasty joggle of sea, *Mary* made much better weather of it, and began to draw away from the bigger boat, eventually crossing the line about 9 minutes ahead. *Maid Marion* gave the *Riever* a bad beating, and did a great deal better than might be expected under conditions of wind and sea that are unsuited to her style.

Official times were:—

	Start.	Finish.	Handicap.	Corrected.
<i>Mary</i> ....	2.0.24	4.32.44	scratch	4.32.44
<i>Kingfisher</i> ..	2.0.22	4.41.46	do	4.41.46
<i>Riever</i> ...	2.0.18	5.19.49	40 mins.	5.39.49

*Mary* wins the Mumm Champagne Cup. *Maid Marion* was timed to finish at 4.56.38, and on her handicap could have spared a couple of minutes to return and cross the line properly.

Six boats of the Lark Class started, but on getting outside could not find the buoy off Tachibana, which seems to have been removed during the week. The Mosquito Yacht Club race brought out four boats, which under single reefs had a close race round the course, *Pete* finishing first.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE SERVANT QUESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It is with the greatest interest I have read the letters in the *Japan Mail* upon the servant question, but it surprises me that so few people have taken the matter up, when this good opportunity arises. I personally could number a good many residents in Tokyo who would thoroughly agree with your correspondents of the 13th and 19th insts.

There is no doubt that if the existing state of affairs is allowed to continue it must mean that the servant problem in Japan will become infinitely worse than either in America or England, for in those countries although the servant classes are difficult enough to deal with, we do at least know within a little what our daily expenses will be, as all commodities are marked at a fixed price, whilst here in Japan, the purchasing is done through the servants and you must pay what they ask and consider yourself lucky that you are allowed to be squeezed in the process.

If you look into things too thoroughly and remark perhaps that the price of chickens is high you know perfectly well that chickens next week will be lower, whilst fish will have taken an upward turn; and so for one's own peace of mind you have to be philosophic and pay more or else change your servants frequently. The question is, would any Japanese be subject to this if residing abroad?

It seems to be an arranged plan that the foreigner must be charged considerably higher for every non-imported article he buys than the Japanese would dream of paying! Surely the advantage of our residence in this country is not entirely one-sided and does not warrant our being squeezed in a wholesale way, extending *en passant* far outside the sphere of the servant question.

The increased tariff coming into force on the first of October will be a very serious matter for many residents whose incomes are not high; in fact, this, together with the uncontrolled squeezing, will make it almost impossible to live here.

During my few years residence in Japan I have been able to keep the same amahs I had when I commenced housekeeping, with the exception of two months which will ever be remembered as a night-

mare; and I was glad to have the original amahs back, although one lives as it were on a precipice all the time knowing that if you don't do more or less as they want, then they will leave you. Wages have risen considerably in the last 3 years: 9 or 10 *yen* was considered good pay for a house amah, but they now tell you that you are paying about as little as it is possible to pay, namely 11 *yen* a month, and so you go on wondering where this is all going to end. One would not mind paying considerably higher than this, as a good servant is always worthy of her hire, but the more you increase their wages, assist them monetarily during illness, or that of their relations, or indulge in any additional luxury yourself, they immediately consider that you are advancing in prosperity and therefore a fit subject for an additional squeeze.

After all that is written above there are those who may say one must not forget that individually the Japanese servant is considerably cheaper than a European one, but in return it must not be forgotten that for the amount of work done, a greater number of Japanese servants have to be employed as compared with the European domestics; also some say that the accommodation provided for Japanese servants in foreign households is not the same as that provided for European domestics. I think I can say that almost invariably the accommodation in European houses is certainly equal to any they obtain in a Japanese one.

In addition to this, the treatment meted out to them in any well managed household if they are good servants, is all that can be desired, and in fact we put up with many things in the way of behaviour that we should not tolerate from our servants at home, nor would it be stood for one instant in a Japanese household, and it is becoming common knowledge that all the better class Japanese are remarking upon the bad tone of the Japanese servants in European households.

If one tries to correct these difficulties by a rather too diligent search for a suitable servant you are at once marked as *Mudzukashii*. I have never been able to quite understand what *Mudzukashii* in their idea means, unless it is one's struggles to keep within one's household allowance, and be called "mean," and to keep one's house tidy, and clean and have some control over its management.

Trusting, I am not encroaching too much on your space, I am dear sir, yours faithfully,

"A JUST COMPLAINANT."

June 20th, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have been much surprised to observe that the experiences with Japanese servants of "Householder," others, and myself do not appear to be entirely general with the community, but it is difficult to understand how the charge of very bad taste can be directed against the conduct of the discussion, unless "Domestic's" accusation is intended for those of your correspondents who openly doubt the veracity of other people's assertions, meet their avowals of consistent kindness and justice to their domestics with such information as that servants are not to be treated like dogs and slaves, and in connection with such behaviour as that described in my letter, bring forward the question of provocation. That the subject discussed is not one that should be addressed to the public at large is as unaccountable a statement as that other, which has more than once been expressed, that the whole remedy of the difficulty—a gang or ring notoriously designed to control the conduct of servants and bind down the Foreign Employers to its seditious influence—lies in the householder's hands. If the consensus of opinion should prove such views as these to be identical with those of the majority of residents, which I very much doubt, there is nothing for "Householder," and those of a like mind, but to abandon their efforts for their own and the public good, and for myself but to rest satisfied with having publicly annulled the value of a recommendation, by which I should desire nobody to be misled.

Yours faithfully, R. HARGREAVES.

Yokohama, June 22nd, 1906.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Pardon me for again trespassing on your space.

I am exceedingly sorry to see that this discussion *re domestics* continues and to find that there are so many sufferers in our midst. Amongst a tolerably large acquaintance I have not met any of them.

I consider such a discussion is in exceedingly bad taste. The Japanese do not ask us to come here and do not need us. Besides which they do not refuse us the protection which any civilized nation extends to those settled in their midst. Then is it not, to say the least, bad form to discuss them in our own press as if they were a parcel of savages. Supposing a number of foreigners settled in any French or German

city could or would they do the same there under the same provocation? In England and America they cannot legislate to remove the servant grievance which is greatly on the increase and much worse than here.

I am quite sure that in any European country, if the servants were given the same power they have here in marketing, they would squeeze at a far higher rate.

No, if we cast our lot here, and most of us do it from entirely selfish motives, we must make the best of it, or return to that paradise from whence we came.

I fear if this discussion is carried too far those most vitally interested will find themselves boycotted and be obliged to retire from the scene.

It would be interesting to learn from what peaceful, happy land these gentlemen, who have been so unfortunate here, hail. All of us would be glad to find that elysium where domestic worries are unknown.

Apologising for troubling you this once more.

I am, yours truly, HOUSE-WIFE.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Kindly allow me space in your paper to reply to the courteous letter signed "R. Hargreaves." In my previous letter when I made use of the words "bad taste" I had in view those correspondents, who, according to their own showing, are without a grievance, but who yet enter the lists. I take it that the public at large do not wish to hear of their happy state, but to hear of some practical method whereby the servant grievance can be remedied.

However, after all the correspondence that has ensued the main point has been overlooked, that is the question of boycotting! It happens occasionally, that a servant is comfortable in service, and wishes to remain, and the employer thinks that at last all is going well. Then a day comes when the servant is sick, or a relation is sick, and from that date your servant has finished with you! In a day or two you have an application from a cook or amah, as the case may be, and you have to put up with the substitute. You may hear later on that the reason your former servant left was owing to a "friend" wishing to have the place. How often has an employer said to a servant, either cook or amah, "If you wish to leave my employ you can do so, but don't leave in such a manner that you try your best to cause me needless inconvenience." I was taking to a friend the other day about this question of servants leaving "at once" if they thought there was a chance of causing the employer inconvenience, also the question of charging excessively for goods purchased, and he told me that servants could be punished for these acts in his country. Again, I think, that there is a scarcity of domestic servants. Some time ago I noticed a suggestion in a home paper that parents should urge their sons and daughters to go in for domestic service in place of over-crowding the ranks of the poorly paid clerks and some such system obtains here where the ranks of clerks and office boys, and typewriter girls, are increasing out of all proportion to the needs of the business of the city.

I consider the public should be very grateful to those large-hearted persons who are trying to solve this vexed domestic service question in a fair and honest manner, but I have my doubts of their being successful here. There may be other countries where a man or woman can enter your service with a forged character, or with some tale of being employed by some obscure or imaginary individual, and also of leaving with or without cause, and without warning, and also doing their best to try and stop other servants from entering your employ! The question of language is immaterial. I know some employers who speak the language fairly, and have trouble with their servants, and other families, who, rich enough to keep 2 or 3 servants—do not, but keep one and do household work themselves,—to save trouble and needless gossiping of the other servants. In fact the whole domestic servant question *out here* is "rotten to the core" with from what I can see no redress or penalty, and the servants very insulting and trying in their ways.

Yours truly, DOMESTIC.

#### (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Permit me to say a final word on the above subject in reply to the letter of "Bachelor" in your issue of the 20th instant.

"Bachelor" is satisfied with the servant he has had for 3 years and says that it is very probable there are bad characters amongst the servants, but that there are also good characters and in his opinion the good ones "predominate in Japan and it is a very simple matter to procure them when looking for servants." If "Bachelor" has a large circle of friends, some of whom go away occasionally, he can easily arrange for a transfer of their good servants

to him. But if just when he wants a servant he happens not to be able to get such a transfer, and therefore has to go into the market, so to speak, to find one, he might first have to try a few dozens before he gets a fairly good one or not find any.

The missionaries generally succeed in obtaining fairly good and faithful servants, because (I am informed) as a rule they obtain them in the interior when they go there, where there is no foreigner's house for them to shift and go to and no evil companions to teach them how to squeeze and deceive the foreigner. Thus a degree of satisfaction is given, pleasant relations grow up between employer and servant and are continued even after the missionary moves to the treaty port, and when he leaves Japan he generally transfers his servants to another and by this system, they generally speaking, experience little trouble with their servants.

As "Bachelor" says that it is easy to get good servants, I would ask him to explain publicly how they are to be obtained in the treaty ports and in Tokyo, and if he prefer that, I would esteem it a favour if he would kindly give his name and address so that I might communicate with him privately, as many persons I know are now seeking a moderately trustworthy, capable, honest and clean servant. He considers that an employer who treats his servants like human beings will be able to retain them. Well, we are prepared to mete out to ours the fullest consideration and kindness. But to the majority of servants kindness and consideration are poor inducements to remain long in one employ compared with opportunity to do as they please, to neglect everything possible, to squeeze and live on the employer's goods. Some cooks actually refuse situations in houses where the mistress makes the purchases herself. The reason is obvious. This we have found by experience and from information obtained from others.

Let me assure "Bachelor" honestly for myself and others that the position with regard to house management has become very acute and unbearable in houses where reasonable discipline, cleanliness, order and honesty are expected and after enquiries one is driven to the conclusion that a great deal of laxity is permitted in houses on account of a fear of the employers dismissing the bad one and getting a worse. It would perhaps be unfair to say that some housekeepers may be paying more attention to the rules of bridge than to the proper regulation of the servants' behaviour; but housekeepers may well be urged to follow the methods adopted by "Housewife" as set forth in her letter in your issue of the 12th instant.

Finally, permit me to suggest to Mr. R. Hargreaves that he having experienced the evils of the present condition of things, should put aside all consideration as to whether or not he has any influence among the Yokohama community, sacrifice a little time and money and make a move towards securing co-operation for the establishment of a householders' union in Yokohama. It would not hurt him if he fail. I myself, an humble unit in Tokyo, am trying to do the same. Although the necessity for such an organization may be generally admitted, yet each one will wait upon the others to take the initiative. Every community has its portion of those who are unwilling to do anything for the general good, but nevertheless are quite eager to criticise unkindly when others put themselves to some trouble in that behalf. But such need not be considered at all.

I am, Sir, etc., HOUSEHOLDER.

Tokyo, 23rd June, 1906.

#### (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am delighted to find amongst the many who have written upon this subject, a view of it in a "Housewife's" letter in this morning *Mail* expressed in almost the identical words I have used over and over again whenever the question of Japanese servants has been brought up by the foreign residents of Yokohama.

History is for ever repeating itself, and when I arrived here more than sixteen years ago, it was even then the usual custom of the givers of afternoon teas (Bridge then not having become the craze) to entertain their guests with instances of the many delinquencies of their cooks, house boys, and amahs. Of how the cook nefariously made as much as 5 *sen* (more or less) on the daily marketing—how the house boy took a squeeze of 3 *sen* a month on the "flower-seller, and how the children's amah cut a piece off a stale loaf to take home to her own family, three or more of whom she had to keep on a then average wage of 6 or 7 *yen* a month. To these melancholy tales I invariably replied in the words of "Housewife," that they had lived too long in Japan, and had better return to the countries whence they came, and see what domestics could do there, for that they had evidently forgotten—that is, if they had ever been in a position to know how to keep a servant at all before coming to the Far East, which I knew in many cases was extremely problematical. Japan is not a prison, and surely her

people are not just now so enamoured of foreigners as to keep them here against their will.

In the course of a 16 years' experience of Japanese servants mine has averaged as follows: two house-boys 7 years each; a jinrikisha coolie 9 years—another 4 years; a female cook 4½ years—with three others who proving inefficient were discharged after a fair trial of a year each, more or less;—and I can safely say that during the whole of that time I never had lock or key on eatables, money, clothes, or jewellery and never, but in one solitary instance, was anything missing, and that I justly attributed to my own carelessness in leaving temptation in the way of a young and rather wild "boy" who remained but a short time in my service.

Therefore let me add my personal testimony to that of others in favour of the much abused Japanese servant, who, if he has his fault, (and who amongst us would be perfect if placed in the same position?) is at any rate no worse than his average confreres in other countries.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, FAIR-PLAY.  
June 27th.

#### PICKPOCKETS.

##### (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Is there any country in the world with a better record in pickpocketing than Japan? It would be very interesting to know the opinion of as many Foreigners as possible about this question.

There are not many friends of mine who can claim not to have been robbed by a pickpocket at least once during their sojourn in Japan. I, myself had twice the pleasure to punish on the spot those "Longfingers," as we call them in Germany, who tried to cause my money to go with them.

This time I recovered it, but on two other occasions I was robbed successfully. Some time ago I returned with the last train from Yokohama to Tokyo and was with only two persons in a second class compartment. The following morning I found, that I had been robbed for the fifth time. It is a little too much in two years.

A friend of mine had his breeches-pocket cut open and his purse taken out with nearly 25 *yen*. To his great surprise he got exactly 25 *yen* back from the police authorities. He, himself, did not know the exact amount, but he knew, it was a little less than 25 *yen*. Is it not curious?

The Japanese don't like to prosecute pickpockets, because they fear their hatred. I even could not induce any one to help me in arresting a pickpocket in the Ginza, though I called him loudly in Japanese a thief and though several persons in the electric car had seen that he took my purse out of my pocket, and though I gave him a blow in the face.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in inserting the above, I remain yours,

Very truly, FOREIGNER.

#### CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

##### (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It is very interesting to see the Japanese agitating improvements of all kinds. In Yokohama they now have a regular organized society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The *Kobe Herald* reports that a policeman in that city recently stopped a driver who was beating his pony unmercifully because he could not draw a load of 3200 pounds of nails, and made him take off a part of the load. Doubtless more policemen like that one are needed.

But I write this on behalf of another kind of animal, but not a brute, who is being cruelly treated all over this beautiful land. I mean the crazy, the demented people, who are found in every community. They are left to wander about the streets or when very severe are confined in specially prepared cages in some corner of their homes. One day a few years ago I saw a perfectly nude crazy man walking down a crowded street and the people laughing at him. A few days ago a demented young man, a former pupil of mine, came walking right into my bed room early in the morning while I was dressing. He is a complete mental wreck and wanders about the streets alone every day. He started with ordinary *nobyō*, the head trouble so common among students of Japan. I believe that even now if he could be sent to a good insane asylum or sanatorium such as they have in every state in America, he could be cured. But as it is he will go on suffering, a burden to his people, and an object of pity to all who see him wandering about filthy and helpless. It seems an unpardonable cruelty to the person himself and to the community at large to allow such a condition of things in this progressive age. I would like to recommend to the Committee in Tokyo that has been organized to build a great hotel to accommodate foreign visitors, that they employ their energies and money in erecting a great modern asylum or sanatorium where proper care and medical treatment can be given to

the thousands of their fellow-countrymen who have lost their minds and are either wandering about the streets or confined in cages in private homes. This would be more sensible and humanitarian. It would save in many cases a useful life to the country and save a life-long burden to many a poor family. Foreigners will have a good time in this country whether there is a great modern hotel or not, but the proper care of the mentally deranged young people of the nation is or ought to be a very vital question.

Yours truly,

WILL PATILLO.

#### MEDITATIONS ON MR. YANO'S DEATH.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The greatness of the Japanese lies, no doubt, in their preference for honour rather than for riches or life itself. Even the so-called failures at Portsmouth reflected in no small degree our intrinsic worth, yet this greatness has often betrayed us into blunders. Are we not too apt to mistake fame for honour? Do we not often drop and lose the substance in trying to catch its shadows? Thus variety has become part and parcel of this aspiring nation. Merchants whose sole object should be in accumulating and distributing wealth and merchandise for the welfare of both individuals and nations (wherein lies their true greatness) are very often vain enough to crave for ranks and decorations. Even the students in commercial schools must have the title of Shogyo Gakushi!

In the face of these facts, the death of such a man as Mr. Yano Jiro is indeed a heavy loss to the nation. It is true that I knew him but little; but the little that I knew of him makes me feel great sorrow for his departure. He was a man in whom the chivalrous *Samurai* and the sagacious *Chōnin* were happily combined. A prodigy born of the old Japan and the new! No man, whom I know of, was shrewder and more practical than he, yet he had a large, generous heart which always beat for others' welfare. I have known him to take his pupils to the tailor's and have new suits made at his own cost. Mr. K. A., an old acquaintance of mine, once had the gratification of being so treated, as he was leaving for a certain firm to which he had been recommended by him. In short, Mr. Yano was the typical master of a commercial school, and Japan needs now, more than ever, such masters. But alas! he is gone—gone forever! Shall we ever look upon his like again?

It was more than twenty years ago that he examined me in English, when I presented myself as a candidate for a position in the Tokio Higher Commercial School, which I believe had just then been started. The examination continued for three days, and each day I was invited to dinner. On the first day we debated in English for nearly three hours, the topic being our civilization. There I beat him completely. On the second day, he wanted me to write my *rieki* (curriculum vitae) in English. But I objected on the ground that foreigners seldom give their *rieki*, and told him as I was examined in a foreign language, I had better not do any thing contrary to their usual custom. The impudence of a giddy youth! Yet Mr. Yano, though naturally quick-tempered, had magnanimity enough to bear it all. But the third day was my *Seikigakura*, and I lost everything. As I was translating his English letters, I read 20 per cent for what he meant to be 2 per cent; and I could not make out what he meant by *Enoshima*. Those letters were written in such a hand as Horace Greeley might well be proud of! Besides, it is a fact that I knew then nothing about Enoshima. Mr. Yano being displeased with my ignorance, told me that a lad who knew nothing about Enoshima, and fancied that such a high rate of interest as 20 per cent could be tolerated in business would never make a good merchant; hence it would not do for him to be teaching in a commercial school. "But," he added, "You're a pretty good scholar. Come and see me. I'll recommend you to another school." I declined to accept his kind offer, as I was hurt by his remark. And here I am teaching in a commercial school. After an experience of twenty years I find myself still unfit for the situation! What a wonderful insight Mr. Yano had! It is no wonder that all those pupils of his whom he had recommended to various merchants and firms, including Mr. A., an old acquaintance of mine, are making a figure in the world's eye. Japan's future prosperity, no less than her true greatness, owes much to his past services. May his soul rest in peace and undisturbed bliss, for it is not I alone who would join in his praise!

Yamaguchi, 20th 1906.

T.T.S.

#### ENGLISH SAILORS IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In connection with the approaching visit of the British Squadron and its entertainment by the Municipality of Tokyo, I would like to offer a few suggestions. In the first place I would suggest

either that geisha or other women be not engaged; or that the men be given very plainly to understand by their officers that the "Arry and Arriet" style of demonstrating affection in public is highly offensive to Japanese women.

On the occasion of the last entertainment in Tokyo, a group of the men was even photographed with their arms around the women waitresses, and anyone who witnessed it must have seen how thoroughly ashamed the women were. I have heard the women express in the strongest terms their dislike for these demonstrations and anyone at all acquainted with Japanese women must know how acutely distressing such things are. It is true that they endure it and even attempt to make light of it; but it is only out of fear of appearing inhospitable that such sacrifices are made.

But is there any reason why the sensibilities of women should be outraged in this manner? Can there be any excuse for hurting the feelings, or violating the usages of a country merely to provide entertainment for guests?

If a party of men from a certain country were entertained in England and they were to insist upon rubbing noses with English women, would it be merely attributed to playfulness and tolerated as a kind of joke?

When the Japanese crews went to England to receive the *Katori* and *Kashima* they were carefully instructed so as not to violate any usage in England. All papers unite in saying that they behaved like gentlemen; that they were invariably temperate and that they gave offence to no one—much less women. It is to be hoped that the British sailors will not be behindhand in any of these respects. And lest whether inadvertently or through ignorance of the customs of the country they should be behindhand in one of these respects, I take the liberty of bringing this matter before the attention of those whom it may concern.

Yours respectfully,

A BRITISHER.

June 26th, 1906.

#### THE FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Rumours concerning the future of Wei-hai-wei have been in circulation for some time, and latterly even details purporting to be the terms on which H. M. Government is prepared to hand over the Territory have been published. These rumours are apparently from Chinese sources and have generally appeared first in the native press. It would appear that they obtain considerable credence with foreigners; and this, too, in spite of official statements to the contrary.

Mr. Runciman, replying on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a question in the House of Commons, said: "It is not considered that the transfer of the Russian lease of Port Arthur to Japan has made any change in the present status of Wei-hai-wei, which is leased to His Majesty's Government, and no action is at present contemplated with regard to the lease." *The Times*, February 22, 1906.

To ordinary people accustomed to plain English this public declaration of the Government's position in regard to the question would seem to indicate that Great Britain intends to retain possession of Wei-hai-wei till the present lease terminates, i.e., for 17 years,—if not longer.

His Honour, the Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei, and others in a position to know the real facts, have also been approached on the subject, and the writer has received the Commissioner's permission to state positively that the question of the rendition of Wei-hai-wei to China has not arisen, and that statements on the point, which have been so persistent of late in the press, are entirely unfounded.

His Honour, the Commissioner, recently went, via Tsingtau, to the provincial capital. According to the reports published in the European press from Tientsin to Hongkong, there was a two-fold object in this journey, (1) to arrange for the rendition of Wei-hai-wei, (2) to conclude negotiations about an important railway concession. His Honour authorises me to state that both these reports are absolutely untrue, and that he undertook the journey merely in order to pay friendly visits to the Governor of Tsingtau and to the Governor of Shantung, the latter of whom visited the Commissioner at Wei-hai-wei last summer.

It is satisfactory to be able to contradict so emphatically the extraordinary and damaging reports that have been current regarding the political future of England's newest Eastern possession.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT L. BEER.

Wei-hai-wei School, June 19th, 1906.

#### CONCERT IN SENDAI.

(COMMUNICATED.)

On Saturday evening, June 16th, the Sendai United Orchestra under the able direction of the Rev. J.

Monroe Stick, gave a musical treat to a very appreciative audience in the Chapel of North Japan College. The orchestra exhibited a very marked improvement over all previous performances, the result of Mr. Stick's conscientious and most thorough training, and showed itself entirely adequate to all the intricacies of orchestral work. The volume of tone was at all times very good, and the shadings were excellent. Sendai should be and is honored in having in its midst a man with such musical ability and Mr. Stick deserves unstinted praise for having trained some thirty-five Japanese musicians to play so beautifully together. A vocal solo by Mr. Giichi Jo, was well rendered and this young man has a good baritone voice. The selection composed by Mrs. William G. Seiple and rendered for the first time by Mr. Jo was certainly praiseworthy. The male quartette composed of Revs. Smith, Davison, Stick and Iglehart, sang beautifully. Their voices blended well and their selections were well chosen; the encores received were a sure sign that their work was greatly appreciated by the audience. Mr. H. P. Armstrong, of Yokohama, proved himself a fine performer on the violin and viola. His selections were faultlessly rendered and the tones were pure, sweet and artistic. He is a young violinist of great promise.

The citizens of Sendai have become accustomed to hearing Mr. Stick play cornet solos and he may be heard at almost every social function, and yet at this concert he eclipsed all other performances. He rendered Rossini's "Cujus Animam" from the "Stabat Mater" with such sweetness and purity of tone that persons in the audience remarked that the effect was like a violin. Only a few days ago he received a fine new gold cornet which he used and perhaps this instrument has a sweeter tone than Mr. Stick's old cornet, at any rate we wish to state that Mr. Stick is, without doubt, the ablest and most artistic cornetist in Japan to-day. He is an artist on the cornet, as well as an able teacher of music and band director. The Nibancho Church Choir, composed of Japanese, sang with good taste and remarkable skill. They showed thoroughness but lacked in harmony and unity. They rendered their selection well. All who heard Rev. F. H. Smith sing his beautiful bass solos and his singing with the male quartette recognized in him the artist. Mr. Smith has a wonderful bass voice; with clear enunciation and remarkable flexibility, he filled the hall with tones and sounds high, deep and low down, eliciting great admiration and deserved applause.

The instrumental trio for violin, violoncello, and piano was by all odds the best and finest music produced on any Sendai stage hitherto. All three performers, Messrs Armstrong, Salinger and Mrs. Seiple played together with skill and precision such as has never before been heard in this city. It was a rare treat to hear such good music and we hope it may be arranged to have this trio next season. The soprano solo by Mrs. Wm. G. Seiple was artistically rendered, her voice showed training and she sang the high notes sweetly. She possesses a good range, character and a charming tone and left a very good impression upon her audience. Mrs. Seiple proved herself an able and untiring accompanist, as she played for almost all the soloists of the evening. The mixed quartet sang nicely; however, their voices did not blend very well, some sang too strongly for the others and more practice and singing in a more subdued manner would have improved their efforts.

The violoncello solos by Mr. E. Salinger, a prominent Yokohama musician, provoked the greatest applause. He played with feeling, tact and masterly skill. His first selection was perhaps the finest number on the program if applause and general appreciation by the audience is a fair judge. His appearance in Sendai at some future concert is very much desired.

The concert as a whole was very fine, all who took part acquitted themselves like artists. Much praise is due to Mr. Stick in getting up this excellent concert for the benefit of the Sendai Y.M.C.A.

#### LADY MARY HAMILTON WEDS.

London, June 15.

The marriage of Lady Mary Hamilton to James, Marquis of Graham, has been solemnized in London. Lady Mary Hamilton is the only daughter of the late twelfth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon and is reputed to be the richest heiress in the United Kingdom. The Marquis of Graham is the eldest son and heir of the fifth Duke of Montrose and he is also said to be very wealthy. Lady Hamilton has but recently passed her majority. The Marquis of Graham is twenty-eight years of age.

Both come from the oldest families in England and Scotland. The Duchy of Hamilton is the premier peerage of Scotland and the Duchy of Brandon is a very old one in England. The Duchy of Montrose, in Scotland, is also a very old one.



## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED  
WIFE'S SISTER.

London, June 21.

The House of Lords has passed the Colonial Marriages Bill.

## THE BIELOSTOK HORROR.

Jewish accounts of the affair at Bielowstok give gruesome details of the mutilations that took place. They say that only the arrival of the Duma delegation caused a cessation of the affair.

The *Standard* understands that Sir Edward Grey has telegraphed to Sir A. Nicholson, asking for full information as to the Bielowstok massacre.

## THE "MONTAGU."

It is proposed to tow the floating dock from Bermuda in order to temporarily repair the battleship *Montagu* if she can be floated.

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Augustine Birrell has announced that he is prepared to allow special religious instruction in transferred voluntary schools twice weekly, during instead of outside school hours. Mr. Balfour thanked him for this important concession. Many Radicals vehemently protested, declaring that the Government was abandoning the principle of the bill and straining the loyalty of its followers.

## FIGHTING THE ZULUS.

London, June 21.

Sixty troopers from Mapumulo fought and dispersed five hundred Zulus, killing sixty.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

A party of German editors have arrived in London in connection with the Anglo-German *entente* movement.

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

Clauses II. and III. of the Education Bill have been adopted after applying the closure.

## THE COMMAND IN INDIA.

Later.

The *Standard* understands that General Sir John French will succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-chief in India in 1907.

## THE JEWISH MASSACRES.

The delegates from the Duma after vigorously enquiring into the Bielowstok massacres have arrived at the conclusion that it is the duty of the Duma to detect and punish the authors.

## BIELOSTOK.

London, June 22.

President Roosevelt has informed the New York Jews that intervention on his part would only be harmful.

## MUTINY.

There have been mutinous outbreaks of troops in many cities. At Sevastopol the garrison mutinied, seizing three guns. Subsequently they were surrounded and disarmed. At Odessa the fleet mutinied and bombarded the city. The Black Sea shipping trade is already demoralised, being hopelessly disorganised by the strikes. The disaffection in Kronstadt has developed into open insubordination.

## ROWDY FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

London, June 22.

A band of female suffragists besieged Mr. Asquith's house this morning. Four of the leaders were arrested; Miss Billington was fined ten pounds, or two months' imprisonment, for assaulting a policeman; she refused to pay.

## PANAMA CANAL.

In Washington the Senate has approved the decision of making a lock system in preference to a sea-level one in constructing the Panama Canal. The question has thus been settled.

## SCENES IN THE DUMA.

Later.

In the Duma the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior made speeches defending the conduct of the police; they were howled down with execrations and shouts of "murderers," "massacre-mongers" and "resign."

A deputy, Prince Uruseff, ex-assistant of the Minister of the Interior, created a sensation in the Duma by revealing the fact that an inflammatory proclamation had been printed in a Government department.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH  
THE JEWS.

London, June 23.

It is reported from Washington that the Senate has passed a resolution to the effect that the people of the United States are horrified by the massacres of Jews in Russia and that they extend their hearty sympathy to the bereaved.

## THE DUMA.

The Duma has passed a resolution by a great majority demanding the resignation of the Ministry and the formation of a Government responsible to the Duma.

## THE NORWEGIAN CORONATION.

King Haakon and Queen Maud were crowned in Trondhjem Cathedral in accordance with the imposing ancient ceremonial.

SULTAN SIGNS ALGECIRAS  
CONVENTION.

The Sultan of Morocco has signed the Algeiras Convention.

## BRITISH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The new heavy artillery equipment at Aldershot comprises three batteries of 5-in. 60-pdr. quickfiring field guns with a range of 8½ miles and weighing 5½ tons.

## PUNISHED FOR REBATES.

It is reported from Kansas that four meat-packing companies and the Burlington Railroad have been heavily fined for accepting and giving rebates. Two brokers have been imprisoned. At Washington the Attorney-General has announced that it is the intention to prosecute the Standard Oil Trust.

## DEATH OF A SPANISH GRANDEE.

London, June 24.

The death is reported of the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the late Morocco conference.

## A TERRIBLE DEATH LIST.

A police officer was shot dead in Warsaw yesterday, making the one hundred and twentieth victim of the Terrorists among the police since January, 1905.

## FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

London, June 25.

Major O'Connell with 350 of the Camel Corps and 200 of the Soudanese regiment, marching under torrential rains and in seas of mud, and crossing raging torrents, relieved on the 14th of June the garrison of Talodi which had been attacked by Arabs. Major O'Connell then delivered a general attack. The fighting lasted till sunset when 350 of the enemy had been killed and a hundred captured. There were no British casualties.

## THE DUMA.

London, June 25.

A member of the Russian Government has

published a remarkable statement in the *London Daily Telegraph* in which he says that the present Duma can not live, and that the Government must enlist as colleagues staid men of the soil in order to succeed in its arduous task. The Social Democrats in the Duma have decided to send members of the Duma to places from which rumours of impending massacres have been received, in order to tranquillize the population.

LIBERALS CELEBRATE AT  
MANCHESTER.

Later.

A Liberal demonstration, participated in by 30,000 persons, has been held in Manchester to celebrate the triumph of the party in the elections. Mr. John Burns, in the course of a speech, said he wondered that the Government had done so well, especially with regard to the colonies. Mr. Lloyd George said democracy was now on its trial and its success depended on the more advanced members agreeing with the moderates. Mr. Winston Churchill said no one but a fool or an opponent could have expected the Government to set the world right in a few months of office.

DUMA AGAIN ATTACKS  
GOVERNMENT.

London, June 26.

Another stormy meeting of the Duma has been held at which the deputies, amid thunders of cheering, declared that the Government was corrupt, and that it impoverished the people, putting into its own pockets money given for the famine-stricken. The Minister of the Interior admitted that the struggle with the famine was serious but refused to reply to the accusations against the Government. There were hisses and cries of "Resign," "Don't insult the Duma."

## TRAMCAR WRECK IN LONDON.

An electric tramcar rushed down Archway Road in Highgate, and wrecked a hearse, a motorbus, a cab, a van, several shops and another tramcar, leaving half-a-mile of debris in its track. Many passengers jumped off panic-stricken. Altogether three were killed and twenty-one injured.

## DISAFFECTION IN RUSSIA.

Later.

The revolutionary propaganda is progressing in the Russian army. The Guards regiments in St. Petersburg and at Tsarskoe-selo are affected. Many arrests have been made. There has been a revolt of the garrison at Batoum and Cossacks are surrounding the mutineers. The inhabitants are in a state of panic.

## THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

Later.

It is reported from Greytown that the natives around Insuji and Noodsbern police stations have rebelled and occupied the former place.

## THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

The debate over clause 4 of the Education Bill developed strong opposition on all sides, including some Ministerialists. Liberal papers admit that there is Liberal perplexity and say the Ministerial line wavered almost or the first time this session.

## THE ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

London, June 27.

The Lord Mayor has given a luncheon at the Mansion House to the German editors now visiting England.

Dr. Barth, a member of the Reichstag, emphasized the consequences of a war between Great Britain and Germany. He said that neither Power would be a penny the better; that the whole of Europe would

suffer enormous losses, and that it would end in America becoming the leader of the world.

#### THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

London, June 27.  
An immense sensation has been created in New York by the New York millionaire Harry Shaw firing at and killing the eminent and wealthy architect, Stanford White, at the Madison Square Garden Theatre. The tragedy is ascribed to jealousy. Shaw had lately married a beautiful chorus girl whom White had previously known. Shaw and his wife have been arrested.

#### THE EDUCATION BILL.

An important Opposition amendment on clause 4 of the Education Bill, making the clause mandatory, was rejected by 340 to 237 amid prolonged Opposition cheers.

#### THE NATAL REBELLION.

Later.  
The rebels in Natal have been largely reinforced, the impis in the Mapumulo district now numbering 2500.

#### THE DIVISION ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

The minority in yesterday's division on Clause 4 of the Education Bill included 70 Nationalists, 27 Liberals, and 19 Labourites. The Liberals consider the passage of the bill as now assured, but the Conservatives urge the Government to abandon the measure, which they say, has now become a hopeless jumble.

#### THE TANAH AFFAIR.

London, June 28.  
Four of the Egyptian villagers who fatally assaulted some British officers at Tanah in Egypt, have been sentenced to death; four to penal servitude for life; twelve to various terms; while a number will receive 50 lashes. The latter sentences will be carried out where the assaults were committed.

#### SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

A severe earthquake has occurred in South Wales. The houses rocked and the inhabitants were panic-stricken. At Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, and neighbouring villages chimney stacks fell in all directions. Many people were injured. Serious damage was done to property.

[BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"JAPAN ADVERTISER."]

#### DUMA COMMISSION.

San Francisco, June 22.  
The three delegates sent by the Duma as a Commission to investigate the Bialystok massacre of Jews, have returned to St. Petersburg, and submitted their report to Parliament, strongly denouncing the action of the police for allowing, and even aiding such an example of barbarism which has lowered Russia in the eyes of all civilized nations, and called forth such a storm of protest from England, France and Germany.

The report goes so far as to state that the massacre was engineered by the bureaucratic party, in order to divert the attention from their own aims to the doings of the Duma which the bureaucracy claims, as so-called representatives of the peasants, is responsible for the peasants' massacre of Jews.

It is even asserted in the report of the commission that the people did not generally take part in the massacre and pillage, but that the menials of Trepoff, the superintendent of Police at St. Petersburg, aided by Cossacks and drink-crazed soldiers were the real culprits.

The report has created a terrible sensa-

tion, and widened the breach between the Imperial Council and the Duma.

A grave crisis is now pending.

#### TO ASSASSINATE KING OSCAR.

San Francisco, June 22.  
An anarchist plot has been discovered by the Paris police to assassinate Oscar King of Sweden during the coronation of King Haakon of Norway to-day.

A number of anarchists have been arrested here, and cable advices have been sent to the Norwegian and Swedish police warning them of the exposed plot.

#### SENATE VOTES FOR LOCK TYPE CANAL.

San Francisco, June 22.  
Despite the fact that a majority of the board of consulting engineers submitted a report commending a sea level Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the Senate to-day voted to adopt the minority report for a lock type Canal, which the Administration hoped for, as it will cost much less and take far less time to build than would be required for a sea level canal.

[It was thought that the San Francisco earthquake would be an important factor in determining the vote of the Senate in favor of a sea level canal, but evidently the minority report of the engineers has set at rest any fear from that source.]

The canal structures that would be most exposed to injury by the passing of an earthquake or violent movement of the earth surface are the locks as proposed by the minority, whose walls, many hundreds of feet, or even two or three thousand feet long at Gatun, would, at least some of them, be more than seventy-five feet high, and entirely unsupported on one side save for a part of the height by water. If these walls should be moved at all, the natural and probable result would be in their leaning, and so prevent the closing of the gates—an injury for which a suggestion of extra gates on hand would be useless, for no one could guess the extent of the movement.

But the most likely effect of such shock would be the fracture of these locks, in repairing of which many months or years might be required, and thus cause interruption of traffic or the abandonment of the canal.

An earth dam on an alluvial base, as proposed by the minority and which the senate has adopted may be fissured if the earthquake passed the locality, and if a crack in the dam or its base should open, the dam would go out, the lock drain and the canal be ruined.]

#### PACKING HOUSES HEAVILY FINED.

San Francisco, June 23.  
The United States Government has started the ball rolling against the large packing houses, and pending the application of the new Bill reforming the methods for slaughtering, packing and inspection of meat, action was brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission against the following Chicago packing houses for gross violation of the Interstate Commerce law:—Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Armour & Co., and Nelson, Morris & Co., and they were each fined in the sum of \$15,000 United States currency.

The Chicago and Burlington Railroad Company, as the common carrier of the product of the above mentioned packing houses, was also fined in the sum of \$15,000.

President Roosevelt has taken a keen personal interest in the matter, and declares he will leave no stone unturned to put those responsible for the revolting state of affairs exposed in the meat packing business, behind prison bars.

#### TO PROSECUTE STANDARD OIL OFFICIALS.

San Francisco, June 23.  
President Roosevelt held a special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, when it was decided that the Attorney-general immediately take steps to prosecute the officials of the Standard Oil Company for receiving

rebates and other unjust and illegal discriminations from the railroad, as shown in the report rendered by Commission Garfield.

[The cable despatch does not state whether civil or criminal proceedings are to be taken, but judging from late papers received from the United States, it would appear that criminal action is referred to.]

#### AMERICAN RAILROAD COMPANIES TO BE PROSECUTED.

San Francisco, June 25.  
Interstate Commerce Commissioners Prouty and Clements have submitted a report to President Roosevelt charging nearly all the Western Railroad Companies with illegal actions in making rebates and discrimination in providing transportation.

The President has turned the report over to the Attorney-General, with instructions to prosecute, without mercy, all railroad companies involved.

#### BIALYSTOK MASSACRES REPEATED.

San Francisco, June 25.  
Another scene of carnage has broken out at Bialystok. The unfortunate Jews who escaped the first onslaught of the infuriated, blood-crazed soldiery and citizens, by fleeing to the surrounding forests, and who returned to the city after the visit of the delegation from the Douma, being assured of protection, were sat upon, and a bloody carnage followed, men, women, and children being put to the sword.

#### NEW SPANISH TARIFF DENOUNCED BY FRANCE.

San Francisco, June 25.  
The new Spanish tariff, which is now before the Cortes, is denounced by the French press, which demands that France retaliate.

#### RUSSIAN MOMENT OF REVENGE AT HAND.

San Francisco, June 26.  
At a banquet held in St. Petersburg last night, at which several members of the ducal party and many prominent members of the nobility were present, General Rennenkamp, in responding to a toast on "the Russian army," said that the moment of Russia's revenge in the Far East was almost at hand, and that all preparations were being rapidly made to recover her lost prestige and territory.

His remarks were cheered to the echo by all present, and were clearly understood to be directed against Japan.

#### PROMINENT AMERICAN ARCHITECT KILLED.

San Francisco, June 27.  
A shooting affair took place last night in New York, which has caused a great sensation in society circles.

Harry Shaw a prominent member of the "400," while dining at a roof-garden, deliberately drew a revolver and shot Stanford White, another member of the elite, killing him immediately.

When arrested, Shaw stated he was justified in the killing of White, who he alleged had insulted his (Shaw's) wife. He was arraigned this morning on the charge of murder, when his attorney pleaded insanity as the cause of the rash act.

[Stanford White was one of the most prominent architects in the country, and was the Chief Assistant of the celebrated architect Richardson who designed the famous Trinity Church of Boston; he designed Madison Square Garden, the University of New York, and many other well known buildings in New York city. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and popular in New York, Boston and Washington society.]

### SERIOUS FIRE ABOARD THE "AMERICA MARU."

San Francisco, June 28.

A serious fire broke out last night aboard the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *America Maru*, at the dock here, and for a time it looked as if the vessel was doomed to destruction. The Harbour fire tugs responded quickly to the call for assistance, and several lines of hose were soon playing on the fierce flames which emitted from the bunkers, where the fire originated, and after a hard struggle for over an hour the flames were subdued. It is impossible at present to estimate the cost of the damage, which is considerable, but the sailing of the vessel for Japan will be delayed.

### INTERNATIONAL POLICY-HOLDERS TO FIGHT AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

San Francisco, June 28.

A committee of international policy holders in the New York Life and the Mutual Insurance Companies, have to-day signified their intention to fight said companies in the courts of the United States, for the refund of all monies illegally squandered by the directors. They state that they shall insist on a full accounting for a period covering the last twenty years, a representation on the board of finances, and a complete reorganization and correction of the corrupt and loose management of affairs as discovered in the recent Government inquiry.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

### FLOODS IN CHINA.

Peking, June 21.

Owing to a flood in the Yellow River a part of the Lu-Han (Peking-Hankow) Railway has been wrecked, and has been impassable since the 15th instant. At present traffic is possible only on the Hankow-Hsushui and the Peking-Changtieli sections. The details are not yet known. The officials concerned say that the iron bridge over the Yellow River is safe. At all events it is expected that two weeks must elapse before the whole line is reopened to traffic.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE  
"TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

### RUSSIA.

London, June 23.

There is high authority for stating that the reports with regard to negotiations proceeding for an Anglo-Russian agreement are unfounded. While the desire undoubtedly prevails on both sides for more friendly relations the present unstable condition of affairs in Russia renders any negotiations impossible.

News from St. Petersburg says that disaffection is steadily increasing.

### RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, June 25.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that Cossacks attempted to massacre people at Bowl but were prevented by the soldiers.

Serious agrarian disturbances are reported from Yursk.

Newspapers are daily being confiscated in St. Petersburg.

### RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, June 27.

In Vienna it is stated that the garrisons on the Austro-Russian and the Russo-German frontiers will shortly be reinforced. The cause of this movement is the situation in Russia.

St. Petersburg telegraphs that General Rennenkampf is convinced that a war of revenge against Japan is imminent.

The outlook on the lower Volga is alarming. The crops have failed, and the peasants are exasperated and are denouncing the Government.

### RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, June 28.

The Ministry in St. Petersburg will ask the Duma for £7,900,000 to relieve the famine.

The peasants in Tula have struck for treble wages.

Disaffection in the Army is increasing.

### MAIL STEAMERS.

#### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong...	B. T.	Pleiades	F. June 29
Europe .....	N. L. D.	Seydlitz 1	Sa. June 30
Europe .....	M. M.	Tonkin	W. July 4
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Doric 2	Th. July 5
America.....	P. M.	Korea 3	F. July 6
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. July 6
America.....	O. & O.	Coptic 4	Th. July 12
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. July 14
Hongkong...	P. M.	Manchuria	Su. July 15
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. July 16
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th. July 19
Hongkong...	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Th. July 26

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 27th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 26th inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 20th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 27th inst.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of India	F. June 29
Hongkong...	B. T.	Shawmut	F. June 29
Europe .....	N. L. D.	Roon	Sa. June 30
Europe .....	M. M.	Tourane	Sa. June 30
America.....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. June 30
Australia...	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa. June 30
Tacoma .....	B. T.	Pleiades	Sa. June 30
Shanghai...	N. Y. K.	Satsuma Maru	Sa. June 30
Portland....	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Su. July 1
Europe .....	P. & O.	Japan	Tu. July 3
Hongkong...	P. M.	Korea	Sa. July 7
America.....	O. & O.	Doric	Sa. July 7
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. July 7
Hongkong...	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. July 8
Europe .....	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	W. July 11
Seattle .....	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	Th. July 12
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. July 14
America.....	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu. July 17
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of China	M. July 16
Hongkong...	P. & A.	Arabia	W. July 25

### LATEST SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

<i>Osuni Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,335, Utaga, 22nd June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Taiwan Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,796, Horton, 23rd June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Kish</i> , British steamer, 3,148, E. Robertson, 22nd June,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Yechigo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 23rd June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Hakwai Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 22nd June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Schuytkill</i> , British steamer, 3,344, R. Nicholas, 23rd June,—New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Co.
<i>Namantia</i> , German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 23rd June,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.	<i>Chenan</i> , British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 23rd June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
<i>Minnesota</i> , American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 23rd June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.	<i>Zieten</i> , German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 23rd June,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
<i>Hongkong Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. Bent, 23rd June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	<i>Tenshin Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,580, Neilsen, 23rd June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Sado Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 23rd June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Hiroshima Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 24th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Mike Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 24th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Minnesota</i> , American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 25th June,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.
<i>Stentor</i> , British steamer, 4,308, Ch. Jackson, 24th June,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	<i>Empress of Japan</i> , British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
<i>Empress of Japan</i> , British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th June,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.	<i>Sado Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 25th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Matsuyama Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 25th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Namantia</i> , German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 25th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.
<i>Higo Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 882, Hagino, 25th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	<i>Mike Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 26th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
<i>Prometheus</i> , British steamer, 3,583, G. Moir, 26th June,—London and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.	<i>Hongkong Maru</i> , Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 26th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
<i>Japan</i> , British steamer, 2,796, Martin, 26th June,—	

London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Mishima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,192, Kinoshita, 26th June,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 28th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 27th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Stanley Dollar*, British steamer, 2,674, Cross, 27th June,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 28th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, M. J. Curnow, 28th June,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nippon Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. W. Greene, 28th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 28th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Teucer*, British steamer, 5,805, J. Barwise, 28th June,—Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Roon*, German steamer, 5,013, Meiners, 28th June,—Nagasaki, General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Choko Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,216, C. Misaki, 28th June,—Keelung, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nigata Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 28th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kokura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanoichi, 28th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,157, Kuwahara, 28th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yejio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 28th June,—Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 28th June,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

### DEPARTURES.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, Neilsen, 22nd June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, Hagino, 22nd June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Amiral Jaureguiberry*, French steamer, 3,042, Benard, 22nd June,—Tientsin, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Osuni Maru*, Japanese steamer 1,335, Utaga, 22nd June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 23rd June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Taiwan Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,796, Horton, 23rd June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 23rd June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Schuytkill*, British steamer, 3,344, R. Nicholas, 23rd June,—New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Co.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 23rd June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Zieten*, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 23rd June,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, Neilsen, 23rd June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Wada, 24th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 25th June,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Sado Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,856, G. S. Lapraik, 25th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Namantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 25th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,060, I. Shimizu, 26th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hongkong Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,437, E. Bent, 26th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.



*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, Hagino, 26th June, June, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Matsuyama Maru*, Japanese, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 27th June, Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kamakura Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,796, Fraser, 27th June, London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Mishima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,197, K. Kinoshita, 28th June, Uruga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yechigo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 712, A. Yamashita, 28th June, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tango Maru*, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 28th June, Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C. Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hakuai Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 28th June, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Stanley Dollar*, British steamer, 2,674, Cros, 28th June, San Francisco, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Minnesota* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. Haslett, Miss Hedges, Mr. P. G. McFadden, Mrs. Burkill, child and nurse, Mrs. Murechovsky, infant and servant, Mr. A. Milne, Mr. A. S. Newberry, Capt. and Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Rogers and 2 children, Miss Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ushiba and Mr. E. A. Fretz, wife and child in cabin; Miss Haroldson, Mr. M. Torasawa and Mrs. Fany in second cabin; 1 Japanese in steerage. For Seattle:—Mrs. S. E. Apt, Mrs. H. Beaumont, Mr. Leon L. Collier and wife, Miss E. C. Culter, Mr. Yen Lien Chin, Mr. J. H. Curle, Lieut.-Com. C. W. Dyson, Mr. C. Daterman, Mr. W. Danby, Mr. C. W. Douglas, wife and 3 children, Mr. Sah Fuming, Mrs. Gilman, Miss Alice Gilman, Mrs. M. J. Gordon, Miss M. E. Garner, Mrs. J. Hasbrouck, Miss Hasbrouck, Mr. J. P. Harrington, Mr. G. F. Hambleton, wife and 2 children, Mr. J. M. Jameson, Miss A. V. Johnson, Miss M. Johnson, Miss R. Johnson, Master Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Dr. Kieruff, Mrs. L. S. Knight, Mr. Kubale, Mrs. Kubale, Miss Ida Luthor, Mr. and Mrs. Laventhall, Mr. J. L. Rae, Miss Irene Norton, Miss C. H. Ober, Mrs. E. F. Pack, Mr. J. R. Paterson, Mr. C. F. Paul, wife and child, Mrs. Rasmussen, maid and infant, Mr. A. B. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mr. C. Ross, Mr. F. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Sturmann, Miss Sturmann, Miss Silsby, Master Silsby, Mr. H. Sutherland, Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Mrs. J. N. Thompson, Dr. Van Valzah, Mr. J. B. Woodruff, Mrs. Worcester, and 2 children and Rev. W. F. Walker in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. A. V. Gray, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. A. P. Quirinback, Mr. H. Moore and Pingwon Kwal in cabin; Mr. H. C. Bartel in 3rd cabin; 13 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver:—Mr. T. Aoki, Mr. J. B. Barker, Mrs. J. B. Barker, Mr. E. J. Bunting, Mr. H. Campbell, Dr. T. Cochran, Mr. W. Dominick, Mr. D. P. Griffiths, Mrs. D. P. Griffiths, Mr. Hembrick, Mr. E. A. Hinch, Mr. J. D. Hutchison, Mr. M. Inouye, Mr. R. Latimer, Mr. M. Kawabe, Capt. King, Mrs. W. D. Latimer, Mr. T. G. Millard, Mr. B. Watts Phillips, Mr. Maximi Peck, Mr. H. G. Pratt, Rev. J. Richards, Mr. H. R. Robinson, Mrs. H. R. Robinson, Mr. M. Mac Smith, Mr. C. Watanabe, Mrs. C. Watanabe and child, Mrs. J. A. Wattie, Mr. J. C. Wolf, and Mr. J. E. Norton, in cabin; 7, in intermediate; 72, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. L. Rock, Capt. and Mrs. Links, Mr. Wong Tai Chung, Mr. J. L. Hayward, Capt. E. S. Ward, Miss Morran, Miss George, Mrs. Schulmberger and infant, Mrs. L. Kerr, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Scottowe, Bishop and Mrs. S. C. Partridge, Capt. and Mrs. Duff, Miss Duff, Master Duff, Mr. F. A. Fairchild, Mr. J. A. Bennett, Miss Alexander, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. D. Ritchie, Miss Mackilhan, Capt. Salmon and P. Silline. For Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. T. E. Enage, Mr. L. Rivera, Mr. and Mrs. W. Garthar, 2 children and amah, Mr. L. Parr, Mr. Ernst Arndt, Mr. H. R. Cook, Lt. F. W. Sumsden, Mrs. H. W. Savory, Mr. E. W. Dawson, Capt. J. R. Proctor, Capt. F. R. McCoy, Mr. L. E. Glover, Mr. J. Gaston, Mr. A. J. Williams, Mr. G. Appleby, Mr. E. E. Andros, Mr. C. D. Carey, Mr. G. C. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Ruegg, Mr. J. B. Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. P. Job, Mr. E. Sossion, Mr. Louvy, Mr. C. J. Tytherleigh, Mr. Linam, Miss Hubbard, Mr. J. R. McLaren, Mr. Drummond Forbes, Mr. W. Baur, Miss Angling, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. J. Macray, Miss Macray, Rev. A. S. Mann, Mr. D. J. Lloyd, Mrs. J. Woodbridge and 4 children, Master Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Theodor, Mr. M. Grundy, Col. and Mrs. A. M. Murray, R.A., Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. N. Kataoka, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, infant and amah, and Mrs. Taylor, 2 children and amah, in cabin, 11 in intermediate; 359, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Tacoma Wash., via Victoria B.C.:—Mr. J. H. Jewett, Mrs. Jewett and infant, Master J. H. Jewett Jr. Miss Dorothy Jewett, Miss Bessie, R. Jewett, Master T. R. Jewett, Master Wm. Jewett, Miss A. Nami, Mr. F. J. Spear, Mr. W. B. Pettus and Mrs. Pettus in cabin; 2 in steerage. For Kobe:—Miss Katherine Hellenbrand, Miss Ruth Koeber, Mr. Earl Wright and Mr. Wm. Larson. For Manila:—Mr. Edward Beldenecker in cabin. For Hongkong:—10 in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Zieten* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mrs. Geo. Dell Clarke, Mr. Masujima, Mr. J. Withington, Mr. Th. de Berigny, Mr. James W. Bollenhagen, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Davies, Mr. W. W. Purdue, Vice Consul V. Raef, Mr. and Mrs. Leong Seong Ting, Mrs. G. Shultz, Mr. A. B. Goodwin, Mr. M. Canally, Miss M. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Schaninsland, Major and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Trotter, Mr. Ognoff, Dr. A. Mange, Mr. L. F. Braga, Mr. E. Hume Schweder, Mr. P. C. Schener, Mr. H. B. Hawkins, Mr. Werner, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Heron, Mr. J. Riegelsberger, Mr. Willh. Helm, Mr. R. Schrage, Mr. Moose and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chew, Miss Carroll, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ainsworth, Mr. A. E. Becker, Mr. Chong Te Tz, Mr. Wu Te Shing, Mr. Chang Te Su, Mr. Lai King, Mr. Loong King Way, Mr. Merchok, Mr. Lati, Hassan, Mr. Hawes, Mr. S. Saito, Mr. H. Waitschek, Mr. Wong Fu Chong, Mr. Ching Sat, Mr. Chan Chong and 40 Chinese in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. B. Bienenfeld, Dr. W. K. Bouton, Mrs. W. K. Bouton, Miss Bouton, Mrs. S. E. Brady, Rev. R. Brown, Mr. Arthur Buxton, Mrs. F. E. Corbett, Master Frank Corbett, Mr. B. Dsomeschewskich, Mr. H. B. Dunbar, Mr. James Fugate, Mr. S. Glasgow, Miss E. Graves, Mr. E. C. Jansen, Mr. C. R. Kirkby, Mrs. C. R. Kirkby, Mr. A. J. C. Van Kerckhoff, Mrs. A. J. C. Van Kerckhoff, Mr. V. K. Kingcome, Mr. Geo. Lack, Mrs. R. Lamquet, Consul E. Ludwig, Mr. C. Markus, Mr. G. W. Morley, Mr. J. F. Olesen, Mr. W. S. Porter, Mr. J. S. Pruitt, Miss I. Pruitt, Mrs. L. M. Roe and Mr. E. Schaefer in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, for Seattle Wash.:—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Allen, Miss Annie E. Allen, Mrs. S. E. Apt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barclay, Mrs. H. Beaumont, Dr. and Mrs. Biddle and maid, Miss J. Biddle, Miss I. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Cook, 2 children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Leon L. Collier, Miss E. C. Culter, Mr. Yuen Lien Chin, Mr. J. H. Curle, Mrs. L. A. Doyle, Lieut.-Comdr. C. W. Dyson, Mr. A. Determan, Mr. W. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Douglas and 3 children, Mrs. J. F. Eddy, Miss Caroline Eddy, Mr. Sah Ching Fuming, Mr. E. H. Frazier, Mrs. Gilman, Miss Gilman, Mrs. M. J. Gordon, Miss M. E. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Grondahl, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Jr., Mrs. J. H. Hall and maid, Miss M. J. Hall, Master Hall and nurse, Mr. J. H. Hooven, Mrs. Wm. H. Hidden, Mrs. C. E. Hamblen, Mr. R. J. Hunt, Mr. O. B. Hewitt, Mrs. J. Hasbrouck, Miss Hasbrouck, Mr. J. P. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hambleton and 2 children, Mr. J. N. Jameson, Mrs. A. V. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss M. Johnson, Miss R. Johnson, Master Johnson, Miss A. M. Kammerer, Dr. Kieruff, Mrs. L. S. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Kubale, Dr. and Mrs. L. Loenholm, Miss Loenholm, Master Loenholm, Miss Ida Luthor, Mr. and Mrs. Laventhall, Mr. J. L. Lee, Mr. G. M. Laughlin and servant, Mr. K. Makiyama, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moore, Mr. T. A. McElmell, Miss Irene Norton, Miss C. H. Ober, Mr. F. R. Pemberton, Master Pemberton (2), Mrs. E. E. Pack, Mr. J. R. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Paul and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ross, Master Ross, Mr. F. Richard, Mrs. Rasmussen and infant, Mrs. I. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sturmann, Miss Sturmann, Mrs. Silsby, Miss Silsby, Master Silsby, Mr. H. Sutherland, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr. N. Takata, Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Mrs. J. N. Thompson, Dr. Van Valzah, Mr. J. B. Woodruff, Miss Marion Wright, Miss Mary Wright, Mrs. Worcester and 2 children and Rev. W. F. Walker in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. A. V. Gray, Mr. A. P. Quirinback, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. Pingwon Kwal, Mr. L. E. Childs and Mr. Masuji Okada in second cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. M. Mermeyer, Mr. Libeaud, Mrs. Kuhn and child, Mr. C. Yang, Mr. Boyle, Judge Tracy, Mr. Barto, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Treadway in cabin; 8 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkoku Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. L. Andrews and son, Mr. C. H. Bragg, Mr. Irvin A. Cantor, Mr. Walter F. Frazier, Mr. Lionel D. Hargis, Mr. Hester, Mr. A. S. Lambert, Mr. J. E. McGrath, Mrs. J. E. McGrath, Mrs. S. M. Taylor, Rev. J. L. Atkinson, Mrs. A. J. Cracker and 2 nurses, Mrs. M. C. Cracker, Master H. C. Cracker, Miss K. C. Cracker, Miss M. J. C. Cracker, Master C. C. Cracker, Mr. C. S. Homma,

Dr. G. P. Jordan, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mr. C. O. Major, Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mrs. Mori, Mr. T. Mori, Miss M. Pennington, Mr. P. B. Plumb, Mrs. P. B. Plumb, Mrs. D. Russell, and Mr. E. K. Wood, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kamakura Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. R. M. C. every, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. S. Onishi, Mr. M. Kwanze, Mr. G. Yamanaka, Capt. G. Shiba, Com. T. Matsumura, Lieut. S. Kawakami, Lieut. Com. Yamaguchi, Mr. K. Nakamura, Mr. S. Konishi, Mr. H. Yoshida, Major Surgeon, K. Kawanishi, Lieut.-Com. S. Kikuchi, Com. I. Tsuno, Mrs. H. Grimble and child, and Miss M. Peace, in cabin; Mrs. H. Nemoto, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kida, Mr. Lien Saw Jew, Mr. Lee Sui Hing, Mr. Kaw Chiew Ming, Mr. H. Horida, Mr. F. Mitani, Miss Edith Kelly in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mrs. B. Chappell, Miss Mary Chappell, Miss C. Chappell, Miss Jean Chappell, Mr. K. Irtori, Mr. S. Tashiro, Miss Sara M. Longstreth, Baron M. Hosokawa, Mr. S. Hattai, Dr. C. D. Tenny, Mr. C. Chung Chen, Mr. Ma Tai Cheng, Mr. Hsich Fulung, Mr. Lin Chia Lung, Mr. Lo Pan Lin, Mr. Chien Fang Shit, Mr. Li Chia Tung, Mr. Chao Tien Lin, Mr. Ao Eu Ming, Mr. On Ching Kio, Mr. Chin Tai, Mr. Ho Hon Wei, Mr. Tsai Yuan Tzu, Mr. Pan Cheng Luan, Mr. Chang Hoing Lang, Mr. Yen Ta Chien, Mr. Chin Ting Chi, Mr. Chung Shit Ming, Mr. Chen Tao Yuan, Mr. Li Sung Chuan, Mr. Liu Jin Heng, Mr. San To Ton, Mr. Chu Tso Lung, Mr. Ma Tai Chun, Mr. Huang Chen Sheng, Mr. Hua Yu Peng, Mr. Chin Fen, Mr. Liu Ching Shan, Mr. Tsai Kuo Pao, Mr. Li Chien Luan, Mr. Yung Yuan Chun, Mr. Lin Tse Sheng, Mr. Chin Yu Shu, Mr. Setu Fu Cheng, Mr. Chon Tsung Hua, Mr. Whon Chu Shen, Mr. Chen Ju Hsing, Mr. Huang Chen Hua, Mr. Shen Kuan Yuan, Miss Mary C. Griggs, Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, Miss A. M. Y. Cornes, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Andrews, in cabin; Mr. G. Sano, Mr. S. Sumi, Mr. I. Sugai, Mr. C. Nakamura, Mr. T. Sumi, Mr. T. Kanai, Mr. Y. Nakazawa, Miss Mayheath, Mr. K. Ushijima, Mr. K. Araki, Mr. K. Suto, Mr. J. Inouye, Mrs. M. Uasuda, Mr. T. Ikeda, Mrs. S. Ikeda, Mrs. S. Ikeda, Mr. F. Umezawa, Mr. Y. Kamada, Mr. K. Funaki, Mr. T. Seki, and Mrs. T. Seki, in intermediate; 118, in steerage.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Zieten*—

	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Genoa.	Option.	Lyons.	Genoa.	Option.	Lyons.
Sieber & Co.....	14	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mayet Guil-	10	—	—	—	—	—
lice.....	—	4	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille .....	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total.....	24	4	—	2	—	—

Silk shippers by steamship *China* for San Francisco, 3rd June:—

	Bales.
Varenne & Co.....	10
Doshin Kaisha .....	51
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	40
Kioto Gomei Kaisha.....	37
Total.....	138

Silk shipped per steamship *Minnesota* for Seattle, 25th June:—

	Bales.
Boyer, Mazet, Guille & Co. ....	30
Doshin Kaisha .....	6
Total .....	16

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL." ]  
IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 29.

No change.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.16
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	—
Grey Shirting—8½ yds. 38½ yds. 36 inches	4.00 to 4.50
Grey Shirting—9½ yds. 38½ yds. 45 inches	4.50 to 5.25
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.85 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.40

## WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannels ...	0.50 to 0.65
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, —Crape, 24 yards,	—
30 inches. ....	0.16 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Assorted 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.80

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	PER PIECE.	9.20 to 12.50
Victorian Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65	

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	PER PIECE.	V. 290.00 to 300.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	305.00 to 375.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	455.00 to 465.00	

American Middling... ..	33.50 to 34.00	
Indian Broach... ..	33.00 to —	
Chinese ... ..	25.00 to 28.00	

## METALS.

The market is a little better.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	PER PIECE.	V. 4.20 to 4.40
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate... ..	4.35 to 4.65	
do Sheet... ..	6.10 to 6.20	
do Hoop (3/8" to 1 1/4") ...	5.00 to 5.50	
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G... ..	11.20 to 12.50	
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ..	7.00 to 10.00	
Tin Plates, polhs. L.C.W... ..	7.40 to 7.65	
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ... ..	2.20	

## KEROSENE.

The market is unchanged.

American ... ..	V. 3.46	
Russian ... ..	—	
Langkat ... ..	2.55	

## SUGAR.

The market is still quiet.

Brown Takao ... ..	PER PIECE.	V. 8.00 to 9.00
Brown Manila... ..	8.30 to 9.30	
Brown China ... ..	7.20 to 12.00	
White Java and Penang... ..	12.40 to 13.40	
White Refined... ..	14.50 to 16.75	

## INDIGO.

Nothing new.

Java, Medium to best... ..	PIECE.	Nom. 250.00 to 300.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	Nom. 180.00 to 200.00	
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best	Nom. 130.00 to 160.00	
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ..	—	

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Only a moderate business has been done during the week past; buyers both for the United States and Europe find the prices asked for Filature silk too high to be attractive.

Arrivals, which so far consist exclusively of Filatures, are on a larger scale than usual owing to the good quality of this season's cocoons which allows of more rapid reeling.

At the close market is weaker.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,120 to 1,130	
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	Nominal.	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	1,060 to 1,070	
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	Nominal.	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,015 to 1,030	
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	1,060 to 1,080	
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	—	
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	—	
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—	
Common—Coarse ...	—	
Re-reels—Extra ...	—	
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	—	
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	—	
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	—	
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra ...	—	
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	—	
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2	—	
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	—	
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2 ...	—	

## WASTE SILK.

Between seasons; nothing doing.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...		
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...		
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...		
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...		
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...		
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...		
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...		
Noshi—Bushu, Best ...		
Noshi—Bushu, Good... ..	Nom.	
Noshi—Bushu, Medium ...		
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...		
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...		
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...		
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...		
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...		
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...		
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...		

## TEA.

A moderate business is still passing. Up to the evening of June 27th, 8,911,600 lbs. had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the first appearance of the new crop.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ..	Y. 60 and upwards.	
Choice ... ..	50 to 60	
Fine ... ..	40 to 50	
Good Medium ... ..	32 to 40	
Medium ... ..	28 to 32	
Good Common ... ..	25 to 28	
Common ... ..	24 to 25	
	20 to 22	

## HABUTAE.

The habutae business has continued steady since last week. Foreign exporters hesitate to make enquiries with the exception of a few American firms.

## KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.
19 1/2 ... ..	10.20	10.10	9.85
22 1/2 ... ..	9.95	9.60	9.45
27 ... ..	9.65	9.30	9.15
36 ... ..	9.45	9.20	9.15

## "PINE-LEAVES" MARK.

Inches.	6 me.	6 1/2 me.	7 me.	7 1/2 me.	8 me.
22 1/2 ... ..	9.35	9.10	8.90	9.00	8.95
27 ... ..	9.35	9.30	9.10	9.00	9.00
36 ... ..	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.90

## "GOLD" MARK.

Inches.	4 1/2 me.	5 me.	5 1/2 me.	6 me.
19 1/2 ... ..	10.00	9.60	9.50	—
22 1/2 ... ..	9.85	9.30	9.15	—
27 ... ..	9.50	9.30	9.15	—
36 ... ..	—	9.25	9.10	—

## RICE.

Owing to the rains being favourable for rice planting a fall took place during the week. The markets of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe are all very dull.

Domestic rice in Fukagawa ... ..	koku.	1,400,739
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ... ..	198,824	
	Closing Price.	
Delivery.	Yen.	
June ... ..	14.47	
July ... ..	14.63	
August ... ..	14.72	

## RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per koku.	
Superior ... ..	Yen 15.39	
Medium ... ..	14.49	

Common .....	13.70
Average .....	14.53
<i>koku</i> , 4.9629 bushels.	
(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
June ..... 14.1825	June ..... 14.195
July ..... 14.4625	July ..... 14.38
August ..... 14.6625	May ..... 14.605

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

A notable rise took place on June 27th in shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Under Imperial Ordinance No. 74 which, was promulgated the same day, the liability reserve fund was abolished and the amount which was to be set off as a reserve is to be hereafter added to dividend. Government bonds were all weak. There was no notable enquiry for bank shares. The shares of the various cement companies advanced by ten yen on an average because the firms have received large orders from America.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 28.	
London silver and China sterling quotations continue steady without any change and local rates are similarly disposed, closing for the mails per steamers <i>Empress of India</i> and <i>Nippon Maru</i> as under.	
London—Bank T.T. ... ..	1/0 3/4 @ 1 1/4
— Bills on demand ... ..	2/0 1/2 @ 1 1/4
— 4 months' sight ... ..	2/0 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	2/0 3/4
— 6 months' sight ... ..	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... ..	256
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	260 1/2
— 6 months' sight ... ..	262
Hongkong—Bank sight ... ..	per \$100 104 1/2
— Private 10 days, sight do ... ..	102 1/4
Shanghai—Bank sight ... ..	69 1/4
— Private 10 days' sight ... ..	71 1/4
India—Bank sight ... ..	152
— Private 30 days' sight ... ..	154
America—Bank sight ... ..	49 3/4 @ 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ... ..	50
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	50 3/4
Germany—Bank sight ... ..	208 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ... ..	213
Bar Silver (London) ... ..	30 1/4
	* Nominal.

## SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, June 29, 1906

LOCAL STOCKS.—The Market has remained very steady with a fair amount of business doing, and a still further improvement in the value of Kirin Breweries has to be specially noted. Kirin Breweries have been negotiated at yen 147 1/2 and close with further enquiries at yen 155. Grand Hotels are unchanged at last week's quotation. Helms are offering after sales at yen 90. Engine and Iron Works have still further strengthened, and after sales at yen 120, are now wanted at yen 125. Club Hotels can be procured at yen 75. Oriental Hotels, Kobe, buyers of ordinary shares at yen 75. Raub Mines are wanted at \$3.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, \$81 1/2 buyers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 56 buyers. China Traders, \$98 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs \$102 sellers. Hongkong Lands, \$117 sellers. Humphrey's Estates, \$11 1/2 sellers. Green Island Cements, \$28 1/2 sellers. Farnhams Tls. 113 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 111 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A/c or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
Brett & Co. Ltd.	Y.	28,000	Y.	10			30.6.03	6%	Year.	7 B.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100			31.3.06	5%	" 1	75 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	250,000	2500	100	100			30.6.05	10%	" 1/2	235 Sa.
Helms Bros. Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	20,000	Y. 6,179.25	31.12.05	17 1/2%	" 1	90 Sa.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 28,875.52	31.12.05		" 1/2	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.	500,000	20,000	25	25		5,106.41	31.10.05	12%	" 1	34 Sa.
Japan Brewery Co. Ltd.	450,000	9,000	50	50	200,000	8,702.28	31.12.05	20%	" 1	155 B.
Y. E. & Iron Works.	130,000	2600	50	50	20,000	Y. 20,149.17	30.11.05	10%	" 1/2	125 B.
Hirano M. W. Co. Ltd.	125,000	5000	25	25			31.8.05	1st y.r. 12 1/2%	" 1	25 S.
Oriental H.L. old ord.		1490	50	50						75 B.
" " new		1510	50	25						
" " old pref.	251,000	750	50	50	60,542.50			8%		63 Sa.
" " new		1250	50	25						
" " Founders		80	12 1/2	12 1/2				Y. 37		500 Sa.
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	G. \$5,000,000	500,000	\$10	\$10	None	G. \$672,093	31.12.04	\$1	" 1905	G. \$18 S.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	150,000	1500	18/10	18/10		Dv. £8,745	31.3.05	48 cents.	" 1901	\$3 B.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	200,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	108 Sa.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 S.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	108 B.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,  
Share and General Broker.

# WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,  
Scaly Eruptions with  
Loss of Hair.

## Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTS, DAVE AND CO., Ltd., Sole Agents, London, U. S. A.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Taking

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means fortifying  
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# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, (Liddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (l. to 532, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SAIKIO MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 10th and 25th every month, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAU."  
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 30th at 9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.  
For MARNEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, June 30th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M.M. S.S. Co.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., June 30th, the "PIRIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 30th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 30th, at 4 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SYDNEY and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, June 30th, at Noon, the "KUMANO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 30th, at 10 a.m., the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 1st, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, 1906.

## MARRIAGE.

SQUIRE-BAGNALL.—On the 30th June, at the British Consulate, before Hobart E. Hampden, Esq., and afterwards at the Union Church, Yokohama, by Bishop M. C. Harris, D.D., L.L.D., WILLIAM MOUNTJOY, second son of Captain M. Squire, of England, to MYRTLE HILLERS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Laurence Bagnall, of Yokohama, Japan.

## DEATHS.

At New York, on June 29th, E. T. MASON, senior partner of the firm of E. T. Mason & Co., of New York (by cable).

On the 5th of July, 1906, at 6 p.m., Mrs. L. T. LEE, age 37, at Bluff, No. 90-A.

By accident in England, on July 3rd, GERALD FRANCIS BUNCOMBE, beloved and only son of the Rev. W. P. and Emily Buncombe, aged 19 years and 3 months. (By telegram).

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Punjab harvest is expected to be a record one.

On July 1st, seven cases of plague were reported in Wakayama.

THE King and Queen of Spain are to visit Scotland in August.

THE death is announced of Mr. S. Nagasawa, a member of the Upper House.

MR. TSUKUDA, formerly financial adviser to the Pechili Government under Viceroy Yuan, has

been appointed Vice-President of the Industrial Bank.

THE revised Pharmacopoeia of Japan was promulgated by an extra of the *Official Gazette* on July 2nd.

IN Fukuoka, a case of plague was reported on June 30th, and three dead rats infected by the disease were found.

MRS. HUGH FRASER will leave Tokyo about the middle of July for Seattle. She will return to Japan by November 1st.

THE Kobe Cricket Club again defeated an Eleven from the Navy on Tuesday, knocking up 261 runs to the Navy's 201.

THE Nippon Railway Co., intends to construct a line between the Aomori station and the hatoba and to build a pier of 270 *ken* in length.

Tokyo papers print a rumour that Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household, will resign and Viscount Enomoto will succeed him.

A TELEGRAM received in Yokosuka says that a mine was found by a fisherman off Kinkazan, Miyagi prefecture. It was landed at the village of Koidzumi.

A TELEGRAM has been received in official quarters stating that the American Congress closed without passing the Bill for the revision of the Immigration Law.

EARLY on the morning of June 29th, fire broke out in the Sudzuki Cement Co., Fukagawa, Tokyo, burning down two buildings. Heavy damage was sustained.

STOCKS of coal at Moji on July 2nd were calculated at 268,559 tons. These figures show an increase of 7,900 tons over the middle of the previous month.

THE owners of prominent sugar refining factories of Osaka and Tokyo intend to establish a sugar factory at Ako, Formosa, with a capital of a million *yen*.

THE *Asahi* says that M. Plancon, Russian Consul General to Seoul, who was staying in Tokyo, left Tsuruga on July 4th for Vladivostok in the *Koun Maru*.

A GAS explosion took place on June 28th at the Shaka coal mine, Fukuoka prefecture, belonging to the Furukawa Mining Industry Co. Five persons were killed and eighteen were more or less injured.

THE *Osaka Mainichi* reports that the *Kasado Maru* (formerly the *Kathan*) which is now at Kure, has been chartered by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The ship was floated at Port Arthur. Her gross tonnage is 6,070 tons.

FIELD-MARSHAL Count Nodzu and Fleet-Admiral Viscount Ito, who recently returned from Manchuria and Korea, were received by the Emperor on July 2nd in audience. They explained their experiences to His Majesty.

On the morning of June 29th, the cruiser *Manshu* with Fleet-Admiral Ito and other high military and naval officers arrived at Yokosuka from their visit to Korea and Liaotung. The party left by the 8.54 a.m. train for Tokyo.

FOUR cases of plague were reported on June 28th at Fukuoka. The same day, some cases of the disease appeared among the workmen

employed at the Wakayama Cotton Weaving Factory in Wakayama prefecture. All the workmen were removed to segregated houses. The origin is suspected to be in cotton imported from Bombay.

ON and after the 16th July passengers by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers for the United States and Canada will be given the option of travelling either by Great Northern Railway of by Northern Pacific Railway.

AN Okayama telegram says that an old man, on the night of June 28th, murdered a young woman by strangling her with a cord. Subsequently he committed suicide by hanging himself. There is no definite statement as to the cause.

SOME five hundred workmen who were recently dismissed at the Osaka Arsenal tried to create a disturbance on the evening of July 1st at the entrance gate. The police dispersed them and removed some of the leaders to the police station.

THE *Hochi* says that about the middle of July Generals Oseko and Tachimi, and Lieut.-Generals Haraguchi, Okihara and Yamanaka, commanders of the Seventh, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Divisions respectively will be put on the retired list.

SIR MALCOLM McEacharn, who was recently in Japan and China, is of opinion that it is a waste of money for the Australian states to send commercial agents to places in China and Japan where Australian merchants have already settled and built up businesses.

THREE coolies attacked another on June 28th in Matsukage-cho, Yokohama, using large sticks and stones. After inflicting severe injuries on their victim (a man named Kato), they ran off but were captured a few hours later by police of the Kotobuki-cho station.

MR. O. TSUJI, an official of the Railway Industry Bureau, on the morning of June 28th, committed suicide by laying himself on the railway in Shimbashi Station where a locomotive ran over him. He had suffered from brain disease for some years past.

THE committee of the international exhibition which will be held in the summer of next year in Dublin has asked the Japanese Embassy in London to induce Japanese traders to exhibit goods. The request was conveyed by the *Charge d'Affaires* to the Foreign Office.

ON the morning of June 27th, a man armed with a short sword broke into the dwelling of Mr. T. Asakura (a member of the Lower House), at Tachikoyama, Fukushima Prefecture, and killed his two children and inflicted severe injuries on his wife. The culprit is still at large.

As already reported, Baron Komura, Ambassador to Great Britain, will leave Yokohama at 1 p.m. on July 20th by the *America Maru* for his new post *via* America. On July 12th, he will proceed to the palace in company with Mr. Tei, second secretary, to bid farewell. At noon, His Majesty will entertain him in the Takenoma Hall.

A VLADIVOSTOK report to the *Hochi via* Nagsaki says that Jews and Armenians are committing robberies even in the day time. Some Japanese have suffered loss. The volunteer ship *Kuniats*, from Odessa, with military stores came into contact with a mine at Possiet Bay and sank. Six hundred persons have been punished with death at Harbin on a charge of having participated in the recent disturbances at Vladivostok.